

INSURANCE.

THE
SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1815

LARGE COMPOUND BONUSES
and
EXCELLENT FUTURE PROSPECTS.

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or the Bonus prospects more favourable, than at present"

(Extract from Report for the year 1923.)

The Largest British Mutual Life Office.

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INSURANCE.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Head Office: 6, ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

THE DISTINCTIVE SYSTEM of **whole Life Assurance** offers to Members the advantage of **with profit** rates which differ but little from the **non-profit** rates usually charged

Premiums for £100 payable at Death (with right to share in Surplus).

Age next Birthday	25	30	35	40	45	50	55
During Life	£1 17 5	£2 2 4	£2 8 6	£2 16 6	£3 8 2	£4 3 2	£5 2 1
25 Payments	2 9 8	2 13 11	2 19 3	3 6 11	3 15 11	4 8 8	5 5 8

The **whole Surplus** is reserved for those Policy-holders who prove to be good lives

Endowment Assurance.

SPECIAL CLASS WITH SEPARATE FUND.

Policy holders in this Class share exclusively in the whole Surplus thereof, and Bonuses are allotted on the compound system

Annuities.

RATES MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

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(311)



See also—"Who's Who," *Burke's Peerage*, "A B C" Guide, "Daily Mail" Year Book, Post Office Guide, Kelly's Handbook and Directory, *Whitaker's Peerage*, etc

The schedule of cloths undernoted will be observed by old subscribers to *Whitaker's Almanack* as much the same as when first published 38 years ago in the *Almanack*. It represents the class of goods with which my name has been identified for those years, at least. They remain as necessary and as valuable for clothing to every man, woman, and child under all circumstances of climate and demand in the future as in the past. The only difference is that as my trade has developed in all parts of the world, the stocks are heavier and the choice more abundant. Prices are based on a modest return, and will, I think compete with anything that can be offered at home or abroad of a like quality. Under present conditions, and the abnormal rise in price of wool, they cannot be fixed for anything like the period represented by the currency of this work. Our old customers will not need the assurance that we shall do them justice in this as in all other respects, our trade being built on the time honoured principle of mutual advantage to buyer and seller. The third generation being now concerned in the business, continuity in the management and service may naturally be expected.—W. B.

HOMESPUNS—Irish and Scotch, peasant-made from all districts; for country wear, sport, and travelling.
SCOTCH CHEVIOTS; for warm, rough suits, and wraps.
IRISH FRIEZES; for heavy travelling, and motoring ulsters
FLEECES; for warm, soft, woolly overcoats, and capes
HOMESPUNS; natural cream, brown, & grey, also dyed colours.
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IRISH TWEEDS; for hard useful wear, winter and summer.
TWEEDS; for ordinary town wear, various weights and mixtures.
WORSTEDS; for business and professional wear.
SERGES; navy, grey, and black; rough, and smooth, all seasons.
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TROUSERINGS; winter, and summer weights.
FLANNEL TWEEDS; for light summer, and semi-tropical wear.
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SOCKS AND STOCKINGS; hand-knitted; Irish and Scotch.
ORIENTAL SILKS; for thinnest tropical suitings.
SHIRTINGS; for country, and colonial wear; pure wool.

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A PURELY BRITISH INSTITUTION.

*Extracts from Fifty-second Annual Report
to 1st January, 1924.*

THE

CONFEDERATION

LIFE ASSOCIATION

(Incorporated 1871)

Head Office — TORONTO, CANADA.

NEW ASSURANCES	£6,529,921
TOTAL INCOME	£1,736,626
CLAIMS PAID (Mortality only 45% of expected)	£319,832
RATE OF INTEREST earned on funds	£5 : 17 : 11%
FUNDS (increased during year by £690,512)	£7,578,930
ASSURANCES in force	£34,599,409
TOTAL SURPLUS	£803,008

RESERVES held under the Company's standard of valuation **exceed** the stringent **CANADIAN GOVERNMENT** requirements by

£205,479

RATE OF INTEREST EARNED exceeds rate assumed in Valuation of all Participating New Business since 1900 by nearly **£3** per cent, hence the Company's **EXCELLENT BONUS RECORD.**

TOTAL CASH PAID and held on Policy-holders' and Annuitants Account since organisation

£16,765,260

NET PREMIUM INCOME, including annuity premiums

£15,852,508

showing that for every **£100** received the Company has paid or holds for the benefit of policy-holders and annuitants **£105 15s. 2d.**

Something New in Life Insurance

The "Peerless" Policy incorporating The Association's Total Disability Benefit with the attractive "Premium Return" feature, has been truly described as the "Acme of Perfection." Full particulars on application.

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G. T. VARNEY, Manager for the United Kingdom.

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ESTABLISHED 1868

AN

Almanack

For the Year of Our Lord

1925

BY

JOSEPH WHITAKER, FSA

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE
ASTRONOMICAL AND OTHER PHENOMENA

A vast Amount of INFORMATION respecting the
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the various Nations of

The World

with special reference to

The British Empire

and

The United States

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PATERNOSTER ROW

PRICE SIX SHILLINGS NET.

PREFACE TO THE LVIIITH ANNUAL VOLUME.

(1925.)

THE 57th volume of "WHITAKER" contains the newly-elected House of Commons and the newly-appointed Ministry, while the numerous alterations consequent upon the change of Government have been duly made.

The Great Exhibition of 1924 is the subject of a special article in which the Wembley lions are faithfully pictured, and the recent events in Russia have caused the pages dealing with the Union of Soviet Republics to be re-written, the new account being now presented in the confident hope that its authenticity will not be disputed.

Considerable space is devoted to Charitable Bequests, showing the relation borne by the bequests to the totals of the estates, and a list is also given of Large Estates proved during the past twelve months. A testimonial to the efficacy of the regulations enforced by the Ministry of Health, and to the skill of the Medical Profession, is afforded by the changes in the table of Expectation of Life, and by the increased scale of charges in the schedule of Immediate Annuities, while the additional benefits accorded to Old Age Pensioners and the scale of the War Bonus have been duly incorporated in their appropriate places.

The Editor has again been favoured by a contribution from the veteran statesman who guides the destinies of New Zealand, and additional statistics of Trade and Communications, and of the National Finances and Debt, are now published, while many subjects are dealt with as "Questions of the Day." At the request of a large number of readers the Index has been printed on paper similar in colour to that used in the body of the book.

The Editor wishes to express once again his indebtedness to correspondents in every quarter of the globe for the suggestions they have made. Without the assistance of these correspondents the Editor's task in establishing the truth of the proverb, "You'll find it in 'WHITAKER'" would be one of far greater difficulty. The co-operation so obligingly rendered is very highly appreciated, and it will always be the Editor's aim to foster and maintain the friendly interest of his readers, especially of those who take the trouble to communicate their criticisms and suggestions.

Correspondents are earnestly requested to note the first day of October as the latest date when suggestions should reach the Office, at the address given below.

12 WARWICK LANE, E.C. 4,
LONDON

November 1st-15th, 1924.

Telephone 4478 Central.

Telegrams. "Whitmanack, London."

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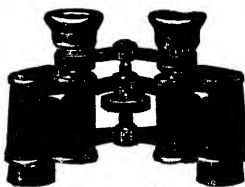
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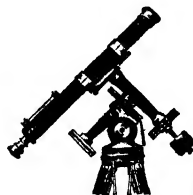


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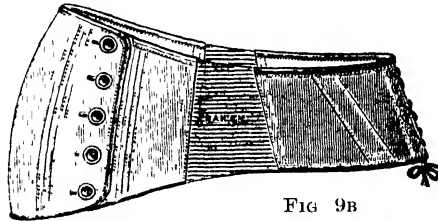
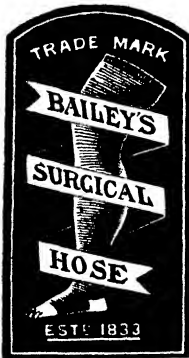
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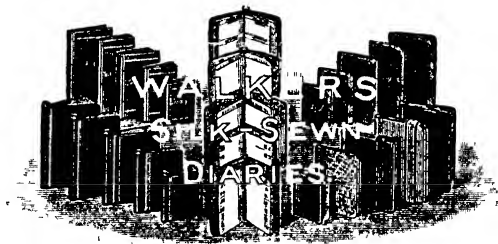
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NOTES FOR THE YEAR 1925.

[1

BEING THE FIRST YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND 15 AND 16 OF KING GEORGE V.

Calendar Elements and Dates for the Year.

Golden Number ...	VII	What Sunday	May 31
Ephact	5	Union Day, South Africa	" 31
Solar Cycle	2	Birth of King George V (1865)	June 3
Roman Indiction	8	Trinity Sunday	" 7
Dominical Letter	D	Corpus Christi	" 11
Year of Julian Period	6638	Birth of Prince of Wales (1894)	" 13
New Year's Day (Thursday)	Jan 1	Dominion Day, Canada	July 1
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb 8	Independence Day, U S A.	" 4
Ash Wednesday	" 25	Jewish New Year	Sept 12
Good Friday	April 10	Armistice Day (1918)	Nov 11
Easter Day	" 12	Sundays after Trinity	" 24
St. George's Day	" 23	First Sunday in Advent	" 29
Accession of King George V (1910)	May 6	St. Andrew's Day	" 30
Ascension Day	" 21	Birth of Queen Alexandra (1844)	Dec 1
Birth of Queen Mary (1867)	" 26	CHRISTMAS DAY—Friday	" 25

The Tropical Year 1925-1926.



Spring Equinox (1925)	Sun enters Sign Aries	March 21d 3h 13m
Summer Solstice	" " " Cancer	June 21 22 50
Autumn Equinox	" " " Libra	Sept 23 13 44
Winter Solstice	" " " Capricornus	Dec 22 8 37
Spring Equinox (1926)	" " " Aries	March 21 9 2

Phases of the Moon, 1925.

January			May			September		
First Quarter	1d 23h 26m		First Quarter	1d 3h 20m		Full Moon	2d 19h 53m	
Full Moon	10 2 47		Full Moon	8 13 43		Last Quarter	10 0 12	
Last Quarter	17 23 33		Last Quarter	15 5 46		New Moon	18 4 12	
New Moon	24 14 45		New Moon	22 15 48		First Quarter	25 11 51	
First Quarter	31 16 43		First Quarter	30 20 4		October		
February			June			November		
Full Moon	8d. 21h 49m		Full Moon	6d 21h 48m		Full Moon	2d 5h 23m	
Last Quarter	16 9 41		Last Quarter	13 12 44		Last Quarter	9 18 34	
New Moon	23 2 12		New Moon	21 6 17		New Moon	17 18 6	
March			First Quarter	29 9 43		First Quarter	24 18 38	
First Quarter	2d 12h 7m		July			Full Moon	31 17 17	
Full Moon	10 14 21		Full Moon	6d 4h 54m		December		
Last Quarter	17 17 22		Last Quarter	12 21 34		Last Quarter	8d 15h 13m	
New Moon	24 14 3		New Moon	20 21 40		New Moon	16 6 58	
April			First Quarter	28 20 23		First Quarter	23 2 6	
First Quarter	1d 8h 12m		August			Full Moon	30 8 11	
Full Moon	9 3 33		Full Moon	4d 11h 59m		January		
Last Quarter	15 23 40		Last Quarter	11 9 11		Last Quarter	8d 12h 11m	
New Moon	23 2 28		New Moon	19 13 15		New Moon	15 19 5	
			First Quarter	27 4 46		First Quarter	22 11 8	
						Full Moon	30 2 1	

Calendar for the Year 1925.

January					February					March					April										
Su.	—	4	11	18	25	Su.	1	8	15	22	—	Su.	1	8	15	22	29	—	5	12	19	26			
M	—	5	12	19	26	M	2	9	16	23	—	M	2	9	16	23	30	M	—	6	13	20	27		
Tu	—	6	13	20	27	Tu	3	10	17	24	—	Tu	3	10	17	24	31	Tu	—	7	14	21	28		
W	—	7	14	21	28	W	4	11	18	25	—	W	4	11	18	25	—	W	—	8	15	22	29		
Th	...	1	8	15	22	Th	5	12	19	26	—	Th	5	12	19	26	—	Th	—	9	16	23	30		
F	...	2	9	16	23	F	6	13	20	27	—	F	6	13	20	27	—	F	—	3	10	17	24		
S	...	3	10	17	24	S	7	14	21	28	—	S	7	14	21	28	—	S	—	4	11	18	25		
May					June					July					August										
Su	—	3	10	17	24	31	Su	—	7	14	21	28	Su	—	5	12	19	26	Su	—	2	9	16	23	30
M	—	4	11	18	25	—	M	1	8	15	22	29	M	—	6	13	20	27	M	—	3	10	17	24	31
Tu	—	5	12	19	26	—	Tu	2	9	16	23	30	Tu	—	7	14	21	28	Tu	—	4	11	18	25	—
W	—	6	13	20	27	—	W	3	10	17	24	—	W	—	8	15	22	29	W	—	5	12	19	26	—
Th	—	7	14	21	28	—	Th	4	11	18	25	—	Th	—	9	16	23	30	Th	—	6	13	20	27	—
F	—	8	15	22	29	—	F	5	12	19	26	—	F	—	3	10	17	24	F	—	7	14	21	28	—
S	—	9	16	23	30	—	S	6	13	20	27	—	S	—	4	11	18	25	S	—	8	15	22	29	—
September.					October					November					December.										
Su	—	6	13	20	27	Su	—	4	11	18	25	Su	—	1	8	15	22	29	Su	—	6	13	20	27	
M	—	7	14	21	28	M	—	5	12	19	26	M	—	2	9	16	23	30	M	—	7	14	21	28	
Tu	—	1	8	15	22	Tu	—	6	13	20	27	Tu	—	3	10	17	24	—	Tu	—	8	15	22	29	
W	—	2	9	16	23	W	—	7	14	21	28	W	—	4	11	18	25	—	W	—	9	16	23	30	
Th	—	3	10	17	24	Th	—	1	8	15	22	Th	—	5	12	19	26	—	Th	—	3	10	17	24	31
F	—	4	11	18	25	F	—	2	9	16	23	F	—	6	13	20	27	—	F	—	4	11	18	25	—
S	—	5	12	19	26	S	—	3	10	17	24	S	—	7	14	21	28	—	S	—	5	12	19	26	—

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remakable Days—Events	THE SUN				DAYS	
M	Light and Dark	W		Rises.	Set.	of the Year	to end of Year		
1	Th		 Circumcision. NEW YEAR'S DAY.  (For note on Sunrise and Sunset, see p. 54 For Light and Dark, see p 71)	8 8	15 59	1	364		
2	F			8 8	16 0	2	363		
3	S			8 8	16 2	3	362		
4	S		2nd Sunday after Christmas Marshal Joffre b 1852	8 7	16 3	4	361		
5	M		Gordon Coll founded, 1899 Sir E Shackleton d 1922	8 7	16 4	5	360		
6	Tu		Epiphany. Twelfth Day St Joan of Arc born, 1412.	8 7	16 5	6	359		
7	W		Old Christmas Day Loss of Calais, 1558.	8 7	16 6	7	358		
8	Th		Eli Whitney (Cotton gin), d 1825 Gallipoli evac 1916	8 6	16 8	8	357		
9	F		Napoleon III died 1873. Victor Emmanuel died, 1878	8 6	16 9	9	356		
10	S		Inland penny postage established, 1840	8 5	16 10	10	355		
11	S		1st Sun after Epiphany. Marq Curzon, K G, b 1859	8 4	16 12	11	354		
12	M		HILARY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. Plow Monday [1900	8 4	16 13	12	353		
13	Tu		Prince Arthur of Connaught b 1883 C I V's sailed,	8 3	16 15	13	352		
14	W		Marq of Lansdowne, K G, b 1845 Lord Napier d 1890	8 2	16 16	14	351		
15	Th		Brit Museum opened, 1759 Sandwich Is disc 1778	8 1	16 18	15	350		
16	F		Coruña, 1809. Edward Gibbon, historian, died, 1794	8 1	16 19	16	349		
17	S		D Lloyd George b 1863 Adm Earl Beatty b 1871	8 0	16 21	17	348		
18	S		2nd Sun. after Epiphany Scott reached S Pole, 1912	7 59	16 23	18	347		
19	M		Cuidad Rodrigo, 1812 Wilkes exp. from Commons, 1764	7 58	16 24	19	346		
20	Tu		J. Howard, philanthropist, d 1790 J. Ruskin d. 1900	7 57	16 26	20	345		
21	W		Gen Rt Hn Sn D Probyn, W C, b 1833, d 6 June, 1924	7 55	16 28	21	344		
22	Th		Qn. Victoria d, 1901 1st Lab Govt took office, 1924.	7 55	16 29	22	343		
23	F		Charles Kingsley d 1875 Argentine Conf inaug 1825	7 53	16 32	23	342		
24	S		Sir David Gill died, 1914 Dogger Bank, 1915.	7 52	16 33	24	341		
25	S		3rd Sun after Epiphany Conbrision of St Paul	7 51	16 34	25	340		
26	M		Gen Gordon k at Khartoum, 1885. Dr Jenner d 1823	7 50	16 36	26	339		
27	Tu		C L Dodgson (Lewis Carroll) b 1832, d 14 Jan 1898.	7 48	16 38	27	338		
28	W		Alwal, 1846. German air raid on London, 1918	7 47	16 40	28	337		
29	Th		WC instituted, 1856 Paris capitulated 1871	7 46	16 42	29	336		
30	F		Charles I beheaded, 1649 Charles Bradlaugh d 1891	7 44	16 43	30	335		
31	S		Corn Laws abolished, 1849 Nelson Column com- pleted, 1867.	7 43	16 45	31	334		

PHASES OF THE MOON

☾ First Quarter	1d 23h 25 6m
☉ Full Moon	10 2 47 3
☾ Last Quarter	17 23 33 0
☉ New Moon	24 14 45 0
☾ First Quarter	31 16 43 1
Apogee 8d 8 5h	252,520 miles
Perigee 23d 13 5h	228,940 "

RAIN FELL IN JANUARY, 1924,
on 15 days, total fall a 85 inches, above the
average by 17 inches

MONTHLY NOTES.

Jan 1 Dog and establishment licences renew-
able King's taxes due Holiday on Stock
Exchange, Bank Holiday in Scotland.

5 Dividends on Consols, &c., due 6 Quarter
Sessions to be held this week unless otherwise
fixed

9 Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid
15. Registrations Officers to publish New Lists
of all Electors on Register

1925]

JANUARY FIRST MONTH.

[3]

Equation of Time		THE SUN (Mean Noon)										Mean Time at 0h Sidereal Time at 0h		Note — The words "Mean Noon" on this page, and the astronomical information generally throughout this ALMANACK, refer to Greenwich.	
Lat	Add to Alp. Time	Hourly Var	Apparent Altitude	Hourly Var of Alt A	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var of Dec	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal Time at 0h	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal Time at 0h	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal Time at 0h	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal Time at 0h	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal Time at 0h	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal Time at 0h		
M	S	S	H M S	H M S	H M S	H M S	H M S	H M S	H M S	H M S	H M S	H M S	H M S		
1	3 35	19	18 46 4	11 05	23 1 55	0 20	18 42 29	17 16 39							
2	4 3	17	18 50 29	11 03	22 56 4	0 22	18 46 25	17 12 43							
3	4 31	16	18 54 53	11 02	22 50 9	0 24	18 50 22	17 8 47							
4	4 59	14	18 59 17	11 00	22 44 9	0 26	18 54 18	17 4 52							
5	5 25	12	19 3 41	10 98	22 38 4	0 28	18 58 15	17 0 56							
6	5 53	10	19 8 4	10 96	22 31 5	0 30	19 2 11	16 57 0							
7	6 19	8	19 12 27	10 94	22 24 2	0 32	19 6 8	16 53 4							
8	6 44	6	19 16 49	10 92	22 16 4	0 33	19 10 5	16 49 8							
9	7 10	4	19 21 11	10 90	22 8 2	0 35	19 14 1	16 45 12							
10	7 34	2	19 25 32	10 87	21 59 5	0 37	19 17 58	16 41 16							
11	7 58	0	19 29 53	10 85	21 50 4	0 39	19 21 54	16 37 20							
12	8 22	0	19 34 13	10 83	21 40 9	0 41	19 25 51	16 33 24							
13	8 45	0	19 38 32	10 80	21 31 0	0 42	19 29 47	16 29 28							
14	9 7	0	19 42 51	10 77	21 20 7	0 44	19 33 44	16 25 32							
15	9 23	0	19 47 9	10 75	21 9 9	0 46	19 37 40	16 21 37							
16	9 49	0	19 51 26	10 72	20 58 7	0 47	19 41 37	16 17 41							
17	10 10	0	19 55 43	10 69	20 47 2	0 49	19 45 34	16 13 45							
18	10 29	0	19 59 59	10 66	20 35 2	0 51	19 49 30	16 9 49							
19	10 48	0	20 4 15	10 63	20 22 9	0 52	19 53 27	16 5 53							
20	10 6	0	20 8 30	10 60	20 10 1	0 54	19 57 23	16 1 57							
21	11 24	0	20 12 44	10 57	19 57 0	0 56	20 1 20	15 58 1							
22	11 41	0	20 16 57	10 54	19 43 5	0 57	20 5 16	15 54 5							
23	11 56	0	20 21 9	10 51	19 29 7	0 58	20 9 13	15 50 9							
24	12 12	0	20 25 21	10 47	19 15 5	0 60	20 13 9	15 46 13							
25	12 26	0	20 29 32	10 44	19 0 9	0 61	20 17 6	15 42 17							
26	12 40	0	20 33 42	10 41	18 46 0	0 63	20 21 3	15 38 22							
27	12 52	0	20 37 52	10 37	18 30 8	0 64	20 24 59	15 34 26							
28	13 4	0	20 42 0	10 34	18 15 2	0 66	20 28 56	15 30 30							
29	13 15	0	20 46 8	10 30	17 59 2	0 67	20 32 52	15 26 34							
30	13 25	0	20 50 15	10 27	17 43 0	0 68	20 36 49	15 22 39							
31	13 35	0	20 54 20	10 23	17 26 5	0 70	20 40 45	15 18 42							

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JANUARY, 1924

Day	TEMPERATURE			BAROM	WIND		RAIN	SUN
	Max	Min	Min 1911-1905		Direction	Pressure (Inches)		
1	49.3	42.7	38.6	29.504	NW	30.0	0.0	1.2
2	48.0	44.0	4	842	WSW	30.0	0.0	1.2
3	44.0	30.9	3	839	WNW	30.0	0.0	1.2
4	35.2	25.9	3	30.095	Calm	30.0	0.0	1.2
5	37.4	26.3	2	131	Calm	30.0	0.0	1.2
6	41.2	30.8	1	29.924	SE	30.0	0.0	1.2
7	38.5	27.4	38.0	616	ESE	30.0	0.0	1.2
8	37.3	30.0	37.9	178	ESE	30.0	0.0	1.2
9	30.1	27.0	9	681	NE	30.0	0.0	1.2
10	40.6	29.6	9	155	SW	30.0	0.0	1.2
11	45.8	35.1	9	550	WSW	30.0	0.0	1.2
12	52.0	45.7	37.9	708	SW	30.0	0.0	1.2
13	47.9	43.0	38.0	487	SSW	30.0	0.0	1.2
14	48.8	44.5	0	488	S+SW	30.0	0.0	1.2
15	48.9	38.2	1	444	SSE	30.0	0.0	1.2
16	41.7	34.1	3	377	E	30.0	0.0	1.2
17	36.5	32.4	5	597	E	30.0	0.0	1.2
18	51.4	36.0	6	524	SW	30.0	0.0	1.2
19	49.8	42.8	7	337	WSW	30.0	0.0	1.2
20	50.2	38.3	8	747	WSW	30.0	0.0	1.2
21	48.5	41.1	8	859	SSE	30.0	0.0	1.2
22	48.4	43.7	8	751	SE	30.0	0.0	1.2
23	45.0	40.1	9	951	E	30.0	0.0	1.2
24	46.3	39.1	9	955	SSW	30.0	0.0	1.2
25	47.4	33.6	38.9	30.297	NNW	30.0	0.0	1.2
26	45.3	32.8	39.3	414	WSW	30.0	0.0	1.2
27	46.5	36.8	5	358	NW	30.0	0.0	1.2
28	46.9	35.1	6	293	N	30.0	0.0	1.2
29	44.8	37.5	7	160	WSW	30.0	0.0	1.2
30	43.7	41.9	7	151	W	30.0	0.0	1.2
31	45.1	41.2	39.7	151	SW	30.0	0.0	1.2
Mean	44.6	36.3	38.6	29.769	—	—	0.86	55.4

MEMORANDA

HALIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS

D	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc	
		Lat	Long
1	0	0	0
11	2° 0' E	3 2 S	115 9
12	2 9 W	4 3	344 2
21	7 5 W	5 2 S	212 5

MM					At Greenwich Midnight
----	--	--	--	--	-----------------------

Day of	Rises		Souths		Sets		Right Ascension	Declination	Horizont Parallax	Semi diameter	Age
	H	M	H	M	H	M					
1	11	53	17	53	5	0	48 42	0 28 11	56 25	15 22	6 11
2	12 25	18 23	0 13	23	1 36	13	4 46 6	55 40	15 10	7 20	7 20
3	12 38	19 38	2 19	38	2 33	11	8 46 6	55 35	15 0	8 20	8 20
4	13 1	20 52	3 24	52	3 10	15	12 21 2	54 35	14 52	9 20	9 20
5	13 27	22 07	4 27	07	3 57	15	15 23 8	54 15	14 47	10 20	10 20
6	13 57	23 38	5 28	38	4 46	28	17 44 7	54 3	14 42	11 20	11 20
7	14 31	25 06	6 24	06	5 35	16	20 8 0	53 58	14 44	12 20	12 20
8	15 11	26 12	7 15	12	6 16	7	20 6 3	53 59	14 43	13 20	13 20
9	15 58	27 08	8 1	08	7 26	40	19 58 4	54 5	14 44	14 20	14 20
10	16 51	28 0	8 49	0	8 7	8	18 57 0	54 16	14 47	15 20	15 20
11	17 50	28 53	9 14	53	8 57	5	17 4 4	54 32	15 1	16 20	16 20
12	18 51	29 45	9 43	45	9 46	20	14 25 6	54 54	15 17	17 20	17 20
13	19 58	30 32	10 18	32	10 34	58	11 7 1	55 27	15 4	18 20	18 20
14	21 51	31 10	10 55	10	11 22	56	7 16 7	55 48	15 19	19 20	19 20
15	23 13	31 44	11 18	44	12 59	45	3 0 5	56 1	15 33	20 20	20 20
16	24 23	32 26	11 18	26	13 59	55	5 53 0	57 57	15 45	21 20	21 20
17					13 49	55	5 53 0	57 57	15 45	22 20	22 20
18	0 37	6 15	11 42	15	14 42	18	10 13 3	58 41	15 59	23 20	23 20
19	1 51	7 6	12 10	10	15 37	37	14 6 7	59 29	16 12	24 20	24 20
20	3 8	7 8	12 44	44	16 36	12	17 15 7	60 12	16 24	25 20	25 20
21	4 45	8 58	13 26	26	17 37	54	19 21 5	60 45	16 33	26 20	26 20
22	5 39	9 59	14 18	18	18 31	42	20 8 3	61 4	16 38	27 20	27 20
23	6 44	11 5	15 22	22	19 45	59	19 26 1	61 5	17 39	28 20	28 20
24	7 39	12 5	16 35	35	20 48	58	17 26 6	60 47	16 34	0	0
25	8 44	13 5	17 54	54	21 49	18	14 15 1	60 23	16 24	1	1
26	9 44	14 19	19 13	13	22 46	21	10 15 6	59 15	16 11	2	2
27	9 30	14 55	20 31	31	23 40	17	5 48 7	58 30	15 56	3	3
28	9 55	15 45	21 46	46	0 31	27	1 12 8	57 33	15 43	4	4
29	10 19	16 32	22 57	57	1 20	47	3 37	56 38	15 26	5	5
30	10 42	17 18	0 7	7	2 8	58	7 30 4	55 49	15 13	6	6
31	11 5	18 3	0 13	13	2 56	43	11 17	55 55	9 15	7	7

Jupiter's Satellites

Jupiter was in conjunction on December 23, 1924. Because the planet is near the Sun, and therefore above the horizon almost wholly in daylight hours, the Satellites will not be visible in this month. See note, p 40

♄ MERCURY				♀ VENUS				♂ MARS			
R.A.		Dec.		R.A.		Dec.		R.A.		Dec.	
17	56	33	20	15	43	0	21	16	55	0	29
17	46	16	20	14	34	22	6	40	10	4	29
17	51	51	21	14	45	25	0	51	44	5	48
18	8	11	22	14	8	28	56	1	3	7	5
18	31	4	22	18	35	36	55	1	58	8	54
17	55	55	22	19	10	22	37	1	26	9	39
19	27	17	23	19	49	33	21	1	38	10	53
♃ JUPITER				♄ SATURN				♅ NEPTUNE			
R.A.		Dec.		R.A.		Dec.		R.A.		Dec.	
18	14	13	23	14	47	33	13	38	44	14	24
18	19	11	23	14	43	5	13	38	20	14	26
18	24	7	23	14	44	30	13	37	54	14	28
18	20	9	23	14	45	47	13	37	27	14	31
18	33	49	23	14	46	55	13	36	57	14	33
18	38	35	23	14	47	54	13	36	27	14	36
18	38	25	23	14	48	44	13	35	55	14	39

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER					
°	'	″	'''	μ	h	°	'	″	'''	μ	h
0	12	5	6	0	0	0	12	5	6	0	0
1	12	5	6	0	0	1	12	5	6	0	0
2	12	5	6	0	0	2	12	5	6	0	0
3	12	5	6	0	0	3	12	5	6	0	0
4	12	5	6	0	0	4	12	5	6	0	0
5	12	5	6	0	0	5	12	5	6	0	0
6	12	5	6	0	0	6	12	5	6	0	0
7	12	5	6	0	0	7	12	5	6	0	0
8	12	5	6	0	0	8	12	5	6	0	0
9	12	5	6	0	0	9	12	5	6	0	0
10	12	5	6	0	0	10	12	5	6	0	0
11	12	5	6	0	0	11	12	5	6	0	0
12	12	5	6	0	0	12	12	5	6	0	0
13	12	5	6	0	0	13	12	5	6	0	0
14	12	5	6	0	0	14	12	5	6	0	0
15	12	5	6	0	0	15	12	5	6	0	0
16	12	5	6	0	0	16	12	5	6	0	0
17	12	5	6	0	0	17	12	5	6	0	0
18	12	5	6	0	0	18	12	5	6	0	0
19	12	5	6	0	0	19	12	5	6	0	0
20	12	5	6	0	0	20	12	5	6	0	0
21	12	5	6	0	0	21	12	5	6	0	0
22	12	5	6	0	0	22	12	5	6	0	0
23	12	5	6	0	0	23	12	5	6	0	0
24	12	5	6	0	0	24	12	5	6	0	0
25	12	5	6	0	0	25	12	5	6	0	0
26	12	5	6	0	0	26	12	5	6	0	0
27	12	5	6	0	0	27	12	5	6	0	0
28	12	5	6	0	0	28	12	5	6	0	0
29	12	5	6	0	0	29	12	5	6	0	0
30	12	5	6	0	0	30	12	5	6	0	0

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

January 1 Day breaks 6h 21m.
Civil twilight ends, 16h 53m
Night begins, 18h 5m The length
of the day from Sunrise to Sunset
is 7h 51m

The ending of Civil twilight is here defined as the time when the Sun's centre is $7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ below the horizon. Day breaks and Night begins when it is 18° below.

Jan. 1. Mars in conjunction with D, 14h 22m $\delta 4^{\circ} 31' N$
Jan. 3, 16h Earth at least distance from the Sun. Perihelion 91,337,000 miles

Jan 5 Mean time taken by
Sun's semidiameter in crossing the
meridian, $1^m 29.68$

Jan 6. aft Occultation of
Aldebaran See p 59.

Jan 7, oh Mercury at a
stationary point

Jan 16 Mercury and Venus
in conjunction, 7h. 32 m $\delta 1^{\circ} 9' N$

Jan 17, 22^h Mercury at greatest elongation. $24^{\circ} 4' W$

Jan 19 Saturn in conjunction
with J. 14 40m h 2° 4' S

Jan 21 Venus and Jupiter in
conjunction. 24 2412. 9 05 10' N

Jan 22 Mercury and Jupiter
in conjunction 24 50m 80° 36' N

Jan 22 Jupiter in conjunction with Mars at 11:58 AM

Jan 22 Mercury in conjunction
with 2, 20h 10m 58.8s

Jan 23 Venus in conjunction

Jan 24, aft Total eclipse of the Sun, mostly visible on a boat.

the Sun, partly visible as a partial
eclipse at Greenwich. See p 58

Jan 30 Mails in conjunction
with D, 7h 30m $\delta 5^{\circ} 57' N$

Uianus, Jan 1, R A 23h 17.5m,
Dec 5° 23 5' Sets, Jan 1, 22h.

Neptune rises Jan 1, 194. 36m.

Jan 31, 17h 33m
In this month the Mornings in-

Increase 25m, the Afternoons 46m
Constellations near the South

meridian at 22h Perseus, Taurus,
Eridanus, Auriga, Orion, Gemini.

Canis Minor, Canis Major

Note on Tables of the Moon,
&c.—Some alterations that are

&c = some alterations that are made in this issue of the Almanack are to be noted. On page 2 of

are to be noted. On page 2 of each month the time given in column 2 is now rectified from

column 9 is now reckoned from the midnight which begins the day according to the system used

day according to the system used in other pages. This time is called Mean, following the practice of

Mean, following the practice of the Nautical Almanac, whereas it has hitherto been called Civil

it has hitherto been called Civil
Time

On page 3 the position of the Moon, the Moon's age, and other

details relating thereto, are now
given for the *midnight which ends*

1925.]

JANUARY FIRST MONTH.

15

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places--

Month	Week	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL		HULL		GREENOCK		LISHT		DUMFRIES (R&M)	
		Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After
1	Th	6 7	18 51	3 45	16 6	11 34	23 59	11 6	22 57	4 44	16 59	7 28	19 46	3 58	16 26
2	F	7 0	19 43	4 44	17 10	12 24	24 12	11 50	23 52	5 33	17 52	8 22	20 44	4 56	17 27
3	S	7 57	20 41	5 47	18 16	0 55	13 30	12 41		6 29	18 54	9 19	21 46	5 57	18 27
4	S	9 5	21 51	6 53	19 24	2 8	14 47	1 1	13 51	7 31	20 1	10 20	22 50	6 58	19 29
5	M	10 21	23 1	7 57	20 28	3 24	16 2	2 29	15 9	8 38	21 9	11 23	23 54	8 0	20 50
6	Tu	11 31		8 56	21 24	4 32	17 4	3 42	16 9	9 39	22 6	12 22		8 59	21 26
7	W	0 1	12 28	9 44	22 9	5 26	17 55	4 38	16 52	10 30	22 55	0 50	13 10	9 52	22 16
8	Th	0 49	13 13	10 24	22 49	6 13	18 41	5 24	17 27	11 14	23 39	1 35	13 49	10 37	22 55
9	F	1 29	13 53	11 0	23 26	6 55	19 21	6 4	18 0	11 54		2 13	14 25	11 12	23 28
10	S	2 5	14 29	11 34		7 31	19 56	6 44	18 35	0 19	12 31	2 50	14 59	11 44	
11	M	3 38	15 4	0 2	12 10	8 5	20 29	7 22	19 8	0 57	13 6	3 24	15 34	0 1	12 18
12	Tu	3 11	15 38	0 37	12 43	8 40	21 3	7 57	19 42	1 34	13 41	4 3	16 12	0 36	12 54
13	W	3 44	16 12	1 10	13 17	9 14	21 34	8 26	20 16	2 10	14 15	4 41	16 49	1 12	13 30
14	Th	4 16	16 44	1 44	13 52	9 47	22 5	8 55	20 51	2 43	14 50	5 16	17 25	1 48	14 6
15	F	4 49	17 18	2 17	14 27	10 20	22 37	9 27	21 31	3 17	15 27	5 52	18 4	2 25	14 45
16	S	5 25	17 55	2 54	15 10	10 54	23 12	10 3	22 15	3 53	16 8	6 32	18 48	3 6	15 28
17	S	6 7	18 39	3 39	15 59	11 30	23 53	10 43	23 3	4 35	16 54	7 17	19 39	3 52	16 18
18	M	6 55	19 29	4 32	17 0	12 15		11 29	23 57	5 22	17 48	8 10	20 38	4 46	17 17
19	Tu	7 53	20 31	5 37	18 11	0 47	13 21	12 24		6 20	18 53	9 11	21 44	5 50	18 24
20	W	9 3	21 46	6 49	19 24	2 3	14 45	1 6	13 40	7 28	20 0	10 19	22 56	6 58	19 32
21	Th	10 26	23 7	8 0	20 35	3 28	16 9	2 38	15 7	8 42	21 22	11 30		8 6	20 47
22	F	11 44		9 4	21 38	4 43	17 19	4 2	16 13	9 52	22 29	0 7	12 35	9 15	21 47
23	S	0 15	12 46	10 0	22 32	5 46	18 20	5 4	17 5	10 53	23 28	1 9	13 30	10 17	22 44
24	S	1 10	13 40	10 50	23 22	6 43	19 16	5 57	17 53	11 48		2 3	14 20	11 8	23 31
25	M	2 0	14 31	11 38		7 36	20 7	6 49	18 45	0 25	12 42	2 53	15 10	11 55	
26	Tu	2 49	15 22	0 13	12 28	8 25	20 53	7 39	19 35	1 19	13 31	3 46	16 2	0 20	12 44
27	W	3 37	16 9	1 2	13 14	9 11	21 36	8 22	20 18	2 6	14 18	4 37	16 50	1 8	13 37
28	Th	4 20	16 51	1 46	13 59	9 53	22 16	9 2	21 3	2 50	15 2	5 22	17 36	1 55	14 18
29	F	5 0	17 32	2 29	14 43	10 33	23 53	9 41	21 47	3 31	15 44	6 6	18 21	2 40	15 2
30	S	5 40	18 13	3 11	15 27	11 8	23 26	10 19	22 32	4 10	16 25	6 49	19 7	3 23	15 45
31	S	6 22	18 55	3 56	16 18	11 45		11 1	23 18	4 50	17 9	7 34	19 55	4 8	16 33
		ft in		ft in		ft in		ft in		ft in		ft in		ft in	
Springs 1180		20 9		26 3		33 1		20 10		9 9		16 4		12 10	
Neaps		17 4		20 0		22 7		16 4		8 2		12 7		9 10	

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

D	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
4	6 40	10 54	15 4	6 5	10 9	14 13	11 18	17 41	0 5	7 28	11 23	15 17	2 55	7 49	12 43
11	6 20	10 30	14 38	6 21	10 19	14 18	10 57	17 29	0 3	7 8	11 2	14 56	2 30	7 23	12 16
18	6 25	10 27	14 30	6 34	10 13	14 26	10 36	17 18	0 1	6 47	10 42	14 36	2 5	6 57	11 50
25	6 37	10 35	14 34	6 42	10 40	14 38	10 16	17 7	23 59	6 26	10 41	14 16	1 39	6 31	11 24

☿ MERCURY being at Western Elongation on January 17th is a morning star, and rises $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours before the Sun in the middle of the month nearly S E.

♀ VENUS is also a morning star, rising in the dawn with Mercury as a near neighbour. Venus is the higher of the two objects in the first part of the month but the lower at the end. Moving from right to left it passes below Mercury on the 16th. Mag - 3.4 (For note on Magnitude see p 71.)

♂ MARS is a bright object in the south and west evening sky. Mag + 0.4 to + 0.9.

♃ JUPITER rises shortly before the Sun in the S E. On the 21st it will be near Venus and Mercury, and at 7h Jupiter and Venus will be very near together about 2 degrees above the horizon in the S E. Mercury will be nearly a degree above and to the left of Jupiter. Magnitude of Jupiter - 1.4.

♄ SATURN in Libra is a morning star, to be seen in the S E about 4 o'clock. Mag + 0.8.

the day specified in the first column. As in the issues of recent years the second column gives the time of the rising which happens during that day, and the figures in the two following columns show the time of the southing and of the setting which next follow that rising, and these sometimes happen after the midnight which ends the day. In such cases the figures are in heavy type, and it is to be remembered in using this table that these distinctive figures always indicate a time on the *morrow* of the day of its line. A similar system is followed in the Tables of the planets. (See pages 13, 17, 21, &c.)

6] FEBRUARY XXVIII DAYS. [1925.

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals Remarkable Days—Events.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M	W		Rises	Sets	of the Year	to end of Year
		SUN'S LONGITUDE 330° 21' 191 4h				
1	S	4th Sunday after Epiphany First U K Par, 1801.	7 41	16 47	32	333
2	M	Purification. Candlemas Scottish Quarter Day.	7 40	16 49	33	332
3	Tu	T W Robertson, dramatist, d 1871 W Bagehot b 1826	7 38	16 51	34	331
4	W	W H. Ainsworth b. 1805 Capture of Kumasi, 1874	7 36	16 52	35	330
5	Th	Thomas Carlyle died, 1831; born, 4 Dec. 1805.	7 35	16 54	36	329
6	F	Charles II died, 1635 Sir Henry Irving born, 1838	7 33	16 56	37	328
7	S	Charles Dickens born, 1812, died, 9 June, 1870	7 31	16 58	38	327
8	S	Septuagesima. Half Quarter Day.	7 30	17 0	39	326
9	M	Lord Carson born, 1854 Rontgen (X Rays) died, 1923	7 28	17 2	40	325
10	Tu	Charles Lamb born, 1775 Sobraon, 1846	7 26	17 3	41	324
11	W	Welsh Guards regiment founded, 1915.	7 24	17 5	42	323
12	Th	Charles Darwin b 1809 Abraham Lincoln b 1809	7 22	17 7	43	322
13	F	Mersey Tunnel completed, 1885	7 21	17 9	44	321
14	S	St Valentine's Day. St Vincent, 1797	7 19	17 11	45	320
15	S	Sexagesima Relief of Kimberley, 1900. [met, 1886	7 17	17 13	46	319
16	M	Franklin sailed from L'pool, 1825. H of Laymen first	7 15	17 14	47	318
17	Tu	Malthus born, 1766 Meeance, 1843 Ancio, 1917.	7 13	17 16	48	317
18	W	Order of Bath revived, 1725 Cameroons capt'd, 1916	7 11	17 18	49	316
19	Th	David Garrick born, 1717 Maurus Jokai born, 1825	7 9	17 20	50	315
20	F	Princess Royal b 1867 Sir H Lucy (Toby, M P) d 1924	7 7	17 22	51	314
21	S	Card Newman b 1801 British occupied Jericho, 1918	7 5	17 23	52	313
22	S	Quinquagesima Shrove Sunday Washington b 1732	7 3	17 25	53	312
23	M	Samuel Pepys, diarist, born, 1632, died, 26 May, 1703	7 1	17 27	54	311
24	Tu	St. Matthias. Shrove Tuesday.	6 59	17 29	55	310
25	W	Ash Wednesday Sir Christopher Wren died, 1723.	6 57	17 31	56	309
26	Th	Loss of the <i>Bukenhead</i> , 1852 (454 drowned)	6 55	17 32	57	308
27	F	Ellen Terry born, 1848 Paardeberg, 1900.	6 52	17 34	58	307
28	S	Ladysmith, 1900 Princess Mary married, 1922	6 50	17 36	59	306

PHASES OF THE MOON

○ Full Moon	8d	21h	49 1m
○ Last Quarter	16	9	41 4
● New Moon	23	2	12 0
Apogee 4d	19 1h	252,070 miles.	
Perigee 20d	19 0h	225,902 "	

IRONMASTERS QUARTERLY MEETINGS. 1925

	Jan	April	July	Oct
Walsall Tu	6	7	7	6
Wolverhampton . . . W	7	8	8	7
Birmingham Th	8	9	9	8
Stourbridge F	9	10	10	9
Dudley S	10	11	11	10

MONTHLY NOTES

Feb 1 Phœasant and Partridge shooting ends
 4 Last day for Objections to persons on New List (Spring Register) to be sent to Registration Officer
 10 Last day for Claims (Spring Register)
 - Scottish general salmon fishing begins
 16 Objections and New Claims to be published
 24 Last day for Objections to New Claims (Spring Register)
 HALF QUARTER DAYS are—Feb 8, May 9, Aug. 11, and Nov 11

RAIN FELL IN FEBRUARY, 1924,
 on 12 days, total fall 0.66 inches, below the average by 0.91 inch

1925.]

FEBRUARY SECOND MONTH.

[7]

Equation of Time.		THE SUN (Mean Noon).										Sidereal		Mean Time	
Day	Add to App. Time	Hourly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Time at Mean Noon					at the General Time See pp. 4, 9			
M	S		H	M	S		H	M	S	H	M	S			
1	13 44	0 34	20 58 26	10 20	17 9 6 S	0 71	20 44 42	15 14 46	2	20 44 42	15 14 46				
2	13 51	0 31	21 2 30	10 16	16 52 4	0 72	20 48 38	15 10 50	3	20 48 38	15 10 50				
3	13 58	0 27	21 6 33	10 13	16 35 0	0 73	20 52 35	15 6 54	4	20 52 35	15 6 54				
4	14 4	0 24	21 10 36	10 09	16 17 2	0 75	20 56 32	15 2 58	5	20 56 32	15 2 58				
5	14 10	0 20	21 14 38	10 06	15 59 2	0 76	21 0 28	14 59 2	6	21 0 28	14 59 2				
6	14 14	0 17	21 18 39	10 02	15 40 9	0 77	21 4 25	14 55 6	7	21 4 25	14 55 6				
7	14 18	0 13	21 22 39	9 59	15 22 3	0 78	21 8 21	14 51 11	8	21 8 21	14 51 11				
8	14 21	0 10	21 26 38	9 56	15 3 5	0 79	21 12 18	14 47 15	9	21 12 18	14 47 15				
9	14 23	0 07	21 30 37	9 52	14 44 4	0 80	21 16 14	14 43 19	10	21 16 14	14 43 19				
10	14 24	0 04	21 34 35	9 49	14 25 1	0 81	21 20 11	14 39 23	11	21 20 11	14 39 23				
11	14 24	0 00	21 38 32	9 46	14 5 6	0 82	21 24 7	14 35 27	12	21 24 7	14 35 27				
12	14 24	0 03	21 42 28	9 43	13 45 8	0 83	21 28 4	14 31 31	13	21 28 4	14 31 31				
13	14 23	0 06	21 46 23	9 40	13 25 7	0 84	21 32 1	14 27 35	14	21 32 1	14 27 35				
14	14 21	0 09	21 50 18	9 37	13 5 5	0 85	21 35 57	14 23 39	15	21 35 57	14 23 39				
15	14 19	0 12	21 54 12	9 34	12 45 0	0 86	21 39 54	14 19 43	16	21 39 54	14 19 43				
16	14 15	0 15	21 58 6	9 31	12 24 4	0 87	21 43 50	14 15 47	17	21 43 50	14 15 47				
17	14 11	0 18	22 1 58	9 28	12 3 5	0 87	21 47 47	14 11 52	18	21 47 47	14 11 52				
18	14 7	0 21	22 5 50	9 25	11 42 4	0 88	21 51 43	14 7 56	19	21 51 43	14 7 56				
19	14 2	0 23	22 9 41	9 22	11 21 2	0 89	21 55 40	14 4 0	20	21 55 40	14 4 0				
20	13 56	0 26	22 13 32	9 19	10 59 8	0 90	21 59 36	14 0 4	21	21 59 36	14 0 4				
21	13 49	0 29	22 17 22	9 17	10 38 2	0 90	22 3 33	13 56 8	22	22 3 33	13 56 8				
22	13 42	0 31	22 21 11	9 14	10 16 4	0 91	22 7 30	13 52 12	23	22 7 30	13 52 12				
23	13 34	0 34	22 25 0	9 12	9 54 5	0 92	22 11 26	13 48 16	24	22 11 26	13 48 16				
24	13 26	0 37	22 28 48	9 09	9 32 4	0 92	22 15 23	13 44 20	25	22 15 23	13 44 20				
25	13 16	0 39	22 32 36	9 06	9 10 2	0 93	22 19 19	13 40 24	26	22 19 19	13 40 24				
26	13 7	0 42	22 36 23	9 04	8 47 9	0 93	22 23 16	13 36 28	27	22 23 16	13 36 28				
27	12 17	0 44	22 40 9	9 02	8 25 4	0 94	22 27 12	13 32 32	28	22 27 12	13 32 32				
28	12 46	0 46	22 43 55	9 39	8 2 8 S	0 94	22 31 9	13 28 37	29	22 31 9	13 28 37				

MEMORANDA

*METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1924.

Day	TEMPERATURE			WIND	RAIN	SUN	MOON
	Max.	Min.	Mo 1911-1915	Direction (Pressure lbs. to foot)	Fall	Shine	
1	44 0	25 5	39 6	30 321	1 0	N	01
2	48 9	33 6	5	274	2 0	WSW	5 4
3	48 8	37 1	5	255	2 0	NW	2 1
4	47 3	37 3	5	143	1 9	WNW	0 9
5	47 1	39 2	6	29 842	4 5	W	0 9
6	50 5	46 1	6	804	2 5	NW	18
7	46 8	40 5	5	235	1 5	WNW	0 9
8	45 0	39 0	3	561	1 5	SSE	0 9
9	47 1	38 0	39 1	28 933	7 0	SW	0 9
10	43 2	38 2	38 9	903	0 2	E	0 9
11	38 2	35 3	38 8	29 150	0 1	Calm	0 1
12	43 0	35 1	38 8	291	2 0	E	0 1
13	40 9	30 4	39 0	463	10 0	E	0 1
14	35 0	27 8	3	30 019	6 3	NE	0 9
15	35 0	21 2	4	109	0 3	WSW	0 4
16	39 9	28 6	5	257	1 8	ESE	6 4
17	38 3	24 7	6	243	0 1	Calm	1 2
18	41 0	29 7	5	29 280	3 1	WSW	0 8
19	38 7	32 2	5	896	4 2	NE	0 2
20	35 3	31 9	5	30 103	0 9	NE	0 9
21	41 4	26 1	6	207	1 5	NNE	0 4
22	40 3	35 0	7	098	4 4	NNE	6 4
23	42 1	33 1	39 9	231	2 1	N	1 2
24	44 0	34 6	40 0	29 859	4 1	W	0 9
25	39 9	31 5	1	782	4 9	NNE	0 2
26	37 2	28 9	2	30 046	2 4	NE	2 8
27	34 1	29 2	3	016	2 0	NE	0 2
28	37 2	28 3	3	29 886	4 2	N	4 7
29	45 0	25 9	40 4	320	9 0	WSW	0 3
Mo	41 9	32 9	39 6	29 853	—	—	28 6

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS

Circle of Day			Circle of Day		
Sun's Alt.	Lat.	Long.	Sun's Alt.	Lat.	Long.
0	0	0	12 3 W	6 1 S	67 7
1	12 3 W	6 7	16 1	6 7	256 1
2	19 4 W	7 2 S	19 4 W	7 2 S	164 4

* The Meteorological Data in these Tables are based upon observations recorded at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	At Greenwich Midnight										Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 6h 30m (See p. 40)	
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semi-diameter	Age				
	H M	H M	H M	H M S	° ' "	"	"	D H			W E	
1	11 30	18 48	2 17	3 44 36	14 31 50	54 38	14 53	8	9	421	○	3
2	11 59	19 34	3 19	4 33 3	17 6 3	54 17	14 47	9	9	423	○	1
3	12 31	20 21	4 17	5 22 14	18 56 2	54 6	14 44	10	9	423	○	42
4	13 9	21 8	5 10	6 12 10	19 56 7	54 3	14 44	11	9	432	○	4
5	13 54	21 56	5 58	7 2 37	20 4 5	54 9	14 45	12	9	430	○	14
6	14 45	22 44	6 39	7 53 13	19 18 3	54 20	14 48	13	9	423	○	23
7	15 41	23 32	7 15	8 43 37	17 39 4	54 37	14 53	14	9	423	○	14
8	16 43	0 20	7 46	9 33 29	15 11 5	54 58	14 59	15	9	421	○	34
9	17 48	1 7	8 13	10 22 43	12 0 7	55 22	15 5	16	9	420	○	14
10	18 56	1 53	8 37	11 11 24	8 15 2	55 49	15 12	17	9	419	○	24
11	20 5	2 39	9 0	11 59 49	4 4 21	56 17	15 20	18	9	417	○	34
12	21 15	3 25	9 22	12 48 30	0 21 6	56 48	15 28	19	9	415	○	3
13	22 26	4 12	9 47	13 38 3	4 50 7	57 20	15 37	20	9	413	○	23
14	23 39	5 1	10 13	14 29 6	9 10 7	57 54	15 46	21	9	412	○	13
15				15 22 22	13 7 2	58 28	15 56	22	9	411	○	3
16	0 54	5 53	10 44	16 18 16	16 24 9	59 2	16 5	23	9	410	○	31
17	2 9	6 48	11 21	17 16 55	18 47 8	59 33	16 14	24	9	409	○	21
18	3 21	7 45	12 7 18	17 52	20 1 2	59 59	16 21	25	9	408	○	21
19	4 28	8 45	13 3 19	20 4	17 55 4	60 15	16 25	26	9	407	○	21
20	5 26	9 46	14 10 20	22 8	18 28 4	60 19	16 26	27	9	406	○	21
21	6 14	10 46	15 24 21	22 43	15 47 5	60 9	16 23	28	9	405	○	21
22	6 53	11 44	16 43 22	20 57	14 7 9	59 44	16 17	29	9	404	○	31
23	7 26	12 39	18 2 23	16 32	7 48 8	59 8	16 7	30	9	403	○	31
24	7 54	13 37	19 20 0	9 38	3 10 0	58 23	15 54	31	9	402	○	31
25	8 19	14 21	20 34 1	0 45	1 30 7	57 33	15 41	32	9	401	○	31
26	8 43	15 8	21 47 1	5 31	5 58 7	56 42	15 27	33	9	400	○	31
27	9 7	15 55	22 56 2	39 31	10 2 6	55 56	15 14	34	9	399	○	31
28	9 31	16 41	0 3 3	28 18	13 33 5	55 16	15 3	35	9	398	○	31

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D	♂ MERCURY				♀ VENUS				♂ MARS			
	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.
5	19 58 15	21 50 45	19 56 10	21 9 6 S	1 50 53	12 5 7 N						
10	20 30 16	20 37 2	20 22 24	20 1 6	2 3 8	13 16 1						
15	21 3	0 18 50	20 48 13	18 38 9	2 15 31	14 24 2						
20	21 36 16	16 29 7	21 13 34	17 2 8	2 28 3	15 29 8						
25	22 10 7	13 34 45	21 38 26	15 14 6 S	2 40 44	16 32 7 N						
D	♂ JUPITER				♂ SATURN				♂ NEPTUNE			
	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.
5	18 47 48	22 53 6 S	14 49 25	13 45 3 S	9 35 22	14 41 9 N						
10	18 52 15	22 48 8	14 49 55	13 45 3	9 34 49	14 44 6						
15	18 56 35	22 43 6	14 50 15	13 46 6	9 34 17	14 47 4						
20	19 0 46	22 38 2	14 50 25	13 46 2	9 33 44	14 50 1						
25	19 4 47	22 32 6 S	14 50 25	13 45 0 S	9 33 12	14 52 8 N						

THE SUN AND PLANETS

D	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER					
	○	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂	○	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂
5	8.92	6.9	5.6	6.0	1.5	0.9	16.15	2.6	5.3	3.2	15.3	7.7
15	8.91	6.5	5.5	5.7	1.5	0.9	16.13	2.5	5.2	3.0	15.6	7.8
25	8.80	6.4	5.4	5.4	1.5	0.9	16.11	2.4	5.1	2.8	15.9	7.9

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, February 1, 133° 58' 8"

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

February 1 Day breaks at 5h 44m Civil twilight ends at 17h 35m Night begins at 18h 44m The length of the Day is 9h 6m

Feb 2, midnight Occultation of Aldebaran by the moon See p. 59.

Feb 3 Mercury and Venus in conjunction 7h 28m ♀ 0° 33' 8"

Feb 5 Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m 7 6"

Feb 8, aft A partial eclipse of the Moon, visible at Greenwich, See p. 58

Feb 9, morn Occultation of the planet Neptune by the ♀ See p. 59

Feb 10, morn Neptune in Opposition Distance from Earth 2,704,180,000 miles

Feb 15 Saturn in conjunction with ♀, 9h 40m ♀ 2° 57' 4"

Feb 16 Occultation of γ Librae (Mag. 4.0) by ♀ See p. 59

Feb 19 Jupiter in conjunction with ♀, 16h 19m ♀ 4° 33' 8"

Feb 21 Venus in conjunction with ♀, 23h 17m ♀ 0° 39' 8"

Feb 22 Mercury in conjunction with ♀, 10h 52m ♀ 1° 12' 8"

Feb 22, 22h Saturn at a stationary point

Feb 28 Mars in conjunction with ♀ 3h 57m ♀ 6° 25' N

Uranus sets Feb 1, 20h 15m, Feb 28, 18h 37m

Neptune rises Feb 1, 17h 29m, Feb 28, 15h 39m

In this month the Mornings increase 51m, the Afternoons 49m

Constellations near the S meridian at 22° Auriga, Taurus, Orion, Gemini, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Canis Major, Argo, Cancer, Hydra

Right Ascension.—Sidereal Time. The Celestial Sphere like the Terrestrial is supposed to be marked with meridians and parallels as reference lines for expressing the position of points on it

Right Ascension and Declination are the two co-ordinates which name the place of a star or other celestial body as longitude and latitude define the position of a place on the Earth

The meridian of Greenwich is the starting point or zero of terrestrial longitude, and in the same way the meridian on the celestial sphere through a point called the First Point of Aries is the zero of Right Ascension

The Celestial Sphere rotates about the axis of the Earth, or apparently about a line parallel to that axis through any place where one may be situated This

1925.]

FEBRUARY SECOND MONTH.

19

Time of		Times of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month	Week	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL		HULL		GRIMSBY		LEITH		DUBLIN (G.T.)		G.M.T.	
		Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After
1	S	7 9	19 44	4 49	17 17	0 6	12 32	11 44	11 44	5 35	18 1	8 23	20 50	5 1	17 31		
2	M	8 4	20 43	5 50	18 24	0 59	13 36	0 7	12 35	6 31	19 4	9 21	21 56	6 2	18 35		
3	Tu	9 15	21 59	7 0	19 37	2 14	15 1	1 16	13 58	7 39	20 19	10 30	23 9	7 9	19 43		
4	W	10 39	23 18	8 11	20 47	3 39	16 23	2 50	15 21	8 53	21 32	11 40		8 18	20 51		
5	Th	11 54		9 15	21 46	4 51	17 27	4 10	16 24	9 58	22 31	0 17	12 42	9 21	21 49		
6	F	0 22	12 51	10 6	22 32	5 47	18 19	5 7	17 7	10 49	23 19	1 14	13 30	10 14	22 36		
7	S	1 10	13 35	10 45	23 10	6 33	19 1	5 49	17 43	11 32		1 56	14 7	10 55	23 12		
8	S	1 47	14 13	11 19	23 43	7 13	19 37	6 25	18 18	0 1	12 10	2 33	14 41	11 28	23 44		
9	M	2 21	14 47	11 52		7 48	20 10	6 58	18 55	0 38	12 46	3 7	15 14		11 0		
10	Tu	2 52	15 21	0 16	12 27	8 23	20 43	7 32	19 32	1 14	13 21	3 42	15 50	0 17	12 34		
11	W	3 25	15 53	0 49	12 59	8 56	21 14	8 3	20 5	2 48	13 57	4 18	16 28	0 51	13 9		
12	Th	3 57	16 26	1 21	13 34	9 30	21 46	8 30	20 40	3 22	14 32	4 54	17 4	1 27	13 45		
13	F	4 31	16 58	1 55	14 10	10 1	22 20	9 0	21 16	4 55	15 8	5 28	17 22	2 3	14 22		
14	S	5 1	17 32	2 30	14 47	10 34	22 52	9 33	21 56	5 30	15 46	6 6	18 4	2 42	15 3		
15	S	5 43	18 10	3 9	15 31	11 9	23 26	10 12	22 42	6 8	16 27	6 48	19 10	3 24	15 47		
16	M	6 27	18 55	3 55	16 33	11 48		10 54	23 33	6 41	17 17	7 35	20 4	4 12	16 41		
17	Tu	7 22	19 53	4 56	17 34	0 11	12 45	11 46		7 47	18 22	8 35	21 13	5 14	17 50		
18	W	8 30	21 8	6 11	18 56	1 20	14 10	0 38	12 58	8 57	19 41	9 48	22 31	6 28	19 8		
19	Th	9 59	22 40	7 33	20 18	2 54	15 47	2 11	14 38	10 19	21 6	11 7	23 51	7 47	20 25		
20	F	11 29		8 49	21 29	4 44	17 8	3 47	16 1	9 39	22 21	...		9 1	21 36		
21	S	0 0	12 41	9 52	22 47	5 36	18 11	4 56	17 2	10 44	23 21	1 1	13 23	10 8	22 36		
22	S	1 1	13 36	10 43	23 14	6 35	19 5	5 46	17 50	11 37		1 57	14 12	10 59	23 21		
23	M	*1 49	*14 24	11 29	23 58	7 26	19 52	6 31	18 39	0 13	12 26	2 42	14 57	11 43			
24	Tu	*2 33	*15 9		12 14	8 12	20 35	7 15	19 26	1 2	13 12	3 28	15 44	0 4	12 26		
25	W	*3 16	*15 50	0 40	12 56	8 54	21 13	7 55	20 7	1 45	13 56	4 13	16 29	0 47	13 8		
26	Th	*3 55	*16 27	1 19	13 36	9 32	21 48	8 30	20 44	2 24	14 34	4 54	17 9	1 28	13 48		
27	F	4 33	17 2	1 56	14 15	10 7	22 21	9 2	21 20	3 59	15 11	5 31	17 49	2 8	14 27		
28	S	5 9	17 36	2 34	14 54	10 41	22 52	9 37	21 59	4 34	15 48	6 9	18 29	2 47	15 6		

* The days thus indicated throughout the Almanack are those on which High Tides may be expected. Strong northerly winds in the North Sea and a low barometer with heavy rains in the counties drained by the Thames will probably cause a higher rise of the river, and the low lying riverside districts to be flooded.

RISING, SOUTHING, AND SETTING OF PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.
1 6 49	10 49	14 49	6 47	10 50	14 54	9 56	16 56	23 58	6 4	10 0	13 55	1 13	6 5	10 57
8 6 57	11 5	15 14	6 48	11 0	15 12	9 36	16 46	23 56	5 42	9 38	13 55	0 47	5 38	10 30
15 7 0	11 23	15 47	6 45	11 8	15 33	9 17	16 35	23 55	5 20	9 17	13 14	0 20	5 11	10 3
22 6 59	11 42	16 27	6 39	11 16	15 54	8 58	16 25	23 54	4 57	8 55	12 53	23 49	4 40	9 32

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

☿ MERCURY is still a morning star, but is approaching Superior Conjunction.
 ♀ VENUS remains in the neighbourhood of Mercury, and rises shortly before the Sun. The two planets are in conjunction on the 3rd. Venus is now not very bright, its stellar magnitude being -3.3.
 ♂ MARS will be seen in the south-west sky in the late twilight. It sets in the west-nor-west about midnight. Magnitude +1.0 to +1.3.
 ♃ JUPITER rises at daybreak throughout the month, and may be seen in the south-east in the dawn. Magnitude -1.5.
 ♄ SATURN, still in the constellation Libra, rises before midnight at the end of the month.

rotation is used to regulate the going of a sidereal clock. When the First Point of Aries is on the meridian of any place the local sidereal time is *oh om os*, and the Mean Time of this occurrence at Greenwich (counted from midnight) is given in column 9 of the second page of each month. When any other point or object is on the meridian the sidereal time is equal to its Right Ascension or in other words, the Right Ascension of an object is the sidereal time of its Southing, which may be converted into Mean Time by the rules and tables given on pp. 77 and 57.

It will be understood that if the Sidereal Time in column 8 be converted into Mean Time, as aforesaid and added to the figures in column 9 of the preceding or same line according to circumstances, the sum will be precisely 36 or 12 hours.

The Equation of Time is the difference of Right Ascension of the Mean Sun and of the actual Sun. Hence column 2, in the second page of each month, is the difference between columns 4 and 8.

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 0° γ 212° $34'$	THE SUN		DAYS	
M	W		Rises	Sets	of the Year	to end of Year
1	S	Quadragesima. 1st Sun. in Lent. ST. DAVID'S DAY	6 48	17 38	60	305
2	M	Thames Tun commd 1825. Brest-Litovsk Treaty, 1918	6 46	17 40	61	304
3	Tu	Sir Thos Bodley, founder of Bodleian Library, b 1545.	6 44	17 41	62	303
4	W	Inauguration Day, U S A. Charles Dabdin, b. 1745.	6 42	17 43	63	302
5	Th	F A Mesmer ("Mesmerism"), died, 1815	6 40	17 45	64	301
6	F	Dr. Samuel Parr, scholar and divine, died, 1825.	6 37	17 47	65	300
7	S	Sir John Herschel b 1792, d 1871 Sir A Helps, d 1875	6 35	17 48	66	299
8	S	2nd Sunday in Lent. Aboukir, 1801.	6 33	17 50	67	298
9	M	Fight between <i>Merrimac</i> and <i>Monitor</i> 1862	6 31	17 52	68	297
10	Tu	Guildhall Library opened, 1873 Neuve Chapelle, 1915	6 28	17 54	69	296
11	W	Baghdad captured by General Maude, 1917	6 26	17 55	70	295
12	Th	Cæsar Borgia died, 1507 Russian Revolution, 1917.	6 24	17 57	71	294
13	F	Field-Marshal Lord Plumer, G C B, born 1857.	6 22	17 59	72	293
14	S	Ivy, 1590 Karl Marx, Socialist writer, died, 1883	6 19	18 0	73	292
15	S	3rd Sunday in Lent Czar Nicholas abdicated, 1917	6 17	18 2	74	291
16	M	Egypt became an independent kingdom, 1922. [1640	6 15	18 4	75	290
17	Tu	Sr PATRICK'S DAY. Philip Massinger, dramatist, d	6 13	18 6	76	289
18	W	Sir R. Walpole d 1745. Naval attack Dardanelles, 1915.	6 10	18 7	77	288
19	Th	David Livingstone b 1813 Sir Richd Burton b 1821	6 8	18 9	78	287
20	F	Empire War Cabinet first met, 1917.	6 6	18 11	79	286
21	S	Sir Isaac Newton d. 1727. 2nd Battle of Somme, 1918.	6 4	18 12	80	285
22	S	4th Sunday in Lent. Allenby crossed Jordan, 1918	6 1	18 14	81	284
23	M	Novara, 1849 Viscount Milner, K.G., born, 1854	5 59	18 16	82	283
24	Tu	S S <i>Sussex</i> (Capt Fryatt) torpedoed, 1916.	5 57	18 17	83	282
25	W	Annunciation. Lady Day Quarter Day.	5 54	18 19	84	281
26	Th	Rt. Hon Cecil J. Rhodes d. 1902. Bagdadieh, 1918	5 52	18 21	85	280
27	F	James I d 1625 1st Allied War Conference met, 1916	5 50	18 22	86	279
28	S	Crimean War declared, 1854 Archbp. Trench d 1886	5 48	18 24	87	278
29	S	5th Sunday in Lent. Beau Brummell died, 1840	5 45	18 26	88	277
30	M	Privateering abol 1856. "Big Bertha" shelled Paris, 1918	5 43	18 27	89	276
31	Tu	Charlotte Bronte died, 1855 Prince Henry born, 1900.	5 41	18 29	90	275

PHASES OF THE MOON

☾ First Quarter	2d 12h 66m
(Full Moon	10 14 20 9
☾ Last Quarter	17 17 21 8
● New Moon	24 14 2 9
Apogee 4d 13 6h	257,490 miles.
Perigee 20d 0 9h	229,170 "

RAIN FELL IN MARCH, 1924.

on 8 days; total fall, 0.70 inches, below the average by 1.03 inch

MONTHLY NOTES.

March 1 Auditors of Boroughs to be elected — Annual assembly of Parish Meetings in Rural Parishes to take place during this month.

2. Close time for all wild birds till 1st August.
8. Last day for sending list of persons employed in factories and workshops during past year.

25. Lady Day Quarter Day Accounts of Overseers and Parish Councils to be made up to 31st.

1925.]

MARCH THIRD MONTH

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Equation of Time		THE SUN (Mean Noon).						Mean Time at 0 ^h , 8 ^h , 12 ^h See pp. 4, 9	
Day	Add to App. Time.	Hourly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon		
	M. A.		H. M. S.				H. M. S.	H. M. S.	
1	12 34	0 49	22 47 40	9 37	7 40 05	0 95	22 35 5	13 24 41	1
2	12 28	0 51	22 51 24	9 35	7 17 3	0 95	22 39 2	13 20 45	2
3	12 10	0 53	22 55 9	9 33	6 54 3	0 96	22 42 59	13 16 49	3
4	12 57	0 55	22 58 52	9 31	6 31 3	0 96	22 46 55	13 12 53	4
5	12 44	0 57	23 2 35	9 29	6 8 2	0 96	22 50 52	13 8 57	5
6	12 30	0 59	23 6 18	9 27	5 45 0	0 97	22 54 48	13 5 1	6
7	12 16	0 60	23 10 0	9 25	5 21 7	0 97	22 58 45	13 1 5	7
8	12 1	0 62	23 13 42	9 24	4 58 4	0 97	23 2 41	12 57 9	8
9	10 46	0 64	23 17 24	9 22	4 35 0	0 98	23 6 38	12 53 13	9
10	10 31	0 65	23 21 5	9 21	4 11 5	0 98	23 10 34	12 49 18	10
11	10 15	0 66	23 24 46	9 19	3 48 0	0 98	23 14 31	12 45 22	11
12	9 59	0 68	23 28 26	9 18	3 24 4	0 98	23 18 28	12 41 26	12
13	9 42	0 69	23 32 6	9 17	3 0 8	0 98	23 22 24	12 37 30	13
14	9 26	0 70	23 35 46	9 16	2 37 2	0 99	23 26 21	12 33 34	14
15	9 9	0 71	23 39 26	9 15	2 13 5	0 99	23 30 17	12 29 38	15
16	8 52	0 72	23 43 5	9 14	1 49 9	0 99	23 34 14	12 25 42	16
17	8 34	0 73	23 46 45	9 13	1 26 2	0 99	23 38 10	12 21 46	17
18	8 17	0 73	23 50 24	9 12	1 2 5	0 99	23 42 7	12 17 50	18
19	7 59	0 74	23 54 3	9 12	0 38 7	0 99	23 46 3	12 13 54	19
20	7 41	0 74	23 57 41	9 11	0 15 0 S	0 99	23 50 0	12 9 58	20
21	7 24	0 75	0 1 20	9 11	0 8 7 N	0 99	23 53 56	12 6 3	21
22	7 6	0 75	0 4 59	9 10	0 32 4	0 99	23 57 53	12 2 7	22
23	6 47	0 76	0 8 37	9 10	0 56 0	0 99	0 1 50	11 58 11	23
24	6 29	0 76	0 12 15	9 10	1 19 7	0 98	0 5 46	11 54 15	24
25	6 11	0 76	0 15 54	9 09	1 43 3	0 98	0 9 43	11 50 19	25
26	5 53	0 76	0 19 32	9 09	2 6 9	0 98	0 13 39	11 46 23	26
27	5 35	0 76	0 23 10	9 09	2 30 4	0 98	0 17 36	11 42 27	27
28	5 16	0 76	0 26 49	9 09	2 53 9	0 98	0 21 32	11 38 31	28
29	4 58	0 76	0 30 27	9 09	3 17 3	0 97	0 25 29	11 34 35	29
30	4 40	0 76	0 34 5	9 10	3 40 6	0 97	0 29 25	11 30 39	30
31	4 22	0 76	0 37 44	9 10	4 3 9 N	0 97	0 33 22	11 26 43	31

MEMORANDA

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MARCH, 1924.

Day	TEMPERATURE			BAROM.		WIND		RAIN FALL	SUN SHINE
	Vax.	Min.	Mn 1841 1905	Mean	Pressure lbs to foot	Direction	W		
				Inches				Inch	hours
1	43 0	33 7	40 4	29 147	6 6			7 0	
2	44 7	32 0	4	033	3 2	SW	03	3 8	
3	44 1	31 5	5	322	2 2	WSW	11	5 3	
4	46 4	30 2	7	553	2 1	WSW		7 1	
5	49 7	25 1	9	778	1 8	SSW		9 6	
6	47 0	33 2	41 0	30 089	0 7	NE	08	1 4	
7	44 6	30 8	0	310	0 3	SE		4 9	
8	50 6	28 6	1	187	1 5	SSE		7 6	
9	53 9	29 2	0	049	0 8	S		10 1	
10	50 2	25 1	40 9	025	1 3	ESE		9 8	
11	55 9	27 3	41 0	137	1 1	ESE		8 0	
12	54 3	30 4	1	205	3 3	ESE		9 3	
13	49 3	31 3	3	157	2 2	E		9 8	
14	51 0	29 7	5	118	1 4	E		9 7	
15	55 6	25 2	7	29 945	0 1	Calm		1 9	
16	57 0	33 9	9	810	1 9	WSW		0 9	
17	48 6	30 1	42 0	916	0 3	NNE		4 5	
18	45 6	29 6	0	860	0 2	SW		4 2	
19	52 6	26 1	41 9	643	1 0	WSW		9 1	
20	43 8	32 5	9	613	4 7	E		7 2	
21	47 0	37 0	9	465	3 3	E		0 1	
22	58 0	39 3	42 0	516	3 8	SSW	01	2 6	
23	58 7	46 9	2	061	5 6	SW	20	1 1	
24	58 9	43 2	4	150	3 6	SW	02	1 9	
25	56 4	43 0	7	095	0 3	ENE	22		
26	46 7	38 4	43 0	207	1 8	E	03		
27	40 8	35 1	3	439	2 5	ENE			
28	42 1	34 6	7	543	6 2	ENE			
29	45 9	32 7	44 1	725	5 0	NE		2 7	
30	46 1	32 1	5	30 016	6 0	NE		6 9	
31	45 1	31 5	9	069	2 2	NE		0 6	
Mn	49 5	32 6	41 9	29 716	—	—	0 70	147 1	

HYGROGRAPHIC ELEMENTS

D		Centre of Disc	
		Lat	Long
1	21 7 W	7 2 S	59 0
11	23 9	7 2	287 2
21	25 4	7 0	155 4

(See Note, p. 4.) THE MOON.

Day of M	At Greenwich Midnight										Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 5h 15m (See p. 40)
	Rise	South	Set	Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semidiameter	Age			
	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	"	"	"	"	"	W - E
1	9 59	17 28	1 7	4 17	17	16 24	70	54 45	14 55	6 22	412-03
2	10 30	18 15	2 8	5 6 41	18	30 7	54 23	14 49	7 22	42-013	413-02
3	11 6	19 2	3 3	5 55 35	19	47 1	54 12	14 46	8 22	43-02	413-02
4	11 48	19 50	3 53	6 46 54	20	12 2	54 12	14 46	9 22	43-012	431-01
5	12 36	20 38	4 36	7 37 25	19	41 4	54 21	14 48	10 22	431-01	432-01
6	13 31	21 26	5 14	8 27 50	18	18 1	54 37	14 53	11 22	432-01	432-01
7	14 32	22 14	6 47	9 17 56	15	3 9	55 1	14 59	12 22	432-01	432-01
8	15 35	23 1	8 16	10 7 37	13	3 7	55 29	15 7	13 22	412-03	412-03
9	16 43	23 48	9 41	10 56 54	9	24 4	56 0	15 16	14 22	412-03	412-03
10	17 54	24 35	10 55	11 46 3	5	15 0	56 32	15 24	15 22	412-03	412-03
11	19 3	25 21	12 7	12 35 25	0	46 30	57 3	15 33	16 22	412-03	412-03
12	20 15	2 9	13 57	13 25 30	3	40 18	57 32	15 41	17 22	412-03	412-03
13	21 31	2 58	15 17	14 16 51	8	17 4	57 59	15 48	18 22	412-03	412-03
14	22 45	3 50	16 46	15 10 0	12	23 7	58 23	15 54	19 22	412-03	412-03
15	0 0	4 43	9 27	16 5 18	15	25 3	58 43	16 0	20 22	412-03	412-03
16	1 12	5 40	10 2	16 51 28	18	28 0	59 1	16 5	21 22	412-03	412-03
17	2 19	6 38	10 54	19 39	20	12 5	59 24	16 11	23 22	412-03	412-03
18	3 19	7 36	11 56	20 3	4	19 9	59 27	16 12	24 22	412-03	412-03
19	4 19	8 35	12 6	21 24	16	54 3	59 24	16 12	25 22	412-03	412-03
20	5 19	9 34	12 21	21 59	53	13 37 0	59 12	16 8	26 22	412-03	412-03
21	6 25	10 27	13 38	22 55	13	9 33 7	58 52	16 27	27 22	412-03	412-03
22	7 34	11 19	14 55	23 40	5	2 0	58 24	15 55	28 22	412-03	412-03
23	8 46	12 10	16 11	0 40	5	0 19	57 48	15 45	29 22	412-03	412-03
24	9 59	13 0	17 25	1 30	30	4 18 6	57 9	15 34	30 22	412-03	412-03
25	11 13	13 58	18 37	2 15	8	37 8	56 27	15 23	31 22	412-03	412-03
26	12 27	14 51	19 46	3 9	46	13 27	55 48	15 12	32 22	412-03	412-03
27	13 42	15 42	20 53	3 59	25	13 7	55 13	15 2	33 22	412-03	412-03
28	14 57	16 32	22 0	4 49	21	18 3	54 45	14 55	34 22	412-03	412-03
29	16 12	17 21	23 5	5 39	36	19 38 4	54 16	14 47	35 22	412-03	412-03
30	17 27	18 10	24 10	6 30	40	20 50	54 16	14 47	36 22	412-03	412-03
31	18 42	19 0	25 15	7 21	44	22 10	54 16	14 47	37 22	412-03	412-03

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D	♂ MERCURY				♀ VENUS				♂ MARS			
	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.
1	22 44 15	10 5 35	22 51	13 15 9 S	2 53 34	17 32 6 N	3 6 32	18 29 4	3 6 32	18 29 4	3 6 32	18 29 4
7	23 18 59	6 4 4	22 26 48	11 8 2	3 19 37	19 22 7	3 19 37	19 22 7	3 19 37	19 22 7	3 19 37	19 22 7
13	23 54 0	1 37 35	22 50 22	8 53 0	3 32 52	20 12 5	3 32 52	20 12 5	3 32 52	20 12 5	3 32 52	20 12 5
17	0 28 33	3 8 11	23 13 37	6 31 9	3 46 12	20 58 4	3 46 12	20 58 4	3 46 12	20 58 4	3 46 12	20 58 4
23	1 0 48	7 32 4	23 36 37	4 6 4	3 59 40	21 40 4 N	3 59 40	21 40 4 N	3 59 40	21 40 4 N	3 59 40	21 40 4 N
27	1 27 59	11 20 9 N	23 59 26	1 38 1 S	3 59 40	21 40 4 N	3 59 40	21 40 4 N	3 59 40	21 40 4 N	3 59 40	21 40 4 N
D	♂ JUPITER				♂ SATURN				♂ NEPTUNE			
	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.
1	19 8 39	22 27 0 S	14 50 15	13 43 0 S	9 32 41	14 55 3 N	9 32 41	14 55 3 N	9 32 41	14 55 3 N	9 32 41	14 55 3 N
7	19 11 19	22 21 3	14 49 54	13 40 4	9 32 41	14 55 3 N	9 32 41	14 55 3 N	9 32 41	14 55 3 N	9 32 41	14 55 3 N
13	19 15 48	22 16 6	14 49 24	13 37 0	9 32 41	14 55 3 N	9 32 41	14 55 3 N	9 32 41	14 55 3 N	9 32 41	14 55 3 N
17	19 19 4	22 10 1	14 48 45	13 33 1	9 32 41	14 55 3 N	9 32 41	14 55 3 N	9 32 41	14 55 3 N	9 32 41	14 55 3 N
23	19 22 6	22 4 7	14 47 57	13 28 5	9 32 41	14 55 3 N	9 32 41	14 55 3 N	9 32 41	14 55 3 N	9 32 41	14 55 3 N
27	19 24 55	21 59 7 S	14 47 0	13 23 4 S	9 32 41	14 55 3 N	9 32 41	14 55 3 N	9 32 41	14 55 3 N	9 32 41	14 55 3 N

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER					
	☉	☿	♀	♂	♂	♂	☉	☿	♀	♂	♂	♂
1	8 87	6 5	5 3	5 1	1 6	0 9	16 9	2 5	5 1	2 7	16 2	8 0
15	8 84	7 0	5 2	4 9	1 6	1 0	16 6	2 7	5 0	2 6	16 6	8 0
29	8 82	8 5	5 2	4 7	1 6	1 0	16 3	2 7	4 9	2 5	17 1	8 2

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, March 1, 13° 49' 0".

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

March 1 Day breaks at 4h 55m Civil twilight ends 12h 24m Night begins 10h 30m The length of the Day is 10h 30m

Mar 5, 13h Mercury in Superior Conjunction

Mar 5 Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m 49s

Mar 8, 10m Eclipse of Jupiter's Satellite IV See pages 58

Mar 12, 13h Uranus in conjunction with Sun

Mar 14 Saturn in conjunction with ☉, 14h 41m ♀ 2° 6' N

Mar 19 Jupiter in conjunction with ☉, 6h 56m ♀ 2° 6' S

Mar 21, 3h 13m Sun enters the sign Aries (Spring Equinox) Beginning of the Tropical Year

Mar 23 Venus in conjunction with ☉, 21h 29m ♀ 2° 6' N

Mar 25 Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m 42s

Mar 25 Mercury in conjunction with ☉, 18h 39m ♀ 6° 51' N

Mar 29 Mars in conjunction with ☉, 14h 12m ♂ 6° 0' N

Mar 30, 23h Mercury at Greatest Elongation 18° 57' E

The Zodiacal Light may be seen after sunset in the fortnight in the middle of this month, the Moon being then absent from the sky

Uranus is not visible in the night sky during this month

Neptune rises Mar 1, 15h 35m, sets Mar 1, 6h 21m, Mar 31, 4h 26m

In this month the Mornings increase 67m, the Afternoons 52m

Constellations near the 8 meridian at 22h Gemini, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Argo, Lynx, Cancer, Hydra, Leo, Crater

Parallax.—In its general sense this word means the apparent visual displacement of an object from a normal position because of a change of position of the eye

The celestial bodies which appear to be on the inner surface of a sphere are actually at very different distances from us, and for this reason parallax causes them to change their apparent relative positions on the sphere when the place of observation changes The Moon is the nearest to us of the heavenly bodies, and its shift by parallax is largest. The coordinates, Right Ascension and Declination, of the Sun, Moon, and Planets in these pages, as if the centre of the earth were the place of observation, and to find the actual position as seen from a place on the surface of the earth a correction for parallax must be applied whose amount varies with

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MARCH THIRD MONTH.

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Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—																DUBLIN (Rail)	
Month	Week	LONDON		BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH		DUBLIN (Rail)		G.M.T.	
		Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After
1	S	5 47	18 11	3 12	15 35	11 12	23 23	10 13	22 40	11 11	23 23	11 11	23 23	11 11	23 23	11 11	23 23	11 11	23 23
2	M	6 28	18 51	3 55	16 25	11 47	24 00	10 54	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25
3	Tu	7 18	19 44	4 50	17 06	1 6	13 36	11 38	22 43	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25
4	W	8 18	20 54	5 57	18 42	1 6	13 55	11 38	22 43	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25
5	Th	9 41	22 43	7 17	20 5	2 36	15 30	1 49	14 22	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25
6	F	11 23	23 43	8 35	21 17	4 9	16 50	3 28	15 47	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25
7	S	12 22	24 22	9 36	22 7	5 17	17 48	4 36	16 44	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25
8	S	0 39	13 12	10 20	22 45	6 8	18 33	5 21	17 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25
9	M	1 21	13 51	10 56	23 18	6 51	19 11	5 55	18 0	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25
10	Tu	1 55	14 25	11 29	23 50	7 26	19 43	6 26	18 36	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25
11	W	2 27	14 55	12 1	24 20	7 59	20 15	6 50	19 12	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25
12	Th	3 1	15 28	12 33	24 37	8 34	20 49	7 33	19 47	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25
13	F	3 36	16 1	0 26	13 11	9 7	21 23	8 4	20 21	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25
14	S	4 20	16 32	1 30	13 47	9 40	21 56	8 34	20 56	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25
15	S	4 46	17 5	2 5	14 24	10 15	22 30	9 7	21 35	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25
16	M	5 24	17 44	3 44	15 8	10 51	23 6	9 45	22 21	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25
17	Tu	6 9	18 31	3 30	16 0	11 31	23 51	10 31	23 15	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25
18	W	7 3	19 30	4 30	17 13	12 26	24 2	11 25	24 1	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25
19	Th	8 14	20 50	5 18	18 40	0 59	13 53	0 19	12 38	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25
20	F	9 46	22 28	7 19	20 10	2 38	15 38	1 53	14 28	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25
21	S	11 23	23 50	8 41	21 22	4 16	17 1	3 39	15 55	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25
22	S	12 33	24 33	9 42	22 14	5 27	18 1	4 45	16 51	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25
23	M	0 48	13 24	10 30	22 57	6 22	18 50	5 31	17 38	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25
24	Tu	1 34	14 6	11 12	23 37	7 9	19 32	6 12	18 22	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25
25	W	2 17	14 46	11 55	24 2	7 54	20 12	6 52	19 6	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25
26	Th	3 57	15 24	0 17	13 35	8 30	20 48	7 28	19 45	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25
27	F	3 35	15 57	0 53	13 12	9 6	21 21	8 1	20 20	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25
28	S	4 11	16 28	1 27	13 46	9 39	21 53	8 31	20 54	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25
29	S	4 44	16 59	2 1	14 23	10 12	22 23	9 2	21 30	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25
30	M	5 18	17 33	3 27	15 1	10 42	22 54	9 35	22 9	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25
31	Tu	5 56	18 12	3 15	15 44	11 15	23 27	10 12	22 52	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25	11 11	23 25

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days (Noon = 12h)

MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 6 54	12 27 12	17 12	6 31	11 23	16 16	8 40	16 16	23 53	4 35	8 33	12 32	23 21	4 12	9 4
8 6 46	12 23 18	3	6 20	11 29	16 38	8 22	16 6	23 51	4 11	8 11	12 11	22 52	3 44	8 37
15 6 35	12 45 18	57	6 9	11 34	17 0	8 5	15 57	23 50	3 47	7 48	11 49	22 24	3 16	8 9
22 6 21	13 3 19	47	5 56	11 39	17 22	7 49	15 48	23 48	3 23	7 25	11 27	21 54	2 47	7 41
29 6 3	13 11 20	22	5 43	11 43	17 44	7 34	15 39	23 46	2 59	7 1	11 4	21 25	2 19	7 13

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

☿ MERCURY being at Superior Conjunction on the 5th is neither morning nor evening star in the first part of the month. Eastern elongation is on the 30th, and there will be an opportunity of seeing the planet by naked eye after sunset in the last week of the month.

♀ VENUS is now above the horizon almost wholly in daylight hours.

♂ MARS as last month is to be seen in the western sky throughout the evening. It will be near the Pleiades about the 21st. Mag. + 1.4 to + 1.6.

♃ JUPITER is low in the morning sky and will be seen in the S.E. about 4 o'clock towards the end of the month. Magnitude - 1.6 to - 1.8.

♄ SATURN rises in the late evening, and will be about S.E. at midnight, not very high in the sky, and in the south in the morning, to the left of Spica. Magnitude + 0.6 to + 0.4.

the altitude of the object. It is Zero when the object is in the zenith, greatest when on the horizon, and the Moon is then lowered about a degree. The distance between the moon and a planet in conjunction shown in the list of phenomena requires correction on this account.

The parallax of a body is an inverse measure of its distance. For Sun, Moon and Planets the equatorial radius of the earth is used as the base line, but the stars are not near enough to show a perceptible parallax with this as base line, and the parallax of a star is the angle expressed as a fraction of a second arc, which the mean radius of the earth's orbit subtends at its distance, and is on a different scale to the parallax of a planet.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 30° 0 20' 15"	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark	W		Rises	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year
1	W		All Fools' Day Dr. William Harvey born, 1578.	5 31	18 31	91	274
2	Th		Copenhagen, 1801 Richard Cobden died, 1865.	5 36	18 32	92	273
3	F		George Herbert born, 1593. Bishop Heber d 1826.	5 34	18 34	93	272
4	S		Sir Francis Drake knighted by Queen Elizabeth, 1581.	5 32	18 36	94	271
5	S		Palm Sunday. Summer Time begins (1924 Bill) *	5 29	18 37	95	270
6	M		Badajos, 1812. Peary reached the North Pole, 1909	5 27	18 39	96	269
7	Tu		Old Lady Day Archbishop of Canterbury b 1848.	5 25	18 41	97	268
8	W		HILARY LAW SITTINGS END. King of Belgians b 1875.	5 23	18 42	98	267
9	Th		Maundy Thursday. Arras, 1917 Vimy Ridge, 1917.	5 21	18 44	99	266
10	F		Good Friday. Toulouse, 1814	5 18	18 46	100	265
11	S		Treaty of Utrecht, 1813 Monchy, 1917.	5 16	18 47	101	264
12	S		Easter Day. Lord Rodney's Naval Victory, 1782.	5 14	18 49	102	263
13	M		Easter Monday. Bank Holiday Magdala, 1868.	5 12	18 51	103	262
14	Tu		Easter Tuesday. Princess Beatrice born, 1857	5 10	18 52	104	261
15	W		<i>Titanic</i> disaster, 1912, 1,503 persons drowned.	5 7	18 54	105	260
16	Th		Matthew Arnold d 1888 French adv. on Aisne, 1917	5 5	18 56	106	259
17	F		Benj Franklin d 1790 German attack Verdun, 1916	5 3	18 57	107	258
18	S		Chitral, 1895 Foxe, Martyrologist, died, 1587.	5 2	18 59	108	257
19	S		1st Sunday after Easter. Prim Day. Sum Time	4 59	19 2	109	256
20	M		T B D action off Dover, 1917. [begins (1922 Act).*	4 57	19 3	110	255
21	Tu		EASTER LAW SITTINGS BEGIN.	4 55	19 4	111	254
22	W		Garret founded, 1344 Germans used poison gas, 1915.	4 53	19 6	112	253
23	Th		St GEORGE'S DAY Naval attack on Zeebrugge, 1918.	4 52	19 7	113	252
24	F		Canadian attack at Ypres, 1915 Dublin rebellion, 1916.	4 49	19 9	114	251
25	S		St Mark. ANZAC DAY (1915) Princess Mary b 1897.	4 47	19 11	115	250
26	S		2nd Sun. aft Easter Naval raid on Ramsgate, 1917	4 45	19 12	116	249
27	M		S Morse, electrician, b 1791. Herbt Spencer b 1820	4 43	19 14	117	248
28	Tu		Charles Cotton, poet & angler, b 1630, d 16 Feb 1687.	4 41	19 15	118	247
29	W		Horse-racing in England suspended, 1917	4 39	19 17	119	246
30	Th		Fontenoy, 1745. John Lubbock, Lord Avebury, b 1834.	4 37	19 19	120	245

PHASES OF THE MOON

D First Quarter	1d 8h 11 9m	
O Full Moon	9 3 32 8	
C Last Quarter	15 23 39 9	
● New Moon	23 2 28 0	
Apogee	1d 9 8h.	251,160 miles
Perigee	13d 22 2h.	229,250 "
Apogee	29d 5 0h.	251,350 "

RAIN FELL IN APRIL, 1924,

on 26 days; total fall 3'01 inches; above the average by 1 54 inches

* Summer Time will begin on Sunday, April 5, at 2h G M T if the Bill of 1924 is passed. otherwise on April 19, 2h. G M T. See Note p 28 and p 77.

MONTHLY NOTES

April 1 Refreshment House Licences to be renewed

5 Dividends on Consols, &c., due Financial year, 1924-1925, for Treasury purposes ends.

7 Fire Insurances must be paid.

Quarter Sessions to be held this week unless otherwise fixed

14 Parish Councils to hold their annual meeting on or within seven days of this date

15 Spring Register of Voters comes into force

[See Note, p. 4.] : THE MOON.

Day of M.	At Greenwich Midnight.						Configurations of Jupiter & Satellites (See p. 40)
	Rises	South.	Sets	Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	
1	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	W 11
2	10 47	18 31	2 33	7 20 33	20 8 30	54 17 14	7 8 10
3	11 19	19 19	3 13	8 10 50	19 2 54	54 28 14	9 10 31
4	12 16	20 6	3 47	9 0 46	17 4 5	54 49 14	10 10 32
5	13 19	20 53	4 17	9 50 18	14 19 0	55 18 15	11 10 41
6	14 25	21 40	4 43	10 39 32	10 51 1	55 54 15	12 10 40
7	15 34	22 27	5 10	11 28 45	6 48 4	56 34 15	13 10 30
8	16 45	23 14	5 39	12 18 20	2 20 58	57 14 15	14 10 30
9	17 58	24 0	6 08	13 8 48	2 20 58	57 53 15	15 10 30
10	19 14	24 47	6 38	14 0 41	7 1	58 26 15	16 10 30
11	20 31	25 34	7 08	14 54 28	11 24 3	58 53 16	17 10 30
12	21 48	26 21	7 38	15 50 49	15 12 3	59 12 16	18 10 30
13	23 3	3 31	8 0	16 48 40	18 8 0	59 23 16	19 10 30
14	0 14	4 33	8 49	17 48 33	19 56 8	59 26 16	20 10 30
15	1 17	5 32	9 48	18 49 34	19 43 8	59 13 16	21 10 30
16	2 10	6 30	10 55	20 48 31	17 44 8	59 0 16	22 10 30
17	3 53	7 27	12 8	21 45 33	14 43 4	58 42 16	23 10 30
18	5 37	8 21	13 23	22 40 0	10 54 0	58 22 15	24 10 30
19	7 22	9 13	14 39	23 32 32	6 32 3	57 57 15	25 10 30
20	9 10	10 4	15 54	0 23 28	1 54 8	57 30 15	26 10 30
21	11 0	11 50	17 7	1 13 21	2 45 57	57 0 15	27 10 30
22	12 5	13 37	18 29	2 4 44	7 12 8	56 28 15	28 10 30
23	14 5	15 24	19 41	3 15 9	11 15 9	55 55 15	29 10 30
24	16 5	17 11	20 53	3 41 46	14 44 3	55 25 15	30 10 30
25	18 5	18 59	22 4	4 13 54	17 29 4	54 57 14	31 10 30
26	20 5	20 47	23 44	5 22 27	19 24 8	54 35 14	32 10 30
27	22 5	22 35	24 39	6 13 13	20 26 7	54 19 14	33 10 30
28	24 5	24 23	25 34	7 5 55	20 33 4	54 13 14	34 10 30
29	26 5	26 11	26 29	7 54 15	19 45 4	54 16 14	35 10 30
30	28 5	28 59	27 24	8 44 1	18 5 0	54 29 14	36 10 30

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

April 1 Day breaks at $5^h 37^m$ Civil twilight ends $10^h 16^m$ Night begins $20^h 30^m$ The length of the Day is $12^h 53^m$

Apr 5 Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, $1^m 4^s$

Apr 10 Saturn in conjunction with Δ , $19^h 15^m$ $h^2 2^s 34^s$

Apr 15 Jupiter in conjunction with Δ , $17^h 27^m$ $h^2 1^s 40^s$

Apr 18 17^h Mercury in Inferior Conjunction

Apr 18 21^h om Mercury and Venus in conjunction $\Delta^3 0^s N$

Apr 22 Mercury in conjunction with Δ , $9^h 52^m$ $\Delta^5 5^s N$

Apr 22 Venus in conjunction with Δ , 23^h om $\Delta^4 12^s N$

Apr 24 1^h Venus at Superior Conjunction

Apr 25 Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, $1^m 5^s$

Apr 27 Mars in conjunction with Δ , $0^h 40^m$ $\Delta^4 56^s N$

Neptune sets **Apr 1**, $4^h 18^m$, **Apr 30**, $2^h 23^m$

In this month the mornings in crease 6^m the afternoons 48^m

Constellations near the South meridian at 22^h Cancer, Hydra, Leo, Leo Minor, Crater, Corvus, Virgo

The Date of Easter.—The day of the Ecclesiastical full moon on which the date of Easter depends is April 8 this year, but the moon of the heavens is Full in the early morning of April 9. There is, however, no ambiguity because April 12, which is Easter-day, is the Sunday that follows both dates. April 12 has already been the date of the festival twice in this century, in 1914, and in 1903. It will be so again in 1936, after which there will be a long interval before the date recurs, for its next occurrence will be in 1998. Easter day, therefore, happens on April 12, five times in the current century, which happens to be more than it does on any other date.

The Historical Year.—For a period before the change of the Calendar in 1752 the Civil, Ecclesiastical and Legal Year in England began on March 25 (see p. 8a), but at the same time, a year was used by historians beginning on January 1. Consequently the days between January 1 and March 25 could be assigned to either of two years, and dates are sometimes found written in the form, January 30, 1643, the upper figure giving the civil year, the lower the historical.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D	♂ MERCURY			♀ VENUS			♂ MARS		
	R.A.	Dec.		R.A.	Dec.		R.A.	Dec.	
1	11 47	12	14 1 8n	0 22 10	0 51 7n		4 13 15	22 18 3n	
6	1 56 30	15 18 3		0 44 53	3 21 3		4 26 56	22 52 0	
11	1 55 40	15 3 9		1 7 41	5 49 3		4 40 42	23 21 2	
16	1 47 5	13 27 4		1 30 39	8 14 2		4 54 32	23 46 0	
21	1 35 38	11 2 3		1 53 54	10 34 4		5 8 27	24 6 1	
26	1 26 48	8 40 21		2 17 23	12 48 6n		5 22 24	24 21 6n	
D	♂ JUPITER			♂ SATURN			♂ NEPTUNE		
	R.A.	Dec.		R.A.	Dec.		R.A.	Dec.	
1	19 27 28	21 55 0S		14 45 56	13 17 8S		9 30 11	15 7 6n	
6	19 29 45	21 50 7		14 44 46	13 11 8		9 29 54	15 8 9	
11	19 31 45	21 47 0		14 43 30	13 5 5		9 29 40	15 10 1	
16	19 33 28	21 43 8		14 42 9	12 58 9		9 29 30	15 10 9	
21	19 34 53	21 41 2		14 40 44	12 52 1		9 29 22	15 11 5	
26	19 35 59	21 39 4S		14 39 17	12 45 2S		9 29 17	15 12 9	

THE SUN AND PLANETS

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX							ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER						
D	☉	☿	♀	♂	♂	♂	☉	☿	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂
5	8.79	11.7	5.1	4.4	1.7	1.0	16.0	4.4	4.9	2.4	17.6	8.3	
15	8.77	14.5	5.1	4.3	1.7	1.0	15.58	5.6	4.9	2.3	18.2	8.4	
25	8.74	15.3	5.1	4.1	1.8	1.0	15.55	5.8	4.9	2.1	18.8	8.4	

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, April 1, $130^{\circ} 51'$ &

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month	Week	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL		HULL		GRINROCK		LAITH		DUBLIN (H.M.T.)			
		Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After		
1	W	6 41	18 59	4 4	16 42	11 55	0 18	13 3	11 55	23 45	4 55	17 27	7 44	4 22	16 53		
2	Th	7 36	20 2	5 8	17 53	0 18	13 3	11 55	23 45	5 55	18 37	8 22	20 19	5 28	18 6		
3	F	8 51	21 6	6 26	19 16	1 40	14 37	0 56	13 21	7 12	20 0	10 2	22 50	6 46	19 24		
4	S	10 22	22 55	7 49	20 32	3 16	16 5	2 35	14 59	8 33	21 17	11 20		8 0	20 34		
5	S	11 41	.	8 58	21 30	4 34	17 9	3 55	16 6	9 40	22 14	0 2	12 24	9 4	21 30		
6	M	0 2	12 34	9 47	22 11	5 30	17 57	4 45	16 52	10 29	22 58	0 55	13 70	9 54	22 15		
7	Tu	0 47	13 15	10 35	22 46	6 15	18 36	5 21	17 30	11 11	23 36	1 34	13 48	10 34	22 52		
8	W	1 26	13 49	10 59	23 18	6 53	19 12	5 52	18 6	11 49		2 9	14 22	11 9	23 25		
9	Th	2 0	14 22	11 33	23 52	7 30	19 47	6 25	18 44	0 13	12 28	2 41	14 57	11 41	23 58		
10	F	2 35	14 56	12 18	24 8	8 5	20 23	7 0	19 24	0 51	13 7	3 17	15 37	12 16			
11	S	* 3 12	* 15 32	0 28	12 48	8 42	21 0	7 35	20 4	1 29	13 47	3 57	16 20	0 35	12 55		
12	S	* 3 50	* 16 7	1 5	13 26	9 19	21 36	8 8	20 42	2 7	14 27	4 38	17 1	1 16	13 37		
13	M	4 28	16 45	1 43	14 8	9 57	22 14	8 42	21 24	2 47	15 11	5 18	17 45	1 58	14 20		
14	Tu	5 10	17 28	2 26	14 55	10 39	22 55	9 24	22 14	3 31	15 57	6 5	18 38	2 44	15 10		
15	W	5 59	18 19	3 16	15 52	11 21	23 40	10 14	23 12	4 18	16 50	7 1	19 39	3 39	16 12		
16	Th	6 57	19 22	4 20	17 8	12 19	24 14	11 14		5 17	17 59	8 7	20 52	4 48	17 28		
17	F	8 10	20 22	5 43	18 36	0 54	13 48	0 19	12 33	6 34	19 23	9 24	22 13	6 9	18 49		
18	S	9 42	22 16	7 13	19 59	2 34	15 26	1 50	14 18	7 57	20 44	10 45	23 29	7 27	20 3		
19	S	11 11		8 28	21 3	4 3	16 41	3 23	15 28	9 12	21 50	11 57		8 36	21 17		
20	M	12 15	22 35	9 25	21 53	5 8	17 38	4 24	16 33	10 12	22 44	0 33	12 54	9 36	22 1		
21	Tu	0 29	13 3	10 12	22 34	6 1	18 25	5 7	17 19	11 1	23 28	1 20	13 38	10 23	22 43		
22	W	1 14	13 42	10 52	23 11	6 47	19 7	5 45	18 1	11 45		2 0	14 18	11 2	23 20		
23	Th	* 1 53	* 14 19	11 31	23 49	7 26	19 44	6 22	18 43	0 10	12 27	2 37	14 57	11 37	23 55		
24	F	2 33	14 54	12 9	24 8	8 4	20 20	6 59	19 21	0 48	13 5	3 14	15 36		12 13		
25	S	3 11	15 28	0 24	12 46	8 40	20 53	7 31	19 59	1 25	13 43	3 53	16 16	0 31	12 50		
26	S	3 46	16 1	0 58	13 21	9 14	21 25	8 0	20 34	2 0	14 18	4 30	16 53	1 9	13 27		
27	M	4 20	16 32	1 31	13 56	9 47	21 57	8 29	21 10	2 33	14 52	5 5	17 29	1 45	14 3		
28	Tu	4 53	17 3	2 5	14 34	10 18	22 27	9 0	21 47	3 16	15 28	5 41	18 9	2 22	14 42		
29	W	5 29	17 40	3 28	15 15	10 51	23 0	9 36	22 30	3 43	16 9	6 22	18 54	3 3	15 25		
30	Th	6 13	18 25	3 42	16 8	11 27	23 43	10 19	23 18	4 25	16 56	7 9	19 46	3 49	16 17		

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

D	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
5	5 40	13 4	20 25	5 30	11 47	18 6	7 20	15 31	23 43	2 34	6 37	10 40	20 55	1 50	6 44
12	5 13	1 14	19 53	5 16	11 52	18 28	7 6	15 23	23 39	2 9	6 12	10 16	20 25	1 20	6 15
19	4 47	11 52	18 56	5 4	11 56	18 50	6 54	15 14	23 35	1 43	5 47	9 51	19 55	0 51	5 47
26	4 24	11 11	17 57	4 52	12 1	19 13	6 43	15 6	23 30	1 17	5 21	9 25	19 24	0 21	5 18

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

☿ MERCURY may be seen in the west at about 19h 30m in the first week of the month. It sets before sunset after the 18th.

♀ VENUS, being at superior conjunction on the 24th, rises and sets nearly with the Sun throughout the month.


♂ MARS is in the western sky during the evening. In the middle of the month it will be some degrees above Aldebaran. It is now fainter than that star by half a magnitude.

♃ JUPITER is a morning star rising earlier than last month. In the south-east about 3 o'clock.

♄ SATURN rises in mid evening in the E.S.E. and is now nearly as bright as Arcturus, which will be seen at some distance almost vertically above. Spica is to the right of the planet.

Heliographic Elements.—The second column in the small Table at the bottom of page 2 of each month shows the position of the Sun's axis of rotation as seen on the disc, the figures giving the arc of the Sun's circumference between the North point and the end of the projection of the axis. The third and fourth columns give respectively the solar latitude and longitude of the centre of the disc (that is of the Earth), referred to parallels of latitude and meridians on the Sun's surface based on its axis of rotation and an adopted Prime Meridian. The fourth column shows that with respect to the Earth the Sun rotates on an axis in 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ days (see p. 66).

In Chinese literature there are records of the appearance of 45 spots seen on the Sun by naked eye in the period A.D. 301 to 1205. After the invention of the telescope occasional observation of sunspots were made by Galileo, and in 1826 the systematic study of the Sun's surface was begun by Schwabe of Dessau, and has continued up to the present. The continuous record of spots made at Greenwich now extends over 50 years.

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals		THE SUN		DAYS	
M	W	Remarkable Days—Events.		Rises	Sets	of the Year	to end of Year
1	F	 St Philip and St. James. Duke of Connaught b 1850		4 35	19 20	121	244
2	S	William Beckford, author of "Vathek," died, 1844		4 33	19 22	122	243
3	S	3rd Sunday after Easter. Thomas Hood died, 1845		4 31	19 24	123	242
4	M	Joseph Whitaker, F.S.A., b 1820 Thomas Huxley b 1825		4 29	19 25	124	241
5	Tu	Napoleon I died, 1821 Bret Haite died, 1902		4 27	19 27	125	240
6	W	KING'S ACCESSION (1910) Titus Oates piloried, 1685		4 26	19 28	126	239
7	Th	S.S. <i>Lusitania</i> torpedoed, 1915, 1,134 lives lost.		4 24	19 30	127	238
8	F	Le Sage ("Gil Blas") b 1668 Mt Pelée eruption, 1902		4 22	19 32	128	237
9	S	Half Quarter Day <i>Indictive</i> blocked O-tend, 1918		4 21	19 33	129	236
10	S	4th Sunday after Easter Indian Mutiny began, 1857		4 19	19 35	130	235
11	M	Perceval ass 1812. Failure Overend, Gurney & Co 1866		4 17	19 36	131	234
12	Tu	Sir W. Huggins died, 1910 Windhoek occupied, 1915		4 16	19 38	132	233
13	W	Sir Arthur Sullivan, composer, b 1842; d 22 Nov 1900		4 14	19 39	133	232
14	Th	Old May Day Sir Squire Bancroft, actor, born, 1841		4 13	19 41	134	231
15	F	Edmund Kean, actor, died, 1833 Vimy Ridge, 1916		4 11	19 42	135	230
16	S	Albuera, 1811 Mrs Hemans, poetess, died, 1835		4 10	19 44	136	229
17	S	 Rogation Sunday. King of Spain born, 1886.		4 8	19 45	137	228
18	M	Nathl. Hawthorne d. 1864 George Meredith, d 1909		4 7	19 47	138	227
19	Tu	Boswell, biographer, d 1795 Saint-Simon d 1825		4 5	19 48	139	226
20	W	Columbus died, 1506 Consols, £113 11s 3d, 1897		4 4	19 50	140	225
21	Th	Ascension Day Holy Thursday		4 3	19 51	141	224
22	F	Order of Baronetage instituted by James I, 1611		4 1	19 52	142	223
23	S	Ramilles, 1706 Mark Lemon, ed of <i>Punch</i> , d 1870		4 0	19 54	143	222
24	S	Sunday after Ascension. EMPIRE DAY		3 59	19 55	144	221
25	M	William Paley died, 1805 Bank Holiday Act, 1871		3 58	19 56	145	220
26	Tu	QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY (1867)		3 57	19 58	146	219
27	W	Fourth Battle of the Aisne, 1918		3 56	19 59	147	218
28	Th	Battles of Souchez and La Bassée, 1915. [1825		3 55	20 0	148	217
29	F	EASTER LAW S END. Charles X crowned at Rheims,		3 54	20 1	149	216
30	S	Alfred Austin, poet laureate, b. 1815		3 53	20 3	150	215
31	S	White Sun. Pentecost UNION DAY, S. Africa (1910)		3 52	20 4	151	214

PHASES OF THE MOON

First Quarter	1d 3h 19 8m
Full Moon	8 13 42 6
Last Quarter	15 5 45 8
New Moon	22 15 48 2
First Quarter	30 20 4 4
Perigee	11d 18h 226,130 miles
Apogee	21d 5h 251,930 "

RAIN FELL IN MAY, 1924,

on 15 days; total fall, 2.35 inches, above the average by 0.64 inch

The time used in these pages is Greenwich Mean Time To convert G M T into Summer Time, 1 hour must be added

MONTHLY NOTES

May 1 Holiday at London Stock Exchange.
6 15 George V ends 7 16 George V begins.
15 Scottish Term Day.
27 Derby Day

ENGLISH QUARTER DAYS.—These are—Lady Day, March 25, Midsummer, June 24, Michaelmas, Sept 29 and Christmas, Dec 25.

1925.]

MAY FIFTH MONTH

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Equation of Time				THE SUN (Mean Noon).				Sidereal				Mean Time			
Day	Subst. from Ap Time	Hourly Var	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var of R. A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Hourly Var of Sidereal Time	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal Time	Hourly Var of Mean Time	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal Time	Hourly Var of Mean Time	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal Time	Hourly Var of Mean Time	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal Time
1	2 55	0 32	2 32 40	9 54	15 0 21	0 76	2 35 35	9 44 50	1	2 35 35	9 44 50	1	2 35 35	9 44 50	1
2	3 2	0 30	2 36 29	9 56	15 18 3	0 75	2 39 32	9 40 54	2	2 39 32	9 40 54	2	2 39 32	9 40 54	2
3	3 9	0 27	2 40 19	9 58	15 36 2	0 74	2 43 28	9 36 59	3	2 43 28	9 36 59	3	2 43 28	9 36 59	3
4	3 16	0 25	2 44 9	9 60	15 53 7	0 73	2 47 25	9 33 3	4	2 47 25	9 33 3	4	2 47 25	9 33 3	4
5	3 21	0 23	2 48 0	9 63	16 11 0	0 72	2 51 21	9 29 17	5	2 51 21	9 29 17	5	2 51 21	9 29 17	5
6	3 26	0 21	2 51 51	9 65	16 28 1	0 70	2 55 18	9 25 14	6	2 55 18	9 25 14	6	2 55 18	9 25 14	6
7	3 31	0 18	2 55 43	9 67	16 44 8	0 69	2 59 14	9 21 15	7	2 59 14	9 21 15	7	2 59 14	9 21 15	7
8	3 35	0 16	2 59 36	9 70	17 1 3	0 68	3 3 11	8 57 19	8	3 3 11	8 57 19	8	3 3 11	8 57 19	8
9	3 39	0 14	3 3 29	9 72	17 17 5	0 67	3 7 8	8 53 23	9	3 7 8	8 53 23	9	3 7 8	8 53 23	9
10	3 42	0 11	3 7 22	9 75	17 33 4	0 66	3 11 4	8 49 27	10	3 11 4	8 49 27	10	3 11 4	8 49 27	10
11	3 44	0 09	3 11 16	9 77	17 49 0	0 64	3 15 1	8 45 31	11	3 15 1	8 45 31	11	3 15 1	8 45 31	11
12	3 46	0 06	3 15 11	9 79	18 4 4	0 63	3 18 57	8 41 35	12	3 18 57	8 41 35	12	3 18 57	8 41 35	12
13	3 47	0 04	3 19 7	9 82	18 19 4	0 62	3 22 54	8 37 39	13	3 22 54	8 37 39	13	3 22 54	8 37 39	13
14	3 48	0 01	3 23 3	9 84	18 34 1	0 61	3 26 50	8 33 44	14	3 26 50	8 33 44	14	3 26 50	8 33 44	14
15	3 48	0 01	3 26 59	9 87	18 48 5	0 59	3 30 47	8 29 48	15	3 30 47	8 29 48	15	3 30 47	8 29 48	15
16	3 47	0 04	3 30 56	9 89	19 2 6	0 58	3 34 43	8 25 52	16	3 34 43	8 25 52	16	3 34 43	8 25 52	16
17	3 46	0 06	3 34 54	9 92	19 16 4	0 57	3 38 40	8 21 55	17	3 38 40	8 21 55	17	3 38 40	8 21 55	17
18	3 44	0 08	3 38 52	9 94	19 29 8	0 56	3 42 37	8 18 0	18	3 42 37	8 18 0	18	3 42 37	8 18 0	18
19	3 42	0 11	3 42 51	9 97	19 42 9	0 54	3 46 33	8 14 4	19	3 46 33	8 14 4	19	3 46 33	8 14 4	19
20	3 39	0 13	3 46 51	9 99	19 55 7	0 53	3 50 30	8 10 8	20	3 50 30	8 10 8	20	3 50 30	8 10 8	20
21	3 36	0 15	3 50 51	10 01	20 8 1	0 51	3 54 26	8 6 12	21	3 54 26	8 6 12	21	3 54 26	8 6 12	21
22	3 32	0 18	3 54 51	10 03	20 20 2	0 49	3 58 23	8 2 16	22	3 58 23	8 2 16	22	3 58 23	8 2 16	22
23	3 27	0 20	3 58 52	10 06	20 32 0	0 48	4 2 19	7 58 20	23	4 2 19	7 58 20	23	4 2 19	7 58 20	23
24	3 22	0 22	4 2 54	10 08	20 43 4	0 47	4 6 16	7 54 24	24	4 6 16	7 54 24	24	4 6 16	7 54 24	24
25	3 17	0 24	4 6 56	10 10	20 54 4	0 45	4 10 12	7 50 29	25	4 10 12	7 50 29	25	4 10 12	7 50 29	25
26	3 11	0 26	4 10 58	10 12	21 5 1	0 44	4 14 9	7 46 33	26	4 14 9	7 46 33	26	4 14 9	7 46 33	26
27	3 4	0 28	4 15 1	10 14	21 15 4	0 42	4 18 6	7 42 37	27	4 18 6	7 42 37	27	4 18 6	7 42 37	27
28	57	0 30	4 19 5	10 16	21 25 4	0 41	4 22 2	7 38 41	28	4 22 2	7 38 41	28	4 22 2	7 38 41	28
29	50	0 32	4 23 9	10 17	21 34 9	0 39	4 25 59	7 34 45	29	4 25 59	7 34 45	29	4 25 59	7 34 45	29
30	42	0 34	4 27 13	10 19	21 44 1	0 38	4 29 55	7 30 49	30	4 29 55	7 30 49	30	4 29 55	7 30 49	30
31	34	0 35	4 31 18	10 21	21 53 0	0 36	4 33 52	7 26 53	31	4 33 52	7 26 53	31	4 33 52	7 26 53	31

MEMORANDA

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MAY, 1924

Day	TEMPERATURE			BAROM	WIND		RAIN	FALL	HVEL
	Max	Min	Wn 1841 Po.		(Pressure, lbs to feet)	(Direction)			
1	57.7	44.7	49.1	29.626	1.3	WSW	0.7	10.1	19
2	64.6	42.1	5	584	3.0	WSW	0.1	6.2	20
3	62.3	46.0	8	483	2.1	NW	1.2	2.6	21
4	57.8	41.9	50.0	775	1.2	WSW	0.2	7.2	22
5	56.0	36.1	3	785	8.4	W	0.2	11.2	23
6	59.0	36.8	5	670	2.4	SW	0.2	5.9	24
7	60.1	40.4	7	471	3.1	WSW	0.5	5.7	25
8	56.9	39.2	51.0	502	4.2	WSW	0.5	4.7	26
9	63.5	41.1	5	982	1.3	SW	0.5	9.0	27
10	62.0	48.2	5	843	3.6	SW	0.5	1.0	28
11	64.6	48.0	8	720	2.5	WSW	0.5	5.3	29
12	63.8	48.3	52.1	773	1.0	SW	0.6	0.6	30
13	67.7	49.0	4	860	3.5	SSW	0.7	1.7	31
14	76.3	49.4	6	839	2.0	SW	3.1	8.4	1
15	73.8	48.3	8	927	0.5	WSW	0.1	6.2	2
16	65.1	46.4	53.0	30.015	2.6	W	0.1	10.6	3
17	67.4	38.7	1	055	1.5	E	0.1	11.8	4
18	68.9	51.3	3	29.720	2.9	ENE	0.1	3.4	5
19	79.3	54.3	5	586	0.9	SSW	0.1	7.9	6
20	69.3	52.1	8	624	2.0	ENE	0.3	5.3	7
21	75.4	50.9	54.2	662	1.4	SSE	0.1	5.6	8
22	67.8	53.6	9	746	3.3	SW	0.1	1.4	9
23	64.1	49.0	6	671	5.9	SW	1.0	5.0	10
24	58.8	47.0	55.3	309	6.7	SW	1.8	3.6	11
25	63.3	48.2	9	421	3.6	SW	0.1	6.5	12
26	67.2	44.7	8	721	1.0	SW	0.1	10.0	13
27	68.8	45.2	56.0	926	1.3	SW	0.1	11.2	14
28	72.1	42.8	2	895	1.7	E	0.1	13.9	15
29	73.7	50.7	4	617	3.5	ENE	0.1	8.8	16
30	75.1	53.5	7	747	1.3	WSW	0.1	10.1	17
31	70.2	56.4	57.1	638	1.0	ESE	0.1	1.1	18
Mean	66.1	46.6	53.1	29.717	—	—	0.35	15.9	19

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS

P	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc	
		Lat.	Long.
1	0	0	0
11	24.2 W	4.18	334.2
21	22.1	3.0	202.0
31	19.3	1.9	69.7

(See Note, p. 4.) THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises		Sets		At Greenwich Midnight										Age	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 24 ^h 30 ^m (See p. 40)	
					Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semi-diameter	Distance from Earth	Distance from Earth	Distance from Earth	Distance from Earth	Distance from Earth	Distance from Earth			
1	11	3	18	46	2 18	9 33 10	15 32 17	54 52 14	57	8 22	32 04	31 04	31 04	31 04	8 22	32 04	31 04
2	12	7	19	34	2 45	10 11 40	12 23 8	55 25 15	6	9 22	31 04	31 04	31 04	31 04	9 22	31 04	31 04
3	13	14	20	18	3 9	11 10 21	8 34 1	56 6 15	17	10 22	31 04	31 04	31 04	31 04	10 22	31 04	31 04
4	14	24	21	4	3 31	11 59 12	4 14 8	56 52 15	30	11 22	31 04	31 04	31 04	31 04	11 22	31 04	31 04
5	15	36	21	51	3 55	12 48 57	0 24 3 S	57 42 15	43	12 22	31 04	31 04	31 04	31 04	12 22	31 04	31 04
6	16	50	22	40	4 18	13 40 17	5 10 0	58 30 15	56	13 22	31 04	31 04	31 04	31 04	13 22	31 04	31 04
7	18	7	23	4	4 43	14 33 49	9 49 0	59 12 16	8	14 22	31 04	31 04	31 04	31 04	14 22	31 04	31 04
8	19	26	0	23	5 16	15 30 0	14 0 1	59 46 16	17	15 22	31 04	31 04	31 04	31 04	15 22	31 04	31 04
9	20	46	1	25	5 44	16 28 57	17 24 2	60 7 16	23	16 22	31 04	31 04	31 04	31 04	16 22	31 04	31 04
10	22	2	2	23	6 40	17 30 9	19 42 4	62 14 16	25	17 22	31 04	31 04	31 04	31 04	17 22	31 04	31 04
11	23	10	3	24	7 37	18 32 34	20 41 6	60 9 16	23	18 22	31 04	31 04	31 04	31 04	18 22	31 04	31 04
12						19 34 43	20 17 0	59 52 16	19	19 22	31 04	31 04	31 04	31 04	19 22	31 04	31 04
13	0	5	4	24	8 44	20 35 13	18 33 4	59 28 16	12	20 22	31 04	31 04	31 04	31 04	20 22	31 04	31 04
14	0	55	8	23	9 57	21 33 11	15 43 0	58 57 16	4	21 22	31 04	31 04	31 04	31 04	21 22	31 04	31 04
15	1	32	6	18	11 13	22 28 20	12 1 8	58 24 15	55	22 22	31 04	31 04	31 04	31 04	22 22	31 04	31 04
16	2	3	7	10	12 28	23 0 53	7 46 3	57 51 15	46	23 22	31 04	31 04	31 04	31 04	23 22	31 04	31 04
17	2	29	8	13	44	0 11 25	3 12 2 S	57 17 15	37	24 22	31 04	31 04	31 04	31 04	24 22	31 04	31 04
18	2	52	8	47	14 55	1 0 38	1 25 31	56 45 15	28	25 22	31 04	31 04	31 04	31 04	25 22	31 04	31 04
19	3	34	9	34	16 6	1 49 14	5 56 0	56 14 15	19	26 22	31 04	31 04	31 04	31 04	26 22	31 04	31 04
20	3	36	10	20	17 16	2 37 48	10 7 1	55 45 15	12	27 22	31 04	31 04	31 04	31 04	27 22	31 04	31 04
21	4	0	11	6	18 25	3 26 48	13 47 4	55 19 15	4	28 22	31 04	31 04	31 04	31 04	28 22	31 04	31 04
22	4	26	11	53	19 31	4 16 28	16 48 2	54 55 14	58	0 8	32 04	31 04	31 04	31 04	0 8	32 04	31 04
23	4	56	12	40	20 34	5 6 48	19 2 0	54 34 14	52	1 8	32 04	31 04	31 04	31 04	1 8	32 04	31 04
24	5	13	13	29	21 33	5 57 36	20 23 1	54 18 14	48	2 8	32 04	31 04	31 04	31 04	2 8	32 04	31 04
25	6	12	14	17	22 44	6 48 30	20 48 7	54 8 14	45	3 8	32 04	31 04	31 04	31 04	3 8	32 04	31 04
26	6	59	15	6	23 9	7 39 3	20 18 7	54 14 44	4	4 8	32 04	31 04	31 04	31 04	4 8	32 04	31 04
27	7	52	15	53	23 48	8 28 56	18 55 2	54 10 14	46	5 8	32 04	31 04	31 04	31 04	5 8	32 04	31 04
28	8	50	16	40	0 21	9 17 57	16 42 4	54 25 14	50	6 8	32 04	31 04	31 04	31 04	6 8	32 04	31 04
29	9	53	17	25	0 48	10 6 11	13 45 6	54 48 14	56	7 8	32 04	31 04	31 04	31 04	7 8	32 04	31 04
30	10	58	18	11	1 13	10 53 53	10 10 9	55 22 15	5	8 8	32 04	31 04	31 04	31 04	8 8	32 04	31 04
31	12	5	18	56	1 36	11 41 33	6 5 17	56 4 15	17	9 8	32 04	31 04	31 04	31 04	9 8	32 04	31 04

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	♂ MERCURY		♀ VENUS		♂ MARS	
	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.
1	1 23 57	7 3 on	2 41 18	14 55 on	5 35 22	24 32 47
6	1 28 1	6 27 9	3 5 38	16 52 1	5 50 22	24 38 5
11	1 38 25	6 53 4	3 20 25	18 38 5	6 4 20	24 39 8
16	1 54 16	8 10 2	3 55 40	20 12 6	6 18 18	24 36 4
21	2 14 54	10 7 4	4 21 23	21 33 0	6 32 13	24 28 3
26	2 39 55	12 34 4	4 47 31	22 38 4	6 46 6	24 15 6
31	3 9 27	15 21 31	5 13 59	23 27 71	6 59 54	23 58 47
D.	♂ JUPITER		♂ SATURN		♂ NEPTUNE	
	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.
1	19 36 46	21 38 35	14 37 49	12 38 35	9 29 16	15 12 on
6	19 37 12	21 37 9	14 36 21	12 31 5	9 29 18	15 11 9
11	19 37 19	21 38 3	14 34 53	12 24 8	9 29 23	15 11 4
16	19 37 6	21 39 6	14 33 28	12 18 5	9 29 31	15 10 8
21	19 36 33	21 41 6	14 32 6	12 12 4	9 29 43	15 9 9
26	19 35 41	21 44 3	14 30 47	12 6 8	9 29 57	15 8 7
31	19 34 29	21 47 85	14 29 34	12 1 75	9 30 15	15 7 31

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.							ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER						
D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♂	♂	☉	☿	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂
1	5 8 72	13 3	5 1	4 0	1 9	1 0	15 53	5 0	4 9	2 1	19 4	8 4	8 4
15	8 70	10 3	1 0	3 9	1 0	1 0	15 51	4 1	4 9	2 1	20 0	8 4	8 4
25	8 69	9 0	5 2	3 8	2 0	1 0	15 49	3 4	4 9	2 0	20 6	8 4	8 4

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, May 1, 129° 15' 0"

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

May 1. Day breaks at 2^h 47^m Civil twilight ends at 20^h, 12^m Night begins at 24^h, 50^m. The length of the Day is 14^h 45^m.

May 1, 1^h Mercury at a stationary point.

May 1, 22^h Saturn in Opposition. Distance from Earth, 821,280,000 miles.

May 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1^m 6^s 15^s.

May 8. Saturn in conjunction with ♄, 0^h 55^m 1^s 20^s 8^s.

May 10, 18^h Jupiter at a stationary point.

May 13. Jupiter in conjunction with ♃, 1^h 0^m 1^s 24^s 8^s.

May 14. Moon. Eclipse of Jupiter's Satellite IV. See p. 58.

May 16 11^h Mercury at Great est Elongation, 25° 50' W.

May 20. Mercury in conjunction with ♃, 1^h 19^m 0^s 52^s N.

May 23. Venus in conjunction with ♀, 6^h 48^m 9^s 27^s N.

May 25. Mean Time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1^m 7^s 7^s.

May 25. Mars in conjunction with ♃, 22^h 7^m 0^s 30^s N.

Uranus rises May 1, 3^h 21^m.

Neptune sets May 1, 2^h 19^m.

May 31, 0^h 22^m.

In this month the Mornings increase 43^m, the Afternoons 44^m.

Constellations near the Meridian at 22^h Leo, Leo Minor, Crater, Hydra, Corvus, Virgo, Bootes, Libra.

Reform of the Calendar.

As the advisability of certain changes in our Calendar has been urged in recent years by Chambers of Commerce and other authoritative bodies, a committee has been convened under the auspices of the League of Nations, comprising representatives of the Roman, Eastern and Anglican churches and has lately met to consider the question, but has not yet finished its labours. The chief points that are being discussed are, first the fixing of Easter on a definite date of the year which presents no measurable difficulty, but which, it is considered by the committee, can be only settled by agreement between the various religious bodies concerned. The second point is the introduction of a scheme that would cause any day of a month to fall on the same day of the week in every year. Schemes to this end have frequently been proposed, the essence of most of them being that the one day of the 365, or two of the 366 in leap-years

1925.]

MAY FIFTH MONTH.

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Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month	Week	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL		HULL		GLASGOW		LATH		DURIN (Bar)		G M T	
		Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After
1	F	7 4	19 19	4 28	17 13	5 41	18 30	0 54	13 43	11 14	13 25	5 18	17 58	8 6	20 50	4 49	17 24
2	S	8 10	20 34	5 41	18 30	0 54	13 43	0 13	13 25	6 26	19 12	9 17	22 2	6 1	18 37		
3	S	9 32	21 57	7 1	19 45	2 20	15 8	1 33	14 0	7 42	20 25	10 30	23 11	7 12	19 45		
4	M	10 51	23 11	8 11	20 46	3 43	16 21	3 1	15 19	8 52	21 26	11 37		8 16	20 44		
5	Tu	11 52		9 5	21 31	4 46	17 12	4 1	16 13	9 46	22 13	0 11	12 30	9 9	21 33		
6	W	0 4	12 36	9 48	22 8	5 34	17 56	4 42	16 55	10 31	22 56	0 55	13 12	9 55	22 15		
7	Th	0 47	13 13	10 26	22 44	6 17	18 37	5 14	17 33	11 15	23 38	1 33	13 50	10 34	22 52		
8	F	1 27	13 49	11 3	23 21	6 58	19 16	5 51	18 15	11 57		2 9	14 29	11 11	23 30		
9	S	2 7	14 27	11 42	23 59	7 38	19 56	6 29	19 0	0 19	12 41	2 47	15 11	11 50			
10	S	2 48	15 6		12 24	8 20	20 37	7 9	19 46	1 4	13 27	3 30	15 59	0 11	12 33		
11	M	3 31	15 47	0 41	13 10	9 3	21 20	7 48	20 31	1 48	14 12	4 17	16 47	0 56	13 20		
12	Tu	4 16	16 30	1 25	13 56	9 47	22 3	8 27	21 17	2 32	15 0	5 3	17 38	1 45	14 11		
13	W	5 2	17 16	2 11	14 47	10 32	22 48	9 14	22 9	3 21	15 51	5 55	18 33	2 37	15 4		
14	Th	5 54	18 10	3 5	15 49	11 17	23 37	10 10	23 7	4 12	16 47	6 53	19 35	3 33	16 5		
15	F	6 56	19 13	4 12	17 5		12 14	11 13		5 11	17 53	7 59	20 45	4 41	17 19		
16	S	8 6	20 28	5 32	18 27	0 46	13 34	0 10	12 25	6 22	19 8	9 13	22 0	5 58	18 35		
17	S	9 29	21 53	6 54	19 41	2 18	15 5	1 29	13 57	7 37	20 20	10 27	23 7	7 9	19 41		
18	M	10 47	23 6	8 4	20 41	3 40	16 15	2 56	15 16	8 45	21 23	11 32		8 11	20 40		
19	Tu	11 49		9 0	21 28	4 42	17 10	3 57	16 12	9 45	22 17	0 6	12 28	9 8	21 34		
20	W	0 4	12 37	9 49	22 10	5 36	18 0	4 41	16 59	10 36	23 2	0 55	13 16	9 58	22 20		
21	Th	0 52	13 18	10 30	22 49	6 22	18 43	5 20	17 39	11 19	23 43	1 37	13 57	10 40	22 58		
22	F	1 34	13 53	11 8	23 24	7 4	19 21	5 57	18 20		12 2	2 13	14 35	11 15	23 32		
23	S	2 12	14 29	11 46	23 59	7 41	19 56	6 33	19 1	0 24	12 42	2 49	15 13	11 49			
24	S	2 49	15 3		12 24	8 16	20 31	7 5	19 39	1 0	13 20	3 26	15 53	0 7	12 26		
25	M	3 26	15 36	0 34	13 0	8 52	21 4	7 36	20 15	1 36	13 56	4 10	16 31	0 45	13 3		
26	Tu	4 1	16 8	1 46	13 35	9 45	21 36	8 5	20 51	2 10	14 32	5 16	17 7	1 25	13 40		
27	W	4 35	16 40	1 40	14 14	9 59	22 0	8 37	21 27	2 45	15 8	5 16	17 45	1 58	14 18		
28	Th	5 11	17 15	2 17	15 53	11 7	23 18	9 12	22 7	3 25	16 45	5 55	18 27	2 30	14 59		
29	F	5 51	17 56	2 59	16 38			0 57	22 51	3 59	17 30	6 41	19 16	3 22	15 47		
30	S	6 38	18 46	3 51	16 35	11 49		10 47	23 38	4 47	17 33	7 33	20 11	4 14	16 45		
31	S	7 32	19 47	4 56	17 42	0 9	12 50	11 43		5 42	18 24	8 34	21 14	5 17	17 51		

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12h.)

MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 4	5 10	41	17 18	4 41	12 7	19 35	6 33	14 58	23 23	0 50	4 55	8 59	18 54	23 52
10 3 48	10 25	17 2	4 38	12 14	19 58	6 25	14 50	23 16	0 23	4 37	8 32	18 43	23 22	4 50
17 3 33	10 19	17 7	4 26	12 12	20 20	6 18	14 42	23 7	23 52	3 55	8 10	17 53	22 53	3 50
24 3 20	10 23	17 27	4 23	12 11	20 40	6 11	14 34	22 57	23 24	3 27	8 31	17 43	22 53	3 24
31 3 11	10 35	18 2	4 23	12 10	20 58	6 5	14 26	22 46	22 55	2 58	7 1	16 53	21 54	2 55

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

☿ MERCURY is a morning star throughout the month, but the occasion is unfavourable for seeing the planet by naked eye

♀ VENUS is technically an evening star, but sets less than an hour after the Sun

♂ MARS is still to be seen during the evening, at the end of the month it will be in the middle of the constellation Gemini. Magnitude + 1.9

♃ JUPITER rises before midnight in the latter half of this month. Magnitude - 1.9 to - 2.2

♄ SATURN is in opposition on the 1st, and is above the horizon from sunset till dawn throughout the month

should not bear the name of a day of the week, and should not belong to any week, but should hold a special place, as, for example, the first day of the year when it would be called simply New Year's Day. Whether this day should be considered as belonging to the first month of the year and be called January 1, is a point for consideration. An alternative scheme places the additional day in the middle of the year, or in leap-years, when there would be two, one might be at the beginning, the other in the middle of the year. But variations of the scheme are obvious and need not be elaborated. A proposed scheme for an occasional leap-week presents difficulties of a kind that would be felt in financial arrangements, in making meteorological records, and in other statistical work. It need scarcely be said that the work of this Committee is only of an explanatory or recommendatory character. Alteration of any kind could only be made by Parliamentary action.

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals		THE SUN		DAYS	
M	Light and Dark	W	Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE $90^{\circ} \pm 21^{\circ} 23'$	Rises	Sets	of the Year	to end of Year
1	☾	M	White Monday James Gilroy, caricaturist, d. 1815	3 52	20 5	152	213
2	☾	Tu	White Tuesday. Gordon Riots commenced, 1780	3 50	20 6	153	212
3	☾	W	KING'S BIRTHDAY (1865). Richard Cobden b 1804	3 49	20 7	154	211
4	☾	Th	Magenta, 1859. F-M Viscount Wolseley born, 1833	3 49	20 8	155	210
5	☾	F	St Bart's Hosp founded, 1123. Ld Kitchener drowned,	3 43	20 9	156	209
6	☾	S	Capt R. Falcon Scott (Antarctic), b 1868 [1916]	3 47	20 10	157	208
7	☾	S	Trinity Sunday. R. D. Blackmore born, 1825	3 47	20 11	158	207
8	☾	M	Sir Joseph Paxton, designer of Crystal Palace, d 1865	3 45	20 11	159	206
9	☾	Tu	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN Adm Sturdee b 1859	3 46	20 12	160	205
10	☾	W	Garua (Cameroons) captured, 1915	3 46	20 13	161	204
11	☾	Th	St. Barnabas. <i>Corpus Christi</i>	3 45	20 14	162	203
12	☾	F	Sir Harry Johnston b 1858. Villers-Cotterets, 1918	3 45	20 14	163	202
13	☾	S	Dr Thomas Arnold b 1795 Kerman (Persia), 1916	3 45	20 15	164	201
14	☾	S	1st Sun. after Trinity. Naseby, 1645 Marengo, 1800	3 45	20 16	165	200
15	☾	M	Magna Charta, 1215 Hablot K Browne ("Phiz") b 1815	3 44	20 16	166	199
16	☾	Tu	Dettingen, 1743 Quatre Bras, 1815 Hooge, 1915	3 44	20 17	167	198
17	☾	W	Bunker Hill, 1775, Monument unveiled, 1825	3 44	20 17	168	197
18	☾	Th	Waterloo, 1815 Lt Wainford, VC, died, 1915	3 44	20 18	169	196
19	☾	F	C H Spurgeon b 1834 F-M Earl Haig, K T, b 1861.	3 44	20 18	170	195
20	☾	S	[Longest Day, June 21, see p 28]	3 44	20 18	171	194
21	☾	S	2nd Sun. after Trinity. German fleet scuttled, 1919	3 44	20 18	172	193
22	☾	M	Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson assassinated, 1922	3 45	20 19	173	192
23	☾	Tu	PRINCE OF WALES'S BIRTHDAY (1894). Plassy, 1757	3 45	20 19	174	191
24	☾	W	St. John, Baptist. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day	3 45	20 19	175	190
25	☾	Th	Field-Marshal Sir George White, VC, died, 1912	3 46	20 19	176	189
26	☾	F	Rev Gilbert White, of Selborne, died, 1793. [1844	3 46	20 19	177	188
27	☾	S	John Murray, publisher, d 1843 Joe Smith, Mormon, d	3 46	20 19	178	187
28	☾	S	3rd Sun. after Trinity Germans signed peace, 1919	3 47	20 19	179	186
29	☾	M	St. Peter and St Paul Peter Paul Rubens b 1577.	3 47	20 19	180	185
30	☾	Tu	Gen Oglethorpe, founder of Georgia, died, 1785	3 48	20 18	181	184

PHASES OF THE MOON

○ Full Moon	6d 21h 47m
☾ Last Quarter	13 12 43 8
● New Moon	21 6 16 9
☾ First Quarter	29 9 43 0
Perigee	. 8d 3 9h 223,410 miles
Apogee	23d 8 4h 252,440 "

RAIN FELL IN JUNE, 1924,

on 15 days, total fall, 2.76 inches, above the average by 0.74 inches

See note on page 18

MONTHLY NOTES.

June 4 Eton celebration day

15 Six months' qualifying period for Autumn Register of Voters ends

— Close season for fresh water fish ends

24 Midsummer Day Quarter Day Sheriff of London to be elected by the Liverymen.

1925]

JUNE SIXTH MONTH.

[23

Day	Equation of Time		THE SUN (Mean Noon)						Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal Time		MEMORANDA
	Subst. from Ap Time	Irly Var	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var of R. A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var of Dec	Hourly Var of Dec	Hourly Var of Dec		at 0h Sidereal Time	See pp 4, 9	
1	2 25	0 37	4 35 23	10 23	22 14 N	0 34	4 37 48	7 22 57	1			
2	2 26	0 38	4 39 29	10 24	22 9 S	0 33	4 41 45	7 19 1	2			
3	2 7	0 40	4 43 35	10 26	22 17 E	0 31	4 45 41	7 15 5	3			
4	1 57	0 41	4 47 41	10 27	22 24 S	0 30	4 49 38	7 11 9	4			
5	1 47	0 43	4 51 48	10 29	22 31 S	0 28	4 53 35	7 7 14	5			
6	1 36	0 44	4 55 55	10 30	22 37 S	0 26	4 57 31	7 3 18	6			
7	1 25	0 45	5 0 2	10 31	22 43 S	0 25	5 1 28	6 59 22	7			
8	1 15	0 47	5 4 10	10 32	22 49 S	0 23	5 5 24	6 55 26	8			
9	1 3	0 48	5 8 18	10 34	22 54 S	0 21	5 9 21	6 51 30	9			
10	0 52	0 49	5 12 26	10 35	22 59 S	0 20	5 13 17	6 47 34	10			
11	0 40	0 50	5 16 34	10 36	23 4 S	0 18	5 17 14	6 43 38	11			
12	0 28	0 51	5 20 43	10 37	23 8 S	0 16	5 21 10	6 39 42	12			
13	0 15	0 52	5 24 52	10 37	23 12 E	0 15	5 25 7	6 35 46	13			
14	Add	0 52	5 29 1	10 38	23 15 S	0 13	5 29 4	6 31 50	14			
15	0 10	0 53	5 33 10	10 39	23 18 S	0 11	5 33 0	6 27 54	15			
16	0 23	0 54	5 37 19	10 39	23 20 S	0 09	5 36 57	6 23 58	16			
17	0 35	0 54	5 41 29	10 40	23 22 S	0 08	5 40 53	6 20 3	17			
18	0 48	0 54	5 45 38	10 40	23 24 S	0 06	5 44 50	6 16 7	18			
19	1 2	0 55	5 49 48	10 40	23 25 S	0 04	5 48 46	6 12 11	19			
20	1 15	0 55	5 53 58	10 40	23 26 S	0 03	5 52 43	6 8 15	20			
21	1 28	0 55	5 58 7	10 40	23 26 S	0 01	5 56 40	6 4 19	21			
22	1 41	0 54	6 2 17	10 40	23 26 S	0 01	6 0 36	6 0 23	22			
23	1 54	0 54	6 6 27	10 40	23 26 S	0 03	6 4 33	5 56 27	23			
24	2 7	0 54	6 10 36	10 40	23 25 S	0 04	6 8 29	5 52 31	24			
25	2 20	0 53	6 14 45	10 39	23 24 S	0 06	6 12 26	5 48 35	25			
26	2 32	0 53	6 18 55	10 39	23 22 S	0 08	6 16 22	5 44 39	26			
27	2 45	0 52	6 23 4	10 38	23 20 S	0 10	6 20 19	5 40 43	27			
28	2 58	0 51	6 27 13	10 37	23 18 S	0 11	6 24 15	5 36 48	28			
29	3 10	0 50	6 31 22	10 36	23 15 S	0 13	6 28 12	5 32 52	29			
30	3 22	0 50	6 35 30	10 35	23 11 S	0 15	6 32 9	5 28 56	30			

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JUNE, 1924

Day	TEMPERATURE				BAROM	WIND		RAIN FALL	SUN SHINE	MEMORANDA
	Max	Min	Mn 1841	1905		Mean	(Pressure lbs to foot)			
					Inches		Direction	Inch	hours	
1	67.1	49.5		57.4	29.659	5.1	SW	55	7.2	1
2	62.3	46.3		57.8	876	14.0	NNE	24	1.9	2
3	64.5	43.7		58.1	939	1.0	WSW	02	6.3	22
4	61.2	51.3		3	754	1.0	WSW	49	0.1	
5	63.0	44.4		4	900	1.3	SSE	01	6.1	23
6	66.2	41.6		3	972	1.2	SSW	5.9		
7	74.7	53.2		2	840	1.2	SSW	37	1.5	24
8	67.5	53.4		1	782	5.7	W	12	6.8	
9	67.3	52.6		0	830	2.1	WSW	01	1.5	25
10	68.6	52.4		1	768	2.8	SW	04	4.3	
11	65.7	53.6		2	380	3.5	S-W	10	4.3	26
12	67.3	51.9		4	341	1.0	SSW	32	2.8	
13	56.8	45.9		5	882	4.5	N	01	2.4	27
14	60.2	44.7		7	30.119	1.5	N		6.1	
15	73.6	43.0		8	29.993	0.7	WSW		10.9	28
16	74.3	50.0		9	839	0.7	SE		10.8	
17	76.9	53.7	59.0	2	559	1.4	E		4.9	29
18	74.2	53.4		2	716	1.7	SSW	09	8.3	
19	73.5	50.6		5	745	1.2	SW	12.7	7	30
20	71.9	51.1		7	367	1.2	W	23	1.0	
21	73.8	46.6	60.3		922	1.5	SW		12.7	
22	71.0	50.3		2	30.001	0.8	NNW		6.2	
23	77.5	47.2		9	042	1.0	WSW		8.4	
24	78.8	51.0	61.2	2	048	1.3	SW		9.1	
25	80.6	58.9		4	021	0.9	WSW		11.4	
26	81.7	57.4		5	024	1.3	SW		14.0	
27	74.9	50.3		6	29.868	2.4	WNW	06	4.5	
28	66.2	50.4		6	503	2.2	W		4.5	
29	70.9	54.1		8	748	4.8	WSW		8.2	
30	70.6	52.3		5	758	2.5	W		11.5	
Min	70.2	50.4	59.4		29.838			2.76	190.4	21

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

Day	Sun's Azim	Centre of Disc	
		Lat	Long
1	15.5 W	0 5 S	224.1
2	11.5 S	0 7 N	151.8
3	7.2 S	1 9 N	19.4

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	At Greenwich Midnight										Age	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 24 ^h 00 ^m (See p. 40)	
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semi-diameter						
	H M	H M	H M	H M S	° ' "	"	"	"	"	"	"	W	E
1	13 14	19 42	1 57	12 29 49	1 36 27	56 54	15 30	10	8	1	2	134	134
2	14 25	20 29	2 20	13 19 27	3 5 58	57 49	15 45	11	8	2	134	134	134
3	15 41	21 18	2 44	14 11 14	7 48 3	58 44	16 02	12	8	3	134	134	134
4	16 58	22 10	3 12	15 5 54	12 14 7	59 36	16 14	13	8	4	134	134	134
5	18 18	23 6	3 46	16 3 54	16 53 6	60 18	16 26	14	8	5	134	134	134
6	19 38	0 6	4 29	17 5 7	18 58 5	60 47	16 34	15	8	6	134	134	134
7	20 53	1 8	5 22	18 8 42	20 35 2	60 59	16 37	16	8	7	134	134	134
8	21 58	2 11	6 26	19 13 3	20 44 1	60 53	16 35	17	8	8	134	134	134
9	22 51	3 13	7 29	20 16 21	19 25 3	60 31	16 29	18	8	9	134	134	134
10	23 34	4 11	8 31	21 17 6	16 49 9	59 57	16 20	19	8	10	134	134	134
11				22 14 34	13 15 7	59 14	16 8	20	8	11	134	134	134
12	0 7	5 10	9 15	23 8 48	9 21 1	58 28	15 56	21	8	12	134	134	134
13	0 35	5 58	11 32	0 0 19	4 27 35	57 42	15 43	22	8	13	134	134	134
14	0 59	6 46	12 45	0 49 54	0 13 41	56 58	15 31	23	8	14	134	134	134
15	1 21	7 33	13 57	1 38 21	4 47 2	56 18	15 21	24	8	15	134	134	134
16	1 43	8 19	15 7	2 26 26	9 31	55 44	15 11	25	8	16	134	134	134
17	2 6	9 4	16 15	3 14 46	12 51 4	55 14	15 3 26	8	17	17	134	134	134
18	2 30	9 50	17 22	4 3 43	16 33	54 49	14 56	27	8	18	134	134	134
19	2 58	10 37	18 26	4 53 28	18 31	54 29	14 51	28	8	19	134	134	134
20	3 31	11 25	19 26	5 43 55	20 8 4	54 14	14 47	29	8	20	134	134	134
21	4 9	12 13	20 30	6 34 43	20 51 2	54 4 14	14 44	0	18	21	134	134	134
22	4 54	13 1 21	8	7 25 26	20 38 0	53 59	14 43	1	18	22	134	134	134
23	5 15	13 59	21 49	8 15 34	19 30 3	54 0 14	14 3	2	18	23	134	134	134
24	6 44	14 37	22 3	9 4 48	17 31 8	54 8 14	14 5	3	18	24	134	134	134
25	7 43	15 22	22 53	9 53 2	14 48 2	54 23 14	14 9	4	18	25	134	134	134
26	8 46	16 8	23 18	10 40 23	11 26 1	54 46 15	14 5	5	18	26	134	134	134
27	9 51	16 54	23 41	11 27 16	7 32 6	55 18 15	4	6	18	27	134	134	134
28	10 58	17 36	0 2	12 14 14	3 15 41	55 58 15	15	7	18	28	134	134	134
29	12 7	18 21	0 23	13 2 3	1 16 9	56 47 15	28	8	18	29	134	134	134
30	13 18	19 8	0 46	13 51 31	5 54 15	57 41 15	43	9	18	30	134	134	134

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	♿ MERCURY			♀ VENUS			♂ MARS		
	R.A.	Dec.		R.A.	Dec.		R.A.	Dec.	
5	3 43 50	18 15 41	N	5 40 42	24 0 11	N	7 13 38	23 36 7	N
10	4 23 26	21 0 4	N	6 7 34	24 14 8	N	7 27 15	23 10 7	N
15	5 7 55	23 14 2	N	6 34 27	24 11 6	N	7 40 47	22 40 2	N
20	5 55 32	24 33 3	N	7 1 13	23 50 6	N	7 54 12	22 6 2	N
25	6 43 13	24 43 8	N	7 27 46	23 12 0	N	8 7 31	21 28 0	N
30	7 28 4	24 43 6	N	7 53 59	22 16 6	N	8 20 41	20 46 0	N
D.	♃ JUPITER			♄ SATURN			♅ URANUS		
	R.A.	Dec.		R.A.	Dec.		R.A.	Dec.	
5	19 38 59	21 51 9	S	14 28 27	11 57 28	S	23 43 38	2 35 8	S
10	19 19 13	21 56 6	S	14 27 27	11 53 3	S	23 43 59	2 33 8	S
15	19 10 11	22 1 7	S	14 26 34	11 50 1	S	23 44 15	2 32 3	S
20	19 26 56	22 7 2	S	14 25 49	11 47 6	S	23 44 26	2 31 2	S
25	19 24 29	22 13 0	S	14 25 13	11 45 9	S	23 44 34	2 30 6	S
30	19 21 54	22 18 9	S	14 24 46	11 44 9	S	23 44 37	2 30 5	S

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX					ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER				
	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂
5	8 58	7 15	5 2	3 7	2 0	15 47	2 8	5 0	1 9	21 1 8
15	8 67	6 8	5 3	3 6	2 1	15 46	2 6	5 1	1 9	21 6 8
25	8 66	6 7	5 4	3 5	2 1	15 45	2 5	5 2	1 9	21 9 1

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, June 1, 127° 37' 0".

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

June 1 Civil twilight ends at 22^h 8^m. There is no closed night in this month in the latitude of London. The length of the Day from Sunrise to Sunset on June 1 is 16^h 14^m. Its length is nearly 16^h 34^m from the 20th to the 24th.

June 4 Saturn in conjunction with ♃, 7^h 49^m ♄ 2° 40' 8".

June 5 Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1^m 8^s 48.

June 9 Jupiter in conjunction with ♃, 6^h 59^m ♄ 1° 26' 8".

June 20, 5^h Mercury in superior conjunction

June 21 Mercury in conjunction with ♃, 9^h 36^m ♄ 4° 8' 8".

June 21, 22^h 50^m Sun enters the sign Cancer (Summer Solstice)

June 22 Venus in conjunction with ♃, 12^h 13^m ♄ 2° 49' N

June 23 Mars in conjunction with ♃, 17^h 53^m ♄ 1° 49' N

June 25 Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1^m 8^s 78.

June 28 A shower of meteors associated with the Pons-Winnecke comet may perhaps be seen

Uranus rises June 1, 2^h 27^m

June 30, 23^h 20^m.

Neptune sets June 1, 6^h 18^m

June 30, 22^h 21^m

In this month the Mornings increase about 7^m up to the 17th, and then decrease 4^m. The Afternoons increase nearly 15^m up to the 25th, and then decrease slightly

Constellations near the S meridian at midnight Corona, Hercules, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Scorpius, Lyra, Aquila, Sagittarius.

Quarter-Days—June 24 is called Midsummer-day, but the term has no climatic or astronomical significance. Like Lady-day and Michaelmas-day it is merely the name given to a day set apart for the completion of certain commercial obligations, such as the payment of rent, which is otherwise known as a Quarter Day. The question arises why these should not have been the days of the equinoxes and solstices which divide the year more equally (see p. 1) and which they follow in each case by the space of a few days. The answer to the question seems to be that Saint's days, or festivals of the Church were chosen because they were more familiar generally than the astronomical events, which leads to the further inquiry why the festivals should have been placed on their particular dates. The adopted dates of the festival of the Annunciation

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—																							
Month	Week	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		Bristol		HULL		GRIMSBY		Lynn		Dunwich (Bait)											
		Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After										
1	M	8 38	21 0	6 10	18 53	2 42	14 8	0 35	12 57	6 49	19 30	9 44	22 19	6 26	18 50										
2	Tu	9 51	22 14	7 21	19 53	2 42	15 22	1 52	14 20	7 55	20 32	10 45	23 16	7 22	19 51										
3	W	10 57	23 16	8 19	20 44	3 52	16 22	3 4	15 30	8 55	21 26	11 41		8 18	20 44										
4	Th	11 49		9 8	21 30	4 48	17 13	3 56	16 20	9 49	22 16	0 8	12 33	9 10	21 36										
5	F	0 9	12 36	9 52	22 10	5 38	18 2	4 38	17 7	10 41	23 5	0 55	13 19	10 1	22 24										
6	S	0 58	13 20	10 35	22 52	6 27	18 49	5 17	17 55	11 31	23 53	1 38	14 4	10 46	23 8										
7	S	* 1 41	* 14 3	11 22	23 38	7 15	19 37	5 58	18 46		12 22	2 21	14 51	11 30	23 53										
8	M	* 2 31	* 14 47			8 3	20 23	6 45	19 38	0 43	13 14	3 9	15 43		12 18										
9	Tu	* 3 20	* 15 32	0 24	13 0	8 50	21 10	7 30	20 26	1 33	14 5	4 0	16 36	0 43	13 8										
10	W	4 8	16 17	1 11	13 51	9 36	21 56	8 15	21 13	2 21	14 55	4 53	17 30	1 35	14 2										
11	Th	4 59	17 0	2 1	14 44	10 28	22 44	9 5	22 5	3 11	15 47	5 48	18 26	2 30	14 58										
12	F	5 53	18 1	2 55	15 41	11 13	23 31	10 2	23 0	4 4	16 41	6 45	19 25	3 26	15 56										
13	S	6 50	19 1	4 0	16 49		12 3	11 2	23 53	5 2	17 39	7 48	20 27	4 28	17 2										
14	S	7 50	20 6	5 14	18 2	0 29	13 8	12 2		6 2	18 39	8 53	21 31	5 36	18 8										
15	M	8 57	21 18	6 28	19 8	1 43	14 25	0 54	13 16	7 5	19 43	9 58	22 33	6 39	19 9										
16	Tu	10 7	22 31	7 34	20 7	3 1	15 38	2 10	14 38	8 12	20 48	11 0	23 31	7 38	20 7										
17	W	11 12	23 34	8 34	21 0	4 9	16 38	3 21	15 47	9 15	21 45	11 59		8 36	21 4										
18	Th	..	12 8	9 24	21 46	5 7	17 32	4 13	16 36	10 9	22 34	0 26	12 51	9 30	21 54										
19	F	0 27	12 53	10 8	22 25	5 56	18 16	4 53	17 21	10 56	23 15	1 11	13 35	10 16	22 36										
20	S	1 13	13 32	10 48	23 1	6 40	18 59	5 28	18 4	11 40	23 58	1 51	14 15	11 55	23 13										
21	S	1 51	14 7	11 27	23 38	7 22	19 37	6 4	18 47		12 22	2 27	14 53	11 31	23 49										
22	M	2 31	14 43		12 6	7 59	20 13	6 39	19 27	0 37	13 2	3 4	15 33		12 7										
23	Tu	3 10	15 16	0 14	13 44	8 34	20 47	7 14	20 4	1 14	13 40	3 43	16 12	0 26	12 44										
24	W	3 46	15 48	0 48	13 19	9 7	21 22	7 45	20 38	1 50	14 17	4 21	16 49	1 2	13 20										
25	Th	4 22	16 20	1 23	13 54	9 41	21 56	8 17	21 14	2 24	14 52	4 57	17 26	1 39	13 58										
26	F	4 57	16 54	1 58	14 30	10 13	22 30	8 52	21 47	3 0	15 27	5 30	18 4	2 18	14 38										
27	S	5 32	17 32	2 38	15 0	10 46	23 2	9 31	22 24	3 38	16 6	6 17	18 26	3 58	15 19										
28	S	6 11	18 17	3 21	15 55	11 22	23 40	10 18	23 5	4 20	16 49	7 3	19 34	3 41	16 6										
29	M	6 57	19 8	4 15	16 53		12 6	11 10	23 52	5 8	17 39	7 56	20 28	4 34	17 4										
30	Tu	7 50	20 7	5 21	17 58	0 31	13 7	12 7		6 3	18 36	8 55	21 27	5 35	18 5										

RISE, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon=12h)

D	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
7	3 8	10 57	18 49	4 28	12 50	21 13	6 1	14 17	22 34	22 26	2 28	6 31	16 23	21 25	2 27
14	3 16	11 29	19 45	4 37	13 0	21 23	5 57	14 9	22 21	21 56	1 58	6 0	15 54	20 56	1 58
21	3 41	12 8	20 37	4 50	13 10	21 29	5 54	14 0	22 6	21 26	1 27	5 28	15 25	20 28	1 30
28	4 21	12 46	21 11	5 7	13 19	21 31	5 51	13 51	21 51	20 56	0 56	4 56	14 57	19 59	1 2

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY being in Superior Conjunction on the 20th rises three-quarters of an hour before the Sun at the beginning of the month, and sets later by the same amount at the end. In neither case is it likely to be visible to the unaided eye.

♀ VENUS, like Mercury, passes out of the constellation Taurus into Gemini. It is an evening star in June, setting slightly more than an hour after the Sun. Magnitude, - 3 4.

♂ MARS will not be conspicuous this month. Its magnitude is now + 2 0, and it sets nearly in the north-west about 10 o'clock.

♃ JUPITER rises in the south-east by east soon after the close of civil twilight, and is to be seen low in the sky to the left of Antares through the short night. This planet is retrograding in the constellation Sagittarius.

♄ SATURN, retrograding in the constellation Libra, is between south and south-west from twilight to midnight. Magnitude + 0 6.

and of the birth of John the Baptist, which is Midsummer-day, depend directly on that of Christmas. In the fourth century, though there had been divergent views on the point, it was considered to be established that December 25 of the Roman Calendar which had been then in use some forty years was the date of the birth of our Lord. The Annunciation or the conception is fixed for reasons of nature nine months before that date, and according to the Bible story (Luke i 36) the birth of John the Baptist must have happened three months after the Annunciation. Why this anniversary on Midsummer-day is June 24 and not June 25 is explained by the method of the Roman Calendar, according to which, March 25, June 24, and December 25, are all *Octavarum ante Kalendas* (see p. 82).

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	THE SUN	DAYS	
M	Light and Dark	W			of the Year	to end of Year
			SUN'S LONGITUDE 120° 9' 23d 10'	Rises	Sets	
1	W		DOMINION DAY, Canada (1867). Somme, 1916.	11 34	11 34	182
2	Th		Adm. Craddock born, 1862, d (Colonel), 1 Nov. 1914	3 49	20 18	183
3	F		Gettysburg, 1863. Sadowa, 1866 King Haakon b 1872.	3 49	20 18	183
4	S		INDEPENDENCE DAY, U.S.A. (1776). Ulundi, 1879.	3 50	20 17	184
5	S		4th Sunday after Trinity. Villers Bretonneux, 1918	3 51	20 17	185
6	M		Sir Thos. More beheaded, 1535. King's marriage (1893).	3 52	20 17	186
7	Tu		Old Quarter Day Declar. of London withdrawn, 1916	3 52	20 16	187
8	W		Joseph Chamberlain born, 1836, died, 2 July, 1914	3 53	20 15	188
9	Th		Sempach, 1386. German S.W. Africa surrend 1915.	3 54	20 15	189
10	F		Daguerre, discoverer of photography, died, 1851.	3 55	20 14	190
11	S		Oudenarde, 1708 J. Fowler, inv of stem plough b 1826	3 56	20 13	191
12	S		5th Sunday after Trinity. Earl Birkenhead b 1872	3 57	20 13	192
13	M		Viscount Long born, 1854 Berlin Treaty, 1878	3 58	20 12	193
14	Tu		Bastille stormed, 1789 Peace celebrations, Paris, 1919.	3 59	20 12	194
15	W		St. Swithun's Day Second battle of the Marne, 1918	4 0	20 10	195
16	Th		Nicholas II, ex-Czar of Russia, assassinated, 1918	4 2	20 9	196
17	F		War declared between France and Prussia, 1870	4 3	20 8	197
18	S		Voting by Ballot, 1872 Foch's counter-attack, 1918	4 4	20 7	198
19	S		6th Sunday after Trinity. Peace Celebrations, 1919	4 5	20 6	199
20	M		Army purchase abolished, 1871. Andrew Lang d 1912	4 6	20 5	200
21	Tu		Irish Conference at Buckingham Palace, 1914.	4 8	20 4	201
22	W		Salamanca, 1812 Allies forced the Marne, 1918.	4 9	20 3	202
23	Th		Titus Oates d 1705 Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, 1914	4 10	20 2	203
24	F		Gibraltar captured, 1704 Alexander Dumas b 1803	4 12	20 0	204
25	S		St. James. Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M., born, 1848.	4 13	19 59	205
26	S		7th Sun. after Trinity. Blériot flew Channel, 1909	4 14	19 57	206
27	M		Talavera, 1809 Capt. Fryatt shot, 1916.	4 16	19 56	207
28	Tu		Alabama sailed, 1862 Source of Nile discovered, 1862	4 17	19 55	208
29	W		Spanish Armada defeated, 1588 Saml. Warren d 1877	4 19	19 53	209
30	Th		Sir Charles Hawtrey, actor, d 1923; b. 21 Sept 1858	4 20	19 52	210
31	F		TRINITY LAW SITTINGS END. 3rd battle of Ypres, 1917	4 22	19 50	211
				4 23	19 49	212

PHASES OF THE MOON

○ Full Moon	6d 4h 53m
◐ Last Quarter	12 21 34 0
● New Moon	20 21 39 9
◑ First Quarter	28 20 22 8
Perigee	6d 12 3h 227,990 miles
Apogee	20d 12 5h 252,570 "

RAIN FELL IN JULY, 1924,

on 25 days; total fall 4 23 inches, above the average by 2 99 inches.

See note on page 18

MONTHLY NOTES.

July 1 Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month.

5 Dividends due

7 Quarter Sessions begin

9 Fire Insurances to be paid.

15 Registration Officers to publish New Lists of all Electors on Autumn Register

31. Gun and Game Licences expire.

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JULY SEVENTH MONTH

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Equation of Time		THE SUN (Mean Noon).										Mean Time at 0h. and 24h. See pp. 4, 9		
H	M	Add to App. Time	Hourly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension		Hourly Var. of R.A.		Apparent Declination		Hourly Var. Dec	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	H	M	
				H	M	H	M	°	'					
1	3	33	0.48	6	39 39	10	34	23	8	1	n	0.16	6 36 5	5 25 0
2	3	45	0.47	6	43 47	10	33	23	4	0		0.18	6 40 2	5 21 4
3	3	56	0.46	6	47 54	10	32	22	59	4		0.20	6 43 58	5 17 8
4	4	7	0.45	6	52 2	10	30	22	54	5		0.21	6 47 55	5 13 12
5	4	18	0.43	6	56 9	10	29	22	49	2		0.23	6 51 51	5 9 16
6	4	26	0.42	7	0 16	10	28	22	43	5		0.25	6 55 48	5 5 20
7	4	38	0.40	7	4 22	10	26	22	37	4		0.26	6 59 44	5 1 24
8	4	47	0.39	7	8 28	10	25	22	30	9		0.28	7 3 41	4 57 28
9	4	56	0.37	7	12 34	10	23	22	24	0		0.30	7 7 38	4 53 33
10	5	5	0.36	7	16 39	10	21	22	16	7		0.31	7 11 34	4 49 37
11	5	14	0.34	7	20 44	10	20	22	9	0		0.33	7 15 31	4 45 41
12	5	21	0.32	7	24 49	10	18	22	1	0		0.34	7 19 27	4 41 45
13	5	29	0.30	7	28 53	10	16	21	52	6		0.36	7 23 24	4 37 49
14	5	36	0.29	7	32 56	10	14	21	43	8		0.37	7 27 20	4 33 53
15	5	43	0.26	7	36 59	10	12	21	34	6		0.39	7 31 17	4 29 57
16	5	49	0.24	7	41 2	10	10	21	25	1		0.41	7 35 13	4 26 1
17	5	54	0.22	7	45 4	10	08	21	15	2		0.42	7 39 10	4 22 5
18	5	59	0.20	7	49 6	10	06	21	4	9		0.44	7 43 7	4 18 9
19	6	4	0.18	7	53 7	10	04	20	54	3		0.45	7 47 3	4 14 13
20	6	8	0.16	7	57 8	10	01	20	43	3		0.46	7 51 0	4 10 18
21	6	12	0.13	8	1 8	9	99	20	32	0		0.48	7 54 56	4 6 22
22	6	15	0.11	8	5 7	9	97	20	20	3		0.49	7 58 53	4 2 26
23	6	17	0.09	8	9 6	9	94	20	8	3		0.51	8 2 49	3 58 30
24	6	19	0.06	8	13 5	9	92	19	56	0		0.52	8 6 46	3 54 34
25	6	20	0.04	8	17 2	9	89	19	43	3		0.54	8 10 42	3 50 38
26	6	20	0.01	8	20 59	9	87	19	30	3		0.55	8 14 39	3 46 42
27	6	20	0.02	8	24 56	9	84	19	17	0		0.56	8 18 36	3 42 46
28	6	20	0.04	8	28 52	9	82	19	3	3		0.58	8 22 32	3 38 50
29	6	18	0.07	8	32 47	9	79	18	49	3		0.59	8 26 29	3 34 54
30	6	17	0.09	8	36 42	9	76	18	35	1		0.60	8 30 25	3 30 58
31	6	14	0.12	8	40 36	9	74	18	20	5	n	0.61	8 34 22	3 27 3

MEMORANDA.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JULY, 1924

Day	TEMPERATURE			BAROM		WIND		RAIN	SW. SMOKE
	Max.	Min.	Min 1841-1905	Mean	Pressure lbs. to foot.	Direction	Force		
				inches					
1	71.4	44.0	61.5	29.804	1.5	WSW	1.2		11.2
2	72.0	53.4	6	29.424	4.2	WSW	0.7	5.6	5.6
3	67.8	53.6	8	29.7	15.9	WSW	0.3	2.9	2.9
4	70.4	51.4	62.1	29.489	4.4	SW		10.9	10.9
5	70.0	51.3	3	29.674	3.6	SW	0.3	12.1	12.1
6	72.0	52.9	4	29.761	4.3	WSW		10.8	10.8
7	72.8	51.4	4	29.844	3.3	WSW		5.0	5.0
8	78.9	54.7	4	29.875	2.3	W		11.9	11.9
9	78.8	53.7	4	29.848	0.7	W		3.8	3.8
10	80.2	52.8	5	29.993	1.1	SW		13.2	13.2
11	83.0	54.8	7	29.991	1.1	S		12.2	12.2
12	88.8	55.9	9	29.749	2.5	SSW		14.3	14.3
13	76.3	56.6	63.1	29.866	7.8	WSW		9.7	9.7
14	79.2	50.7	3	30.138	1.8	SSW		15.0	15.0
15	81.1	49.4	4	29.896	1.3	SSW		13.8	13.8
16	79.4	55.3	4	29.674	2.9	W		6.1	6.1
17	68.2	52.1	4	29.581	9.7	WSW	1.04	4.4	4.4
18	70.2	49.9	3	29.708	4.6	WNW	0.1	5.2	5.2
19	74.0	52.2	2	29.762	2.2	WSW	0.1	7.0	7.0
20	78.1	47.6	2	29.811	1.2	E		9.7	9.7
21	70.4	52.8	2	29.683	1.0	E	3.1	3.6	3.6
22	74.4	50.5	1	29.647	1.5	WSW	0.4	4.9	4.9
23	72.7	52.7	0	29.737	3.1	W		2.7	2.7
24	67.8	54.7	62.9	29.740	5.2	WNW	0.3	8.1	8.1
25	67.6	52.2	7	29.804	2.4	W	0.9	5.4	5.4
26	68.2	49.0	5	29.808	2.6	NNW	5.6	3.4	3.4
27	72.7	47.1	4	29.847	1.2	WSW	0.1	8.4	8.4
28	60.2	52.7	3	29.369	2.8	S	6.5		
29	73.1	47.7	3	29.312	1.0	Calm	1.34	4.3	4.3
30	73.2	49.4	3	29.562	1.3	WSW	0.1	2.8	2.8
31	72.2	53.2	2	29.788	1.9	WSW		6.0	6.0
Min	73.8	51.8	62.7	29.724			4.23	23.3	23.3

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc	
		Lat	Long
1	27° W	0°	0°
2	27° W	0°	0°
3	27° W	0°	0°
4	27° W	0°	0°
5	27° W	0°	0°
6	27° W	0°	0°
7	27° W	0°	0°
8	27° W	0°	0°
9	27° W	0°	0°
10	27° W	0°	0°
11	27° W	0°	0°
12	27° W	0°	0°
13	27° W	0°	0°
14	27° W	0°	0°
15	27° W	0°	0°
16	27° W	0°	0°
17	27° W	0°	0°
18	27° W	0°	0°
19	27° W	0°	0°
20	27° W	0°	0°
21	27° W	0°	0°
22	27° W	0°	0°
23	27° W	0°	0°
24	27° W	0°	0°
25	27° W	0°	0°
26	27° W	0°	0°
27	27° W	0°	0°
28	27° W	0°	0°
29	27° W	0°	0°
30	27° W	0°	0°
31	27° W	0°	0°

(See Note, p. 4.) THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Midnight						Age	Configure Horn of Jupiter's Satellites at 23h 30m See p. 40	
				Right Ascen- sion	Declina- tion	Horiz- ontal Paral- lax	Semi- diameter					
1	14 33	19 57	1 11	14 43 32	10 23 28	58 38	15 59	10 16	W E	0 23	0 23	0 23
2	15 50	20 50	1 40	15 38 50	14 27 6	59 34	16 14	11 18	341 0 2	341 0 2	341 0 2	341 0 2
3	17 9	21 47	2 17	16 37 49	17 47 5	60 23	16 27	12 18	32 0 14	32 0 14	32 0 14	32 0 14
4	18 25	22 47	3 4	17 40 13	20 17 61	61 0	16 37	13 16	312 0 4	312 0 4	312 0 4	312 0 4
5	19 38	23 51	4 4	18 44 55	20 52 6	61 20	16 43	14 18	3 0 124	3 0 124	3 0 124	3 0 124
6	20 39	0 55	5 14	19 50 2	20 12 0	61 20	16 43	15 18	12 0 34	12 0 34	12 0 34	12 0 34
7	21 28	1 57	6 33	20 53 39	18 43 61	61 16	16 38	16 16	2 0 134	2 0 134	2 0 134	2 0 134
8	22 6	2 55	7 54	21 54 20	14 45 0	60 25	16 28	17 18	1 0 234	1 0 234	1 0 234	1 0 234
9	22 38	3 50	9 14	22 51 33	10 35 3	59 38	16 15	18 18	2 0 24	2 0 24	2 0 24	2 0 24
10	23 4	4 41	10 31	23 45 31	5 57 2	58 44	16 0	19 18	3 0 14	3 0 14	3 0 14	3 0 14
11	23 28	5 30	11 46	0 36 51	1 9 45	57 49	15 45	20 18	3 12 0 4	3 12 0 4	3 12 0 4	3 12 0 4
12	23 49	6 17	12 57	1 26 26	3 32 8	56 57	15 31	21 18	4 0 12	4 0 12	4 0 12	4 0 12
13	0 12	7 3	14 6	2 15 3	7 57 5	56 10	15 18	22 18	4 0 3	4 0 3	4 0 3	4 0 3
14	0 36	7 49	14 14	3 3 27	11 54 9	55 30	15 7	23 18	4 2 0 13	4 2 0 13	4 2 0 13	4 2 0 13
15	1 3	8 35	16 18	4 41 29	17 56 3	54 58	14 59	24 18	4 1 0 23	4 1 0 23	4 1 0 23	4 1 0 23
16	1 33	9 22	17 20	5 31 31	19 47 0	54 15	14 47	26 18	4 3 0 1	4 3 0 1	4 3 0 1	4 3 0 1
17	2 9	10 10	18 16	6 22 3	20 44 5	54 3	14 44	27 18	34 21 0	34 21 0	34 21 0	34 21 0
18	2 51	10 58	19 6	7 12 44	20 46 4	53 58	14 42	28 18	34 0 12	34 0 12	34 0 12	34 0 12
19	3 40	11 46	19 50	8 3 4	19 53 1	53 57	14 42	0 2	1 0 234	1 0 234	1 0 234	1 0 234
20	4 35	12 34	20 50	8 54 39	18 7 5	54 3	14 44	1 2	2 0 134	2 0 134	2 0 134	2 0 134
21	5 35	13 21	20 56	9 41 14	15 34 9	54 13	14 45	2 2	1 0 234	1 0 234	1 0 234	1 0 234
22	6 38	14 6	21 23	10 28 49	12 22 1	54 30	14 51	3 2	2 0 124	2 0 124	2 0 124	2 0 124
23	7 43	15 21	21 46	11 15 37	8 36 7	54 53	14 57	4 2	3 0 4	3 0 4	3 0 4	3 0 4
24	8 49	15 34	22 7	12 2 6	4 27 8	55 22	15 5	5 2	3 21 0	3 21 0	3 21 0	3 21 0
25	9 56	16 18	22 29	12 48 53	0 2 11	55 58	15 15	6 2	3 0 134	3 0 134	3 0 134	3 0 134
26	11 5	17 32	22 50	13 36 44	4 20 0	56 41	15 27	7 2	1 0 243	1 0 243	1 0 243	1 0 243
27	12 16	17 50	23 13	14 26 27	8 54 9	57 30	15 40	8 2	24 0 13	24 0 13	24 0 13	24 0 13
28	13 20	18 39	23 39	15 18 39	15 18 3	58 22	15 54	9 2	41 0 3	41 0 3	41 0 3	41 0 3
29	14 45	19 34	0 12	16 14 38	16 34 7	59 15	16 9	10 2	4 0 312	4 0 312	4 0 312	4 0 312
30	16 1	20 29	0 52	17 13 58	19 13 6	60 4	16 22	11 2	4 31 0	4 31 0	4 31 0	4 31 0

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION
OF THE PLANETS AT NOON

☿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.			
D	R.A.	Dec.		R.A.	Dec.			R.A.	Dec.		
5	8 32	22 20 N		8 19 46	21 52 N			8 33 45	20 0 5 N		
10	8 44 10	19 40 2		8 45 4	19 39 0			8 46 40	19 11 5		
15	9 15 5	16 57 6		9 9 51	17 59 3			8 59 28	18 19 3		
20	9 41 39	14 6 2		9 34 6	16 7 5			9 12 9	17 24 1		
25	10 3 25	11 16 4		9 57 50	14 5 1			9 24 43	16 26 0		
30	10 20 39	8 38 41		10 21 5	11 53 51			9 37 10	15 25 21		
♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN.				♅ URANUS.			
D	R.A.	Dec.		R.A.	Dec.			R.A.	Dec.		
5	19 13	22 24 8 S		14 24 27	11 44 8 S			23 44 35	2 30 9 S		
10	19 16 28	22 30 6		14 24 18	11 45 4			23 44 29	2 31 7		
15	19 13 43	22 36 2		14 24 19	11 46 9			23 44 19	2 33 0		
20	19 11 1	22 41 6		14 24 28	11 49 1			23 44 4	2 34 8		
25	19 8 24	22 46 6		14 24 48	11 52 1			23 43 45	2 37 0		
30	19 5 55	22 51 1 S		14 25 17	11 55 9 S			23 43 23	2 39 6 S		

THE SUN AND PLANETS

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX							ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER						
D	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	♅
5	8 66	7 3	5 5	3 5	" 1	0 9	15 45	2 8	5 3	1 8	22 1	" 7	9
15	8 66	8 2	5 7	3 4	" 1	0 9	15 46	3 1	5 4	1 8	22 1	" 7	8
25	8 67	9 6	5 8	3 4	" 1	0 9	15 46	3 6	5 6	1 8	21 9	" 7	7

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, July 1, 126° 1' 11".

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES AND
OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

July 1 Civil twilight ends
21h 23m In this month there
is no closed night in the lat-
itude of London until after the
21st, when the Sun will be 18° be-
low the horizon at midnight. The
length of the Day on July 1 is

16h 29m

July 1 Saturn in conjunction
with ☿, 15h 27m h 2° 56' S.

July 3, 5h Earth at greatest
distance from the Sun Aphelion
Distance, 94,451,000 miles

July 5 Mean time taken by
Sun's semidiameter in crossing the
meridian, 1m 8 4

July 6 Jupiter in conjunction
with ☿, 12h 25m 2° 43' S

July 10, 10h Jupiter in Oppo-
sition Distance from Earth,
386,438,000 miles

July 11, 1h 57m Mercury and
Venus in conjunction ☿ 0° 6' S

July 11, 3h 4m Mercury and
Mars in conjunction ☿ 0° 15' N

July 11, 3h 48m Venus and
Mars in conjunction ☿ 0° 22' N

July 12, 19h Saturn at a
Stationary Point

July 20, aft Annular Eclipse of
the Sun Invisible at Greenwich
See p. 58

July 22 Mars in conjunction
with ☿, 12h 4m ☿ 0° 5' N.

July 23 Venus in conjunction
with ☿, 2h 39m ☿ 0° 11' S

July 23 Mercury in conjunction
with ☿, 6h 30m, ☿ 2° 15' S

July 28, 17h Mercury at
greatest elongation, 27° 11' E

July 28 Saturn in conjunction
with ☿, 23h 22m h 3° 7' S

July 30, 5h 20m Mercury and
Venus in conjunction. ☿ 3° 14' N

Uranus rises July 1, 23h 16m
July 31, 21h 17m

Neptune sets, July 1, 22h 17m
July 31, 20h 22m

Meteors of the Perseid stream
begin to appear in July

In this month the Mornings
decrease 34m, and the Afternoons
29m

Constellations near the S mer-
idian at midnight Hercules,
Ophiuchus, Serpens, Lyræ, Cygnus,
Aquila, Delphinus, Equuleus,
Aquarius, Capricornus, Sagittarius

The Longest Day.—This year
the Summer Solstice, or the
moment when the Sun is at its
highest position above the Equator,
will be at 22h 50m of June 21
There will, therefore, be little
difference in the noon altitude of
the Sun at Greenwich on June 21
and June 22, and, therefore, only
a very small difference in the
length of the days, both of which
may be considered, the longest

1925.]

JULY SEVENTH MONTH.

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Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—																DUTY IN (F.M.)	
Month	Week	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH		DUTY IN (F.M.)		DUTY IN (F.M.)		G.M.T.	
		Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After
1	W	8 51	21 16	6 30	19 2	1 39	14 20	0 45	13 17	7 4	19 38	9 56	22 27	6 35	19 4	8 33	21 3		
2	Th	9 59	22 30	7 33	20 3	2 56	15 34	1 59	14 39	8 10	20 42	10 58	23 26	7 34	20 3	8 33	21 3		
3	F	11 6	23 35	8 31	20 56	4 6	16 36	3 11	15 48	9 14	21 42	11 58	23 36	8 33	21 3	9 32	22 0		
4	S		12 3	9 24	21 45	5 5	17 33	4 6	16 43	10 14	22 38	0 22	12 54	9 32	22 0				
5	S	0 31	12 54	10 14	22 31	6 2	18 27	4 52	17 35	11 10	23 31	1 14	13 46	10 26	22 51				
6	M	* 1 24	* 13 42	11 4	23 21	6 56	19 19	5 40	18 29	12 6	24 37	2 3	14 37	11 15	23 40				
7	Tu	* 2 16	* 14 31	11 58		7 49	20 11	6 31	19 24	0 26	13 3	2 53	15 31						
8	W	* 3 10	* 15 21	0 13	12 51	8 41	21 1	7 22	20 15	1 20	13 56	3 50	16 28	0 32	12 59				
9	Th	* 4 3	* 16 8	1 4	13 41	9 31	21 48	8 9	21 1	2 11	14 45	4 45	17 21	1 25	13 52				
10	F	* 4 51	* 16 55	1 54	14 30	10 17	22 34	9 0	21 48	3 2	15 34	5 17	18 12	2 18	14 45				
11	S	5 40	17 46	2 46	15 21	11 1	23 18	9 52	22 35	3 51	16 22	6 30	19 3	3 11	15 36				
12	M	6 29	18 38	3 42	16 16	11 42		10 45	23 23	4 40	17 10	7 24	19 56	4 2	16 30				
13	Th	7 19	19 32	4 41	17 19	0 1	12 30	11 37	24 2	5 32	18 3	8 20	21 52	5 0	17 31				
14	W	8 14	20 34	5 49	18 25	0 59	13 34	0 12	12 33	6 28	19 0	9 19	21 50	6 1	18 30				
15	Tu	9 16	21 45	6 56	19 27	1 10	14 48	1 10	13 45	7 30	20 4	10 21	22 51	6 59	19 29				
16	Th	10 27	22 58	7 57	20 26	2 26	16 1	2 28	15 8	8 37	21 9	11 24	23 53	7 59	20 28				
17	F	11 33		8 55	21 30	3 44	17 1	3 40	16 15	9 40	22 6		24 5	9 0	21 28				
18	S	0 1	12 28	9 48	22 7	5 31	17 55	4 31	17 6	10 35	22 55	0 48	13 27	9 54	22 18				
19	M	0 54	13 13	10 32	22 47	6 22	18 40	5 12	17 49	11 23	23 39	1 33	13 50	10 39	22 58				
20	Tu	1 37	13 51	11 12	23 24	7 4	19 19	5 46	18 29		24 6	2 15	14 36	11 15	23 32				
21	W	2 16	14 26	11 48	23 57	7 42	19 56	6 21	19 8	0 17	14 45	2 46	15 13	11 40					
22	Th	3 52	14 58		24 3	8 17	20 31	6 57	19 45	0 54	13 23	3 22	15 51	0 6	12 24				
23	F	3 28	15 32	0 33	12 58	8 49	21 3	7 33	20 16	1 29	13 58	4 0	16 28	0 42	12 59				
24	S	4 3	16 2	1 6	13 29	9 21	21 36	8 6	20 44	2 2	14 30	4 35	17 2	1 17	13 35				
25	M	4 35	16 33	1 40	14 4	9 52	22 8	8 40	21 14	3 38	15 5	5 12	17 38	1 54	14 12				
26	Tu	5 8	17 8	2 17	14 40	10 25	22 41	9 17	21 48	3 14	15 40	5 51	18 15	2 32	14 51				
27	W	5 44	17 48	2 55	15 19	10 58	23 15	9 59	22 26	3 52	16 18	6 32	18 58	3 22	15 33				
28	Th	6 24	18 33	3 40	16 7	11 33	23 54	10 45	23 09	4 34	17 1	7 19	19 47	3 56	16 21				
29	F	7 8	19 25	4 34	17 6			11 34	23 57	5 23	17 53	8 13	20 42	4 49	17 20				
30	S	8 1	20 29	5 40	18 14	0 50	13 24		24 3	6 22	18 54	9 14	21 44	5 53	18 25				
31	M	9 8	21 46	6 52	19 45	2 5	14 45	0 59	13 55	7 30	20 4	10 22	22 52	6 58	19 31				

RISING, SOUTHING, AND SETTING OF PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 8	13 17	21 24	5 27	13 28	21 28	5 49	13 42	21 34	20 26	0 25	4 24	14 29	29 32	0 34
5 51	13 38	21 22	5 48	13 36	21 22	5 46	13 32	21 17	19 56	23 54	3 52	14 2	29 4	0 6
6 28	13 50	21 10	6 10	13 42	21 14	5 44	13 22	21 0	19 25	23 22	3 20	13 34	18 36	23 39
6 53	13 53	20 50	6 32	13 48	21 2	5 43	13 12	20 42	18 55	22 51	2 48	13 8	18 9	23 21

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

☿, ♀ MERCURY and VENUS are near neighbours in the evening sky during the month, and in the early part of it moving from right to left, both pass into the region of the sky tenanted by Mars, but as the planets are low in the sky and set before it is dark, it is doubtful whether the configurations they form will be seen. Mercury approaches Venus and passes it shortly after midnight of the 10th (☿ Mars 17/ra). It continues its course but at a slower rate and Venus overtakes it on the 30th. The two planets are near Regulus a few days earlier.

♂ MARS is passed by Mercury and Venus in the early morning of the 11th, and the three planets will be mutually in conjunction at the times shown on the opposite page. In the evening of the 10th the three will be collected in a space less in area than the disc of the Moon. At 20^h they will lie about seven degrees above the south-south west horizon, Venus (mag - 3.3) being above Mercury and Mars (mag + 2.0) on the left.

♃ JUPITER, being in opposition on the 10th, is in the south near midnight, and above the horizon, but low down, almost throughout the night. (Mag at Opp - 2.3)

♄ SATURN is nearly stationary throughout the month on the boundary between Virgo and Libra. It is to be seen in the south-west during the evening. (Mag + 0.8)

day of the year at Greenwich. The question is a matter of longitude, for in Japan the Solstice this year will be at 8 o'clock in the morning of June 22, which will there be the longest day, whilst in America June 21 will have this superiority.

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 150° 00' 23d 17h	THE SUN		DAYS	
M	Light and Dark		Rises	Sets	of the Year	to end of Year
1	S	Lammas. Minden, 1759. Nile, 1798 Bank Rate 10%, 1914	4 24	19 47	213	152
2	S	8th Sunday after Trinity Blenheim, 1704. [1792.	4 26	19 45	214	151
3	M	Bank Holiday Sir R Arkwright, "Spinning jenny," d	4 27	19 44	215	150
4	Tu	England declared war on Germany, 1914.	4 29	19 42	216	149
5	W	First shot fired in War (H M S <i>Lance</i>), 1914	4 31	19 40	217	148
6	Th	Bolivia declared independent, 1825 Suva Bay, 1915.	4 32	19 38	218	147
7	F	Old St. James's Day Germans entered Liège, 1914	4 34	19 37	219	146
8	S	George Canning, statesman, d. 1827 Amiens, 1918	4 35	19 35	220	145
9	S	9th S aft. Trinity. Expeditionary Force landed, 1914	4 37	19 33	221	144
10	M	The Royal Observatory, Greenwich, founded, 1675.	4 38	19 31	222	143
11	Tu	Half Quarter Day Cardinal Newman died, 1890	4 40	19 29	223	142
12	W	G Stephenson, engr., d 1848 War with Austria, 1914	4 41	19 27	224	141
13	Th	First Mahomedan Mosque erected in England, 1889	4 43	19 26	225	140
14	F	Old Lammas. Lord Northcliffe d, 1922, b 15 July,	4 45	19 24	226	139
15	S	Napoleon I b 1769 De Quincey b. 1785. [1865	4 46	19 22	227	138
16	S	10th Sunday after Trinity. German Bight, 1917	4 48	19 20	228	137
17	M	John Timbs, antiquarian, b. 1801, d 4 Mar 1875.	4 49	19 18	229	136
18	Tu	Gravelotte, 1870 Naval engagement, Riga, 1915.	4 51	19 16	230	135
19	W	John Flamsteed, 1st Astron Royal, b. 1646, d. 1719	4 52	19 14	231	134
20	Th	General William Booth, Salvation Army, died, 1912.	4 54	19 12	232	133
21	F	Vimera, 1808 Taku Forts capt'd 1860 Bapaume, 1918.	4 56	19 10	233	132
22	S	Booth Field, 1481. H. G Bohn, bookseller, d 1884	4 57	19 8	234	131
23	S	11th Sunday after Trinity. Mons, 1914.	4 59	19 5	235	130
24	M	St Bartholomew Airship R. 38 wrecked at Hull, 1921	5 0	19 3	236	129
25	Tu	John Fletcher (Beaumont and Fletcher) died, 1625.	5 2	19 1	237	128
26	W	Louvain sacked by Germans, 1914. Le Cateau, 1914	5 4	18 59	238	127
27	Th	General Botha, S A soldier and statesman, died, 1919	5 5	18 57	239	126
28	F	Palace of Peace dedicated, 1913 Heligoland Bight, 1914	5 7	18 55	240	125
29	S	Charles Townshend, b 1725 Villers-Cotterets, 1914	5 8	18 52	241	124
30	S	12th Sunday after Trinity. Somme, 1918.	5 10	18 50	242	123
31	M	Samoa captured, 1914 Official end of War, 1921.	5 12	18 48	243	122

PHASES OF THE MOON

○ Full Moon ...	4d 11h 59m
☾ Last Quarter ...	11 9 10.7
● New Moon ...	19 13 14.7
☽ First Quarter ...	27 4 46.1
Perigee ... 32.221h	222,250 miles
Apogee ... 16d 18.0h	252,390 "

RAIN FELL IN AUGUST, 1924.

on 17 days; total fall 18.8 inches; below the
ave age by 0.37 inch

See note on p. 18

MONTHLY NOTES

- August 1 Lammas—Scottish Quarter Day.
4 Last day for Objections to persons on New Lists (Autumn Register) to be sent to Registration Office.
5 Oyster season opens.
10 Last day for Claims (Autumn Register)
12 Grouse shooting begins.
16 Objections and New Claims to be published
24 Last day for Objections to New Claims

1925.]

AUGUST EIGHTH MONTH.

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Day	Equation of Time		THE SUN (Mean Noon).						Sidereal Time at Mean Noon		Mean Time at Oh. Sidereal Time at Oh. See pp 4, 9		MEMORANDA	
	Add to App. Time	Hourly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension		Hourly Var. of R. A.		Apparent Declination		Hourly Var. of Dec.					
	M	S	H	M	S	M	S	M	S	M	S	M		S
1	6 11	0 14	8 44	29	9 71	18	56	n	0 63	8 38	18	3 23	7	1
2	6 7	0 17	8 48	22	9 69	17	50	5	0 64	8 42	15	3 19	11	2
3	6 3	0 20	8 52	14	9 66	17	35	15	0 65	8 46	11	3 15	15	3
4	5 58	0 22	8 56	6	9 64	17	19	3	0 66	8 50	8	3 11	19	4
5	5 52	0 25	8 59	57	9 61	17	3	3	0 67	8 54	5	3 7	23	5
6	5 46	0 27	9 3	47	9 59	16	46	9	0 68	8 58	1	3 3	27	6
7	5 39	0 29	9 7	37	9 56	16	30	4	0 70	9 1	58	2 59	31	7
8	5 32	0 32	9 11	26	9 54	16	13	5	0 71	9 5	54	2 55	35	8
9	5 24	0 34	9 15	15	9 51	15	56	4	0 72	9 9	51	2 51	39	9
10	5 15	0 37	9 19	3	9 49	15	39	1	0 73	9 13	47	2 47	43	10
11	5 6	0 39	9 22	50	9 47	15	21	5	0 74	9 17	44	2 43	48	11
12	4 57	0 41	9 26	37	9 45	15	3	6	0 75	9 21	40	2 39	52	12
13	4 47	0 43	9 30	24	9 42	14	45	5	0 76	9 25	37	2 35	56	13
14	4 36	0 46	9 34	10	9 40	14	27	2	0 77	9 29	34	2 31	0	14
15	4 25	0 48	9 37	55	9 38	14	8	6	0 78	9 33	30	2 28	4	15
16	4 13	0 50	9 41	40	9 36	13	49	8	0 79	9 37	27	2 24	8	16
17	4 1	0 52	9 45	24	9 34	13	30	8	0 80	9 41	23	2 20	12	17
18	4 1	0 54	9 49	8	9 31	13	11	6	0 81	9 45	20	2 16	16	18
19	3 35	0 56	9 52	51	9 29	12	52	2	0 82	9 49	16	2 12	20	19
20	3 21	0 58	9 56	34	9 27	12	32	5	0 82	9 53	13	2 8	24	20
21	3 7	0 60	10 0	17	9 25	12	12	7	0 83	9 57	9	2 4	28	21
22	2 52	0 62	10 3	58	9 23	11	52	6	0 84	10 1	6	2 0	33	22
23	2 37	0 64	10 7	40	9 21	11	32	4	0 85	10 5	3	1 56	37	23
24	2 22	0 66	10 11	21	9 20	11	12	0	0 86	10 8	59	1 52	41	24
25	2 6	0 68	10 15	1	9 18	10	51	4	0 86	10 12	56	1 48	45	25
26	1 49	0 69	10 18	41	9 16	10	30	7	0 87	10 16	52	1 44	49	26
27	1 32	0 71	10 22	21	9 14	10	9	8	0 87	10 20	49	1 40	53	27
28	1 15	0 73	10 26	0	9 13	9	48	7	0 88	10 24	45	1 36	57	28
29	0 57	0 74	10 29	39	9 11	9	27	5	0 89	10 28	42	1 33	1	29
30	0 39	0 76	10 33	18	9 10	9	6	6	0 89	10 32	38	1 29	5	30
31	0 21	0 77	10 36	56	9 08	8	44	6	0 90	10 36	35	1 25	9	31

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, AUGUST, 1924.

Day	TEMPERATURE			BAROM	WIND		RAIN	SUN SHINE
	Max	Min	Mo. 1841 1905		Mean	Direction		
					inches	(Pressure lbs. to foot)		
1	70.2	53.2	62.2	29.784	1.8	SW	12	4.3
2	68.6	56.3	1	68.3	3.8	W	22	4.3
3	69.6	52.5	1	77.8	3.5	W	22	5.2
4	67.0	56.9	1	71.9	2.0	SW	22	2.8
5	70.9	57.2	1	74.3	5.4	WSW	22	4.8
6	74.8	53.7	2	77.3	1.4	WSW	17	5.4
7	68.0	52.0	2	68.8	3.4	N	24	4.6
8	69.5	48.5	3	30.226	1.1	N	24	6.0
9	73.9	45.9	3	23.1	0.4	SSW	25	9.1
10	74.3	47.1	3	01.0	0.6	Calm	26	12.1
11	79.0	51.0	4	29.565	1.4	SW	26	10.0
12	78.0	54.2	5	49.7	2.0	SW	27	5.2
13	73.0	50.5	5	55.9	1.5	SW	27	7.7
14	77.7	52.8	5	65.3	2.3	SW	28	8.1
15	70.5	52.1	4	73.2	2.5	W	28	10.2
16	70.6	49.2	3	47.6	1.6	SW	29	9.7
17	70.2	50.9	1	20.7	7.0	SW	13	5.6
18	66.0	51.3	61.9	33.4	5.9	WSW	06	4.7
19	67.7	48.2	7	36.7	8.4	WSW	09	8.7
20	67.7	45.6	5	33.3	2.0	SW	02	7.7
21	65.8	50.3	3	40.9	3.2	SW	02	7.6
22	63.9	51.2	1	47.1	2.8	SW	16	6.6
23	70.2	51.2	60.9	53.0	2.0	WSW	01	5.7
24	59.9	50.8	8	80.6	2.7	W	13	0.2
25	63.6	50.5	7	98.7	1.9	W	03	0.3
26	65.5	52.3	7	88.6	0.3	WSW	03	0.3
27	62.8	48.7	6	77.6	2.0	W	01	4.6
28	67.9	45.6	4	79.4	1.9	SW	01	0.7
29	70.0	55.1	3	52.0	2.6	SW	12	1.5
30	70.4	56.1	1	50.6	1.5	WSW	36	2.4
31	71.9	54.8	59.9	53.4	1.6	WSW	11	2.6
Min	69.7	51.5	61.6	29.680	—	—	182	165.5

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS

D	Sun's Axis		Centre of Disc	
	Lat.	Long.	Lat.	Long.
1	10.9 N	5.9 N	196.9	
2	14.7	6.5	64.7	
3	18.0	6.9	292.5	

[See Note, p. 4.]

THE MOON.

Day of M	At Greenwich Midnight.												Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 2h 45m (See p. 40)						
	Rises			Sets			Right Ascension			Declination									
	h	m	s	h	m	s	h	m	s	h	m	s							
1	17	15		21	30	1 43	18	16	27	20	40	45	60	44	16	33	12	11	W E 43° 0' 12"
2	18	20		22	33	2 47	19	20	48	20	41	2	61	10	16	40	13	2	43° 12'
3	19	15		23	35	4 24	20	25	13	19	12	1	61	18	16	42	14	2	41° 32'
4	19	59		1	37	5 2	21	27	55	16	21	0	61	7	16	39	15	2	24° 13'
5	20	35		1	30	6 46	22	27	51	12	26	0	60	37	16	31	16	2	12° 03'
6	21	4		2	30	8 8	23	24	36	7	49	8	59	53	16	19	17	2	0° 32'
7	21	30		2	21	9 26	0	18	28	2	54	58	59	0	16	4	18	2	31° 04'
8	21	53		4	10	41	1	10	8	1	59	58	58	2	15	49	19	2	3° 04'
9	22	16		4	58	11 53	2	0	19	6	38	9	57	6	15	33	20	2	30° 24'
10	22	5		5	45	13 3	2	49	47	10	50	9	55	15	15	19	21	2	10° 44'
11	23	5		6	32	14 9	3	39	5	14	26	8	56	31	15	7	22	2	0° 134'
12	23	35		7	18	15 13	4	28	40	17	19	7	54	55	14	58	23	2	12° 043'
13							5	18	43	19	23	9	54	29	14	51	24	2	0° 43'
14	0	9		8	7	16 10	6	9	10	20	35	3	54	11	14	46	25	2	43° 12'
15	0	48		8	55	17 2	6	59	48	20	51	3	54	2	14	43	26	2	43° 01'
16	1	35		9	43	17 49	7	50	13	20	11	8	54	1	14	43	27	2	43° 12'
17	2	39		10	31	18 7	8	40	5	18	38	8	54	5	14	44	28	2	41° 02'
18	3	27		11	18	18 59	9	29	5	16	16	6	54	10	14	47	29	2	42° 13'
19	3	30		12	4	19 27	10	17	9	13	11	6	54	13	14	51	0	2	41° 03'
20	5	24		14	49	19 51	11	4	44	9	31	6	54	50	14	56	1	2	40° 12'
21	6	11		13	33	20 13	12	51	9	5	25	1	55	14	5	14	1	2	134° 02'
22	7	48		14	17	20 35	12	37	53	1	1	7	55	41	15	10	3	2	38° 14'
23	8	56		15	2	20 55	13	25	15	3	28	55	56	13	15	19	4	2	31° 04'
24	10	6		15	47	21 18	14	15	7	54	6	56	49	15	25	29	5	2	30° 24'
25	11	18		16	35	21 43	15	4	40	12	3	9	57	28	15	40	6	2	21° 34'
26	12	31		17	25	22 12	15	58	5	15	42	4	58	10	15	51	7	2	21° 34'
27	13	45		18	19	22 47	16	54	36	18	34	1	58	53	16	3	8	2	01° 234'
28	14	57		19	16	23 32	17	54	7	20	29	9	59	34	16	14	9	2	13° 24'
29	16	4		20	16	0 28	18	55	55	20	54	8	60	9	16	23	10	2	32° 14'
30	17	3		21	17	1 36	19	58	44	20	18	6	60	35	16	30	11	2	31° 04'
31	17	50		22	54	2 54	21	1	47	45	25	60	60	47	16	34	12	2	43° 12'

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D	♂ MERCURY			♀ VENUS			♂ MARS		
	R.A.	Dec.		R.A.	Dec.		R.A.	Dec.	
1	10 32 32	6 24 1N		10 43 54	9 34 4N		9 49 30	14 22 0N	
4	10 38 3	4 48 3		11 6 21	7 9 2		10 1 44	13 16 4	
9	10 36 6	4 9 0		11 28 29	4 39 3		10 13 53	12 8 7	
14	10 26 23	4 43 0		11 50 24	2 6 2N		10 25 56	10 59 1	
19	10 18 19	6 30 4		12 12 11	0 28 6S		10 37 56	9 47 7	
24	9 37 11	8 56 8N		12 33 55	3 3 7S		10 49 51	8 34 8N	
D	♂ JUPITER			♂ SATURN			♂ URANUS		
	R.A.	Dec.		R.A.	Dec.		R.A.	Dec.	
4	19 3 38	22 55 2S		14 25 54	12 0 5S		23 42 57	2 42 6S	
9	19 1 34	22 58 9		14 26 41	12 5 7		23 42 27	2 45 9	
14	18 59 44	23 2 0		14 27 37	12 11 6		23 41 54	2 49 5	
19	18 58 12	23 4 6		14 28 41	12 18 1		23 41 19	2 53 5	
24	18 56 58	23 6 8		14 29 53	12 25 2		23 40 41	2 57 9	
29	18 56 4	23 8 48		14 31 13	12 32 9S		23 40 1	3 2 15	

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER					
	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
1	8 58	12 16	6 1	3 3	2 1	0 9	15 48	4 4	5 8	1 8	21 6	7 5
5	8 59	13 16	6 3	3 3	2 0	0 9	15 49	5 2	6 0	1 8	21 8	7 4
15	8 71	14 1	6 6	3 3	2 0	0 9	15 51	5 4	6 3	1 8	20 7	7 3

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, August 1, 24° 26' 0".

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

August 1. Day breaks at 1h 32m. Civil twilight ends at 2h 43m. Night begins, 22h 42m. The length of the day is 15h 43m.

Aug 2. Jupiter in conjunction with ♃, 17h 55m. ♃ 2° 4' S.

Aug 4. Moon Partial Eclipse of the Moon Invisible at Greenwich. See p 58.

Aug 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m 6.7s.

Aug 5. aft Eclipse of Jupiter's Satellite IV. See p 58.

Aug 20. Mercury in conjunction with ♃, 7h 47m. ♃ 7° 46' S.

Aug 20. Mars in conjunction with ♃, 5h 19m. ♃ 1° 37' S.

Aug 22. Venus in conjunction with ♃, 5h 46m. ♃ 3° 42' S.

Aug 25. Saturn in conjunction with ♃, 7h 46m. ♃ 1° 3' S.

Aug 25. ♃ Mercury at Inferior Conjunction.

Aug 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m 4.6s.

Aug 30. Jupiter in conjunction with ♃, 0h 21m. ♃ 2° 14' S.

Uranus rises, Aug 1, 2h 13m.

Aug 31, 19h 14m.

Neptune is absent from the night sky during August.

Meteors of the Perseid stream are expected this month, the nights of most abundance being from the 10th to the 15th. The Moon at third quarter being in that part of the sky may, however, interfere with their observation.

In this month the Mornings decrease 48m, and the Afternoons 59m.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22h are those which were in that position at midnight in July.

Earthquakes. — A note appeared in the daily press of July 5, 1924, stating that an earthquake, and evidently a severe one, had been recorded two days earlier by seismographs in England, but no catastrophe was reported from any inhabited place. It appeared from these records that the origin of the earthquake was 4,000 miles distant, and it was estimated that it might have been in the Atlantic in the neighbourhood of the West Indies. A further note a few days later located the place of origin, or epicentre, in Asia, on the hills between Tibet and Turkestan. This illustrates well the methods of modern seismology. There are distributed over the world two hundred or more seismograph stations, where there are instruments which record cataclysms in the interior of the Earth hundreds,

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month	Week	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH		DURIN (Bar)		G M T	
		Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After
		H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	S	10 26	23 6	8 2	20 30	3 30	16 5	2 25	15 24	8 44	21 16	11 31	11 31	8 5	20 39		
2	S	11 30		9 5	21 29	4 45	17 13	3 39	16 33	9 55	22 21	0 1	12 38	9 12	21 44		
3	M	0 15	12 40	10 3	22 23	5 49	18 13	4 36	17 28	10 58	23 19	1 1	13 34	10 14	22 41		
4	Tu	1 14	13 33	10 55	23 12	6 48	19 9	5 27	18 19	11 56		1 53	14 26	11 6	23 30		
5	W	*2 6	*14 21	11 46		7 39	20 0	6 19	19 11	0 13	12 51	2 43	15 18	11 54			
6	Th	*2 56	*15 10	0 3	12 36	8 29	20 50	7 14	20 0	1 6	13 44	3 35	16 12	0 19	12 44		
7	F	*3 47	*15 55	0 53	13 22	9 14	21 34	8 1	20 42	1 57	14 30	4 28	17 1	1 9	13 33		
8	S	*4 33	*16 39	1 39	14 7	9 57	22 17	8 44	21 22	2 43	15 12	5 16	17 46	1 57	14 20		
9	S	5 25	17 23	2 25	14 52	10 36	22 54	9 28	22 3	3 26	15 53	6 3	18 31	2 43	15 5		
10	M	5 57	18 7	3 10	15 36	11 12	23 32	10 14	22 45	4 9	16 14	6 50	19 17	3 28	15 51		
11	Tu	6 39	18 53	3 59	16 28	11 50		11 1	23 27	4 53	17 18	7 39	20 6	4 15	16 42		
12	W	7 25	19 48	4 58	17 30	0 14	12 39	11 51		5 43	18 12	8 34	21 2	5 11	17 43		
13	Th	8 22	20 56	6 4	18 39	1 15	13 50	0 17	12 55	6 45	19 19	9 36	22 8	6 14	18 48		
14	F	9 35	22 17	7 17	19 50	2 37	15 16	1 33	14 26	7 59	20 32	10 48	23 19	7 23	19 57		
15	S	10 55	23 34	8 26	20 55	4 1	16 31	2 59	15 49	9 12	21 38	11 58		8 30	21 2		
16	S		12 2	9 28	21 49	5 8	17 31	4 4	16 50	10 14	22 32	0 22	12 57	9 32	21 58		
17	M	0 35	12 54	10 15	22 30	6 3	18 21	4 52	17 35	11 4	23 17	1 14	13 42	10 21	22 41		
18	Tu	1 22	13 33	10 54	23 5	6 46	19 1	5 28	18 11	11 47	23 56	1 53	14 20	10 59	23 16		
19	W	2 0	14 6	11 28	23 39	7 23	19 37	6 3	18 46	12 25		2 27	14 54	11 32	23 47		
20	Th	2 34	14 37		12 2	7 55	20 10	6 40	19 18	0 33	13 0	3 0	15 27		12 3		
21	F	3 9	15 9	0 13	12 35	8 27	20 42	7 15	19 48	1 8	13 32	3 35	16 2	0 19	12 35		
22	S	*3 41	*15 44	0 46	13 6	8 58	21 14	7 49	20 16	1 41	14 4	4 12	16 37	0 52	13 10		
23	S	*4 11	*16 14	1 18	13 39	9 30	21 46	8 22	20 45	2 15	14 38	4 47	17 11	1 28	13 46		
24	M	4 42	16 47	1 53	14 12	10 1	22 18	8 57	21 15	2 51	15 12	5 24	17 47	2 4	14 22		
25	Tu	5 13	17 21	2 28	14 49	10 31	22 49	9 34	21 50	3 27	15 48	6 4	18 27	2 41	15 1		
26	W	5 47	18 4	3 8	15 30	11 3	23 26	10 16	22 32	4 6	16 28	6 48	19 13	3 23	15 47		
27	Th	6 31	18 56	3 56	16 25	11 45		11 5	23 22	4 51	17 18	7 39	20 6	4 14	16 44		
28	F	7 25	19 58	5 2	17 38	0 17	12 46		12 5	5 50	18 23	8 41	21 14	5 18	17 55		
29	S	8 34	21 20	6 20	18 58	1 32	14 12	0 25	13 24	7 5	19 42	9 56	22 31	6 33	19 11		
30	S	10 0	22 51	7 42	20 15	3 7	15 47	1 56	15 7	8 29	21 3	11 15	23 47	7 49	20 27		
31	M	11 25		8 53	21 19	4 33	17 3	3 28	16 25	9 46	22 11	12 28		9 3	21 36		

RISE, SETTING, AND SETTING OF PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days (Noon = 12 h)

MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 7 6	13 46	20 25	6 54	13 53	20 50	5 41	13 2	20 23	18 25	22 20	2 18	12 41	17 42	22 44
9 7 1	13 28	19 55	7 16	13 56	20 36	5 39	12 52	20 4	17 55	21 50	1 46	12 15	17 16	22 17
16 6 31	12 55	19 18	7 37	14 0	20 21	5 37	12 41	19 44	17 25	21 20	1 15	11 50	16 50	21 51
23 5 37	12 9	18 48	7 58	14 3	20 6	5 35	12 30	19 25	16 56	20 51	0 45	11 25	16 24	21 24
30 4 33	11 23	18 14	8 19	14 6	19 51	5 33	12 20	19 5	16 28	20 22	0 16	11 0	15 58	20 56

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

☿ MERCURY is still an evening star, but sets too soon after the Sun to be visible. It becomes a morning star after inferior conjunction on the 25th.

♀ VENUS sets soon after civil twilight ends throughout the month, and will not be a conspicuous object.

♂ MARS sets more than half an hour before Venus, and has now come to the end of this apparition.

♃ JUPITER in the south in mid-evening sets S W by W an hour or two after midnight.

♄ SATURN may be seen low down in the S W in the early evening.

At even thousands of miles away, the information being conveyed by wave movement in the material of the Earth. From the records of the time of reception of waves of different types it is possible to infer the distance of the epicentre (see p 76) from a single station, and hence that it lies on a certain circle. Similar records from another station, preferably far from the first, locate it on a second circle, and hence it lies on one of the two points of intersection of these circles. In the above case, in making the first estimate there was apparently no evidence to suggest the direction of the origin of the earthquake. The records made by the seismographs are analysed at the headquarters of the Earthquake Organisation at Oxford, and the positions of the epicentres deduced. The Philippine Islands, Japan, the Aleutian Islands, points in the Pacific off the Western coasts of North America, and north-east of Australia, Panama, the West Indies, and the Eastern Mediterranean, are regions where these epicentres congregate. The depth of the focus from which the shocks originate, the nature of the material through which the waves travel, and a possible periodicity of the shocks are results that may emerge from study of this observational material.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark	W.		Rises	Sets	of the Year	to end of Year
1	11	Tu	<i>St Giles</i> Earthquake in Japan, 1923	5 13	18 46	244	121
2	10	W	Sedan, 1870 Omdurman, 1898 Diocourt-Quéant, 1918.	5 15	18 44	245	120
3	9	Th	Dunbar, 1650 Jefferies Bloody Assizes, 1685	5 16	18 41	246	119
4	8	F	First night aeroplane raid on London, 1917	5 18	18 39	247	118
5	7	S	Fire of London ended, 1666 Malta capitulated, 1805	5 19	18 37	248	117
6	6	S	13th Sunday after Trinity. Maine, 1914	5 21	18 35	249	116
7	5	M	Copenhagen surrendered, 1807 Borodino, 1812.	5 23	18 32	250	115
8	4	Tu	Sebastopol, 1855 Zeppelin raid on City, 1915	5 24	18 30	251	114
9	3	W	Flodden, 1513. Adm Broke b 1776 Kassassin, 1882.	5 26	18 28	252	113
10	2	Th	Pinkie, 1547 Perry's Victory on Lake Erie, 1813	5 27	18 26	253	112
11	1	F	Malplaquet, 1709. Lord Byng of Vincy born, 1862	5 29	18 23	254	111
12	12	S	Rt. Hon H. H Asquith born, 1852 Aisne, 1914	5 31	18 21	255	110
13	11	S	14th Sunday after Trinity. Quebec, 1759	5 32	18 19	256	109
14	10	M	SS <i>Carnarua</i> sank <i>Cap Trafalgar</i> , 1914	5 34	18 16	257	108
15	9	Tu	"Tanks" first used in War (Somme), 1916	5 35	18 14	258	107
16	8	W	Rt Hon Andrew Bonar Law b. 1858, d 30 Oct, 1923	5 37	18 12	259	106
17	7	Th	Brazil declared an independent State, 1822	5 39	18 10	260	105
18	6	F	O P. Riots, 1809 Battle of Samaria, 1918.	5 40	18 7	261	104
19	5	S	Poitiers, 1356 Megiddo (Armageddon), 1918	5 42	18 5	262	103
20	4	S	15th Sunday after Trinity. [Summer Time ends 1922	5 43	18 3	263	102
21	3	M	<i>St. Matthew</i> . Sir Walter Scott died, 1832 [Act*]	5 45	18 0	264	101
22	2	Tu	Zutphen, 1586. Michael Faraday, chemist, b 1791	5 47	17 58	265	100
23	1	W	Assaye, 1803. Acre, 1918 Viscount Morley d 1923.	5 48	17 56	266	99
24	12	Th	Dean Milman d. 1868 Eliza Cook, poetess, d 1889	5 50	17 53	267	98
25	11	F	LUCKNOW DAY (1857). Loos, 1915	5 51	17 51	268	97
26	10	S	King of Denmark born, 1870 Thiepval, 1918	5 53	17 49	269	96
27	9	S	16th S aft Trin. Stockton & Darlington Ry op 1825	5 55	17 47	270	95
28	8	M	Field-Marshal Earl of Ypres born, 1852	5 56	17 44	271	94
29	7	Tu	<i>St. Michael</i> . Quarter Day. Clive born, 1825.	5 58	17 42	272	93
30	6	W	F-M. Earl Roberts born, 1832, died, 14 Nov, 1914.	6 0	17 40	273	92

PHASES OF THE MOON

○ Full Moon	2d 19h 53 cm
◐ Last Quarter	10 0 11 6
● New Moon	18 4 12 4
◑ First Quarter	25 11 50 8
Perigee	1d 5 9h 224,180 miles
Apogee	13d 7 2h 251,740 ..
Perigee	29d 4 8h 227,250 ..

RAIN FELL IN SEPTEMBER, 1924,
on 20 days, total fall 3 10 inches, above the
average by 1 31 inches

* Summer Time will end on Sunday, Sept 20,
on Oct 4, at 2h G.M.T., according to Parlia-
mentary action

See Notes on pages 14, 18, and 77.

MONTHLY NOTES.

September 1 Lists of Jurors to be affixed to
church doors for the first three Sundays Salmon
close time begins Partridge shooting begins.

24 Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.
29 Lord Mayor of London elected.

— Jewish New Year 5685

30 Accounts of Overseers to be made up.

1925.]

SEPTEMBER NINTH MONTH

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Equation of Time			THE SUN (Mean Noon).										Sidereal		Mean Time	
Day	Subt from Ap Time	Hourly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.		Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination		Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	at 0h. Sid- ereal Time (see pp. 11)						
			H. M. S.	s.		° ' "	"			H. M. S.	s.					
1		—	10 40 34		9 07	8 22 9 N		0 91	10 40 31	1 21 13						
2	0 17	0 80	10 44 11		9 06	8 1 1		0 91	10 44 28	1 17 18						
3	0 36	0 81	10 47 49		9 04	7 39 2		0 92	10 48 25	1 13 22						
4	0 56	0 82	10 51 26		9 03	7 17 1		0 92	10 52 21	1 9 26						
5	1 15	0 83	10 55 2		9 02	6 55 0		0 93	10 56 18	1 5 30						
6	1 35	0 84	10 58 39		9 02	6 32 7		0 93	11 0 14	1 1 34						
7	1 56	0 85	11 2 15		9 01	6 10 3		0 94	11 4 11	0 57 38						
8	2 16	0 85	11 5 54		9 00	5 47 8		0 94	11 8 7	0 53 42						
9	2 37	0 86	11 9 27		8 99	5 25 2		0 94	11 12 4	0 49 46						
10	2 57	0 87	11 13 3		8 99	5 2 5		0 95	11 16 0	0 45 50						
11	3 18	0 87	11 16 39		8 98	4 39 7		0 95	11 19 57	0 41 54						
12	3 39	0 87	11 20 15		8 98	4 16 9		0 95	11 23 54	0 37 58						
13	4 0	0 88	11 23 50		8 98	3 53 9		0 96	11 27 50	0 34 3						
14	4 21	0 88	11 27 25		8 97	3 30 9		0 96	11 31 47	0 30 7						
15	4 42	0 88	11 31 1		8 97	3 7 9		0 96	11 35 43	0 26 11						
16	5 3	0 88	11 34 36		8 97	2 44 8		0 96	11 39 40	0 22 15						
17	5 25	0 88	11 38 12		8 97	2 21 6		0 97	11 43 36	0 18 19						
18	5 46	0 88	11 41 47		8 97	1 58 3		0 97	11 47 33	0 14 23						
19	6 7	0 88	11 45 22		8 97	1 35 1		0 97	11 51 29	0 10 27						
20	6 28	0 88	11 48 58		8 97	1 11 8		0 97	11 55 26	0 6 31						
21	6 49	0 88	11 52 33		8 98	0 48 4		0 97	11 59 23	0 2 35						
22	7 10	0 87	11 56 9		8 98	0 25 1		0 97	12 3 19	23 54 44						
23	7 31	0 87	11 59 44		8 98	0 1 7 N		0 97	12 7 16	23 50 48						
24	7 52	0 87	12 3 20		8 99	0 21 7 S		0 97	12 11 13	23 46 52						
25	8 13	0 86	12 6 56		8 99	0 45 1		0 97	12 15 9	23 42 56						
26	8 33	0 85	12 10 32		9 00	1 8 5		0 97	12 19 5	23 39 0						
27	8 54	0 85	12 14 8		9 01	1 31 9		0 97	12 23 2	23 35 4						
28	9 14	0 84	12 17 44		9 02	1 55 3		0 97	12 26 58	23 31 8						
29	9 34	0 83	12 21 21		9 03	2 18 9		0 97	12 30 55	23 27 12						
30	9 54	0 82	12 24 58		9 04	2 42 0 S		0 97	12 34 52	23 23 16						

MEMORANDA

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1924

Day	TEMPERATURE			BAROM.	WIND		RAIN	SPN
	Max.	Min.	Min. 1941 (10°)		(Pressure lbs. to foot)	(Direction)		
				Inches			inch	hours
1	67.2	54.0	60.0	29.771	18	W		13
2	65.1	55.3	59.7	29.71	11	NNE		0
3	66.6	54.3	6	29.66	27	NE	0.7	24
4	62.4	55.7	5	29.75	20	NE	2.0	
5	67.2	52.6	4	29.701	0	Calm		0
6	70.1	48.9	2	29.68	08	ESE		5
7	69.9	59.8	0	29.66	12	SE	0.8	04
8	71.7	57.2	58.8	29.675	38	SW	0.1	10.8
9	66.7	50.7	6	29.602	75	WNW	1.3	5.7
10	59.9	46.7	4	29.770	22	NW		7.2
11	67.1	45.1	1	29.612	31	SW	0.1	3.7
12	66.3	55.4	0	29.671	44	SSW	0.2	1.7
13	67.6	59.5	57.8	29.684	48	SSW	0.3	2.6
14	67.2	50.4	7	29.835	24	WSW	4.7	8.8
15	67.3	49.2	6	29.937	28	SW	0.2	1.6
16	66.6	54.0	5	29.755	41	SW	0.9	3.6
17	66.2	58.2	2	29.726	51	SW	0.4	0.1
18	67.9	49.2	56.9	29.959	28	WSW		9.3
19	67.1	45.0	5	29.817	02	SE		3.6
20	67.5	59.3	2	29.441	77	SW	0.4	0.4
21	65.8	53.0	55.9	29.544	80	SW	0.4	8.2
22	62.8	45.8	6	29.476	92	SSW	12	8.4
23	59.2	47.5	4	29.331	39	SSW	15	1.9
24	62.2	44.4	3	29.501	31	SW		10.7
25	57.2	42.9	2	29.465	35	SE	4.4	0.1
26	56.2	51.8	2	29.596	18	N	4.0	
27	64.0	41.7	1	29.996	44	N	0.1	5.9
28	63.6	38.7	54.9	29.089	16	S		7.1
29	63.8	50.9	7	29.682	48	S		6.7
30	65.9	53.9	4	29.332	17	S	7.3	1.2
Mr	65.3	51.0	57.2	29.677	—	—	3.10	118.9

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS

D	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc	
		Lat	Long
1	21 2 F	0	0
11	23 4	7 2 N	147 1
21	25 1	7 0	243 1

[See Note, p. 4.]

THE MOON.

Day of M				At Greenwich Midnight						Age
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semi-diameter			
	H M	H M	H M	H M S	° ' "	"	"	"	"	
1	18 29	23 17	4 15	22 1 39	14 16 48	60	42 16	32	13 11	W E
2	19 1	0 14	5 38	22 59 40	9 53 9	60	21 16	27	14 11	42103
3	19 28	1 7	6 59	23 55 28	4 59 95	59	46 16	17	15 11	40123
4	19 53	1 59	8 18	0 48 58	0 4 01	58	59 16	4	16 11	41122
5	20 16	2 48	9 33	1 40 54	4 59 1	58	6 15	50	17 11	43201
6	20 40	3 37	10 45	2 31 52	9 30 2	57	12 15	35	18 11	34120
7	21 6	4 25	11 56	3 22 26	13 26 0	56	21 15	21	19 11	34120
8	21 34	5 13	13 2	4 12 57	16 37 8	55	36 15	9	20 11	12034
9	22 7	6 1	14 3	5 3 39	18 56 6	54	59 14	59	21 11	12034
10	22 46	6 50	14 58	5 54 31	20 27 4	54	32 14	52	22 11	10134
11	23 30	7 38	15 46	6 45 24	20 59 0	54	15 14	47	23 11	10324
12				7 36 0	20 32 2	54	8 14	45	24 11	32014
13	0 21	8 26	16 27	8 26 3	19 14 8	54	10 14	45	25 11	31204
14	1 18	9 14	17 1	9 15 20	17 4 5	54	19 14	48	26 11	30124
15	2 19	10 0	17 30	10 47	14 8 8	54	36 14	52	27 11	10471
16	3 24	10 45	17 56	10 51 28	10 34 7	54	57 14	58	28 11	24013
17	4 30	11 31	18 18	11 38 44	6 30 5	55	22 15	5	29 11	4023
18	5 38	12 15	18 40	12 25 53	2 57 0	55	49 15	12	0 20	41032
19	6 47	13 0	19 0	13 13 34	2 28 95	56	18 15	20	1 20	43201
20	7 57	13 46	19 23	14 2 21	7 1 5	56	47 15	28	2 20	43120
21	9 1	14 33	19 46	14 52 50	11 18 8	57	17 15	36	3 20	43120
22	10 23	15 22	20 14	15 45 35	15 6 6	57	47 15	45	4 20	41032
23	11 36	16 15	20 47	16 40 53	18 9 6	58	17 15	53	5 20	24013
24	12 48	17 10	21 27	17 38 43	20 13 3	58	45 16	0	6 20	4023
25	13 55	18 8	22 18	18 38 32	21 4 9	59	11 16	8	7 20	10324
26	14 55	19 7	23 20	19 39 23	20 36 9	59	34 16	14	8 20	32014
27	15 45	20 6	23 30	20 4 3	18 48 4	59	50 16	18	9 20	32104
28	16 26	21 4	24 50	21 39 31	15 46 8	59	57 16	20	10 20	30124
29	16 59	22 0	25 11	22 37 8	11 45 9	59	54 16	19	11 20	10134
30	17 28	22 54	4 32	23 32 45	7 4 15	59	38 16	15	12 20	20134

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites
See p. 190

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

September 1 Day breaks at 3h 7m Civil twilight ends at 19h 33m Night begins 20h 53m. The length of the Day is 13h 33m.
Sept 3, 5h Mercury at a Stationary Point.

Sept 5 Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m 40s

Sept 9, 7h Jupiter at a Stationary Point.

Sept 11, 0h Mercury at greatest elongation 17° 56' W

Sept 13, 12h Mars in conjunction with Sun

Sept 16 Mercury in conjunction with 2, 16h 51m ♄ 1° 31' S

Sept 16, 22h Uranus in Opposition

Distance from Earth, 1,773,570,000 miles

Sept 17 Mars in conjunction with 2, 22h 24m ♄ 3° 6' S

Sept 21 Venus in conjunction with 2, 21h 44m ♄ 6° 8' S

Sept 21 Saturn in conjunction with 2, 21h 29m ♄ 3° 2' S

Sept 23, 12h 44m The Sun enters the Sign Libra (Autumn Equinox)

Sept 26 Jupiter in conjunction with 2, 26h 21m ♄ 2° 4' S

Sept 28. Occultation of γ Capricorn, mag. 3.8, by the 2. See p. 59

Sept 29, 23h 10m. Mercury and Mars in conjunction 5° 52' N

Uranus, Sept 1, rises 19h 10m sets 6h 48m Sept 30, rises 17h 14m

Neptune rises Sept 1, 2h 44m

In this month the Mornings decrease 47m, the Afternoons, 1h 6m

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22h LYRA, CYGNUS, AQUILA, DELPHINUS, AQUARIUS, CAPRICORNUS, EQUULEUS, PEGASUS, PISCES

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D	☿ MERCURY			♀ VENUS			♂ MARS		
	R.A.	D.		R.A.	D.		R.A.	D.	
3	9 51 41	11 2 9h		12 55 40	5 37 78		11 1 44	7 20 5h	
8	9 59 18	11 58 7		13 17 31	8 9 0		11 13 33	6 5 0	
13	10 19 38	11 22 2		13 39 34	10 36 4		11 25 22	4 48 5	
18	10 48 20	9 18 7		14 1 52	12 58 4		11 37 10	3 1 1	
23	11 21 3	6 12 4		14 24 30	15 13 4		11 48 57	2 13 2	
28	11 54 27	2 32 3h		14 47 29	17 19 98		12 0 46	0 54 7h	
D	♃ JUPITER			♄ SATURN			♅ URANUS		
	R.A.	D.		R.A.	D.		R.A.	D.	
3	18 55 30	23 9 55		14 32 40	12 41 05		23 39 19	3 6 65	
8	18 55 37	23 10 2		14 34 14	12 49 7		23 38 36	3 11 3	
13	18 55 24	23 10 3		14 35 55	12 58 7		23 37 58	3 16 0	
18	18 55 52	23 10 0		14 37 42	13 8 1		23 37 8	3 20 8	
23	18 56 40	23 9 2		14 39 35	13 17 8		23 36 24	3 25 5	
28	18 57 49	23 7 9 S		14 41 33	13 27 88		23 35 40	3 30 15	

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER					
	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
5	8 73	11 1	7 0	3 3	1 9	0 8	15 54	4 2	6 7	1 8	20 1	7 2
15	8 75	8 3	7 3	3 3	1 9	0 8	15 56	3 1	7 0	1 8	19 5	7 1
25	8 78	6 9	7 8	3 3	1 8	0 8	15 59	2 6	7 1	1 8	18 9	7 0

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, September 1, 122° 44' ♌.

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—														DUBLIN (Balt)	
Month	Week	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH		DUBLIN (Balt)		G M T	
		Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After
1	Tu	0 9	12 30	9 54	22 14	5 39	18 4	4 30	17 16	10 49	23 7	0 51	13 26	10 5	22 31		
2	W	1 9	13 21	10 45	23 2	6 36	18 59	5 21	18 4	11 44	23 1	1 43	14 15	10 55	23 18		
3	Th	* 59	* 14 7	11 33	23 48	7 26	19 47	6 12	18 51	0 0	12 35	2 31	15 2	11 40			
4	F	* 46	* 14 51		12 19	8 11	20 31	7 1	19 34	0 50	13 21	3 19	15 49	0 2	22 24		
5	S	* 30	* 15 34	0 33	12 57	8 52	21 12	7 46	20 12	1 35	14 3	4 6	16 33	0 46	23 8		
6	S	* 4 10	* 16 14	1 16	13 39	9 31	21 50	8 25	20 47	2 17	14 43	4 50	17 14	1 29	23 50		
7	M	4 45	16 53	1 57	14 18	10 6	22 25	9 5	21 23	2 56	15 19	5 34	17 54	2 11	24 31		
8	Tu	5 20	17 32	2 38	14 57	10 39	22 58	9 43	22 4	3 33	15 55	6 14	18 34	2 51	25 11		
9	W	6 57	18 15	3 20	15 42	11 11	23 34	10 26	22 40	4 13	16 35	6 58	19 20	3 33	25 57		
10	Th	8 39	19 5	4 12	16 38	11 53		11 15	23 27	4 59	17 26	7 50	20 15	4 24	26 55		
11	F	7 33	20 9	5 16	17 48	0 27	12 57	12 13		5 19	18 31	8 51	21 22	5 29	28 5		
12	S	8 44	21 33	6 33	19 7	1 45	14 26	0 32	13 39	7 15	19 54	10 7	22 41	6 43	29 21		
13	S	10 12	22 2	7 52	20 22	3 19	15 58	2 8	15 19	8 39	21 9	11 26	23 53	7 58	20 32		
14	M	11 30		9 3	21 22	4 38	17 4	3 32	16 28	9 47	22 6		24 1	9 3	21 30		
15	Tu	0 10	12 24	9 53	22 5	5 34	17 55	4 25	17 10	10 38	22 51	0 48	13 17	9 54	22 15		
16	W	0 58	13 4	10 30	22 41	6 18	18 35	5 5	17 43	11 19	23 30	1 28	13 54	10 33	22 50		
17	Th	1 36	13 38	11 3	23 13	6 55	19 11	5 41	18 15	11 55		2 4	14 26	11 6	23 22		
18	F	2 10	14 11	11 34	24 46	7 27	19 43	6 17	18 40	0 6	12 29	3 16	14 57	11 36	23 51		
19	S	2 40	14 43	12 16		7 59	20 16	6 52	19 17	0 40	13 2	3 10	15 32	12 3	24 7		
20	S	* 3 11	* 15 17	0 19	12 38	8 31	20 49	7 27	19 46	1 16	13 37	3 47	16 7	0 24	22 42		
21	M	* 3 42	* 15 50	0 52	13 9	9 2	21 21	8 0	20 14	1 50	14 9	4 22	16 40	1 0	23 18		
22	Tu	4 11	16 25	1 26	13 44	9 33	21 54	8 33	20 45	2 24	14 43	4 58	17 16	1 36	23 55		
23	W	4 43	17 1	2 14	14 20	10 7	22 29	9 10	21 20	3 1	15 20	5 38	17 57	2 15	24 35		
24	Th	5 19	17 42	2 42	15 2	10 41	23 6	9 55	22 3	3 41	16 1	6 23	18 44	2 57	25 22		
25	F	6 1	18 38	3 31	15 58	11 21	23 54	10 45	22 54	4 28	16 54	7 15	19 41	3 50	26 22		
26	S	6 57	19 39	4 38	17 14		24 12	11 48		5 31	18 6	8 22	20 56	4 58	27 38		
27	S	8 13	21 9	6 4	18 44	1 15	14 1	0 4	13 16	6 53	19 31	9 45	22 20	6 20	29 2		
28	M	9 48	22 47	7 34	20 6	2 56	15 40	1 45	15 2	8 21	20 54	11 9	23 39	7 42	20 20		
29	Tu	11 16		8 50	21 13	4 25	16 57	3 18	16 16	9 38	22 1		24 31	8 55	21 26		
30	W	0 4	12 18	9 46	22 3	5 29	17 55	4 20	17 5	10 37	22 55	0 43	13 16	9 54	22 18		

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon=12h)

MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 35	10 54	17 59	8 41	14 9	19 36	5 31	12 9	18 45	16 0	19 54	23 48	10 36	15 33	20 30
13 34	10 58	17 54	9 2	14 12	19 21	5 30	11 57	18 35	15 32	19 26	23 20	10 12	15 8	20 4
20 41	11 6	17 51	9 23	14 15	19 6	5 28	11 46	18 5	15 6	19 0	22 54	9 48	14 43	19 37
27 5 3	11 25	17 45	9 45	14 20	18 54	5 26	11 35	17 44	14 39	18 33	22 28	9 24	14 18	19 11

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

☿ MERCURY is a morning star, and may be visible in the second week of the month Near Regulus on the 10th

♀ VENUS is an evening star setting about an hour after the Sun south of the west point Magnitude - 3.5

♂ MARS in conjunction on the 13th is neither morning nor evening star

♃ JUPITER is to be seen in the South-west during the evening It sets before midnight Magnitude - 2.1 to - 1.9

♄ SATURN has now practically disappeared from the evening sky It sets before twilight ends

of the three a small star Alcor, or Jack on the middle horse can be distinguished easily on a fine night by the unaided eye. Of the seven stars five have a common proper motion (see p. 64), i.e., they are moving in parallel directions and at equal rates. The remaining two which are the "off" hind wheel of the wagon and the leading horse are also moving parallel to each other but in a different direction to the five. These movements are small but are sufficient to give the configuration after many centuries a very different shape to that of to-day. There have been found at various places on the Continent stones said to be of the neolithic, or perhaps the paleolithic period on which are incised designs undoubtedly intended as representations of these seven stars of the Bear. Alcor is shown in addition on several of them. Though these representations are sufficiently like the present day configuration to make the identity certain, in no case is the resemblance exact, and it is not impossible that they exhibit by their differences from the constellation shape as we know it, the effect of the motion of the stars between the time of the prehistoric man who carved them and the present date.

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals Remarkable Days—Events		THE SUN		DAYS	
M	Light and Dark	W	SUN'S LONGITUDE $210^{\circ} 11' 23''$ <i>23h</i>	Rises	Set	of the Year	to end of Year
1	I	Th	6d telegrams introduced, 1885 St Quentin, 1918	6 1	17 37	274	91
2	I	F	Maj André hanged, 1780 Stop of City of Glasgow Bk,	6 3	17 35	275	90
3	I	S	Rt Hon J H Thomas, M P, born, 1878 [1878	6 4	17 33	276	89
4	I	S	17th Sunday after Trinity. [Sum. Time ends See p 34]	6 6	17 31	277	88
5	I	M	Rt. Hon T P O'Connor, M P, b 1848 Salonica, 1915	6 8	17 28	278	87
6	I	Tu	W. H Smith d 1891 2nd Battle of Le Cateau, 1918	6 9	17 26	279	86
7	I	W	Lepanto, 1571. Marie Lloyd, comedienne, d 1922	6 11	17 24	280	85
8	I	Th	Henry Fielding, novelist, died, 1754 Loos, 1915	6 13	17 22	281	84
9	I	F	La Intine frigate sunk, 1799 Cambrai, 1918	6 14	17 19	282	83
10	I	S	Peace Treaty ratified by King George, 1919	6 16	17 17	283	82
11	I	S	18th Sunday after Trinity. Camperdown, 1797	6 18	17 15	284	81
12	I	M	MICH. LAW SITTS BEGIN J R MacDonald b 1866	6 19	17 13	285	80
13	I	Tu	Germans entered Lille, 1914	6 21	17 11	286	79
14	I	W	Senlac, 1066. Jena, 1806. Auerstadt, 1806 [1914	6 23	17 9	287	78
15	I	Th	Gregorian Calend introduced, 1582 War on Bulgaria,	6 25	17 6	288	77
16	I	F	"Boston Tea Party," 1773 Austen Chamberlain b 1863	6 26	17 4	289	76
17	I	S	Battle of the Selle, 1918 Gen Leman (Liège) d. 1920	6 28	17 3	290	75
18	I	S	19th Sunday after Trinity. St Luke.	6 30	17 0	291	74
19	I	M	Johathan Swift d 1745 Sir C Wheatstone d 1875	6 31	16 58	292	73
20	I	Tu	Navarino, 1827 First Battle of Ypres, 1914	6 33	16 56	293	72
21	I	W	TRAFALGAR DAY (1805). S T Coleridge born, 1772.	6 35	16 54	294	71
22	I	Th	Sarah Bernhardt born, 1845, died, 26 March, 1923	6 37	16 52	295	70
23	I	F	Edgehill, 1642 Robt S Bridges b 1844 Malmaison,	6 38	16 50	296	69
24	I	S	Wills removed from Doctors' Commons, 1874. [1917.	6 40	16 48	297	68
25	I	S	20th Sunday after Trinity. Agincourt, 1415	6 42	16 46	298	67
26	I	M	Erie Canal completed, 1825 Aleppo, 1918.	6 44	16 44	299	66
27	I	Tu	Metz, 1870 Capt. Cook, navigator, born, 1728	6 45	16 42	300	65
28	I	W	St. Simon and St. Jude. Grant Allen died, 1899	6 47	16 40	301	64
29	I	Th	William Wyon, engraver of medals, died, 1851	6 49	16 38	302	63
30	I	F	A A Proctor b 1825 Rt Hon A Bonar Law d 1923	6 51	16 36	303	62
31	I	S	YPRES DAY. Keats b 1795. Beersheba captured, 1917	6 52	16 34	304	61

PHASES OF THE MOON

○ Full Moon	2d 5h 22 8m
☾ Last Quarter	9 18 34 0
● New Moon	17 18 5 7
☽ First Quarter	24 18 37 8
○ Full Moon	31 17 16 6
Apogee 11d 1 2h	251,240 miles.
Perigee 25d 12 4h	229,930 "

RAIN FELL IN OCTOBER, 1923,
on 23 days: total fall 5.04 inches, above the
average by 2.51 inches

MONTHLY NOTES

October 1. Latest day for receiving corrections
for next year's "WHITAKER"—Pheasant shoot-
ing begins—Common Lodging-houses to be
whitewashed in the first week

5 Dividends due

9 Various Licences expire

12 Fire Insurances must be paid.

13. Quarter Sessions begin

15. Autumn Register of Voters comes into
force

24. Borough Councillors to be nominated

1925.]

OCTOBER TENTH MONTH

[39

Equation of Time		THE SUN (Mean Noon)										MEMORANDA.	
Day	Shift from App. Time	Hourly Var	Apparent Right Ascension			Hourly Var of R. A.	Apparent Declination			Hourly Var of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at Oh Sidereal Time see pp 4, 7	
	M S	S	H M S	M	S	"	H M S	M	S	"	H M S	M S	
1	10 13	0 81	12 28 35		9 05		3 53 38		0 97		12 38 48	23 19 20	1
2	10 33	0 80	12 28 12		9 06		3 28 6		0 97		12 42 45	23 15 24	2
3	10 51	0 78	12 27 50		9 07		3 51 8		0 97		12 46 41	23 11 29	3
4	11 10	0 77	12 27 28		9 09		4 15 0		0 97		12 50 38	23 7 33	4
5	11 28	0 75	12 27 6		9 10		4 38 2		0 96		12 54 34	23 3 37	5
6	11 46	0 74	12 26 45		9 12		5 1 2		0 96		12 58 31	22 59 41	6
7	12 4	0 72	12 26 24		9 13		5 24 3		0 96		13 2 27	22 55 45	7
8	12 21	0 70	12 25 3		9 15		5 47 2		0 96		13 6 24	22 51 49	8
9	12 37	0 68	12 24 43		9 17		6 10 1		0 95		13 10 20	22 47 53	9
10	12 54	0 66	13 1 23		9 19		6 32 9		0 95		13 14 17	22 43 57	10
11	13 9	0 64	13 5 4		9 21		6 55 7		0 94		13 18 14	22 40 1	11
12	13 24	0 62	13 8 46		9 23		7 18 3		0 94		13 22 10	22 36 5	12
13	13 39	0 60	13 12 28		9 25		7 40 8		0 94		13 26 7	22 32 9	13
14	13 53	0 58	13 16 10		9 27		8 3 3		0 93		13 30 3	22 28 14	14
15	14 7	0 56	13 19 53		9 30		8 25 6		0 93		13 34 0	22 24 18	15
16	14 20	0 53	13 23 36		9 32		8 47 8		0 92		13 37 56	22 20 22	16
17	14 32	0 51	13 27 21		9 35		9 9 9		0 92		13 41 53	22 16 26	17
18	14 44	0 48	13 31 5		9 37		9 31 8		0 91		13 45 49	22 12 30	18
19	14 55	0 46	13 34 51		9 40		9 53 6		0 91		13 49 40	22 8 34	19
20	15 6	0 43	13 38 36		9 43		10 15 3		0 90		13 53 43	22 4 38	20
21	15 16	0 40	13 42 23		9 45		10 36 8		0 89		13 57 39	22 0 42	21
22	15 26	0 38	13 46 10		9 48		10 58 1		0 89		14 1 36	21 56 46	22
23	15 34	0 35	13 49 58		9 51		11 19 3		0 88		14 5 32	21 52 50	23
24	15 42	0 32	13 53 47		9 53		11 40 3		0 87		14 9 29	21 48 54	24
25	15 50	0 29	13 57 36		9 56		12 1 2		0 86		14 13 25	21 44 59	25
26	15 56	0 26	14 1 26		9 59		12 21 8		0 86		14 17 22	21 41 3	26
27	16 2	0 23	14 5 16		9 62		12 42 3		0 85		14 21 18	21 37 7	27
28	16 8	0 20	14 9 7		9 65		13 2 5		0 84		14 25 15	21 33 11	28
29	16 12	0 17	14 13 0		9 68		13 22 6		0 83		14 29 12	21 29 15	29
30	16 16	0 14	14 16 52		9 72		13 42 4		0 82		14 33 8	21 25 19	30
31	16 19	0 11	14 20 46		9 75		14 2 15		0 81		14 37 5	21 21 23	31

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, OCTOBER, 1923

	TEMPERATURE			BAROM		WIND		RAIN FALL	SUN SHINE	19
	Max	Min	Mu 1841 1905	Mean	Inches	(Pressure lb to foot)	Direction			
1	58.8	52.4		54.1	29.933	1.0	Direct	0.6		20
2	60.9	49.1		51.1	88.4	2.5	WSW	12	4.1	21
3	49.6	41.4		53.3	419	5.3	NE	81	0.1	22
4	54.6	42.0		50.0	775	11.3	N		6.1	23
5	50.9	33.5		52.8	811	1.5	SW		0.2	24
6	59.0	47.8		5	735	2.2	WSW	05	1.7	25
7	61.7	45.4		5	778	2.6	WSW	28	3.2	26
8	60.2	51.5		5	704	3.5	WNW	23	4.8	27
9	67.8	52.0		51.6	688	7.9	W	06	2.8	28
10	62.0	51.6		5	712	6.0	WSW	05		29
11	55.0	49.6		50.9	709	2.0	WSW	26		30
12	57.4	44.2		5	148	7.0	SSW	85		31
13	55.9	41.9		3	244	4.8	WSW		7.4	
14	53.3	36.8		1	514	3.5	WSW	07	5.8	
15	55.8	34.3		49.9	829	1.1	WSW		9.2	
16	55.5	40.7		8	847	2.0	WSW		3.8	
17	56.9	48.0		6	30.064	2.1	WSW		2.6	
18	58.3	41.8		3	29.886	2.6	S	05	0.5	
19	66.6	48.5		1	578	5.6	SW	60	1.6	
20	58.3	47.2		48.8	544	1.2	WSW	13	4.6	
21	59.2	46.0		6	121	6.2	SW	16	0.4	
22	58.0	45.7		3	155	10.0	SW	14	6.9	
23	58.1	46.1		1	28.844	5.0	S	40		
24	58.2	45.2		47.9	934	5.4	SW	01	7.1	
25	59.3	45.7		7	29.307	8.0	SW	06	6.7	
26	58.4	43.6		6	277	7.5	SSW	30	6.0	
27	59.8	50.3		5	100	5.7	SSW	22	1.0	
28	59.9	46.7		4	356	3.9	SW		3.6	
29	58.4	42.5		3	812	5.2	SW		4.6	
30	56.3	52.5		3	781	3.5	SW	01		
31	55.4	38.9		1	963	0.2	Calm	12	1.4	
Mu	58.0	45.3		50.0	29.564			5.04	96.2	

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS

D	Suns Axis	Centre of Disc	
		Lat	Long
1	26.1 E	6.7 N	121.1
11	26.4	6.1	339.2
21	26.0	5.3	207

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS

D	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc	
		Lat	Long
1	26 1 E	67 N	122 W
11	26 4	61	339 2
21	26 0	53	207 2

[See Note, p. 4.]

THE MOON.

Day of M	Rises			Sets			At Greenwhich Midnight					Age	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 10 ^h on (seen from)
	H	M	S	H	M	S	Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semidiameter			
1	17	53	23	45	5	51	0 26 36	2 1 45	59 11	16 8	13 20	12 043	
2	18	16	0	36	7	9	1 19 10	3 2 7N	58 35	15 58	14 20	01432	
3	18	40	1	25	8	25	2 10 58	7 50 8	57 51	15 46	15 20	432 0	
4	19	5	2	14	9	38	3 3 27	12 8 1	57 4	15 33	16 20	432 0	
5	19	32	3	3	10	47	3 53 57	15 43 4	56 18	15 21	17 20	43 012	
6	20	3	3	53	11	52	4 45 35	18 28 3	55 37	15 9	18 20	413 02	
7	20	39	4	42	12	50	5 37 17	20 17 5	55 2	15 0	19 20	42 013	
8	21	22	5	31	13	41	6 28 52	21 8 6	54 36	14 53	20 20	412 03	
9	22	11	6	20	14	25	7 19 59	21 1 4	54 20	14 48	21 20	40 182	
10	23	6	7	8	15	2	8 10 23	19 58 0	54 14	14 47	22 20	39 043	
11							8 59 52	18 2 2	54 18	14 48	23 20	38 104	
12	0	6	7	55	15	32	9 48 26	15 19 0	54 32	14 52	24 20	37 214	
13	1	10	8	45	15	59	10 36 13	11 54 7	54 55	14 58	25 20	36 324	
14	2	15	9	25	16	22	11 23 33	7 55 6	55 23	15 5	26 20	35 434	
15	3	23	10	16	16	44	12 10 53	3 33 31	55 56	15 14	27 20	34 544	
16	4	32	10	55	17	5	12 58 47	1 5 25	55 31	15 24	28 20	34 054	
17	5	43	11	41	17	26	13 47 51	5 46 9	57 5	15 33	0 6	33 164	
18	6	56	12	28	17	49	14 38 42	10 17 7	57 37	15 42	1 6	32 274	
19	8	12	13	18	18	15	15 31 48	14 22 1	58 5	15 50	2 6	31 384	
20	9	26	14	10	18	47	16 27 25	17 43 2	58 29	15 55	3 6	30 494	
21	10	41	15	5	19	25	17 25 20	20 5 2	58 47	16 1	4 6	29 604	
22	11	51	16	3	20	13	18 25 9	21 15 1	59 1	16 5	5 6	28 714	
23	12	53	17	2	21	11	19 25 36	21 5 5	59 10	16 7	6 6	27 824	
24	13	44	18	0	22	20	20 25 36	19 36 2	59 15	16 9	7 6	26 934	
25	14	27	18	57	23	35	21 24 9	16 54 2	59 15	16 9	8 6	25 044	
26	15	2	19	53	0	52	22 20 45	13 12 0	59 10	16 7	9 6	24 154	
27	15	31	20	45	2	11	23 15 20	8 45 5	58 59	16 4	10 6	23 264	
28	15	55	21	36	3	29	0 8 16	3 54 25	58 42	16 0	11 6	22 374	
29	16	18	22	26	4	47	1 0 3	1 10 41	58 15	15 53	12 6	21 484	
30	16	41	23	15	6	3	1 51 17	5 6 6	57 49	15 45	13 6	20 594	
31	17	5	0	4	7	17	2 42 30	10 38 0N	57 15	15 36	14 6	19 704	

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON

♂ MERCURY				♀ VENUS				♂ MARS			
D	H	M	S	D	H	M	S	D	H	M	S
1	12	27	8	1	19	75	15 10 52	19 16 58	12 12 35	0 23 95	
8	12	58	47	5	9 9	15 34 39	21 1 7	12 24 27	1 2 6	4 6	
15	13	29	35	8	50 6	15 58 49	22 34 1	12 36 23	3 1 2	12	
22	13	59	50	12	17 1	16 23 19	23 54 4	12 48 22	4 19 4		
29	14	29	49	15	26 2	16 48 6	24 55 6	13 0 27	5 37 1		
36	14	59	45	18	15 35	17 13 2	25 42 75	13 12 37	6 54 05		
♂ JUPITER				♂ SATURN				♂ URANUS			
D	H	M	S	D	H	M	S	D	H	M	S
1	18	59	17	23	6 18	14 43 36	13 38 05	23 34 58	3 34 78		
8	19	1 4	23 3 8	14 45 43	13 48 3	23 34 17	3 39 0				
15	19	3 9	23 10 1	14 47 54	13 58 8	23 33 38	3 43 0				
22	19	5 31	22 57 6	14 50 8	14 9 4	23 33 1	3 46 8				
29	19	8 9	22 53 6	14 52 53	14 20 0	23 32 27	3 50 3				
36	19	11 3	22 49 05	14 54 44	14 30 55	23 31 56	3 53 55				

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER					
D	°	′	″	°	′	D	°	′	″	°	′
1	8 80	6 3	8 3	3 3	1 8	0 8	16 1	2 4	7 9	1 8	18 3
15	8 83	6 2	8 9	3 4	1 7	0 8	16 2	2 3	8 5	1 8	17 8
29	8 85	6 3	9 6	3 4	1 7	0 8	16 7	2 4	9 2	1 8	17 3

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, October 1, 121° 9' 31"

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

October 1 Day breaks at 4^h 8^m
 Civil twilight ends at 5^h 22^m
 Night begins, 19^h 37^m The length of the Day is 11^h 36^m

Oct 2 Harvest Moon. See p 69

Oct 5 Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1^m 4^s

Oct 7, 9^h Mercury in Superior conjunction

Oct 11, aft Eclipse of Jupiter's Satellite IV See p 58

Oct 16 Mars in conjunction with ♄, 16^h 40^m d 4° 12' 8"

Oct 18 Mercury in conjunction with ♄, 4^h 53^m d 5° 22' 5"

Oct 19 Saturn in conjunction with ♄, 5^h 25^m d 1° 55' 8"

Oct 21 Venus in conjunction with ♄, 3^h 48^m d 6° 18' 8"

Oct 23 Jupiter in conjunction with ♄, 17^h 7^m d 1° 37' 8"

Oct 28, aft Eclipse of Jupiter's Satellite IV See p 58

Uranus, Oct 1, rises 17^h 10^m, sets 4^h 43^m, Oct 31, sets 2^h 36^m

Neptune, Oct 1, rises 1^h 57^m, Oct 31, rises 2^h 54^m

In this month the Morning decreases 5^m, and the Afternoon 1^h 3^m

The Zodiacal Light may be seen before dawn in the weeks of this month, when the Moon is absent

Constellations near the S meridian at 22^h Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Pegasus, Andromeda, Pisces, Piscis Australis, Cetus

Jupiter's Satellites.—The four satellites of Jupiter discovered by Galileo (see p 67) are bright enough to be seen by the unaided eye, for it is said that this has been done by several persons, but is spoken of as a *tour de force*. Satellite III is considerably brighter than its companions. These Satellites move around Jupiter at different distances from the primary, and a satellite when in the part of its orbit between Jupiter and the Earth is seen to move from East to West, when on the side of Jupiter remote from the Earth from West to East. The periods of revolution of these four satellites are 1 77, 1 55, 7 17 and 16 75 days respectively, hence they change their relative apparent positions fairly rapidly, and on the third page of each month their order as seen in an inverting telescope is shown for the moment of the night stated in the heading in the direction W to E, or left to right as seen in an inverting telescope.

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month	Week	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL		HULL		GREENOCK		LUTH		DUNDEE (RAI)		G.M.T.	
		Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After
1	Th	0 58	13 5	10 31	22 47	6 22	18 45	5 9	17 48	11 28	23 45	1 32	13 59	10 40	23 0	10 40	23 0
2	F	* 43	* 13 49	11 12	23 30	7 7	19 27	5 56	18 27	12 13	23 15	2 15	14 39	11 19	23 39	11 19	23 39
3	S	* 24	* 14 31	11 53		7 47	20 8	6 42	19 5	0 28	12 55	2 57	15 21		12 0		12 0
4	Th	* 3	* 15 12	0 12	12 32	8 25	20 46	7 23	19 41	1 10	13 34	3 42	16 3	0 20	12 40	0 20	12 40
5	M	* 38	* 15 51	0 51	13 9	9 2	21 22	8 2	20 13	1 49	14 10	4 44	16 41	1 0	13 19	1 0	13 19
6	Tu	4 11	16 27	1 28	13 44	9 35	21 55	8 38	20 43	2 26	14 46	5 2	17 18	1 38	13 57	1 38	13 57
7	W	4 44	17 3	2 6	14 21	10 7	22 28	9 16	21 17	3 2	15 20	5 41	17 57	2 16	14 36	2 16	14 36
8	Th	5 19	17 43	2 46	15 1	10 38	23 1	9 58	21 56	3 40	15 58	6 23	18 39	2 56	15 18	2 56	15 18
9	F	5 59	18 29	3 31	15 50	11 14	23 44	10 43	22 40	4 22	16 44	7 9	19 30	3 43	16 11	3 43	16 11
10	S	6 47	19 27	4 31	16 57		12 10	11 36	23 42	5 17	17 47	8 9	20 37	4 44	17 20	4 44	17 20
11	Th	7 53	20 48	5 49	18 20	0 55	13 36	12 52		6 31	19 8	9 25	21 58	5 59	18 40	5 59	18 40
12	M	9 22	22 23	7 14	19 43	2 31	15 14	1 17	14 33	7 57	20 29	10 46	23 15	7 19	19 55	7 19	19 55
13	Tu	10 47	23 38	8 28	20 48	3 59	16 29	2 52	15 49	9 10	21 31	11 55		8 27	20 55	8 27	20 55
14	W	11 48		9 21	21 35	4 59	17 21	3 55	16 37	10 4	22 18	0 16	12 44	9 20	21 42	9 20	21 42
15	Th	0 29	12 32	10 1	22 12	5 45	18 4	4 39	17 11	10 46	22 58	0 59	13 23	10 2	22 20	10 2	22 20
16	F	1 7	13 9	10 33	22 44	6 23	18 41	5 14	17 40	11 22	23 34	1 36	13 56	10 37	22 52	10 37	22 52
17	S	1 38	13 43	11 3	23 18	6 58	19 14	5 50	18 12	11 57		2 8	14 26	11 7	23 22	11 7	23 22
18	Th	2 8	14 17	11 34	23 51	7 29	19 48	6 26	18 44	0 11	12 32	2 41	14 59	11 38	23 55	11 38	23 55
19	M	* 29	* 14 53	12 9	24 2	8 3	20 22	7 2	19 18	0 47	13 8	3 17	15 35		12 13		12 13
20	Tu	* 31	* 15 28	0 27	12 41	8 36	20 57	7 38	19 48	1 24	13 43	3 57	16 14	0 32	12 52	0 32	12 52
21	W	3 44	16 5	1 3	13 17	9 11	21 34	8 14	20 21	2 2	14 22	4 37	16 54	1 12	13 33	1 12	13 33
22	Th	4 19	16 44	1 44	13 57	9 48	22 12	8 53	20 59	2 43	15 1	5 19	17 36	1 54	14 10	1 54	14 10
23	F	4 57	17 28	2 28	14 44	10 25	22 51	9 40	21 44	3 25	15 46	6 6	18 27	2 40	15 6	2 40	15 6
24	S	5 43	18 23	3 20	15 41	11 8	23 42	10 35	22 40	4 17	16 43	7 4	19 29	3 35	16 9	3 35	16 9
25	Th	6 43	19 35	4 32	17 0		12 15	11 39	23 57	5 22	17 56	8 14	20 46	4 48	17 31	4 48	17 31
26	M	8 3	21 6	6 0	18 34	1 6	13 54	13 6	19 22	6 46	19 22	9 39	22 11	6 13	18 53	6 13	18 53
27	Tu	9 37	22 39	7 28	19 55	2 49	15 31	1 39	14 48	8 11	20 41	11 0	23 27	7 31	20 6	7 31	20 6
28	W	10 59	23 49	8 38	20 58	3 40	16 41	3 9	15 56	9 23	21 44	12 7	7 39	8 39	21 9	8 39	21 9
29	Th		12 1	9 31	21 46	5 12	17 38	4 9	16 43	10 18	22 35	0 27	12 57	9 36	21 59	9 36	21 59
30	F	0 40	12 49	10 12	22 29	6 1	18 23	4 55	17 22	11 4	23 21	1 14	13 39	10 20	22 40	10 20	22 40
31	S	* 1 20	* 13 31	10 49	23 9	6 44	19 4	5 38	18 2	11 48		1 56	14 16	10 59	23 17	10 59	23 17

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12h.)

D	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m
4	5 46	11 43	17 36	10 7	14 45	18 42	5 24	11 24	17 24	14 23	18 8	22 3	9 1	13 53	18 45
11	6 34	11 59	17 25	10 28	14 31	18 33	5 22	11 13	17 4	13 48	17 43	21 38	8 38	13 39	18 29
18	7 13	12 14	17 14	10 49	14 38	18 26	5 21	11 3	15 44	13 23	17 19	21 14	8 15	13 4	17 53
25	7 51	12 28	17 4	11 5	14 45	18 24	5 19	10 52	16 24	12 59	16 55	20 51	7 52	12 40	17 28

MORNING and EVENING STARS

☿ MERCURY is neither morning nor evening star during this month

♀ VENUS as last month sets about an hour after the Sun. It moves from Libra into Scorpius and will be less than 1° from the 2nd magnitude star δ Scorpi at 22h on the 12th. About 2 deg. north of Antares on the 18th

♂ MARS rises 1½ hours before the Sun at the end of the month

♃ JUPITER sets in mid-evening. It may be seen west of south in the late twilight not far above the horizon. Magnitude, -1.9 to -1.7

♄ SATURN is above the horizon for an hour after sunset but will not be visible

The open circle ○ indicates the planet's disc, the black circle ● shows that a Satellite whose number is wanting is either in eclipse or is occulted, whilst the sign ♃ shows that it is in transit across the disc. It will be noticed that at the specified time on February 27, only one of the Satellites, (IV) is named, II and III are occulted and will appear at 7h 45m and 8h 58m respectively, and I is in transit. In general all of these phenomena happen in each revolution of a satellite, but because of its greater distance from the primary, Satellite IV escapes when the line of nodes of its orbit is within certain limits of position relative to the line of sight, and for this Satellite in alternate periods of about three years these phenomena are intermitted. A period when these occurrences happen begins this year. The first eclipse of the period will be on February 19, but cannot be observed at Greenwich. The second on March 8 may be partly observed under rather unfavourable conditions

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M	W		Rises	Sets	of the Year	to end of Year
1	S	21st Sun after Trinity. All Saints. Coronel, 1914	6 54	16 32	305	60
2	M	All Souls Naval engagement, Kattogat, 1917	6 56	16 30	306	59
3	Tu	Acre, 1840. Yarmouth bombarded by Germans, 1914	6 58	16 29	307	58
4	W	Franco-British troops reinforced Italians, 1917	7 0	16 27	308	57
5	Th	William III landed at Torbay, 1688 Inkerman, 1854	7 1	16 25	309	56
6	F	H. Fawcett, blind P M G d 1884 Passchendaele, 1917	7 3	16 23	310	55
7	S	Last execution at Tyburn, 1783 Gaza, 1917.	7 5	16 22	311	54
8	S	22nd Sunday after Trinity. John Milton d 1674	7 7	16 20	312	53
9	M	King Edward VII born, 1841 Emden destroyed, 1914	7 8	16 19	313	52
10	Tu	Abdication and flight of Wilhelm II, 1918	7 10	16 17	314	51
11	W	ARMISTICE DAY (1918) Martinmas. Half Quarter Day	7 12	16 15	315	50
12	Th	Elizabeth C Gaskell, writer, d 1865. b 29 Sep, 1810	7 14	16 14	316	49
13	F	Battle of the Ancre, 1916 Beaumont-Hamel, 1916	7 16	16 13	317	48
14	S	General Sir Hugh Gough, VC, born, 1833	7 17	16 11	318	47
15	S	23rd Sunday after Trinity Colenso, 1899	7 19	16 10	319	46
16	M	Captain Cook took possession of New Zealand, 1769	7 21	16 8	320	45
17	Tu	Geo Grote, historian, b 1794 Suez Canal opened, 1869	7 22	16 7	321	44
18	W	Sir W S Gilbert born, 1836 Gen Maude d 1917	7 24	16 6	322	43
19	Th	Ferdinand de Lesseps (Suez Canal) born, 1805	7 26	16 4	323	42
20	F	Quiberon Bay, 1759 1st Battle of Cambrai, 1917	7 28	16 3	324	41
21	S	Basra occupied, 1914 German Fleet surrendered, 1918	7 29	16 2	325	40
22	S	24th Sunday after Trinity. Ctesiphon, 1915	7 31	16 1	326	39
23	M	Richard Hakluyt (Voyages and Discoveries) died, 1616	7 32	16 0	327	38
24	Tu	Old Martinmas Tasmania discovered, 1642	7 34	15 59	328	37
25	W	Sir Henry Havelock (Indian Mutiny) died, 1857	7 35	15 58	329	36
26	Th	Queen Maud b 1869. Sir L. S. Jameson d 1917	7 37	15 57	330	35
27	F	Two German auships destroyed, 1916	7 39	15 56	331	34
28	S	Mandalay occupied, 1885. Modder River, 1899	7 40	15 55	332	33
29	S	1st Sunday in Advent. F C Burnand born, 1836	7 42	15 54	333	32
30	M	St. Andrew Second Battle of Cambrai, 1917	7 43	15 54	334	31

PHASES OF THE MOON

☾ Last Quarter	8d 15h 13 m
● New Moon	16 6 57 7
☾ First Quarter	23 2 55
☉ Full Moon	30 8 11 0

Apogee 7d 21 6h 251,220 miles
Perigee 19d 19 6h 228,200 ..

RAIN FALL IN NOVEMBER, 1923.

on 12 days, total fall, 1.63 inches, below the average by 0.65 inch

MONTHLY NOTES

November 1 Fox-hunting begins Salmon-fishing with rod and line ends (with some local exceptions)

— Ordinary day of election of Borough Councilors

— Holiday at London Stock Exchange

9 Lord Mayor's Day Mayors and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected and Sheriffs appointed

12 County Sheriffs for next year nominated

15 Solicitors', notaries', proctors', and sworn clerks' certificates expire See Note, Dec 15

1925] NOVEMBER ELEVENTH MONTH

[43]

Equation of Time		THE SUN (Mean Noon).					MEMORANDA	
Day	Subst. from Ap Time	Hourly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h real Time see pp. 4, 5
	M	S	H	M	S	H	M	S
1	16 21	0 08	14 24 40	9 78	14 21 5 S	0 80	14 41 1	21 17 27
2	16 22	0 04	14 28 35	9 82	14 40 0	0 79	14 44 58	21 13 31
3	16 23	0 01	14 32 31	9 85	14 59 6	0 78	14 48 54	21 9 35
4	16 23	0 03	14 36 28	9 88	15 18 3	0 77	14 52 51	21 5 39
5	16 22	0 06	14 40 26	9 92	15 36 7	0 76	14 56 47	21 1 44
6	16 20	0 10	14 44 24	9 95	15 54 9	0 75	15 0 44	20 57 48
7	16 17	0 13	14 48 24	9 99	16 12 8	0 74	15 4 41	20 53 52
8	16 13	0 17	14 52 24	10 03	16 30 4	0 73	15 8 37	20 49 56
9	16 9	0 21	14 56 25	10 06	16 47 8	0 72	15 12 34	20 46 0
10	16 3	0 24	15 0 27	10 10	17 4 9	0 71	15 16 30	20 42 4
11	15 57	0 28	15 4 30	10 13	17 21 7	0 69	15 20 27	20 38 8
12	15 50	0 31	15 8 33	10 17	17 38 2	0 68	15 24 23	20 34 12
13	15 42	0 35	15 12 38	10 21	17 54 4	0 67	15 28 20	20 30 16
14	15 33	0 39	15 16 43	10 24	18 10 3	0 66	15 32 16	20 26 20
15	15 24	0 42	15 20 49	10 28	18 25 8	0 64	15 36 13	20 22 24
16	15 13	0 45	15 24 56	10 31	18 41 1	0 63	15 40 10	20 18 29
17	15 2	0 49	15 29 4	10 35	18 56 0	0 61	15 44 6	20 14 33
18	14 50	0 53	15 33 13	10 38	19 10 6	0 60	15 48 3	20 10 37
19	14 37	0 56	15 37 23	10 42	19 24 8	0 59	15 52 59	20 6 41
20	14 23	0 59	15 41 33	10 45	19 38 7	0 57	15 55 56	20 2 45
21	14 8	0 62	15 45 44	10 48	19 52 2	0 56	15 59 52	19 58 49
22	13 53	0 66	15 49 56	10 52	20 5 4	0 54	16 3 49	19 54 53
23	13 37	0 69	15 54 9	10 55	20 18 2	0 53	16 7 45	19 50 57
24	13 20	0 72	15 58 22	10 58	20 30 6	0 51	16 11 42	19 47 1
25	13 2	0 75	16 2 37	10 61	20 42 6	0 49	16 15 39	19 43 5
26	12 44	0 78	16 6 58	10 64	20 54 2	0 48	16 19 35	19 39 9
27	12 24	0 81	16 11 7	10 67	21 5 5	0 46	16 23 34	19 35 14
28	12 5	0 84	16 15 24	10 70	21 10 4	0 44	16 27 28	19 31 18
29	11 44	0 87	16 19 41	10 73	21 26 8	0 43	16 31 25	19 27 22
30	11 23	0 90	16 23 59	10 76	21 36 0	0 41	16 35 21	19 23 26

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, NOVEMBER, 1923

Day	TEMPERATURE			BAROM.	WIND	RAIN	SHINE
	Max	Min	Mean				
			1923	Mean inches	Pressure lbs. to foot	inches	hours
1	49 7	36 9	47 0	29 960	0 0	Calm	18
2	51 9	40 5	46 8	906	1 2	WSW	3 7
3	57 7	44 9	6	592	5 4	SW	0 1
4	52 6	41 3	0	655	5 7	WSW	8 0
5	51 2	30 3	1	450	0 8	SW	0 3
6	44 6	36 2	45 8	545	0 6	NNW	0 2
7	41 7	27 3	4	786	0 7	WNW	2 7
8	47 0	23 4	0	572	1 2	S	6 7
9	42 2	34 0	44 6	394	3 0	ENE	28
10	47 8	37 1	3	30 050	4 5	NNE	0 1
11	47 3	29 4	0	104	1 3	NNE	6 7
12	49 7	26 0	43 7	29 783	1 1	SW	4 9
13	54 8	44 5	5	338	9 2	SW	0 5
14	50 2	36 2	3	198	9 8	SW	19 58
15	49 6	31 1	1	052	12 5	SW	11 10
16	49 0	38 7	42 8	497	10 2	SW	2 9
17	46 9	36 0	6	463	6 4	SW	19 3 9
18	42 2	31 9	4	442	2 2	WSW	18
19	44 1	33 0	3	401	2 2	NW	0 3
20	39 2	29 9	2	338	0 5	NNW	0 3
21	40 3	34 1	1	478	0 9	NNW	0 2
22	39 6	34 3	1	592	0 4	NNW	0 1
23	39 9	32 2	0	707	0 8	NNW	0 1
24	36 7	31 7	0	962	0 0	Calm	0 1
25	33 9	25 5	41 9	971	0 0	Calm	0 2
26	30 3	22 7	8	723	0 0	Calm	0 3
27	34 5	26 9	7	643	1 0	Calm	0 3
28	36 9	33 2	5	323	2 1	NNE	0 8
29	36 4	33 1	2	514	0 9	NNE	0 2
30	37 9	27 5	0	918	1 1	NNW	0 2
Mn	44 2	33 3	43 5	29 612	—	—	1 63

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS

Day	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc	
		Lat	Long
1	0	4 3 N	62 2
11	24 6 N	3 2	290 4
21	19 7	2 0	158 5

[See Note, p. 4.]

THE MOON.

Day of M	Rises			Sets			At Greenwich Midnight					Age	Conjunctions of Jupiter's Satellites at 27h 45m (See p. 40)
	H	M	S	H	M	S	Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semi-diameter in arc			
1	17	30	0	53	28	28	3 34	2 14	34 20	56 38	15 26	15	W F
2	17	59	1	42	9	37	4 26	1 17	43 2	56 0	15 16	16	314
3	18	33	2	33	10	39	5 18	20	57 3	55 25	15 6	17	130
4	18	13	3	23	11	34	6 10	40	41 11	54 55	14 58	18	10
5	20	0	4	12	12	22	7 34	21	26 1	54 33	14 52	19	214
6	20	54	5	1	13	2	7 53	36	20 41	54 19	14 48	20	413
7	21	51	6	48	13	35	8 43	31	19 26	54 14	14 47	21	4103
8	22	54	6	34	14	2	9 38	13	16 34	54 21	14 48	22	423
9	23	58	7	18	14	27	10 19	52	13 24	54 38	14 53	23	432
10							11 6	50	9 37	55 4	15 0	24	430
11	1	5	8	3	14	48	11 53	39	5 22	55 39	15 10	25	430
12	2	13	8	47	15	9	12 40	56	0 47	56 20	15 21	26	4103
13	3	23	9	34	15	29	13 29	26	3 57	57 4	15 33	27	4013
14	4	36	10	19	15	51	14 19	52	8 39	57 48	15 45	28	4043
15	5	50	11	8	16	15	15 12	52	13 28	58 15	15 56	29	6
16	7	7	12	0	16	45	16 8	48	16 48	59 2	16 5	30	314
17	8	44	12	56	17	30	17 7	37	19 38	59 26	16 12	31	104
18	9	40	13	54	18	6	18 8	38	21 15	59 39	16 15	32	304
19	10	46	14	55	19	2	19 10	36	21 29	59 46	16 16	33	2134
20	11	44	15	55	20	9	20 11	59	20 18	59 36	16 14	34	134
21	12	30	16	53	21	23	21 11	34	17 50	59 23	16 11	35	1043
22	13	6	17	49	22	40	22 8	37	14 20	59 5	16 6	36	24
23	13	37	18	42	23	59	23 3	6	10 36	58 43	16 0	37	432
24	14	2	19	33	1	16	23 55	26	5 18	58 18	15 53	38	430
25	14	25	20	22	2	32	24 0	18	0 46	57 52	15 46	39	430
26	15	8	21	9	3	46	1 36	25	4 34	57 25	15 39	40	44
27	15	8	21	57	5	0	2 26	28	9 12	56 57	15 31	41	4013
28	15	38	22	45	6	12	3 17	0	13 20	56 28	15 23	42	4103
29	15	59	23	34	7	21	4 8	16	16 47	55 58	15 15	43	40
30	16	30	0	24	8	26	5 0	17	19 23	55 29	15 7	44	314

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 17h 45m (See p. 49)

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

November 1 Day breaks at 5h 0m Civil twilight ends at 17h 19m Night begins 18h 28m The length of the Day is 9h. 38m

Nov 5 Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m 7.2"

Nov 9, 23 Saturn in conjunction with Sun

Nov 14 Mars in conjunction with J, 12h 14m 3 4' 44" S

Nov 14-15 Meteors of the Leonid stream may be seen after midnight.

Nov 15 Saturn in conjunction with J, 19h 49m 12 2' 49" S

Nov 17 Mercury in conjunction with J, 20h 45m 12 5' 59" S

Nov 19 Venus in conjunction with J, 20h 49m 12 4' 45" S

Nov 20 Jupiter in conjunction with J, 6h 23m 12 2' 2" S

Nov 22, 23h Mercury at greatest elongation 22° 3' E

Nov 25 Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m 9.4"

Nov 26, 8h 34m Venus and Jupiter in conjunction 12 2' 38" S

Nov 28, 6h Venus at greatest elongation 47° 18' E

Uranus sets Nov 1, 2h 36m, Nov 30h 40m

Neptune Nov 1 R A 9h 39 6m, Dec 14 19 1' N Rises 23h 50m

In this month the Mornings decrease 49 m, the Afternoons 38 m

Constellations near the S meridian at 22h Pegasus, Pisces, Cetus, Andromeda, Aries, Perseus, Taurus

Distance of the Horizon.—

The limit of distance to which one can see varies with the height of the spectator. The greatest distance at which an object on the surface of the sea, or of a level plain, can be seen by a person whose eyes are at a height of 5 feet from the same level is nearly 3 miles. At a height of 20 feet the range is increased to nearly 6 miles, and an approximate rule for finding the range of vision for small heights is to increase the square root of the number of feet that the eye is above the level surface by a third of itself which will give the distance of the horizon in miles

At a height of	the range is
5 ft	2.9 miles
20 "	5.9 "
50 "	9.3 "
100 "	13.2 "
500 "	39.5 "
1,000 "	41.6 "
3,000 "	58.9 "
3,000 "	72.1 "
4,000 "	83.3 "
5,000 "	87.1 "
20,000 "	126.2 "

THE SUN AND PLANETS

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX							ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER						
D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♂	♂	☉	☿	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂
5	8.88	6.8	10.5	3.5	1.6	0.8	16	10	10.0	1.8	16.8	6.9	
15	8.88	7.4	11.5	3.5	1.6	0.8	16	12	11.0	1.9	16.4	6.9	
25	8.94	8.1	12.8	3.6	1.5	0.8	16	14	12.2	1.9	16.0	6.9	

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, November 1, 129° 31' E.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	LONDON BRIDGE		LAVERPOOL		BRISTOL		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH		DUBLIN (Hull) G.M.T.	
	Morn. After		Morn. After		Morn. After		Morn. After		Morn. After		Morn. After		Morn. After	
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	5 58	14 12	11 29	23 49	7 23	19 45	6 21	18 40	0 5	12 29	2 35	14 54	11 36	23 55
2	5 55	14 15	11 27	23 52	7 20	19 48	6 18	18 43	0 8	12 32	2 38	14 57	11 33	24 0
3	5 52	14 18	11 25	23 55	7 17	19 51	6 15	18 46	0 11	12 35	2 41	15 0	11 30	24 3
4	5 49	14 21	11 23	23 58	7 14	19 54	6 12	18 49	0 14	12 38	2 44	15 3	11 27	24 6
5	5 46	14 24	11 21	24 0	7 11	19 57	6 9	18 52	0 17	12 41	2 47	15 6	11 24	24 9
6	5 43	14 27	11 19	24 3	7 8	20 0	6 6	18 55	0 20	12 44	2 50	15 9	11 21	24 12
7	5 40	14 30	11 17	24 6	7 5	20 3	6 3	18 58	0 23	12 47	2 53	15 12	11 18	24 15
8	5 37	14 33	11 15	24 9	7 2	20 6	6 0	19 0	0 26	12 50	2 56	15 15	11 15	24 18
9	5 34	14 36	11 13	24 12	7 0	20 9	5 58	18 53	0 29	12 53	2 59	15 18	11 12	24 21
10	5 31	14 39	11 11	24 15	6 55	20 12	5 55	18 56	0 32	12 56	3 0	15 21	11 9	24 24
11	5 28	14 42	11 9	24 18	6 52	20 15	5 52	18 59	0 35	12 59	3 3	15 24	11 6	24 27
12	5 25	14 45	11 7	24 21	6 49	20 18	5 49	19 0	0 38	13 0	3 6	15 27	11 3	24 30
13	5 22	14 48	11 5	24 24	6 46	20 21	5 46	19 3	0 41	13 3	3 9	15 30	11 0	24 33
14	5 19	14 51	11 3	24 27	6 43	20 24	5 43	19 6	0 44	13 6	3 12	15 33	10 57	24 36
15	5 16	14 54	11 1	24 30	6 40	20 27	5 40	19 9	0 47	13 9	3 15	15 36	10 54	24 39
16	5 13	14 57	10 59	24 33	6 37	20 30	5 37	19 12	0 50	13 12	3 18	15 39	10 51	24 42
17	5 10	15 0	10 57	24 36	6 34	20 33	5 34	19 15	0 53	13 15	3 21	15 42	10 48	24 45
18	5 7	15 3	10 55	24 39	6 31	20 36	5 31	19 18	0 56	13 18	3 24	15 45	10 45	24 48
19	5 4	15 6	10 53	24 42	6 28	20 39	5 28	19 21	0 59	13 21	3 27	15 48	10 42	24 51
20	5 1	15 9	10 51	24 45	6 25	20 42	5 25	19 24	1 0	13 24	3 30	15 51	10 39	24 54
21	5 0	15 12	10 49	24 48	6 22	20 45	5 22	19 27	1 3	13 27	3 33	15 54	10 36	24 57
22	4 57	15 15	10 47	24 51	6 19	20 48	5 19	19 30	1 6	13 30	3 36	15 57	10 33	25 0
23	4 54	15 18	10 45	24 54	6 16	20 51	5 16	19 33	1 9	13 33	3 39	16 0	10 30	25 3
24	4 51	15 21	10 43	24 57	6 13	20 54	5 13	19 36	1 12	13 36	3 42	16 3	10 27	25 6
25	4 48	15 24	10 41	25 0	6 10	20 57	5 10	19 39	1 15	13 39	3 45	16 6	10 24	25 9
26	4 45	15 27	10 39	25 3	6 7	21 0	5 7	19 42	1 18	13 42	3 48	16 9	10 21	25 12
27	4 42	15 30	10 37	25 6	6 4	21 3	5 4	19 45	1 21	13 45	3 51	16 12	10 18	25 15
28	4 39	15 33	10 35	25 9	6 1	21 6	5 1	19 48	1 24	13 48	3 54	16 15	10 15	25 18
29	4 36	15 36	10 33	25 12	6 0	21 9	5 0	19 51	1 27	13 51	3 57	16 18	10 12	25 21
30	4 33	15 39	10 31	25 15	5 57	21 12	4 57	19 54	1 30	13 54	4 0	16 21	10 9	25 24
31	4 30	15 42	10 29	25 18	5 54	21 15	4 54	19 57	1 33	13 57	4 3	16 24	10 6	25 27

RISING, SOUTHING, AND SETTING OF PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon=12 h)

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m
1	8 28	12 43	16 57	11 19	14 52	18 25	5 18	10 41	16 4	12 35	16 32	20 29	7 29	12 16	17 2
8	9 1	12 57	16 52	11 29	14 59	18 29	5 17	10 31	15 45	11 1	16 9	20 7	7 6	11 57	16 37
15	9 28	13 10	16 53	11 33	15 6	18 38	5 16	10 21	15 26	11 48	15 47	19 46	6 43	11 27	16 11
22	9 42	13 19	16 55	11 32	15 11	18 50	5 15	10 12	15 8	11 24	15 25	19 25	6 20	11 3	15 45
29	9 35	13 14	16 54	11 27	15 14	19 2	5 14	10 2	14 50	11 1	15 3	19 4	5 57	10 39	15 20

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

☿ MERCURY sets less than an hour after sunset throughout November and is not likely to be visible.
 ♀ VENUS will be seen near the south-west horizon in the twilight and early evening, setting later night by night. Magnitude, -3.8 to -4.1. It moves into the constellation Sagittarius and will be in conjunction with Jupiter, which will be seen above it on the 26th.



♂ MARS is a morning star in the constellation Virgo, near Spica in the early days of November, and rises nearly in the east-south-east at a quarter past five throughout the month.

♃ JUPITER sets earlier night by night, but will still be above the horizon for at least three hours after sunset. The distance between this planet and Venus decreases. In the middle of the month the latter will be about 7 degrees to the right, and the same distance below Jupiter.

♄ SATURN being in conjunction on November 9 begins to rise before the Sun after that date.

This rule takes into account the refraction of the rays of light by the atmosphere which extends the distance, but gives a result slightly in excess of the fact, and the table shown is computed by a more precise formula. The table may be used conversely to show the distance of an object of given height that is just visible from a point in the surface of the earth or sea. Further, if the distances in the table, which correspond to the height of the eye, and to the height of a distant object be added, the sum will be the distance of this object from the observer with sufficient approximation.

It is said that from the Peak of Shillong, in Assam, a district can be seen as large in area as the whole of Ireland.

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals.		THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark	W	 Remarkable Days—Events SUN'S LONGITUDE 270° 12' 22.11" 9h 	Rises	Sets	of the Year	to end of Year
1	||	Tu	Queen Alexandra born, 1844 [1805]	7 45	15 53	333	30
2	||	W	Seven-shilling gold pieces issued, 1797 Austerlitz,	7 46	15 52	336	29
3	||	Th	Hohenlinden, 1800 Capture of Mauritius, 1810.	7 47	15 52	337	28
4	||	F	Thomas Carlyle born, 1795 John Tyndall died, 1895	7 49	15 51	338	27
5	||	S	Adm Lord Jellicoe, O.M., b 1859 Sir H Tate d 1899.	7 50	15 51	339	26
6	||	S	2nd Sunday in Advent. Cawnpore, 1857	7 51	15 50	340	25
7	||	M	Marshal Ney shot, 1815 J Flaxman, sculptor, d, 1826	7 53	15 50	341	24
8	||	Tu	German squadron destroyed off Falklands, 1914	7 54	15 50	342	23
9	||	W	Sieria Leone founded, 1786 Fall of Jerusalem, 1917	7 55	15 49	343	22
10	||	Th	Stormberg, 1899 Airflight, England to Australia, 1919	7 56	15 49	344	21
11	||	F	Magesfontein, 1899. Allenby entered Jerusalem, 1917	7 57	15 49	345	20
12	||	S	Plevna, 1877 Sir David Brewster, scientist, b 1871	7 58	15 49	346	19
13	||	S	3rd Sunday in Advent Dr Samuel Johnson d. 1784	7 59	15 49	347	18
14	||	M	Prince Consort died, 1861 Duke of York born, 1895	8 0	15 49	348	17
15	||	Tu	Izaak Walton, angler, died, 1683 Colenso, 1899	8 1	15 49	349	16
16	||	W	Hartlepool, Whitby and Scarborough bombarded, 1914	8 2	15 49	350	15
17	||	Th	Bronze coinage substituted for copper, 1860	8 3	15 49	351	14
18	||	F	Slavery abolished in United States of America, 1805	8 3	15 50	352	13
19	||	S	Anzacs withdrawn from Gallipoli Peninsula, 1915	8 4	15 50	353	12
20	||	S	4th Sunday in Advent Prince George b 1902.	8 5	15 50	354	11
21	||	M	St Thomas MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS END	8 5	15 51	355	10
22	||	Tu	Shortest Day Charing Cross Ry Bridge opened, 1863	8 6	15 51	356	9
23	||	W	Hansom cabs patented, 1834 Magdhaba, 1916	8 6	15 52	357	8
24	||	Th	William Makepeace Thackeray died, 1865.	8 7	15 52	358	7
25	||	F	Christmas Day Quarter Day	8 7	15 53	359	6
26	||	S	St. Stephen. Boxing Day Bank Holiday	8 7	15 54	360	5
27	||	S	1st Sunday after Christmas. St John, Ap. d Ev	8 8	15 55	361	4
28	||	M	Innocent's Day. Childermas Tay Bridge, 1879.	8 8	15 55	362	3
29	||	Tu	W E Gladstone born, 1809, died, 19 May, 1898	8 8	15 56	363	2
30	||	W	Rudyard Kipling b 1865. Royal Society estab. 1660	8 8	15 57	364	1
31	||	Th	John Wycliffe d 1384. Military Cross instituted, 1914.	8 8	15 58	365	0

PHASES OF THE MOON

☾ Last Quarter	8d 12h 10 min.
● New Moon	15 19 49
☾ First Quarter	22 11 8 4
● Full Moon	30 2 1 4

Apogee 5d 18 1/4. 251,660 m les
 Perigee 17d 14 3/4 224,750 "

RAIN FELL IN DECEMBER, 1923.

on 27 days; total fall 89 inches, below the average by 0 37 inch

MONTHLY NOTES.

- Dec 10 Grouse and Black Game Shooting ends.
 15 Last day for renewing solicitors' certificates
 - Six months qualifying period for Spring Register of Voters ends
 - Notices to owners and occupiers affected by private Bills in Parliament must be delivered.
 25. Quarter Day.
 26. Bank and General Holiday.
 31. Various Licences expire

1925.]

DECEMBER TWELFTH MONTH.

[47]

Variation of Time		THE SUN (Mean Noon).					Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal Time, see pp. 4, 5
Subt. from A.M. Time	Hourly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var. of Dec.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	0 53	16 28 17	10 78	21 46 5 S	0 30	16 39 18	19 19 30	1
2	0 55	16 28 36	10 81	21 55 7	0 38	16 43 14	19 15 34	2
3	0 55	16 26 56	10 84	22 4 5	0 36	16 47 11	19 11 38	3
4	0 51	16 41 16	10 87	22 12 9	0 34	16 51 8	19 7 42	4
5	0 27	16 45 37	10 89	22 20 8	0 32	16 55 4	19 3 46	5
6	0 2	16 49 59	10 91	22 28 3	0 30	16 59 1	18 59 50	6
7	0 36	16 54 21	10 94	22 35 4	0 29	17 2 57	18 55 54	7
8	1 0	16 58 44	10 96	22 42 0	0 27	17 6 54	18 51 59	8
9	1 12	17 3 7	10 98	22 48 2	0 25	17 10 50	18 48 3	9
10	1 14	17 7 30	11 00	22 53 9	0 23	17 14 47	18 44 7	10
11	1 15	17 11 54	11 01	22 59 2	0 21	17 18 43	18 40 11	11
12	1 17	17 16 19	11 03	23 4 1	0 19	17 22 40	18 36 15	12
13	1 19	17 20 44	11 04	23 8 4	0 17	17 26 37	18 32 19	13
14	1 20	17 25 9	11 06	23 12 3	0 15	17 30 33	18 28 23	14
15	1 22	17 29 34	11 07	23 15 8	0 13	17 34 30	18 24 27	15
16	1 22	17 34 0	11 08	23 18 8	0 11	17 38 26	18 20 31	16
17	1 23	17 38 26	11 09	23 21 3	0 10	17 42 23	18 16 35	17
18	1 24	17 42 52	11 10	23 23 4	0 08	17 46 19	18 12 39	18
19	1 24	17 47 18	11 10	23 24 9	0 06	17 50 16	18 8 44	19
20	1 25	17 51 45	11 11	23 26 1	0 04	17 54 12	18 4 48	20
21	1 25	17 56 11	11 11	23 26 7	0 02	17 58 9	18 0 52	21
22	1 25	18 0 38	11 11	23 26 9	0 00	18 2 6	17 56 56	22
23	1 25	18 5 4	11 11	23 26 6	0 02	18 6 2	17 53 0	23
24	1 25	18 9 31	11 11	23 25 8	0 04	18 9 59	17 49 4	24
25	1 24	18 13 57	11 10	23 24 6	0 06	18 13 55	17 45 8	25
26	1 24	18 18 23	11 10	23 22 8	0 08	18 17 54	17 41 12	26
27	1 23	18 22 49	11 09	23 20 7	0 10	18 21 48	17 37 16	27
28	1 23	18 27 15	11 09	23 18 0	0 12	18 25 45	17 33 20	28
29	1 22	18 31 41	11 08	23 14 9	0 14	18 29 42	17 29 24	29
30	1 21	18 36 7	11 07	23 11 3	0 16	18 33 38	17 25 28	30
31	1 20	18 40 32	11 06	23 7 2 S	0 18	18 37 35	17 21 33	31

MEMORANDA

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, DECEMBER, 1923

Day	TEMPERATURE			WIND	RAIN	SHINE
	Max.	Min.	Mo 1841 1905	Mean	Feet	Hours
				Barom.	(Pressure lbs to foot)	
				inches	Direct	
1	45.4	26.2	40.9	29.789	3 0	1 1
2	47.1	32.8	9	239	5 4	12
3	39.0	29.9	41.1	417	0 2	0 1
4	46.0	28.9	3	117	4 0	0 1
5	40.3	32.1	5	277	0 2	0 1
6	39.9	27.3	5	785	1 0	0 1
7	45.5	27.4	3	541	5 2	0 1
8	48.0	39.5	0	350	2 9	0 1
9	41.0	26.5	40.6	819	0 2	2 6
10	44.8	25.3	4	30 051	0 5	0 1
11	47.3	42.9	2	162	0 2	0 1
12	46.0	42.5	3	155	0 1	0 1
13	48.2	41.7	5	205	1 4	0 5
14	44.1	33.6	7	270	2 8	1 4
15	44.5	35.0	8	174	1 5	0 2
16	48.7	34.2	7	063	2 9	1 1
17	49.5	42.6	4	039	2 0	0 2
18	48.2	39.7	0	023	4 3	1 1
19	40.5	21.6	39.5	002	4 0	0 4
20	36.1	28.5	0	200	4 3	0 3
21	35.7	28.5	38.7	29 063	2 2	0 9
22	49.8	31.9	5	448	2 5	1 6
23	45.2	36.3	2	570	9 8	3 9
24	41.7	39.4	2	574	5 4	0 8
25	47.0	34.3	4	808	4 3	4 3
26	48.0	37.7	6	524	2 5	0 9
27	46.3	37.7	8	541	1 0	2 4
28	49.9	36.3	9	610	5 0	0 5
29	38.0	27.7	39.0	30 226	0 2	0 1
30	40.9	35.6	38.9	29 823	1 0	1 2
31	42.7	32.3	7	30 134	0 4	0 6
Mo	44.4	32.8	39.9	29 803	—	1 89

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS

D	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc	
		Lat	Long.
1	16 1 E	0 7 N	26 7
11	12 0	0 5 S	255 0
21	7 4	1 8	123 2

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	At Greenwich Midnight			Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 10h 45m (See p. 40)
	Rises	Souths	Sets						
H M	H M	H M	H M	H M S	° ' "	"	"	"	W E
1	17 8	1 14 9	25 17	5 53 45	21 1 11	55	3 15	0 15 17	3 0 124
2	17 51	2 4 10	26 17	6 45 8	21 38 0	54	40 14	54 16 17	3 0 24 8
3	18 42	2 53 11	0 17	7 36 50	21 14 4	54	22 14	49 17 17	2 0 14 0
4	19 39	3 41 11	38 17	8 27 23	19 53 7	54	11 14	46 18 17	2 0 34 0
5	20 39	4 28 12	5 17	9 16 31	17 41 8	54	9 14	45 19 17	1 0 234
6	21 43	5 15 13	31 17	10 4 16	14 45 7	54	16 14	47 20 17	7 0 134
7	22 47	6 02 14	52 17	10 50 55	11 12 6	54	34 14	52 21 17	23 0 14
8	23 54	6 50 15	12 17	11 36 58	7 9 8	55	1 15	0 22 17	3 0 24 1
9				12 23 6	2 44 8	55	39 15	10 23 17	3 0 24 1
10	1 1	7 23 13	33 17	1 15 4 8	56 24 15	56	24 15	22 24 17	4 0 2 0
11	2 12	8 13 13	53 17	2 5 58	6 36 5	57	16 15	36 25 17	4 0 2 0
12	3 24	8 55 14	15 17	4 50 8	11 9 4	58	9 15	51 26 17	4 0 2 3
13	4 40	9 46 14	15 17	6 44 48	15 15 9	59	0 16	5 27 17	4 0 2 3
14	5 58	10 40 15	14 17	8 46 1	20 36 1	59	45 16	17 28 17	4 0 2 3
15	7 16	11 38 15	54 17	10 47 17	26 49 7	60	17 16	26 0 5	4 0 2 1
16	8 30	12 39 16	46 17	12 47 50	31 39 9	60	35 16	30 1 5	3 0 2 1
17	9 35	13 42 17	51 17	14 51 43	30 59 1	60	36 16	31 2 5	2 0 2 1
18	10 27	14 43 19	6 17	16 54 8	28 51 8	60	23 16	27 3 5	2 0 4 3
19	11 8	15 43 20	26 17	18 53 2	25 32 2	59	57 16	20 4 5	1 0 234
20	11 42	16 38 21	45 17	20 50 18	21 20 0	59	23 16	11 5 5	0 0 234
21	12 8	17 31 22	5 17	22 43 5	16 37 8	58	44 16	0 6 5	2 0 2 0
22	12 32	18 20 23	0 17	0 35 14	1 35 5	58	4 15	49 7 5	3 0 14 0
23	12 54	19 8 24	1 17	1 25 13	3 19 4	57	25 15	39 8 5	3 0 14 0
24	13 15	19 55 24	3 17	2 14 38	8 0 8	56	19 15	29 9 5	3 0 14
25	13 37	20 42 24	4 17	3 4 13	12 15 3	55	16 15	20 10 5	2 0 14 3
26	14 2	21 30 25	10 17	3 54 26	15 52 4	55	46 15	12 11 5	4 0 1 3
27	14 31	22 18 26	16 17	4 45 30	18 4 5	55	19 15	4 12 5	0 0 4 3
28	15 5	23 8 27	6 17	5 37 19	20 38 4	54	56 14	58 13 5	7 0 1 2
29	15 46	23 58 28	8 17	6 29 28	21 35 0	54	36 14	53 14 5	4 0 2 1
30	16 34	0 47 29	8 17	7 21 22	21 30 9	54	20 14	48 15 5	4 0 2 1
31	17 29	1 36 30	9 17	8 12 23	20 28 1	54	8 14	45 16 5	4 0 2 1

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON

D	♿ MERCURY			♃ VENUS			♂ JUPITER			♄ SATURN			♆ NEPTUNE		
	R. A.	Decl.		R. A.	Decl.		R. A.	Decl.		R. A.	Decl.		R. A.	Decl.	
1	17 47 34	24 35 35		19 58 23	23 30 95		14 41 25	15 11 55		14 41 25	15 11 55		14 41 25	15 11 55	
7	17 35 30	23 1 7		20 18 33	22 15 0		14 54 45	16 13 8		14 54 45	16 13 8		14 54 45	16 13 8	
12	17 8 30	21 0 0		20 37 19	20 49 4		15 8 17	17 13 2		15 8 17	17 13 2		15 8 17	17 13 2	
17	16 45 20	19 28 3		20 54 30	19 16 2		15 22 0	18 9 4		15 22 0	18 9 4		15 22 0	18 9 4	
22	16 39 17	19 13 8		21 9 53	17 37 6		15 35 54	19 2 0		15 35 54	19 2 0		15 35 54	19 2 0	
27	16 48 39	19 59 35		21 23 12	15 56 35		15 49 59	19 50 95		15 49 59	19 50 95		15 49 59	19 50 95	

D	♃ JUPITER			♄ SATURN			♆ NEPTUNE		
	R. A.	Decl.		R. A.	Decl.		R. A.	Decl.	
1	19 37 7	21 58 65		15 11 15	15 40 15		9 48 49	13 37 30	
7	19 41 29	21 48 5		15 13 32	15 49 0		9 48 45	13 37 5	
12	19 45 58	21 37 8		15 15 46	15 57 5		9 48 37	13 38 3	
17	19 50 33	21 26 3		15 17 57	16 5 6		9 48 25	13 39 4	
22	19 55 13	21 14 2		15 20 3	16 13 2		9 48 11	13 41 0	
27	19 59 57	21 1 38		15 22 5	16 20 45		9 47 54	13 42 30	

THE SUN AND PLANETS

D	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.					
	☉	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂	☉	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂
1	8 93	12 0	14 4	3 7	1 5	0 8	15 16	4 5	13 7	2 0	15 8	6 9
15	8 94	12 6	16 3	3 8	1 5	0 8	16 17	4 8	15 6	2 0	15 5	7 0
25	8 95	9 9	18 8	3 9	1 5	0 8	16 17	3 8	18 0	2 1	15 3	7 0

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, December 1, 127° 55' 55"

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

December 1 Day breaks at 5h 41m. Civil twilight ends 16h 45m. Night begins 17h. 57m. The length of the Day is 8h. 8m.

From Dec 18 to 25 the length of the Day is about 7h 46m.

Dec 1, 22h Mercury at a stationary point.

Dec 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m 10 30.

Dec 11, 16h Mercury at Inferior conjunction.

Dec 13. Mars in conjunction with ♄, 9h 13m. ♂ 4° 35' 8".

Dec 13. Saturn in conjunction with ♄, 11h 40m. ♀ 2° 46' 8".

Dec 15. Mercury in conjunction with ♄, 4h 30m. ♀ 0° 55' 8".

Dec 15, 18h 13m. Mars and Saturn in conjunction. ♂ 1° 47' 8".

Dec 17. Jupiter in conjunction with ♄, 23h 44m. ♀ 0° 25' 8".

Dec 19. Venus in conjunction with ♄, 2h 0m. ♀ 0° 9' 8".

Dec 21, 16h Mercury at a stationary point.

Dec 22, 8h 37m. The Sun enters the sign Capricornus. (Winter Solstice.)

Dec 31, 8h Mercury at Greatest elongation, 22° 36' W.

Uranus, Dec 1, R. A. 23h 16m.

Dec 5, 36° 8' S. Sets, Dec. 1, 6h 36m. Dec 31, 22h 36m.

Neptune rises, Dec 1, 22h 53m.

Dec 31, 19h 53m.

In this month the Mornings decrease 23m, the decrease being continuous throughout the month. The Afternoons decrease 4m up to the 13th, and then increase 9m.

Constellations near the Meridian at 22h. Andromeda, Triangulum, Aries, Cetus, Perseus, Taurus, Eridanus, Auriga, Orion.

Venus at Greatest Brilliance.—As stated on the page opposite, Venus will be specially bright in the evening sky during this month. These epochs of brilliancy as an evening object occur every 284 days (about), the last having been on May 25, 1924, and each is followed by a corresponding epoch of maximum brilliancy in the morning sky. Throughout December Venus will be seen telescopically as a crescent, diminishing in breadth as the month goes on, and for this reason its brightness would diminish. But at the same time its distance from us is decreasing, and on this account its brightness increases more rapidly than it diminishes. A maximum is reached on January 2, 36 days before Inferior Conjunction. These maxima, as has been said, are periodic, but they are not all quite equal. The Earth is nearest the Sun, and therefore *ceteris paribus*

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—																DUN IN (Bar)											
Month	Week	LONDON BRIDGE				LIVERPOOL				BRISTOL				HULL				GRIFFNOCK				LEITH				G M T			
		Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After
1	Tu	2 14	14 34	11 45	.	7 41	20 3	6 46	18 49	0 25	18 44	2 55	15 10	11 53															
2	W	2 49	15 11	0 8	12 19	8 16	20 40	7 27	19 21	1 5	13 21	3 35	15 49	0 12	12 31														
3	Th	3 22	15 49	0 46	12 55	8 51	21 15	8 6	19 50	1 44	13 57	4 16	16 26	0 50	13 8														
4	F	3 55	16 24	1 24	13 29	9 23	21 48	8 41	20 21	2 20	14 31	4 54	17 3	1 27	13 46														
5	S	4 26	17 0	2 0	14 4	9 56	22 0	9 17	20 58	2 56	15 5	5 33	17 43	2 5	14 25														
6	S	4 59	17 39	2 40	14 45	10 30	22 53	9 55	21 41	3 34	15 45	6 14	18 27	2 46	15 8														
7	M	5 40	18 23	3 24	15 35	11 6	23 32	10 36	22 30	4 17	16 31	6 59	19 17	3 32	15 58														
8	Tu	6 29	19 14	4 18	16 37	11 54		11 22	23 25	5 6	17 25	7 52	20 16	4 27	16 58														
9	W	7 27	20 16	5 23	17 47	0 29	13 1	12	15	6	18 28	8 53	21 20	5 30	18 2														
10	Th	8 38	21 28	6 32	18 58	1 42	14 20	0 33	13 27	7 8	19 36	9 57	22 25	6 34	19 5														
11	F	9 53	22 36	7 37	20 1	2 59	15 34	1 58	14 44	8 12	20 40	10 59	23 26	7 35	20 3														
12	S	11 1	23 34	8 31	20 54	4 5	16 33	3 13	15 41	9 10	21 35	11 54		8 30	20 56														
13	S	11 56		9 16	21 37	4 58	17 23	4 6	16 24	9 59	22 24	0 19	12 41	9 21	23 45														
14	M	0 30	12 42	9 58	22 18	5 44	18 9	4 53	17 1	10 45	23 12	1 4	13 22	10 7	22 29														
15	Tu	1 2	13 26	10 38	23 2	6 31	18 57	5 38	17 10	11 32		1 47	14 4	10 50	23 11														
16	W	*1 43	*14 12	11 20	23 47	7 16	19 42	6 26	18 22	0 1	12 19	2 32	14 48	11 33	23 55														
17	Th	*2 26	*14 58		12 3	8 1	20 29	7 15	19 8	0 51	13 8	3 20	15 37		12 29														
18	F	*3 10	*15 45	0 35	12 50	8 46	21 16	8 3	19 53	1 41	13 56	4 12	16 28	0 44	13 10														
19	S	3 55	16 34	1 24	13 38	9 32	22 3	8 48	20 40	2 30	14 45	5 3	17 19	1 36	14 3														
20	S	4 41	17 25	2 15	14 30	10 19	22 50	9 36	21 32	3 21	15 36	5 36	18 14	2 30	14 57														
21	M	5 31	18 18	3 10	15 29	11 5	23 34	10 28	22 29	4 11	16 30	6 53	19 14	3 25	15 54														
22	Tu	6 27	19 16	4 11	16 35	11 54		11 22	23 28	5 6	17 28	7 53	20 17	4 25	16 58														
23	W	7 39	20 19	5 20	17 48	0 29	13 0	12	18	6	18 31	8 55	21 23	5 32	18 5														
24	Th	8 29	21 29	6 31	19 0	1 43	14 20	0 34	13 26	7 9	19 39	9 59	22 28	6 37	19 8														
25	F	9 53	22 40	7 38	20 6	3	2	15	38	1	59	14	47	7 38	20 8														
26	S	11 5	23 42	8 36	21 3	4 11	16 41	3 18	15 49	9 18	21 46	12	1	8 37	21 6														
27	S		12 5	9 28	21 51	5 9	17 36	4 17	16 37	10 13	22 38	0 30	12 54	9 34	22 0														
28	M	0 34	13 56	10 12	22 25	6 6	18 25	5 7	17 16	11 1	23 26	1 20	13 37	12 23	23 44														
29	Tu	1 16	13 39	10 50	23 15	6 45	19 8	5 52	17 53	11 45		2	14 15	11 3	23 21														
30	W	1 55	14 22	11 28	23 55	7 15	19 48	6 27	18 19	0 52	12 26	2 42	14 54	11 39	23 57														
31	Th	2 32	15 1	12	5	8	20 26	7 10	18 56	0 52	13 4	3 22	15 32		23 25														

RISING, SOUTHING, AND SETTING OF PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

D	MERCURY ♀			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♀			SATURN ♀		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6	8 49	12 40	16 33	11 27	15 16	19 15	5 14	9 53	14 32	10 38	14 41	18 44	5 34	10 14	14 55
13	7 27	11 36	15 47	11 2	15 14	19 27	5 13	9 44	14 16	10 15	14 20	18 25	5 11	9 50	14 29
20	6 26	10 46	15 5	10 44	15 10	19 35	5 12	9 36	14 0	9 52	13 59	18 6	4 47	9 25	14 4
27	6 11	10 27	14 42	10 21	15 1	19 41	5 12	9 28	13 45	9 29	13 38	17 47	4 24	9 1	13 38

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

♂ MERCURY is neither morning nor evening star in the first part of the month. It rises nearly two hours before the Sun in the last week, and may be seen at 7 o'clock about 5 degrees above the south-east horizon.

♀ VENUS is a conspicuous object soon after sunset and in the early evening, but is not very high in the sky. Venus will be at Greatest Brilliance early in 1926, and its magnitude at the end of the month is -4.4. (See note below.)

♂ MARS, as last month, rises soon after 5 o'clock in the morning nearly 8 E. by E.

♂ JUPITER sets within two hours of sunset, and at the beginning of the month will be near Venus on the right of, and at about the same altitude as that planet. The distance between them increases Mag. -1.5.

♂ SATURN, in Libra, is a morning star in the south-east at altitude about 20° between 6 and 7 o'clock. Magnitude +0.8.

nearest to Venus, at the beginning of January, and when an epoch of maximum brilliancy occurs at the date it does this year, it is a specially bright one. At the maximum in May, 1924, the distance of Venus from the Earth was about 42,000,000 miles. At the coming maximum it will be 38,000,000 miles, and the brightness of Venus on the two occasions is in the ratio 5 : 6. Nevertheless, though this is the case in theory, when Venus was at maximum brightness on January 5, 1918, which was also a specially bright maximum, it was remarked that this was not very evident, which may have been because the planet was low in the sky as it is on this occasion.

NOTES FOR THE YEAR 1926

BEING THE SECOND YEAR AFTER BISSATILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND 16 AND 17 OF KING GEORGE V

Calendar Elements and Dates for the Year.

Golden Number ...	VIII	Birth of Queen Mary (1867)	4	May 26
Epoct ...	16	Trinity Sunday		" 30
Solar Cycle ...	3	Union Day, South Africa		" 31
Roman Indiction ...	9	Birth of King George V (1865)		June 3
Dominical Letter ...	E	Corpus Christi		" 3
Julian Period (Year of)	6639	Birth of Prince of Wales (1894)		" 23
New Year's Day (Friday)	Jan 1	Dominion Day, Canada		July 1
Septuagesima Sunday	" 31	Independence Day, U S A		" 4
Ask Wednesday ...	Feb 17	Jewish New Year		Sept 9
Good Friday ...	April 2	Armistice Day (1918)		Nov 11
Easter Day ...	" 4	Sundays after Trinity		" 25
St. George's Day	" 23	First Sunday in Advent		Nov 28
Accession of King George V (1910)	May 6	St. Andrew's Day		" 30
Ascension Day	" 13	Birth of Queen Alexandra (1844)		Dec 1
Whit Sunday ...	" 23	CHRISTMAS DAY—Saturday		" 25

The Tropical Year 1926-1927.

Spring Equinox (1926)	Sun enters Sign Aries	March 21d	9h	21m
Summer Solstice	" " " Cancer	June 21d	4h	30m
Autumn Equinox	" " " Libra	Sept 23d	19h	27m
Winter Solstice	" " " Capricornus	Dec 21d	14h	34m
Spring Equinox (1927)	" " " Aries	March 21d	15h	01m

Phases of the Moon, 1926.

January				May				September			
Last Quarter	7d	7h		Last Quarter	5d	3h	13m	New Moon	7d	5h	45m
New Moon	14	6	35	New Moon	11	22	55	First Quarter	15	4	27
First Quarter	20	22	31	First Quarter	19	17	48	Full Moon	21	20	19
Full Moon	28	21	35	Full Moon	27	11	49	Last Quarter	28	17	48
February				June				October			
Last Quarter	5d	23h	25m	Last Quarter	3d	8h	9m	New Moon	6d	22h	13m
New Moon	12	17	20	New Moon	10	10	8	First Quarter	14	14	28
First Quarter	19	12	36	First Quarter	18	11	14	Full Moon	21	5	15
Full Moon	27	15	51	Full Moon	25	21	13	Last Quarter	28	10	57
March				July				November			
Last Quarter	7d	11h	50m	Last Quarter	2d	13h	21m	New Moon	5d	14h	34m
New Moon	14	3	20	New Moon	9	23	6	First Quarter	12	23	2
First Quarter	21	5	12	First Quarter	18	2	55	Full Moon	19	16	21
Full Moon	29	10	0	Full Moon	25	5	13	Last Quarter	27	7	15
April				August				December			
Last Quarter	5d	20h	50m	New Moon	8d	13h	49m	New Moon	5d	6h	12m
New Moon	12	12	56	First Quarter	16	16	39	First Quarter	12	6	47
First Quarter	19	23	23	Full Moon	23	12	38	Full Moon	19	0	8
Full Moon	28	0	17	Last Quarter	30	4	40	Last Quarter	27	4	59

Calendar for the Year 1926.

January							February							March							April						
Su	—	3	10	17	24	31	Su	—	7	14	21	28	Su	—	7	14	21	28	Su	—	4	11	18	25			
M	—	4	11	18	25		M	—	8	15	22		M	—	8	15	22		M	—	5	12	19	26			
Tu	—	5	12	19	26		Tu	—	2	9	16	23	Tu	—	2	9	16	23	Tu	—	6	13	20	27			
W	—	6	13	20	27		W	—	3	10	17	24	W	—	3	10	17	24	W	—	7	14	21	28			
Th	—	7	14	21	28		Th	—	4	11	18	25	Th	—	4	11	18	25	Th	—	8	15	22	29			
F	1	8	15	22	29		F	—	5	12	19	26	F	—	5	12	19	26	F	—	9	16	23	30			
S	2	9	16	23	30		S	—	6	13	20	27	S	—	6	13	20	27	S	—	10	17	24				
May							June							July							August						
Su	—	2	9	16	23	30	Su	—	6	13	20	27	Su	—	4	11	18	25	Su	—	1	8	15	22	29		
M	—	3	10	17	24	31	M	—	7	14	21	28	M	—	5	12	19	26	M	—	2	9	16	23	30		
Tu	—	4	11	18	25		Tu	—	1	8	15	22	Tu	—	6	13	20	27	Tu	—	3	10	17	24	31		
W	—	5	12	19	26		W	—	2	9	16	23	W	—	7	14	21	28	W	—	4	11	18	25			
Th	—	6	13	20	27		Th	—	3	10	17	24	Th	—	1	8	15	22	Th	—	5	12	19	26			
F	—	7	14	21	28		F	—	4	11	18	25	F	—	2	9	16	23	F	—	6	13	20	27			
S	1	8	15	22	29		S	—	5	12	19	26	S	—	3	10	17	24	S	—	7	14	21	28			
September							October							November							December						
Su	—	5	12	19	26	30	Su	—	3	10	17	24	31	Su	—	7	14	21	28	Su	—	5	12	19	26		
M	—	6	13	20	27		M	—	4	11	18	25		M	—	1	8	15	22	M	—	6	13	20	27		
Tu	—	7	14	21	28		Tu	—	5	12	19	26		Tu	—	2	9	16	23	Tu	—	7	14	21	28		
W	—	1	8	15	22	29	W	—	6	13	20	27		W	—	3	10	17	24	W	—	1	8	15	22	29	
Th	—	2	9	16	23	30	Th	—	7	14	21	28		Th	—	4	11	18	25	Th	—	2	9	16	23	30	
F	—	3	10	17	24		F	—	8	15	22	29		F	—	5	12	19	26	F	—	3	10	17	24	31	
S	—	4	11	18	25		S	—	9	16	23	30		S	—	6	13	20	27	S	—	4	11	18	25		

Day	SUN (Mean Noon)										(See Note, p. 4) THE MOON									
	SUN		Add to App Time	Apparent Right Ascensn		Apparent Declina- tion		Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at sidereal T See pp 4, 9.		Rises		Souths		Sets		At Midnight		Age	
	Rises	Sets		H	M	H	M		H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	Right Ascension	Declina- tion		
1	8 15 59	3 55 18	44 58	23	27	18 41	31	17 17	37	18 28	2 23	10 8	9 2	5 18	31 77	17 5				
2	8 16 0	3 55 18	44 58	22 57	8	18 45	28	17 13	41	19 31	3 8	10 35	9 50	16 15	48 8	18 5				
3	8 16 1	4 23 18	53 47	22 52	3	18 49	24	17 9	45	20 34	3 52	10 58	10 37	3 12	27 2	20 5				
4	8 16 2	4 50 18	58 11	22 46	4	18 53	21	17 5	49	21 40	4 35	11 18	11 22	49 8	35 0	20 5				
5	8 16 4	5 17 19	2 35	22 40	1	18 57	17	17 1	53	22 46	5 18	11 38	12 8	8 4	20 17	21 5				
6	8 16 5	5 44 19	6 58	22 33	3	19 1	14	16 57	57	23 54	6 1	11 57	12 53	44 0	9 48	22 5				
7	8 16 6	6 11 19	11 21	22 26	1	19 5	11	16 54	1	1	2	6 46	13 40	47 0	4 45	1	23 5			
8	8 16 7	6 38 19	15 44	22 18	4	19 9	7	16 50	5	2	5	7 33	12 40	50 13	9 16	4	24 5			
9	8 16 9	7 2 19	20 6	22 10	3	19 13	4	16 46	9	2	15	7 33	12 40	55 13	30 2	25 5				
10	8 16 10	7 27 19	24 27	22 1	7	19 17	0	16 42	13	3	29	8 23	13 9	16 16	17 9	8	26 5			
11	8 16 11	7 51 19	28 48	21 52	8	19 20	57	16 38	18	4	46	9 18	13 44	17 15	30 19	55 4	27 5			
12	8 16 13	8 15 19	33 8	21 43	4	19 24	53	16 34	22	6	2	10 17	14 28	18 18	10 21	27 1	28 5			
13	8 16 14	8 38 19	37 28	21 33	5	19 28	50	16 30	26	7	13	11 20	15 27	19 24	50 21	29 5	29 5			
14	8 16 16	9 1 19	41 47	21 23	4	19 32	46	16 26	30	8	13	12 30	16 38	20 27	34 19	57 1	0 18			
15	8 16 17	9 23 19	46 6	21 12	6	19 36	43	16 22	34	9	13	12 36	17 58	21 30	27 17	1 7	1 18			
16	8 16 19	9 44 19	50 23	21 1	6	19 40	40	16 18	38	9	39	14 26	19 28	22 30	21 18	58 8	2 18			
17	8 16 21	10 4 19	54 40	20 50	1	19 44	36	16 14	42	10	10	15 22	20 45	23 26	58 12	9 8	3 18			
18	8 16 22	10 24 19	58 57	20 38	2	19 48	33	16 10	46	10	36	16 14	22 6	0 20	43 3	6 85	4 18			
19	8 16 23	10 43 19	63 13	20 26	0	19 52	29	16 6	50	10	59	17 4	23 24	1 12	21 1	59 9	5 18			
20	8 16 25	11 2 19	67 27	20 13	3	19 56	26	16 2	54	11	21	17 53	0 38	2 24	6 51	7 0	6 18			
21	8 16 27	11 10 19	71 42	20 0	3	20 0	22	15 58	58	11	43	18 40	1 51	3 22	38 11	16 13	7 18			
22	8 16 28	11 36 19	75 55	19 46	9	20 4	19	15 55	3	12	7	19 28	3 1	4 32	42 5	5 0	8 18			
23	8 16 31	12 52 19	80 7	19 33	2	20 8	15	15 51	7	12	35	20 16	4 8	5 43	48 18	3 0	9 18			
24	8 16 32	12 7 20	84 19	19 19	1	20 12	12	15 47	11	13	6	21 5	5 10	6 54	54 30	13 9	10 18			
25	8 16 34	12 22 20	88 30	19 6	0	20 16	9	15 43	15	13	44	21 54	6 6	8 6	60 21	25 4	11 18			
26	8 16 36	12 35 20	92 40	18 49	8	20 20	5	15 39	19	14	30	22 43	6 55	7 7	47 21	27 1	12 18			
27	8 16 38	12 48 20	96 50	18 36	6	20 24	2	15 35	23	15	22	23 32	7 36	7 58	51	29	13 18			
28	8 16 39	13 0 20	100 58	18 19	1	20 27	58	15 31	27	16	19	0 19	8 10	8 48	52 19	7 4	14 18			
29	8 16 41	13 11 20	104 6	18 3	3	20 31	55	15 27	31	17	21	1 6	8 38	9 37	31	16	15 18			
30	8 16 43	13 22 20	108 15	17 47	1	20 35	51	15 23	35	18	25	1 50	9 4	10 24	44	13	16 18			
31	8 16 45	13 31 20	112 19	17 30	6	20 39	48	15 19	39	19	30	2 33	9 23	11 10	46 9	38	17 18			

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON

☿ MERCURY				♀ VENUS				♂ MARS			
D.	H	M	S	D.	H	M	S	D.	H	M	S
1	17	7	47	21	8	55		16	4	16	0
6	17	32	42	22	16	0		16	18	44	21
11	18	1	7	22	7	3		16	33	23	21
16	18	31	47	23	34	3		16	48	11	22
21	19	3	56	23	32	3		17	3	9	22
26	19	37	4	22	58	4		17	18	14	23
31	20	10	52	21	50	55		17	33	27	23

♃ JUPITER				♄ SATURN				♅ NEPTUNE			
D.	H	M	S	D.	H	M	S	D.	H	M	S
1	20	4	44	20	47	85		9	47	34	21
6	20	9	34	20	33	6		9	47	12	23
11	20	14	26	20	18	8		9	46	47	24
16	20	19	19	20	3	4		9	46	21	25
21	20	24	13	19	47	5		9	45	52	26
26	20	29	6	19	31	0		9	45	22	27
31	20	33	58	19	14	25		9	44	51	28

RISING, SETTING, AND SETTING OF PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days (Noon=12h.)

☿ MERCURY				♀ VENUS				♂ MARS				♃ JUPITER				♄ SATURN			
Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets	
1	6 22	10 28	14 33	9 55	14 48	19 41		5 21	9 21	13 30		9 7	13 17	17 28		3 59	8 36	13 22	
10	6 48	10 38	14 34	9 35	14 40	19 34		5 9	9 13	13 17		8 44	12 56	17 9		3 34	8 11	12 46	
19	7 0	10 33	14 47	8 50	14 4	19 18		5 7	9 7	13 6		8 21	12 36	16 51		3 20	7 45	12 20	
28	7 17	11 11	15 6	8 10	13 30	18 51		5 5	9 0	12 55		7 58	12 15	16 32		2 45	7 20	11 54	
31	7 28	11 31	15 35	7 26	12 50	18 13		5 1	8 54	12 46		7 34	11 54	16 14		2 20	6 54	11 28	

Tidal Constants,

WITH THE RISE OF TIDE AT SPRINGS AND NEAPS

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be approximately found by taking the Time of High Water at London Bridge, and adding 10 or subtracting therefrom the quantities annexed.

NOTE.—The time thus found will be Greenwich Time for British, French and Belgian Ports, and Irish Ports, and Amsterdam time for Netherlands Ports

PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS	SIGNS	NEAPS	PORT OR PLACE	CONSTANTS	SIGNS	NEAPS	
	h m	ft	ft		h m	ft	ft	
Aberdeen ...	sub	0 50	12	10	Cromer	add	4 57 14 1/4	11
Aberdovey ..	sub	5 45	14 1/4	10	Dartmouth	add	4 32 14 1/4	10 1/2
Aberystwyth ..	add	5 55	14 1/4	10	Deal	sub	2 49 16	12 1/2
All Point (R. Dee)	sub	2 51	25	19	Devonport Dockyard	add	4 2 15 1/2	12
Aldeburgh	sub	3 19	8	6 1/2	Dieppe	sub	2 59 27 1/2	21
Alderney ..	add	4 57	17 1/4	12 1/4	Dingle Bay	add	2 34 10 1/4	7 1/4
Alloa ..	add	1 35	17 1/2	15	Donegal Harbour	add	3 53 11 1/2	8 1/2
Amblew ..	sub	3 26	20	15 1/2	Douglas	sub	2 28 20 1/4	16
Antwerp ..	add	1 29	16 1/4		Dover	sub	2 51 18 1/4	15
Appledore ...	add	4 17	23	16 1/2	Dumbarton	sub	1 20 10 1/4	
Arasaig ..	add	4 15	13 1/2	10	Dumfries	sub	1 44	
Arbroath ..	sub	0 13	14	11	Dunbar	add	0 20 14 1/2	11
Ardaraig (L. Fyne)	sub	1 43	9	7 1/2	Dundalk Bay	sub	3 1 15	11 1/2
Ardrossan ..	sub	1 50	10	7 1/2	Dundee ..	add	0 46 14 1/2	11 1/2
Arundel ..	sub	1 31	10	7	Dungeness	sub	3 17 21 1/4	19
Ayr ..	sub	1 49	8 1/4	7	Dunkerque	sub	1 43 16 1/4	13 1/2
Ayre Pt. (I. of Man)	sub	2 34	20	16	Exmouth	add	4 43 11	8 1/2
Avonmouth	add	5 22	40	31	Eymouth	add	0 25 15	11
Ballycotton ..	add	2 28	12	9 1/2	Falmouth	add	3 19 16	12
Banff ..	sub	1 20	10 1/2	8	Fareham	sub	2 5 11 1/4	8 1/2
Bantry Harbour	add	2 27	10	7 1/2	Fife Ness	add	0 22 15	12
Bardsey Island	sub	5 59	15		Filly Bay	add	2 19 15 1/2	12 1/4
Barnmouth	sub	5 56	14 1/4	10 1/2	Fishguard	add	5 20 13 1/2	8 1/4
Barnstaple Bridge	add	4 46	10 1/2		Fleamorough Head	add	2 32 16	12
Barrow Pier (Piel)	sub	2 37	28	21	Fleetwood	sub	2 34 27	20 1/2
Barry Island ..	add	4 53	37 1/2	28 1/2	Flushing	sub	0 52 15 1/4	11
Beachy Head	sub	3 39	20	15	Folkstone	sub	2 56 20	16 1/2
Beaumaris ..	sub	3 12	23 1/4	16 1/2	Forbury Point	sub	3 11 25 1/2	19
Belfast ..	sub	2 51	9 1/2	8	Forsey ..	add	3 35 15	11 1/4
Benwick ..	add	0 28	15	11 1/2	Fraserburgh	sub	1 10 11	8 1/2
Bideford ..	add	4 26	16	4 1/2	Galway Bay	add	3 13 14 1/4	11
Blakeney	add	4 48	8 1/2	4 1/2	Glasgow	sub	0 33 11 1/4	9 1/4
Blyth ..	add	1 23	15	11	Glasgow Dock	sub	2 31 20	14
Bolt Head ..	add	4 1	15	11	Goole	add	5 31 13	12 1/4
Boscastle ..	add	3 36	22	17	Granton Pier	add	0 35 16 1/2	12 1/4
Boulogne ..	sub	2 42	25 1/4	19 1/4	Graveland	add	4 17 37	27 1/4
Brest ..	add	2 6	19 1/4	14 1/2	Greenock	sub	0 55 18 1/2	15
Bridgewater Bay	add	5 4	35	26 1/2	Greenwich	sub	1 31 10	8 1/4
Bridlington	add	2 33	16	12	Grimby	sub	0 15 20 1/2	17 1/4
Bridport ..	add	4 18	11 1/4	7 1/4	Hatfieldpool	add	3 46 19 1/4	15 1/4
Brielle ..	sub	1 5	5		Harwich	add	1 35 15	11 1/4
Brighton ..	sub	2 42	19 1/4	16	Hastings	sub	2 7 12 1/4	10 1/2
Bristol (King Road)	add	5 24	42	31 1/4	Haverfordwest	add	3 7 24	17 1/4
Broughty Ferry	add	0 35	14 1/2	11	Havre	sub	5 4 7 1/4	2 1/2
Budehaven ..	add	4 5	23	17	Hellbre Island	sub	4 49 22	17 1/4
Burntisland	add	0 39	16 1/2	12 1/4	Holyhead	sub	2 45 26 1/2	22
Burypport ..	add	4 22	26 1/4	19 1/4	Honfleur Harbour	sub	3 29 16	12 1/4
Caen ...	sub	3 0			Hull	add	4 30 23	18 1/2
Calais ..	sub	2 21	21	17 1/2	Hook of Holland	add	0 15 6 1/4	5 1/4
Campbelton ..	sub	1 51	8 1/4	6	Hu. st Camber	add	4 32 20 1/4	16 1/4
Cape Cornwall	add	3 0	18 1/2	13	Hythe (Hampshire)	sub	3 52 7 1/2	6
Cardiff ..	add	5 15	36 1/2	27	Iffracombe	sub	2 42 13 1/4	9 1/4
Cardigan ..	add	5 22	12	9	Immingham	add	4 0 27 1/4	21 1/4
Cardmarthen	add	4 29	8 1/2	19 1/2	Inverary	add	3 56 19 1/4	15 1/2
Cardmarthen Bar	add	4 1	26	12	Ipswich	sub	1 38 10	
Carnarvon	sub	4 11	15 1/4	14	Kew Bridge ..	add	0 23 13 1/2	
Chatham (N. Lock)	sub	1 20	18		Kingsbridge	add	4 3 10	
Chelsea ..	add	0 8			Klingtown Harbour	sub	2 21 11 1/4	8 1/4
Chepstow ..	add	5 43	38	28 1/2	Kinsale Harbour	add	3 19 11 1/2	9
Cherbourg ..	sub	5 56	17 1/4	13	Kirkcudbright	sub	3 22 23	17
Chester ..	sub	1 30	10	7	Kirkwall	sub	3 26 8 1/2	6 1/2
Chenilton, West Bay ..	add	4 25	10 1/4	11	Lamlash ..	sub	1 49 10	7
Chichester Harbour	sub	2 24	14		Lancaster ..	sub	2 32 8 1/4	2
Christchurch Harbour	sub	4 51	5	9 1/4	Langston Harbour	sub	2 14 12 1/4	10 1/4
Cowes (West) ..	sub	3 38	12 1/2	11	Leith ..	add	0 27 17 1/4	14 1/4
Cromarty ..	sub	1 46	14	11				

Tidal Constants.

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PORT OR PLACE	CONSTANTS	SPRINGS	NEAPS	PORT OR PLACE	CONSTANTS	SPRINGS	NEAPS
	h m	ft	ft		h m	ft	ft
Lerwick Harbour	sub 2 48	5 3/4	4 1/2	Renfrew	sub 2 55	25 1/2	19
Limerick	add 4 47	18 3/4	13 1/2	Ribble Lighthouse	sub 2 55	25 1/2	19
Littlehampton Bar	sub 2 36	16	11 1/2	Rossall Point	add 4 57	5	3 1/2
Liverpool	sub 2 23	27 1/2	20 1/4	Ryde	sub 2 33	13 1/2	11
Lizard	add 3 23	14 1/2	10 1/4	St Agnes	add 2 57	16	12
Llanelli Bar	add 4 35	25	18 1/4	St Helier	add 4 35	34 1/2	24
Loch Long (Alochar)	sub 1 46	12	9	St Ives	add 3 21	21	15
Loce	add 3 46	16 1/4	13 1/2	St Malo	add 4 19	36 1/2	25 1/2
Lossiemoth	sub 1 35	12	9	St Mary	add 2 54	16	12
Lowestoft	sub 4 8	6 1/2	5 1/4	St Peter Port	add 4 49	26	18 3/4
Lundy Island	add 3 36	27	20	Salcombe	add 3 58	15	11 1/2
Lyme Regis	add 4 35	11 1/2	8 1/2	Saltash	add 4 4	15	11
Lymington	sub 3 27	8	6	Scarborough	add 2 15	15 1/2	12 1/2
Lynmouth	add 4 19	30 1/2	21 3/4	Seaham	add 1 31	14 1/2	10 1/2
Lynn Deep	add 4 1	23 1/4	16 1/4	Selsea Bill	sub 2 10	16 1/2	12 1/2
Margate Pier	sub 2 19	15 1/2	13	Shapness	sub 5 50	28	15
Maryport	sub 2 18	25	19	Sheerness Dockyard	sub 1 24	16	13 1/4
Mevagissey	add 3 26	15 1/2	12	Shoicham Harbour	sub 2 23	18	13 1/4
Middlesbrough	add 1 54	17	12 1/4	Silloth	sub 2 4	26	20
Milford Haven Entrance	add 4 29	21 1/4	16 1/2	Southampton	sub 3 22	13	9 1/2
Minehead Pier	add 4 40	32 1/4	24 1/2	Southend	sub 1 31	15 1/2	13
Montrose	add 0 29	14	11	Southwold	sub 3 45	6 1/2	4 1/2
Morecambe	sub 2 21	27	21	Spurn Head	add 3 28	18 1/4	15
Nash Point	add 4 41	33	25	Start Point	add 3 58	15	11 1/4
Naze	sub 2 13	12 1/2	10	Stirling	add 2 10	7 1/2	4
Neath	add 4 33	13 1/2	10	Stockton	add 2 4	11	8
Needles Point	sub 4 6	7 1/2	5	Stonehaven	sub 0 39	14	11
Newcastle-on-Tyne	add 1 22	14 1/4	11 1/2	Stornoway	add 5 14	13 1/2	9 1/2
Newhaven	sub 2 44	19	14	Stranraer	sub 1 55	9 1/2	7 1/2
Newport (Bristol Channel)	add 5 24	38	29	Stromness	sub 4 27	10	7
Newport (Cardigan)	add 5 22	12	9	Sunderland	add 1 29	14 1/2	11
Newquay (Towan)	add 3 4	21 1/2	15 1/4	Sutton Bridge	add 4 31	20 1/2	15
Newquay (Cardigan)	add 5 49	13	10	Swanage	sub 5 30	6 1/4	4 1/4
Nore Light	sub 1 31	15 1/2	13	Swansea Bay	add 4 18	27 1/4	20 1/4
North Shields	add 1 6	14 1/2	11	Tees River Bar	add 1 52	15	12 1/4
North Sunderland	add 0 39	15	11 1/2	Teddington Lock	add 0 19	16	13 1/2
Oban	add 3 52	13	9 1/2	Teignmouth	add 4 16	13	9 1/4
Orfordness	sub 2 49	8	6 1/2	Tenby	add 3 59	25 1/2	19 1/4
Ostende	sub 1 45	15	12	Thurso	sub 5 16	13 1/2	9 1/2
Padstow	add 3 35	23	16 1/2	Tobermory	add 3 57	14 1/4	10
Pembroke Dockyard	add 4 34	22 1/2	17	Torbay	add 4 16	13 1/2	10
Penzance	add 2 54	16 1/2	12 1/2	Troon	sub 1 49	10	7 1/2
Peterhead	sub 1 17	11 1/2	9 1/4	Turo	add 3 27	10	6
Plymouth Breakwater	add 3 56	15 1/2	12	Tynemouth Bar	add 1 11	13 1/2	10 1/2
Poole	sub 5 0	6 1/2	4 1/4	Ushant	add 2 8	20	14 1/4
Port Carlisle	sub 1 35	20	14	Valentia Harbour	add 2 17	11 1/2	8
Port Harrington	sub 2 29	25	19	Waterford Harbour	add 4 36	13 1/2	10 1/4
Port Madoc	add 5 54	15 1/4	10 1/4	Weston-super-Mare	add 5 8	37	28 1/2
Port Patrick	sub 2 28	15	12	Wexford	add 5 49	5	3 1/2
Port Talbot	add 4 20	29	18 1/4	Whitby	add 1 49	15	11 1/2
Portishead	add 5 24	42	31 1/4	Whitehaven	sub 2 30	26	19
Portland Bill	add 4 47	9	6 1/2	Wick	sub 2 24	10	7 1/2
Portland Breakwater	add 5 13	6 1/4	4 1/2	Wisbech	add 5 31	15 1/2	11 1/4
Portsmouth Dockyard	sub 2 13	13 1/2	10 1/4	Woolwich	sub 0 18	20 1/2	17 1/4
Preston	sub 2 27	17	10	Workington	sub 2 20	25 1/2	20
Putney Bridge	add 0 33	14	10 1/2	Worm's Head	add 4 20	25 1/2	18 1/4
Pwllheli Bar	sub 5 49	14 1/4	10 1/2	Yarmouth Road	sub 4 50	6	4 1/2
Queensferry	add 0 53	18	14	Yarmouth (Isle of Wight)	sub 3 52	7	5 1/2
Queentown	add 3 33	12	9 1/2	Ynnydd	add 1 4	5 1/4	5 1/4
Ramsey (Isle of Man)	sub 2 29	20 1/4	16	Youghal	add 3 37	12 1/2	9 1/2
Ramsgate Harbour	sub 2 20	15	12				

EXAMPLE 1.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen on January 9th, 1925 —

Time of high water at London Bridge 2h 29m Morn.
Subtract tide interval 0 50

Time of high water at Aberdeen 0 39 Morn

EXAMPLE 2.—Required the time of high water at Scarborough on January 9th —

Time of high water at London Bridge 2h 29m Morn.
Add tide interval 2 15

Time of high water at Scarborough 3 44 Morn

It may happen that the "tide interval" to be subtracted is greater than the quantity from which it has to be

taken, in which case 24 hours must be added to the London Bridge time, the resulting difference will be the preceding day's afternoon tide where the London morning tide was used. Sometimes the sum "high water at London Bridge" + "tide interval" will exceed 24 hours, in this case, the excess will be the time or high water after the midnight following.

EXAMPLE 3.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen, January 2nd, 1925, a.t. —

Time of high water at London Bridge on January 3rd ... 2h 15m Morn

+ 24 hours = 26 23

Subtract tide interval ... 0 50

Time of high water at Aberdeen, Jan. 2nd 25 After

54 Tables for Finding the Times of Sunrise and Sunset.

THIS double entry table provides the means for finding, with sufficient accuracy for practical purposes, the times of sunrise and sunset at any place situated between latitude 60° N. and 60° S.

To use the table In the horizontal line with the Sun's declination in the first column, and under the required latitude in the heading, there will be found the *local apparent time* of sunset. Subtracting this from 12h will give the *local apparent time* of sunrise. To obtain from this the local mean time, the quantity in the second column on the second page of each month (which is known as the Equation of Time) appropriate to the day in question must be added to or subtracted from these apparent times of sunrise and sunset, as shown in the heading.

To find the corresponding Greenwich mean time, the difference of longitude of the place from Greenwich must be added if the place be West, subtracted if East.

The table is arranged for northern latitudes, but will serve equally well for places south of the Equator, if the declination North in the first column be considered South, and *vice versa*.

If the times of sunrise or sunset are required for any declination or latitude falling between the arguments in the table, they may be found by simple proportion.

THE TIME OF SUNSET

The times of sunrise and sunset given in this Almanack are the times when the centre of the Sun's disc is seen on the horizon from sea-level at Greenwich, computed on the assumption that the horizontal refraction is 34'. It is doubtful whether there is a precise legal definition of sunrise and sunset. The above has generally been adopted as a correct statement, though in some Tables the instant when the upper limb, or edge, of the Sun is on the visible horizon is given as

Declination	LATITUDE															
	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	7°	8°	9°	10°	11°	12°	13°	14°	15°	16°
24 N	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
23	6 4	6 28	6 53	7 16	7 42	8 7	8 30	8 51	9 8	9 57	10 15	10 38	11 13	12 12	13 12	14 12
22	6 4	6 27	6 50	7 12	7 37	8 1	8 22	8 41	8 57	9 16	9 40	9 55	10 13	10 36	10 55	11 15
21	6 4	6 25	6 48	7 9	7 32	7 55	8 14	8 32	8 47	9 4	9 25	9 38	9 53	10 12	10 35	10 55
20	6 4	6 24	6 46	7 5	7 27	7 49	8 7	8 24	8 37	8 53	9 12	9 23	9 37	9 51	10 10	10 30
19	6 4	6 23	6 43	7 2	7 23	7 43	8 0	8 15	8 28	8 42	8 59	9 10	9 21	9 34	9 49	10 08
18	6 4	6 22	6 41	6 59	7 18	7 37	7 53	8 7	8 19	8 32	8 48	8 57	9 7	9 18	9 32	9 46
17	6 4	6 21	6 39	6 55	7 14	7 31	7 46	8 0	8 10	8 22	8 37	8 45	8 54	9 4	9 16	9 29
16	6 3	6 20	6 37	6 52	7 9	7 26	7 40	7 52	8	8 13	8 26	8 34	8 42	8 51	9 1	9 14
15	6 3	6 19	6 35	6 49	7 5	7 21	7 33	7 45	7 54	8 4	8 16	8 23	8 30	8 38	8 48	8 57
14	6 3	6 18	6 32	6 46	7 1	7 15	7 27	7 39	7 46	7 56	8	8 13	8 19	8 27	8 35	8 44
13	6 3	6 16	6 30	6 43	6 57	7 10	7 21	7 31	7 39	7 47	7 57	8	8 9	8 15	8 23	8 31
12	6 3	6 15	6 28	6 40	6 53	7 5	7 15	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 48	7 53	7 59	8 5	8 11	8 18
11	6 3	6 14	6 26	6 37	6 49	7 0	7 9	7 18	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 44	7 49	7 54	8 0	8 6
10	6 3	6 13	6 24	6 34	6 45	6 55	7 3	7 11	7 17	7 23	7 31	7 35	7 39	7 44	7 49	7 54
9	6 3	6 12	6 22	6 31	6 41	6 50	6 58	7	7 5	7 10	7 16	7 22	7 26	7 30	7 34	7 39
8	6 3	6 11	6 20	6 28	6 37	6 45	6 52	6 58	7	7 8	7 14	7 17	7 21	7 25	7 29	7 33
7	6 3	6 10	6 18	6 25	6 33	6 41	6 47	6 52	6 56	7	7 7	7 9	7 12	7 15	7 19	7 22
6	6 3	6 9	6 16	6 22	6 29	6 36	6 41	6 46	6 49	6 53	6 58	7	7 1	7 3	7 5	7 10
5	6 2	6 8	6 14	6 19	6 25	6 31	6 36	6 40	6 43	6 46	6 50	6 52	6 55	6 57	7 0	7 1
4	6 2	6 7	6 12	6 17	6 22	6 26	6 30	6 34	6 36	6 39	6 42	6 44	6 46	6 48	6 51	6 53
3	6 2	6 6	6 10	6 14	6 18	6 22	6 25	6 28	6 30	6 32	6 35	6 36	6 38	6 40	6 41	6 43
2	6 2	6 5	6 8	6 11	6 14	6 17	6 19	6 22	6 23	6 25	6 27	6 28	6 30	6 31	6 32	6 33
1	6 2	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 10	6 12	6 14	6 16	6 17	6 18	6 20	6 20	6 21	6 22	6 23	6 24
0 N	6 2	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 7	6 8	6 9	6 10	6 10	6 11	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 14	6 14	6 15
1 S	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 6
2	6 2	6 1	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 1	6 1	6 1	6 1	6 1	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3
3	6 2	6 0	5 58	5 57	5 55	5 54	5 53	5 52	5 51	5 50	5 49	5 49	5 48	5 48	5 47	5 47
4	6 2	5 59	5 56	5 54	5 52	5 49	5 48	5 46	5 45	5 43	5 42	5 41	5 40	5 39	5 38	5 38
5	6 2	5 58	5 55	5 51	5 48	5 45	5 42	5 40	5 38	5 36	5 34	5 32	5 30	5 28	5 26	5 25
6	6 2	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 44	5 40	5 37	5 34	5 32	5 29	5 27	5 25	5 24	5 22	5 20	5 19
7	6 2	5 56	5 51	5 46	5 40	5 35	5 31	5 28	5 25	5 22	5 19	5 17	5 15	5 13	5 11	5 10
8	6 2	5 55	5 49	5 43	5 37	5 31	5 26	5 22	5 19	5 15	5 11	5 9	5 7	5 4	5 2	5 1
9	6 1	5 54	5 47	5 40	5 33	5 26	5 21	5 16	5 12	5 8	5 3	5 1	4 58	4 55	4 52	4 50
10	6 1	5 53	5 45	5 37	5 29	5 21	5 16	5 10	5 5	5 1	4 55	4 53	4 49	4 46	4 42	4 39
11	6 1	5 52	5 43	5 34	5 25	5 17	5 10	5 3	4 59	4 53	4 47	4 44	4 40	4 37	4 32	4 29
12	6 1	5 51	5 41	5 31	5 21	5 12	5 4	4 57	4 52	4 46	4 39	4 35	4 31	4 27	4 22	4 19
13	6 1	5 50	5 39	5 28	5 17	5 7	4 58	4 51	4 45	4 38	4 31	4 27	4 23	4 17	4 12	4 9
14	6 1	5 49	5 37	5 25	5 13	5 2	4 52	4 44	4 38	4 30	4 22	4 18	4 13	4 7	4 1	0
15	6 1	5 48	5 34	5 22	5 9	4 57	4 47	4 37	4 30	4 23	4 13	4 8	4 3	3 56	3 50	3 43
16	6 1	5 47	5 32	5 19	5 5	4 52	4 41	4 31	4 23	4 14	4 4	3 59	3 53	3 46	3 39	3 32
17	6 1	5 46	5 30	5 16	5 1	4 46	4 34	4 24	4 15	4 6	3 55	3 49	3 42	3 35	3 27	3 20
18	6 1	5 45	5 28	5 13	4 57	4 41	4 28	4 17	4 8	3 57	3 45	3 39	3 31	3 23	3 14	3 7
19	6 1	5 44	5 26	5 10	4 53	4 36	4 22	4 9	4 3	3 48	3 35	3 28	3 20	3 11	3 2	0
20	6 1	5 43	5 24	5 7	4 48	4 30	4 15	4 2	3 51	3 39	3 25	3 17	3 8	2 58	2 46	2 33
21	6 1	5 42	5 22	5 4	4 44	4 25	4 9	3 54	3 43	3 29	3 14	3 5	5 55	2 43	2 30	2 17
22	6 1	5 40	5 19	5 1	4 39	4 19	4 2	3 46	3 34	3 19	3	2 52	2 41	2 28	2 15	2 2
23	6 1	5 39	5 17	4 57	4 35	4 13	3 55	3 38	3 24	3 9	2 50	2 38	2 25	2 10	1 52	1 39
24 S	6 1	5 38	5 15	4 54	4 30	4 7	3 47	3 29	3 15	2 57	2 36	2 23	2 8	1 50	1 27	1 14
	6 1	5 37	5 12	4 49	4 25	4 1	3 40	3 20	3 5	2 45	2 22	2 9	1 49	1 26	1 13	1 0

Tables for Finding the Times of Sunrise and Sunset.

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the time when the Sun rises and sets. The legal question has been more concerned with the distinction between local sunset and Greenwich sunset, rather than with a precise definition. It has been held by a legal tribunal,

as would be expected, that the word "sunset" in laws and regulations must be taken to mean the time when the sun sets at the place in question, whether it be stated in local or Greenwich time.

TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNRISE AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

The Table gives the number of minutes to be added to or subtracted from the time of sunrise at Greenwich, to find the Greenwich time of sunrise at the place named in the first column, on the first day of each month. The corrections to be applied on other days and for other places in the neighbourhood of these may be inferred approximately by interpolation.

The sign + means that the time required is later than that at Greenwich. The sign -, that it is earlier.

	Jan x	Feb x	Mar x	April x	May x	June x	July x	Aug x	Sept x	Oct x	Nov x	Dec x	Jan x
	m.	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Cape Wrath ..	+66	+50	+32	+13	-7	-26	-30	-14	+6	+24	+43	+62	+66
Wick ..	+57	+41	+23	+5	-14	-32	-36	-21	-1	+16	+35	+53	+57
Inverness ..	+54	+41	+26	+11	-5	-20	-23	-10	+6	+20	+36	+50	+54
Aberdeen ..	+43	+31	+17	+2	-12	-26	-29	-17	-2	+11	+26	+40	+43
Glasgow ..	+43	+34	+23	+13	+2	-8	-10	-2	+9	+20	+30	+40	+43
Newcastle ..	+26	+20	+12	+3	-5	-13	-15	-8	0	+8	+17	+24	+26
Belfast ..	+42	+36	+28	+22	+13	+6	+4	+10	+18	+25	+33	+40	+42
Liverpool ..	+23	+19	+15	+10	+6	+2	+1	+4	+9	+13	+18	+22	+23
Dublin ..	+35	+32	+28	+23	+19	+15	+14	+18	+22	+26	+31	+34	+35
Hull ..	+14	+10	+5	-1	-6	-11	-12	-8	-3	+3	+8	+13	+14
Holyhead ..	+28	+25	+21	+17	+13	+9	+8	+11	+16	+20	+24	+27	+28
Birmingham ..	+13	+11	+9	+7	+5	+2	+2	+4	+6	+8	+10	+12	+13
Bristol ..	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Norwich ..	+3	0	-3	-7	-10	-13	-14	-11	-8	-4	-1	+2	+3
Colchester ..	-2	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-6	-5	-4	-3	-3	-2	-2
Dover ..	-7	-6	-6	-5	-4	-4	-4	-4	-5	-6	-6	-7	-7
Southampton ..	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+8	+7	+5	+4	+3	+3
Plymouth ..	+11	+12	+15	+18	+20	+22	+22	+21	+18	+16	+14	+12	+11
Penzance ..	+16	+18	+21	+23	+26	+29	+29	+27	+24	+22	+19	+16	+16
Killarney ..	+41	+40	+39	+37	+36	+35	+35	+36	+37	+38	+40	+41	+41

TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNSET AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR

This Table, similar to the preceding, can be used in the same way to find the approximate time of sunset at places other than Greenwich.

	Jan x	Feb x	Mar x	April x	May x	June x	July x	Aug x	Sept x	Oct x	Nov x	Dec x	Jan x
	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Cape Wrath ..	-26	-10	+8	+27	+46	+65	+70	+54	+34	+16	-3	-22	-26
Wick ..	-32	-16	+1	+20	+39	+57	+61	+45	+26	+8	-10	-28	-32
Inverness ..	-20	-7	+8	+23	+39	+54	+57	+44	+28	+14	-2	-17	-20
Aberdeen ..	-26	-14	0	+14	+29	+43	+46	+34	+19	+5	-9	-23	-26
Glasgow ..	-8	0	+11	+22	+32	+43	+44	+36	+25	+15	+4	-6	-8
Newcastle ..	-13	-7	+2	+10	+18	+26	+28	+21	+13	+5	-4	-11	-13
Belfast ..	+6	+12	+19	+27	+34	+41	+43	+37	+29	+22	+14	+8	+6
Liverpool ..	+2	+5	+10	+14	+19	+23	+24	+20	+16	+11	+7	+3	+2
Dublin ..	+15	+18	+23	+27	+31	+35	+36	+33	+28	+24	+20	+15	+15
Hull ..	-11	-7	-2	+4	+9	+14	+15	+11	+5	0	-5	-10	-11
Holyhead ..	+9	+12	+16	+20	+24	+28	+29	+26	+22	+18	+14	+10	+9
Birmingham ..	+2	+4	+6	+9	+11	+13	+13	+11	+9	+7	+5	+3	+2
Bristol ..	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Norwich ..	-13	-11	-7	-4	0	+3	+3	+1	-3	-6	-10	-12	-13
Colchester ..	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-2	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-5	-6
Dover ..	-4	-4	-5	-6	-6	-7	-7	-7	-6	-5	-4	-4	-4
Southampton ..	+8	+7	+6	+5	+4	+3	+2	+3	+5	+6	+7	+8	+8
Plymouth ..	+22	+20	+18	+16	+13	+11	+11	+13	+15	+17	+20	+22	+22
Penzance ..	+29	+27	+24	+21	+18	+16	+15	+17	+20	+23	+26	+28	+29
Killarney ..	+35	+36	+37	+39	+40	+41	+41	+40	+39	+38	+36	+35	+35

If these Tables be considered in conjunction with a map it will be seen that the places at which the Sun rises at the same moment lie in a straight line across the map, the lines for different moments being parallel. The lines change their inclination to the meridian throughout the year similarly.

Tables for Determining the Latitude

FROM OBSERVATIONS OF THE ALTITUDE OF THE POLE STAR
OUT OF THE MERIDIAN.

TABLE I

Local Sidereal Time	Correction	Local Sidereal Time	Local Sidereal Time	Correction	Local Sidereal Time	Local Sidereal Time	Correction	Local Sidereal Time
H M		H M	H M		H M	H M		H M
0 0	-1 0 38+	12 0	4 0	-0 53 3+	16 0	8 0	+0 7 28-	20 0
0 10	-1 1 37+	12 10	4 10	-0 51 18+	16 10	8 10	+0 10 19-	20 10
0 20	-1 2 35+	12 20	4 20	-0 49 57+	16 20	8 20	+0 13 10-	20 20
0 30	-1 3 26+	12 30	4 30	-0 47 29+	16 30	8 30	+0 15 58-	20 30
0 40	-1 4 11+	12 40	4 40	-0 45 26+	16 40	8 40	+0 18 45-	20 40
0 50	-1 4 47+	12 50	4 50	-0 43 18+	16 50	8 50	+0 21 30-	21 0
1 0	-1 5 27+	13 0	5 0	-0 41 5+	17 0	9 0	+0 24 11-	21 0
1 10	-1 5 38+	13 10	5 10	-0 38 48+	17 10	9 10	+0 26 51-	21 10
1 20	-1 5 53+	13 20	5 20	-0 36 26+	17 20	9 20	+0 29 27-	21 20
1 30	-1 6 0+	13 30	5 30	-0 34 0+	17 30	9 30	+0 32 0-	21 30
1 40	-1 5 59+	13 40	5 40	-0 31 30+	17 40	9 40	+0 34 29-	21 40
1 50	-1 5 51+	13 50	5 50	-0 28 56+	17 50	9 50	+0 36 55-	21 50
2 0	-1 5 35+	14 0	6 0	-0 26 19+	18 0	10 0	+0 39 16-	22 0
2 10	-1 5 12+	14 10	6 10	-0 23 39+	18 10	10 10	+0 41 32-	22 10
2 20	-1 4 41+	14 20	6 20	-0 20 57+	18 20	10 20	+0 43 44-	22 20
2 30	-1 4 3+	14 30	6 30	-0 18 12+	18 30	10 30	+0 45 51-	22 30
2 40	-1 3 17+	14 40	6 40	-0 15 25+	18 40	10 40	+0 47 53-	22 40
2 50	-1 2 25+	14 50	6 50	-0 12 36+	18 50	10 50	+0 49 49-	22 50
3 0	-1 1 25+	15 0	7 0	-0 9 45+	19 0	11 0	+0 51 39-	23 0
3 10	-1 0 18+	15 10	7 10	-0 6 54+	19 10	11 10	+0 53 24-	23 10
3 20	-0 59 4+	15 20	7 20	-0 4 2+	19 20	11 20	+0 55 2-	23 20
3 30	-0 57 44+	15 30	7 30	-0 1 10+	19 30	11 30	+0 56 35-	23 30
3 40	-0 56 17+	15 40	7 40	+0 1 44-	19 40	11 40	+0 58 0-	23 40
3 50	-0 54 43+	15 50	7 50	+0 4 37-	19 50	11 50	+0 59 19-	23 50
4 0	-0 53 3+	16 0	8 0	+0 7 28-	20 0	12 0	+1 0 32-	0 0

The sign on the left hand side of the *correction* is to be used when the argument is on the left, and *vice versa*, + means that the correction is to be added to the reduced altitude, and - that it is to be subtracted.

TABLE II

Local Sidereal Time	ALTITUDE.														Local Sidereal Time	
	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65		70
H M	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	H M
0 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	12 0
0 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	12 30
1 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	13 0
1 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	13 30
2 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	14 0
2 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	14 30
3 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	15 0
3 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	15 30
4 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	16 0
4 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	16 30
5 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	17 0
5 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	17 30
6 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	18 0
6 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	18 30
7 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	19 0
7 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	19 30
8 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	20 0
8 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	20 30
9 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	21 0
9 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	21 30
10 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	22 0
10 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	22 30
11 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	23 0
11 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	23 30
12 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	24 0

TABLE III (1925.)

Local Sidereal Time	Jan 1	Feb 1	Mar 1	April 1	May 1	June 1	July 1	Aug 1	Sept. 1	Oct 1	Nov 1	Dec 1	Dec 31
H.	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11
0	1 27	1 24	1 17	1 7	0 59	0 55	0 56	1 2	1 12	1 24	1 35	1 43	1 48
2	1 28	1 24	1 21	1 13	1 4	0 56	0 52	0 54	1 0	1 9	1 21	1 32	1 39
4	1 11	1 18	1 20	1 15	1 8	0 58	0 51	0 47	0 48	0 52	1 1	1 12	1 19
6	0 57	1 7	1 13	1 14	1 9	1 1	0 52	0 44	0 39	0 38	0 41	0 49	0 54
8	0 44	0 54	1 3	1 8	1 8	1 4	0 55	0 45	0 35	0 29	0 26	0 29	0 31
10	0 35	0 43	0 52	1 1	1 5	1 5	0 59	0 49	0 38	0 28	0 20	0 17	0 15
12	0 33	0 36	0 43	0 53	1 1	1 5	1 4	0 58	0 48	0 36	0 25	0 17	0 12
14	0 38	0 36	0 39	0 47	0 56	1 4	1 8	1 6	1 0	0 51	0 39	0 28	0 21
16	0 49	0 42	0 40	0 45	0 52	1 2	1 9	1 13	1 12	1 8	0 59	0 48	0 41
18	1 3	0 53	0 47	0 46	0 51	0 59	1 8	1 16	1 21	1 22	1 19	1 11	1 6
20	1 16	1 6	0 57	0 52	0 52	0 56	1 5	1 15	1 25	1 31	1 34	1 31	1 29
22	1 25	1 17	1 8	0 59	0 55	0 55	1 1	1 22	1 22	1 32	1 40	1 43	1 45
24	1 27	1 24	1 17	1 7	0 59	0 55	0 56	1 12	1 12	1 24	1 35	1 43	1 48

The corrections in Tables II and III. are always to be added, r' is to be subtracted from the final result because the quantities in Table III. above have been increased by that amount in order that they may all be additive

Solar and Sidereal Time.

TO CHANGE INTERVALS OF MEAN SOLAR TIME INTO THE EQUIVALENT INTERVALS OF SIDEREAL TIME AND VICE VERSA

The length of a Sidereal day is $23^h 56^m 4.09^s$ of Mean Time. One hour of Sidereal Time is, therefore, equivalent to $59^m 50.17^s$ of Mean Time, and one hour of mean solar time is equivalent to $1^h 0^m 9.86^s$ of Sidereal Time. This may be expressed otherwise by saying that the Mean Time clock loses or retards 9.86^s per hour on the sidereal clock, and that the sidereal clock gains or accelerates 9.86^s per hour on the Mean Time clock. These quantities—"acceleration" and "retardation"—are tabulated below for the argument (common to both) in the middle columns. If the argument be considered as Mean Time, its equivalent in Sidereal Time is obtained by adding the acceleration. On the other hand, if it is considered to be Sidereal Time, its equivalent in Mean Time is found by subtracting the retardation

Acceleration	Argument.	Retardation	Acceleration	Argument.	Retardation	Acceleration	Argument.	Retardation	Argument	Acceleration or Retardation	Argument.	Acceleration or Retardation
n	hours	m	s	mins	s	s	mins	s	secs	s	secs	s.
0 9 36	1	0 9 38	0 16	1	0 16	5 09	31	5 08	1	0 00	31	0 08
0 19 71	2	0 19 66	0 33	2	0 33	5 26	32	5 24	2	0 01	32	0 09
0 29 57	3	0 29 49	0 49	3	0 49	5 42	33	5 41	3	0 01	33	0 09
0 39 43	4	0 39 32	0 66	4	0 66	5 59	34	5 57	4	0 01	34	0 09
0 49 28	5	0 49 15	0 82	5	0 82	5 75	35	5 73	5	0 01	35	0 10
0 59 14	6	0 58 98	0 99	6	0 98	5 51	36	5 50	6	0 02	36	0 10
1 9 00	7	1 8 81	1 15	7	1 15	6 08	37	6 06	7	0 02	37	0 10
1 18 45	8	1 18 64	1 31	8	1 31	6 24	38	6 23	8	0 02	38	0 10
1 28 31	9	1 28 47	1 48	9	1 47	6 41	39	6 39	9	0 02	39	0 11
1 38 16	10	1 38 30	1 64	10	1 64	6 57	40	6 55	10	0 03	40	0 11
1 48 02	11	1 48 13	1 81	11	1 80	6 74	41	6 72	11	0 03	41	0 11
1 57 48	12	1 57 95	1 97	12	1 97	6 90	42	6 88	12	0 03	42	0 11
2 8 33	13	2 7 78	2 14	13	2 13	7 06	43	7 04	13	0 04	43	0 12
2 17 90	14	2 17 61	2 30	14	2 29	7 23	44	7 21	14	0 04	44	0 12
2 27 45	15	2 27 44	2 46	15	2 46	7 39	45	7 37	15	0 04	45	0 12
2 37 70	16	2 37 37	2 63	16	2 62	7 56	46	7 54	16	0 04	46	0 13
2 47 56	17	2 47 20	2 79	17	2 78	7 72	47	7 70	17	0 05	47	0 13
2 57 42	18	2 56 93	2 96	18	2 95	7 89	48	7 86	18	0 05	48	0 13
3 7 27	19	3 6 76	3 12	19	3 11	8 05	49	8 03	19	0 05	49	0 13
3 17 13	20	3 16 39	3 29	20	3 28	8 21	50	8 19	20	0 05	50	0 14
3 26 99	21	3 26 42	3 45	21	3 44	8 38	51	8 36	21	0 06	51	0 14
3 36 84	22	3 36 25	3 61	22	3 60	8 54	52	8 52	22	0 06	52	0 14
3 46 70	23	3 46 08	3 78	23	3 77	8 71	53	8 68	23	0 06	53	0 15
3 56 56	24	3 55 51	3 94	24	3 93	8 87	54	8 85	24	0 07	54	0 15
			4 11	25	4 10	9 04	55	9 01	25	0 07	55	0 15
			4 27	26	4 26	9 20	56	9 17	26	0 07	56	0 15
			4 44	27	4 42	9 36	57	9 34	27	0 07	57	0 16
			4 60	28	4 59	9 53	58	9 50	28	0 08	58	0 16
			4 76	29	4 75	9 69	59	9 67	29	0 08	59	0 16
			4 93	30	4 91	9 86	60	9 83	30	0 08	60	0 16

See p 77

ECLIPSES IN 1925.

In the year 1925 there will be four Eclipses, two of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

I. A *Total Eclipse of the Sun* in the afternoon of January 24. Partly visible as a Partial Eclipse at Greenwich and in the British Isles. The path of the shadow from which the Sun may be seen totally eclipsed begins its course in central Canada, crosses the Great Lakes, and leaves the American coast at Long Island, the City of New York being just within the southern limit. It trends northward in crossing the Atlantic, and ends north of Great Britain, west of the Shetland Islands. In the south-west of Ireland the whole of a large Partial Eclipse will be seen, and in the greater part of the British Isles the beginning and Greatest Phase of a Partial Eclipse will be seen, but the Sun will set before the Eclipse ends. At Armagh, Glasgow, Dublin and Edinburgh the Eclipse begins about 14h 43m, the Greatest Phase being at 15h 53m G M T, at the two places first named, and at 15h 52m at the others. The magnitude of the Eclipse at these places is approximately 0.93. At Greenwich, Oxford and Cambridge, the Eclipse begins nearly at 14h 53m, and the time of Greatest Phase is 15h 57m at Oxford, and about a minute later at Greenwich and Cambridge. The magnitude of Greatest Phase at these places is nearly 0.83, and the angle from North Point to the point on the Sun's disc, where the shadow first touches, 265°.

II. A *Partial Eclipse of the Moon* in the evening of February 8. Visible at Greenwich. At Greatest Phase nearly three-quarters of the Moon's diameter will be in the shadow of the Earth leaving a segment on the upper part of the disc unobscured.

Moon enters Penumbra	Feb 8d	18h 48m
" " Shadow	" "	20h 9m
Middle of Eclipse	" "	21h 42m
Moon leaves Shadow	" "	23h 15m
" " Penumbra	" "	9d 0h 52m

The point of the Moon's disc first to enter the Shadow is 138° from the North Point towards the East. The point where it leaves the Shadow is 124° from the North Point towards the west. Magnitude of this Eclipse = 0.735 (Moon's diameter = 1).

III. An *Annular Eclipse of the Sun* in the evening of July 20. Invisible at Greenwich. The path from which an Annulus or ring of light round the eclipsing Moon may be seen lies

wholly in the South Pacific Ocean. The extreme north west point of New Zealand, Three Kings Islands, the Kermadec Islands, the Islands of Oparo, and the Bass Islands are within its limits. A Partial Eclipse will be partly visible at Wellington and Sydney. The Greenwich Mean Time of the Greatest Phase at Wellington is 20h 42m, which will be soon after sunrise on July 21 (local). At Sydney only the ending will be seen.

IV. A *Partial Eclipse of the Moon* at mid day (Greenwich) of August 4. Invisible at Greenwich. The beginning will be visible generally in western North America, western South America, the Pacific Ocean, Australia, and the north eastern part of Asia, the ending visible generally in the Pacific Ocean, Australia, eastern Asia and the Indian Ocean.

Moon enters Shadow	Aug 4	10h 27 4m G M T
" leaves	" "	13h 17 6m

At Greatest Phase three-quarters of the Moon's diameter will be obscured, the unobscured segment being the south portion of the disc.

There will be a *Total Eclipse of the Sun* on January 14, 1926. Invisible at Greenwich. The path of totality begins its course in Central Africa, leaves that Continent not far south of the Equator and, when at a point in the Indian Ocean due south of India in latitude 10° S, turns northward, and crosses the Islands of Sumatra (Benkoolen being within the track), Borneo and Mindanao in the Philippines. The Greatest duration of Total Phase on the central line will be 4m 10s in longitude 82° E, latitude 10° S. The duration in Sumatra will be about 3 minutes. A Partial Eclipse will be seen from Mauritius (mag 0.61), Johannesburg (mag 0.53), Bombay (mag 0.16), Madras (mag 0.32), Hong Kong (mag 0.43), and Perth (mag 0.23). The Greenwich Time of Greatest Phase at these places being between 5h and 8h, according to position.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

The following Table gives the times of Disappearance (D) and of Reappearance (R) of the Satellites of Jupiter at Eclipse that will be visible from Greenwich in the year 1925, with a few additional just beyond that limit. The local mean time of the phase for any place other than Greenwich may be found by applying the longitude (in time) to the times given in the Table, adding if the place is East of Greenwich, and subtracting if it is (contd. on opposite page).

Date	G M T	Satellite and Phase	Date	G M T	Satellite and Phase	Date	G M T	Satellite and Phase	Date	G M T	Satellite and Phase	Date	G M T	Satellite and Phase	Date	G M T	Satellite and Phase
Feb	2 6 9	II D	May	2 2 4	II D	July	1 22 16	I D	Aug	6 0 8	IV R	Oct	3 19 53	I R			
3	6 25	I D	8	1 33	I D	5	1 15	II D	9	20 3	Oc D	11	20 56	IV D			
26	6 36	I D	14	2 50	IV D	6	1 11	III D	9	23 2	I R	19	18 12	I D			
Mar			14	5 23	IV R	9	0 10	I D	11	0 35	III R	19	19 27	II D			
6	5 36	III D	15	3 27	I D	9	2 29	Oc R	16	21 50	Oc D	26	20 7	I R			
6	5 39	II D	23	23 40	I D	10	20 55	I R	17	0 57	I R	28	17 12	III D			
8	3 16	IV D	24	1 18	III D	17	20 23	Oc D	23	22 19	II R	28	19 3	IV R			
8	4 44	IV R	24	3 7	Oc R	17	22 49	I R	25	21 20	I R	28	20 44	III R			
14	4 52	I D	31	1 43	I D	22	22 30	II R	Sept			No.					
30	3 8	I D	June			24	22 7	Oc D	1	19 54	Oc D	4	16 30	I R			
			3	1 37	II D	25	0 44	I R	1	23 55	I R	11	18 25	I R			
Apr			15	23 59	I D	29	21 24	Oc D	10	19 39	I R	20	19 19	II R			
6	5 1	I D	16	2 51	Oc R	30	1 7	II R	15	20 38	III R	27	26 44	I R			
7	5 8	II D	23	1 53	I D	31	23 52	Oc D	17	19 33	II R	Dec					
11	4 40	III R	27	22 29	II D	4	21 7	I R	17	21 34	I R	3	16 48	III R			
18	5 26	III D	28	2 1	Oc R	2	21 7	I R	28	21 10	III D	4	18 39	I R			
22	3 17	I D	28	21 12	III D	3	20 34	III R	24	22 11	II R	15	16 32	II R			
29	5 11	I D	29	1 44	Oc R	5	20 43	IV D	26	17 58	I R	20	16 57	I R			

Occultations of Stars by the Moon.

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Day	Star	Mag	Dis- appear- ance G M T	Angle from N Point	Re- appear- ance G M T	Angle from N Point	Day	Star	Mag	Dis- appear- ance G M T	Angle from N Point	Re- appear- ance G M T	Angle from N Point					
Jan	4	6	14	657	5.9	3.28	116	12	50	Aquarii	5.9	1.8	91	2.12	238			
6	Aldebaran	1.1	15	6	67	16	4	13	228	13	ψ Aquarii	4.5	0	49	75	1.52	247	
7	119 Tauri	4.9	18	40	81	19	53	253	3	η Librae	5.5	0	53	91	1.54	294		
7	120 Tauri	5.6	19	29	111	20	34	225	14	ζ Ceti	4.3	3	26	19	4.14	291		
12	ψ Leonis	5.6				19	59	305	25	δ Virginis	5.2	21	37	112				
19	113 Librae	5.7	2	12	140	3	5	265	27	80 Virginis	5.6	22	10	121				
20	49 Librae	5.4	7	18	209													
28	- 3' 49	5.3	19	37	47	20	20	277	1	14 Sagittari	5.6	21	4	136	21	58	233	
Feb	2	70 Tauri	6.4	17	5	117	18	1	207	5	- 13' 6204	6.2	22	30	2	22	52	323
2	75 Tauri	5.2	18	57	69	20	21	259	7	- 8' 6142	6.5	2	56	37	4	0	270	
2	Aldebaran	1.1	23	54	123	24	47	223	2	39 Aquarii	6.2	3	9	83	4	6	233	
4	119 Tauri	4.9	3	22	63				7	μ Ceti	4.4	4	7	39	5	15	274	
4	71 Orionis	5.1	23	47	167	24	5	194	7	+ 12' 473	6.2	21	18	70	22	12	252	
8	7 Leonis	6.2	22	8	121	23	25	270	11	64 Orionis	5.1	0	33	118	1	21	222	
8	11 Leonis	6.5	23	28	94	24	47	305	28	γ Capricorni	8.2	22	29	107	23	23	212	
9	Neptune	7.7	0	15	63	1	11	337	30	- 8' 6142	6.5	23	19	47	24	27	259	
9	ψ Leonis	5.6	3	29	42	3	54	352										
9	δ Virginis	5.2	20	32	66	21	16	332	8	+ 19' 1110	6.0	4	42	148	5	18	199	
11	ψ Librae	5.6	2	46	127	3	52	277	8	11 Orionis	5.5	5	49	52	6	55	301	
19	- 21' 5081	5.9	5	12	119	6	13	254	9	61 Geminor	5.8	23	36	76	24	35	278	
28	+ 12' 473	5.2	20	23	108	21	21	223	14	1 Leonis	5.3	3	18	13	3	20	12	
Mar	6	α Geminor	5.0	2	56	144	3	37	236	22	14 Sagittari	5.6	18	20	13	18	36	347
7	227 B. Cancri	16.4	23	33	63	24	27	335	25	30 Capricorni	5.2	19	24	61	20	36	267	
13	80 Virginis	5.6	2	33	71	3	25	342	27	ψ Aquarii	4.5	23	10	358	23	37	311	
21	1 Capricorn	4.3	5	2	101	6	1	239	27	ψ Aquarii	4.6	23	42	77	24	44	232	
Apr	2	+ 19' 1911	6.1			19	16	329	31	μ Ceti	4.4	22	19	66	23	34	242	
4	ψ Leonis	5.6				18	43	258	Non									
10	113 Librae	5.7				21	33	318	5	63 Tauri	5.7	19	19	58	20	14	267	
12	49 Librae	5.4	1	38	84	2	45	314	6	ζ Geminor	3.7	21	6	106	21	59	244	
27	68 Orionis	5.7	22	0	69	22	52	295	6	85 Geminor	5.2	21	21	92	22	17	268	
29	+ 19' 1954	6.2	21	39	22	21	51	1	6	- Geminor	6.3	23	46	106	24	51	256	
May	1	Neptune	7.7	22	32	84	23	32	315	19	2 Sagittari	5.1	16	35	167	16	46	185
2	7 Leonis	6.2	0	11	146	0	58	251	21	20 Capricorni	5.2	17	20	21	18	5	306	
2	11 Leonis	6.5	1	5	112	2	0	282	23	74 Aquarii	5.8	17	12	46	18	17	269	
11	- 21' 5076	5.7				23	58	293	30	63 Tauri	5.7	5	53	143	6	20	200	
27	21 Cancri	5.9	19	42	113	20	49	277	1	11 Orionis	4.5	21	19	104	22	23	232	
June	5	49 Librae	5.4			20	36	309	6	79 Geminor	6.3	1	8	152	1	51	215	
7	14 Sagittari	5.6	23	46	137	24	40	236	6	- Geminor	6.3	1	5	116	2	21	269	
									29	11 Orionis	4.5	6	26	92				
									29	15 Geminor	6.5	19	44	111	20	45	231	

The above is a list of the stars of the 6th magnitude (to mag. '6.5) and brighter that will be seen occulted from Greenwich during the year, with the times of disappearance and reappearance. The occultations if seen from other places will be *in general*, earlier if the place is West, later if it is East. Disappearances usually happen on the East or left-hand side of the Moon, reappearances on the West, the exact position is shown by the angle from N. Point, or the point of the Moon's disc nearest the Pole of the heavens, counting towards the East from 0° to 360°. Occultations of Aldebaran on two occasions are to be noted, and also that of Neptune. The star second in the list, BD + 14° 657 is a double star. When Disappearance and Reappearance occur on opposite sides of midnight, the hour of the latter is printed 24.

West. If Standard Time be required the zone difference is to be treated in the same way, or, in other words, the phenomena of Jupiter's Satellites are seen simultaneously from all places where the planet is above the horizon at the time.

From February to the Opposition of Jupiter (July 20) the eclipses take place on the Western side. In this period I., and sometimes II. and III., disappear by Eclipse and reappear at the Eastern edge. The times of these reappearances after occultation (Oc. R.) are given, the satellite referred to being that of the preceding line. From July 20 to December, these Satellites disappear in some cases by occultation at the Western edge, and reappear after eclipse on the Eastern side. The times of these disappearances by occultation are given (Oc. D.), the reappearance after eclipse being in the following line. In alternate periods of about 3 years Satellite IV. is not eclipsed nor occulted, nor is it seen in transit across the disc of the planet. (See p. 41.) A period of eclipse begins this year, and observations of time of the phenomena of this Satellite in the early part of the period are specially helpful in determining the elements of its orbit.

Fixed Stars.

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF BRIGHT STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1925, with Spectrum, P.M. and Parallax.

NAME OF STAR	Mag.	Right Ascension	Ann Pre cess	Declina tion	An Pre cess	Spectrum	Annual Proper Motion		Par. lat.	Dis tance Par secs
							R A	Dec		
α Andromeda	3	0 4 30.4	3 09	+28 40 35	20 0	Aop	+ 011	- 0 16	028	35 7
γ Pegasi	2	0 9 22.3	3 09	+14 46 00	20 0	Ba	+ 000	- 0 01	082	12 2
β Ceti	3	0 39 49.5	3 00	-18 23 53	19 7	Ko	+ 016	+ 0 04	000	
θ Ceti	3	1 20 16.4	3 00	- 8 34 12	18 8	Ko	+ 006	- 0 22	101	9 9
η Piscium	3	1 27 28.0	3 21	+14 57 35	18 6	Gs	+ 002	00	022	45 4
δ Polaris	2	1 34 13.6	30 97	+88 54 11	18 4	F8	+ 152	00	041	24 4
β Arctis	2	1 50 29.5	3 30	+20 26 31	17 8	A5	+ 006	- 0 11	057	17 5
α Arctis	2	2 56 4.4	3 36	+23 6 31	17 2	K2	+ 014	- 0 14	044	22 7
γ Ceti	3	6 39 24.7	3 12	+ 55 14 15	4	Ao	- 010	- 0 15		
α Ceti	3	8 58 21.4	3 14	+ 3 47 47	14 3	Ma	- 001	- 0 08	013	76 9
α Persel	1	3 18 57.5	4 27	+49 35 44	13 0	F5	+ 003	- 0 03	017	58 8
δ Persel	3	3 37 34.6	4 26	+47 32 57	11 7	B5	+ 004	- 0 04		
η Tauri	3	3 43 3.3	3 56	+23 52 28	11 3	B5	+ 002	- 0 05		
ζ Persel	3	3 49 24.4	3 77	+31 39 44	10 8	B1	+ 001	- 0 01		
Aldebaran	1	4 31 56.9	3 44	+16 21 35	7 5	K5	+ 005	- 0 19	055	18 2
ϵ Aurigæ	2	4 52 6.4	3 90	+33 2 56	5 9	Ka	+ 001	- 0 08	000	
Rigel	0	5 10 56.0	3 88	- 8 17 14	4 3	B8p	+ 000	00	007	143
Capella	0	5 11 8.7	4 42	+45 55 34	4 2	Go	+ 009	- 0 43	007	14 9
γ Orionis	1	5 21 8.4	3 22	+ 6 16 59	3 4	Ba	000	00	005	200
β Tauri	1	5 21 33.0	3 79	+28 32 44	3 3	B8	+ 003	- 0 18	000	
δ Orionis	2	5 28 10.5	3 06	- 0 21 12	2 8	Bo	000	00	000	
α Leporis	2	5 29 25.3	3 05	-17 52 30	2 7	Fo	000	00	014	71 4
ϵ Orionis	1	5 32 24.4	3 04	- 1 14 56	2 4	Bo	000	00	008	125
ζ Orionis	2	5 32 58.4	3 03	- 1 58 52	2 0	Bo	+ 001	- 0 01	006	167
Betelgeuse	var	5 51 6.7	3 25	+ 7 23 40	0 8	Ma	+ 002	+ 0 01	021	47 6
μ Gemmorum	3	6 18 25.4	3 63	+22 33 13	1 6	Ma	+ 005	- 0 11	026	38 5
γ Gemmorum	1	6 33 22.3	3 46	+16 27 53	2 9	Ao	+ 003	- 0 05	072	13 9
Sirius	1	6 41 50.9	2 68	-16 36 44	3 6	Ao	- 037	- 1 21	366	73
δ H Cephei	5	7 56 5.5	2 99	+7 10 10	5 7	Ma	- 058	- 0 23	047	37 0
δ Gemmorum	3	7 15 38.8	3 59	+22 7 18	6 5	Fo	- 001	- 0 08	062	16 1
Castor (α^2)	2	7 29 49.1	3 85	+32 3 17	7 7	Ao	- 014	- 0 08	079	12 7
Procyon	0	7 35 22.2	3 19	+ 5 25 5	8 1	F5	- 047	- 1 04	307	3 26
Pollux	1	7 40 43.8	3 72	+28 12 31	8 5	Ko	- 047	- 0 05	069	15 6
ϵ Hydre	3	8 42 48.4	3 19	+ 6 41 42	13 1	F8	- 013	- 0 05	017	58 8
ϵ Urs Maj.	3	1 54 4.9	4 16	+48 20 14	13 8	A5	- 044	- 0 25	090	11 1
α Hydre	2	9 23 54.1	3 95	- 8 19 58	15 8	Ka	- 001	+ 0 03	004	250
θ Urs Maj.	3	9 27 51.1	4 13	+52 1 13	15 8	Gop	- 103	- 0 54	073	13 7
ϵ Leonis	3	1 9 41 35.9	3 41	+24 7 13	16 5	B8	- 003	- 0 08	026	62 5
Regulus	1	10 4 22.8	3 21	+12 20 4	17 5	B8	- 017	00	033	30 3
γ^1 Leonis	2	10 15 50.4	3 29	+20 13 17	18 0	Ko	+ 021	- 0 15	000	
β Urs Maj.	2	10 57 19.7	3 62	+56 47 5	19 3	Ao	+ 011	- 0 03	074	13 5
α Urs Maj.	2	10 59 6.9	3 72	+62 9 22	19 3	Ko	- 016	- 0 07	037	27 0
δ Leonis	2	11 10 7.4	3 18	+20 56 5	20 0	A2	+ 011	- 0 14		
β Leonis	2	11 45 14.1	3 10	+14 59 29	20 0	A2	- 034	- 0 00	103	9 7
γ Urs Maj.	2	11 49 53.7	3 15	+54 6 42	20 0	Ao	+ 012	00	043	23 3
γ Corvi	2	12 11 56.8	3 09	-17 7 32	20 0	B8	- 011	+ 0 02		
γ Virginis	4	12 16 4.1	3 07	- 0 15 12	20 0	Ao	- 004	- 0 03		
γ Virg (mean)	3	12 37 51.5	3 08	- 1 28 19	18 8	Fo	- 038	+ 0 01	063	15 9
ϵ Urs Maj.	1	12 50 44.1	3 63	+56 22 0	19 6	Aop	+ 014	- 0 01	047	21 3
α Can Ven	2	12 52 31.3	3 63	+38 43 23	19 5	Aop	- 020	+ 0 05		

STARS VISIBLE FROM THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

NAME OF STAR	Mag.	Right Ascension	Ann Pre cess	Declina tion	An Pre cess	Spectrum	Annual Proper Motion		Par. lat.	Dis tance Par secs
							R A	Dec		
β Hydri	2	0 21 50.2	2 49	-77 40 36	20 0	Go	+ 695	+ 0 32	201	4 08
Achernar	0	6 1 34 55.3	2 22	-57 37 3	18 4	B5	+ 010	- 0 04	096	10 4
γ Hydri	3	3 48 22.8	2 96	-74 28 9	10 9	Ma	+ 010	+ 0 12		
Canopus	2	6 22 17.2	1 33	-52 39 15	1 9	Fo	+ 002	+ 0 01	007	143
ϵ Argus	2	3 9 15 4.9	1 61	-58 57 36	15 1	Fo	- 004	00		
γ Argus	2	7 10 24 8.8	2 32	-59 17 24	18 9	Pec	000	- 0 01		
β Chamæ	4	12 13 54.5	3 49	-78 53 45	20 0	B5	- 019	+ 0 02		

The position of a star is defined by its Right Ascension and Declination, which are analogous to longitude and latitude on the terrestrial sphere. For certain causes, known by the word Precession, the lines of reference on the celestial sphere are continually changing, hence these co-ordinates, Right Ascension and Declination of each star change, each by the amount shown in the Table. Observations of position of the stars show that they do not conform precisely to this change by precession, and the outstanding amount for individual stars which is known as Proper Motion (see page 64) is also shown. The angular parallax of a star is inversely proportional to its distance, it being the angle that the mean radius of the Earth's orbit would subtend at the distance of the star. The parallaxes in the adjoining table have been collected from various sources, a few of them being spectroscopic. The entry 000 indicates that attempts to find the parallax have shown that the star is very distant, and that no trustworthy figure could be assigned. For a few stars no value is available. The last column shows the distance from the Sun corresponding to this parallax in parsecs. A parsec is equivalent to about twenty billion miles. There are in the list certain stars which are double, and in general the Mean place given for these is that of the brighter star, and the figure affixed to the Greek letter shows whether this is the first or second

Fixed Stars.

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MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF BRIGHT STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1925, with Spectrum, P M and Parallax—*contd*

NAME OF STAR.	Mag	Right Ascension			Ann Precess	Declination	An Precess	Spectrum	Annual Proper Motion		Parallax	Instanc Parsec	
		h	m	s					R A	Dec			
1 Urs Maj	2.4	13	20	54.6	+41	+55 19	0	18 8	Acp	+ 015	- 003	038	45 4
Spica	1.3	13	21	14.4	+36	-10 46	13	18 8	Ba	- 003	- 003	010	100
2 Virgins	3.4	13	30	52.2	+37	0 18	46	18 5	As	- 020	+ 004		
3 Urs Maj	1.9	13	44	35.3	+38	+49 41	13	18 0	B3	- 012	- 002	030	50 0
4 Bootis	2.8	13	51	08.8	+86	+18 46	23	17 7	Go	- 004	- 036	111	9 0
Arcturus	0.3	14	12	14.4	+81	+19 34	20	16 8	Ko	- 078	- 000	121	8 3
5 Bootis	2.7	14	41	48.7	+62	+27 23	25	3	Kop	- 004	+ 001	015	66 7
6 Libra	2.9	14	46	43.5	+32	-15 43	52	15 0	As	- 008	- 008		
7 Urs Min	2.4	14	50	54.5	-19	+74 27	43	14 7	K5	- 007	- 000	014	71 4
8 Libra	2.7	15	18	58.1	+32	-9 6	26	13 4	B8	- 007	- 002	009	111
9 Urs Min	3.1	15	20	50.2	-17	+72 6	3	12 8	As	- 002	+ 001		
10 Corone	2.3	15	31	30.7	+53	+26 57	58	11 1	As	+ 009	- 010	054	18 5
11 Serpents	2.8	15	40	34.3	+94	+6 39	38	11 5	Ko	+ 009	+ 010	056	17 9
12 Scorp	1.9	16	1	4.3	+39	-19 36	5	9 9	Bx	- 001	- 013	000	
13 Ophiuch	3.0	16	10	24.8	+35	-3 30	8	9	Ma	- 003	- 014	045	22 2
14 Draconis	2.9	16	22	58.4	+81	+61 41	1	8 2	G5	- 002	+ 006	019	52 6
15 Antares	1.1	16	24	48.3	+36	-26 16	1	8 2	Map	- 001	- 003	029	34 5
16 Herculis	2.8	16	26	59.7	+59	+21 39	7	7 9	Ko	- 008	- 039	020	50 0
17 Herculis	3.0	16	38	27.5	+30	+31 44	16	7 0	Go	- 036	+ 039	112	8 9
18 Ophiuch	3.4	16	54	7.0	+86	+9 29	26	5 7	Ko	- 020	- 001	028	35 7
19 Herculis	2.7	17	12	13.6	+74	+14 28	29	4 2	Mb	- 001	+ 003	000	
20 Draconis	3.0	17	28	44.2	+36	+52 21	23	2 7	Go	- 002	+ 001	005	200
21 Ophiuch	2.1	17	31	27.1	+78	+12 36	48	2 5	A5	+ 008	- 014	028	11 4
22 Ophiuch	2.9	17	39	46.0	+97	+4 35	51	1 8	Ko	- 003	- 026	025	40 0
23 Herculis	3.5	17	43	31.4	+37	+27 45	49	1 4	G5	- 024	- 075	107	9 3
24 Draconis	2.4	17	54	51.9	+39	+51 29	50	0 4	K5	- 001	- 002	022	83 3
25 Urs Min	4.4	17	56	25.3	-19.5	+86 36	50	0 3	As	+ 017	+ 005		
26 Vega	0.1	18	34	23.9	+01	+38 42	47	3 0	As	+ 018	+ 008	123	8 1
27 Lyrae ...	2.8	18	47	18.6	+21	+33 16	29	4 1	Bap	- 000	- 001		
28 Urs. Min	6.6	18	52	56.3	-73.0	+89 1	42	4 6	Mb	- 113	+ 010		
29 Aquile	3.0	19	1	57.8	+76	+13 45	3	5 4	As	- 001	- 010		
30 Aquile	3.4	19	21	43.0	+01	+57 51	7 0	5 0	Po	+ 017	+ 008	057	17 5
31 Cygni	3.8	19	27	41.6	+42	+27 48	4 7	5 0	Kop	- 000	- 001	000	
32 Aquile	2.8	19	42	41.6	+85	+10 25	46	8 7	K2	+ 001	- 000	024	29 4
33 Altair	0.9	19	47	7.4	+89	+8 40	9 0	9 0	Ag	+ 036	+ 038	204	4 9
34 Aquile	3.9	19	52	37.1	+94	+6 13	6 9	4 0	Ko	+ 003	- 000	076	13 2
35 Aquile	3.4	20	7	26.1	+09	-1 2	42	10 6	As	+ 002	+ 001		
36 Capricorn	3.8	20	13	53.7	+33	-12 46	42	11 1	Ko	+ 004	+ 001		
37 Cygni	2.3	20	19	32.2	+15	+40 57	11 5	5 0	F8p	- 000	- 000	014	71 4
38 Cygni	1.3	20	38	52.5	+04	+45 0	42	12 8	Asp	- 000	- 000	000	
39 Cygni	2.6	20	43	10.6	+40	+33 41	19	13 1	Ko	+ 029	+ 033	036	27 8
40 Cygni	3.4	21	9	44.6	+51	+29 55	7 14	8 0	Ko	- 000	- 006	026	38 5
41 Cephei	2.6	21	16	47.5	+41	+16 16	3 15	2 2	Ag	+ 022	+ 005	026	11 8
42 Pegasi	2.5	21	40	30.1	+94	+9 31	26	4 0	Ko	+ 002	- 000	006	167
43 Aquarii	3.2	22	4	55.9	+38	-0 41	5 17	4 0	Go	+ 001	- 001	020	100
44 Pegasi	3.1	22	29	29.0	+81	+29 49	48	18 8	Go	+ 001	- 004	000	
45 Fomalhaut	2.2	22	53	30.6	+22	-30 49	13	19 2	A3	+ 025	- 017	138	7 2
46 Markab	2.6	23	1	1.4	+58	+14 48	5 19	2 4	A3	+ 004	- 004	036	27 8
47 Piscium	3.9	23	13	16.6	+36	+12 52	20	6 0	Ko	+ 050	+ 002	021	47 6
48 Piscium	4.4	23	55	27.5	+37	+6 26	53	20 0	F5	+ 010	- 011	013	26 9

STARS VISIBLE FROM THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE—continued

						+			-					
y	Crucis	1.6	12	26	59.7	3	31	-56	41	37	19.9	Mb	+ 003	- 028
a	Centauri	0.9	13	58	30.9	4	42	-60	0	43	17.4	Bx	- 003	- 003
a	Centauri	0.3	14	34	29.5	5	55	-60	31	36	15.7	Go	- 487	+ 072
a	Tri. Aust.	1.9	16	40	42.4	6	63	-68	53	33	6.8	K2	+ 003	- 005
σ	Octantis	5.5	19	40	4.1	90.5	-89	12	25	8.5	Fo	+ 105	- 009	...
a	Pavonis	2.1	20	19	43.4	76	-56	58	37	11.5	B3	- 000	- 000	...
a	Grulis	2.2	22	3	30.8	78	-47	19	31	17.5	B5	+ 011	- 017	024 41.7

in order of Right Ascension. In the case of Antares (α Centauri) the second of the components is the brighter, and the place of this is given. Sirius, Procyon, which have faint companions, and a Centauri are binary stars, and of these the Mean place given is that of the centre of the orbit.

These tables give Mean places. The position on any day of the year differs from this because of Precession, Nutation, Aberration and Proper Motion. The Mean place with these effects added is called the Apparent place, and for the purposes of navigation and surveying it is the Apparent place that is required.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF POLARIS AT INTERVALS OF 20 DAYS

	R A	Dec
Jan 1	1 33 28	89 51 54.4
Jan 21	1 33 28	89 51 54.4
Feb 10	1 33 28	89 51 54.4
Mar 2	1 33 28	89 51 54.4
Mar 22	1 33 28	89 51 54.4
Apr 12	1 33 28	89 51 54.4
May 1	1 33 28	89 51 54.4
May 21	1 33 28	89 51 54.4
June 10	1 33 28	89 51 54.4
June 30	1 33 28	89 51 54.4
July 20	1 33 28	89 51 54.4
Aug 9	1 33 28	89 51 54.4
Aug 29	1 33 28	89 51 54.4
Sept 18	1 33 28	89 51 54.4
Oct 8	1 33 28	89 51 54.4
Oct 28	1 33 28	89 51 54.4
Nov 17	1 33 28	89 51 54.4
Dec 7	1 33 28	89 51 54.4
Dec 27	1 33 28	89 51 54.4

Magnitudes
Sirius -1.6
Betelgeuse -5.4
α Centauri -0.7
α Centauri -1.3
β Centauri -2.7
γ Centauri -3.1
δ Centauri -3.4
ε Centauri -3.7
ζ Centauri -4.0
η Centauri -4.3
θ Centauri -4.6
ι Centauri -4.9
κ Centauri -5.2
λ Centauri -5.5
μ Centauri -5.8
ν Centauri -6.1
ξ Centauri -6.4
ο Centauri -6.7
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The Stellar System.

THE objects of the sky, Sun, Moon, Planets, Stars, appear to us to be fixed on the interior surface of a hemisphere of which the observer is the centre. Actually the different classes of objects are at very different distances. The stars are the farthest away, and individual stars are at great and very various distances from us, and are themselves separated from one another by equally large distances. The nearest star to the Sun is nearly ten thousand times as far from it as is the planet Neptune. It is the purpose of modern astronomy to investigate the method of distribution of these bodies in space, and their possible movements. There are about 10,000 stars visible to the naked eye in the whole celestial sphere, the number including the cases where two or more faint stars close together combine to form one which is so visible. The number naturally depends on the efficiency of the observing eye and the clearness of the atmosphere, and the estimate will be less generous if stars to magnitude 6 and no fainter are included, which is sometimes taken as the limit of naked-eye visibility. The whole number of stars down to this limit of magnitude is 4,300, of which more than 3,000 are visible during the year from latitude 60°. By the aid of the photographic plate objects are detected and recorded which no eye can see, even with the best optical aid. One hundred millions is an under-estimate of the number of stars already photographed, and it may be supposed that this number would be much increased with increased exposure, though 2,000,000,000 has been assigned as a limit to their number. The Yerkes telescope, whose object glass has 40 inches diameter, will just show stars of the 17th magnitude. A star of magnitude 21 has been photographed.

STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSE.

To form an adequate idea of the distribution and distances of the stars we may construct mentally a model, such that an inch shall represent one hundred million miles. On this scale the Sun will be represented by a grain of sand, and the Earth will be represented by an averaged microbe less than one inch distant from the Sun. The other planets of our solar system will also be microscopic in size, the nearest being about one third of an inch from the Sun, and the farthest rather more than two feet away. The stars too will in general be represented by sand grains, although some may be of the size of pebbles, and a few even of the size of golf or tennis balls, and will be spread out so that the distance from each star to its neighbour will be four or five miles. These stars will be distributed in a plane one hundred and fifty thousand miles or more in diameter on the scale of our model, and even this will not be sufficient for some stars, which will require a million miles on this scale. The stars are not confined precisely to this plane—the Galactic Plane, or plane of the Milky Way—but lie thick on either side of it, the number becoming progressively less as the distance from the plane increases. Some in our model will be found as much as five or even ten thousand miles from it.

The Sun is not at the centre of the Universe of stars, but is not far from it. This supposed knowledge of the shape and size of the Universe is derived from star gauges or counts of stars which show different density in different directions, from the actual measured distance of some stars (see page 63), and from inference. The Milky

Way is seen to consist of clouds of faint stars, of star clusters other than globular, and gaseous nebulae (see page 64). A type of stars known as Wolf-Rayet and Nova, or new stars almost invariably appear in the Galaxy. These objects are, therefore, inhabitants of the region near the central plane. The Milky Way was formerly pictured as a girdle made up of these objects surrounding a lens-shaped group of stars, being those that are readily apparent to us, the diameter of the lens being 3,000 or 4,000 light-years, but it is now more usual to regard it as the aggregate view of many very distant objects as indicated by the model described. It may be, however, that the Sun is one of a flattened cloud of stars, the greatest diameter of which is of the order of 6,000 light years, though all these dimensions are somewhat conjectural. It is recognised that in the space which comprises the Universe of stars there is dark obscuring matter which it is suggested is the cause of some of the dark patches in the Milky Way. As seen in the sky the Galaxy always passes through the same constellations, sharing with them the diurnal motion, but its direction bears no special relation to the direction of the Ecliptic, Equator, or horizon. Such a relation is not to be expected, for these three planes pertain only to our Sun and Earth, which are minor bodies of the Cosmos of which the Galaxy is a main outstanding feature.

SIZE OF THE STARS

The stars are too remote for even the largest to show an appreciable disc, in any telescope as do the planets, and obviously the size of a star is not proportional to its brightness as we see it, for this depends on its distance, and on its intrinsic brightness, which may depend on its temperature or other physical condition. It is found that the colour-index of a star, which is the name given to the difference of its magnitude determined photographically and visually, is independent of its size and distance, and depends, assuming ideal radiation only, on its temperature. Consequently a determination of the colour-index is equivalent to determining the temperature and hence its surface-brightness, and with this the angular diameter of a star is to be found by dividing its total brightness by the surface brightness per unit area. A more direct way of measuring stellar diameters has lately been found by utilizing an optical principle as proposed by Fizeau, and elaborated more recently by Michelson, and an apparatus known as an "interferometer," has been invented and constructed for the purpose. It is satisfactory that the angular diameters, as measured with this instrument, agree closely with the values derived from consideration of the surface brightness. Since the distances of these large stars that have been thus measured are known approximately, the following values of their diameters in miles have been deduced—

Betelgeuse . . .	240	million miles
Antares . . .	120	" "
Aldebaran . . .	32	" "
Arcturus . . .	17	" "

ABSOLUTE MAGNITUDE.

This phrase is much in use in the astronomy of the present day, and implies the luminosity of a star irrespective of its distance. The precise definition of absolute magnitude is that it is the number that expresses according to the usual system of stellar magnitude (see p. 71) the

THE FIFTEEN BRIGHTEST STARS

FIFTEEN NEAR STARS.

Star	Mag	Light Received	Spectrum	Distance in Parsecs	Luminosity	Star	Mag	Spectrum	Distance in Parsecs	Apparent Mag	Luminosity
Sihus	-1.6	100	A	2.73	32	α Centauri*	0.3	G	1.31	4.7	1.3
Canopus	-0.9	52	F	143.1	47,000	Munich 1	9.7	M	1.84	13.4	0.0004
α Centauri	0.1	24	G	1.32	1.3	" Indi	4.7	K	2.22	8.0	0.064
Vega	0.1	21	A	8.1	65	Lalande 21185	7.6	M	2.44	30.7	0.006
Capella	0.2	19	G	14.9	180	Sirius*	1.6	A	2.73	2.2	31.9
Arcturus	0.2	19	K	8.3	60	Innes' Star	11.7	—	2.96	14.3	0.0002
Rigel	0.3	17	B	143.1	15,500	Lacaille 9352	7.4	M	3.03	10.0	0.010
Procyon*	0.5	15	F	3.86	6.6	" Ceti	3.6	K	3.04	6.2	0.33
Achernar	0.6	13	B	10.4	62	" Eridani	3.8	K	3.17	6.3	0.30
β Centauri	0.9	11	B	27.0	320	Lacaille 8760	6.6	M	3.22	9.1	0.23
Altair	0.9	10	A	4.9	11	Cord. Z 54243	9.2	F	3.24	11.7	0.002
Betelgeuse	0.9	10	Ma	47.6	1,000	Procyon*	0.5	F	3.27	2.9	6.6
Aldebaran	1.1	9	K	18.2	120	δ Cygni*	5.6	K	3.33	8.0	0.06
Spica	1.2	8	B	100.0	3,300	Starve 2164*	8.8	—	3.40	11.1	0.003
Antares	1.2	8	Map	24.5	390	Groombridge 34*	8.1	M	3.55	10.4	0.002

The last column of each table shows the brightness, irrespective of distance, compared with that of our Sun, which is taken as a star of apparent magnitude -26.57 on the stellar scale. A star marked thus * is the brightest component of a binary or multiple system, a small star of the Centaurus group is the nearest star to us so far known.

brightness of the star as it would be seen at the distance of 10 parsecs (parallax 0.1"). It is clear that if the distance of a star is known, its absolute magnitude can be computed from its apparent, or by reversing the formula, if the absolute and the apparent magnitudes are known, the distance of the star can be determined.

DISTANCE OF THE STARS

The distance of the stars from us is so immense that its determination is perhaps the most difficult problem of astronomy, and not until comparatively recent years has it been effected in any quantity and with much certainty. The direct method of determination of a star's parallax, as this quantity is called, consists in measuring the minute difference of direction of the star as seen from opposite points of the Earth's orbit, which is now usually done by photographing the star and its surroundings at appropriate epochs and finding by measurement the change of position of the star with relation to its neighbours. A spectroscopic method of finding parallax through the absolute magnitude has been evolved. It has been found that in the spectra of stars the ratio of the intensity of certain pairs of lines is a function of the absolute magnitude. In stars intrinsically brilliant for example, a certain Calcium line is very strong whilst a line due to Iron is very weak, but in an intrinsically faint star the case is exactly contrary. This principle has been adopted, and by help of the spectra of stars whose distance has been found trigonometrically it is found possible to infer the absolute magnitude of a star from examination of its spectrum, and hence its distance. If by any means it is possible to know the mean parallactic movement (see *Stellar Motion*) of a group of stars the mean parallax or distance of this group follows from a simple computation. In other words the space through which our Sun travels, which is about twice the diameter of the Earth's orbit in a year, is taken as the base line with which to measure the distance of the stars.

The distances of many of the stars are given in the lists on pages 60 and 61. To express these

large distances a large unit is required. One of these is the space that light moves through in one year, which in miles is 6 followed by 12 zeros. Another unit is the *parsec*, or the distance at which the mean radius of the Earth's orbit would subtend an angle of 1" (parallax = one second). This is $\frac{1}{3}$ times the light year and is represented roughly by 2 followed by 13 zeros. There is also a unit little used called the *Scriemeter*, which is equivalent to a million times the distance of the Earth from the Sun.

Within the sphere of 10 parsecs radius about the Sun as centre, there are 105 stars whose distance has been measured. It is estimated from knowledge of the general density of stars in space that there are nearly twice that number. The others remain to be discovered.

STAR SPECTRA.

Most of the bright stars and many of the fainter have been examined with a spectroscope, and have been divided into classes according to their type of spectrum as indicated by the lines which cross them, the spectral types being named by the letters O, B, A, F, G, K, M, N. The stars of the first two classes, O and B, have spectra characteristic of helium and hydrogen, and have some affinity to planetary nebulae. Stars whose spectra range between A and F—and it is to be remarked that there is no rigorous line of division between the classes—are white or blue stars and in their spectra broad absorption lines of hydrogen are conspicuous. In the next groups—F to G, and G to K—lines characteristic of metals appear, fine but numerous, and the stars of this class are yellow. The spectrum of our Sun falls within the group F to G. The characteristic of the spectra of the remaining classes, M (and N), is the existence of a considerable number of fittings, and the stars are red. Antares, Betelgeuse, and a Hercules are notable stars in sub-classes of this type (See Table above.)

STELLAR EVOLUTION.

It is realised that the spectrum of a star shows not only the materials of which it is composed but also its physical condition. Stars of the M

type are of low temperature, whereas those of A and B are hot stars. This has led to hypotheses of stellar evolution, but whereas it has been supposed that each star passed through stages from hot to cold as indicated by the order of spectra shown above, a recent theory affirms that a star begins its existence as a large mass of rarefied gas which contracts, begins to glow, and becomes red (Giant star Type M) and after increasing in temperature, surface brightness and density through the types K, G, F, A, B, passes with diminishing temperature and decreasing volume in reverse order through the types to become a Dwarf Star of the M type. This theory, which resembles in some respects one propounded by the late Sir Norman Lockyer, and is in its present form the result of researches on stellar masses and magnitudes by Prof. H. N. Russell, of Princeton, U. S. A., is generally accepted, but has lately met with some difficulty of complete explanation.

STELLAR MOTION

Many, if not all, of the so-called Fixed Stars are gradually changing their positions relative to one another, the movement of each star being

called its Proper Motion. Consideration of these proper motions has led to the conclusion that they are in part due to an actual movement in space of the star itself, but in part to the movement of our own Sun, which cause an apparent motion of the star in the opposite direction, this latter being called the star's parallactic motion. In this way, it has been found fairly conclusively that the Sun, and with it the Earth and planets, is moving through space with a speed of 19.5 kilometres per second towards a point on the celestial sphere not far from the bright star Vega, speaking roughly, but there are differences in the determinations of the position of this point. The Proper Motions of Stars of spectral type F and G are found to be much larger on the whole than those of other types, and it is therefore to be supposed that these classes are nearest to us. It has already been mentioned that our Sun is of this spectral type. By an optical principle known as Doppler's, it is possible to find the rate at which a star is approaching or receding from us from certain peculiarities of the lines in its spectrum. The "line of sight" or "radial" velocities of many stars have been found in this way.

STAR CLUSTERS AND NEBULÆ

Among the other apparently solitary stars we may notice groups of stars gathered close together, sometimes easily separable into individual stars, others that can only be separated in the most powerful telescopes, and some that appear as unresolvable patches of light, the latter are called nebulae, and were aptly described by Sir William Herschel as "shining fluid." A short list of the more interesting of these various objects is given herewith.

No in New General Catalogue.	Messier's or Herschel's Number	R.A. 1900	Declination 1900	Constellation	Appearance
884	M 31	h m c	° ' "	Andromeda	Very brilliant oval nebula, visible to naked eye
508	M 33	1 29 + 38	40 50	Andromeda	A large nebula
869 & 884	II VI 33, 24	2 15 + 56	45 45	Perseus	Fine double cluster, visible to naked eye.
1952	M 1	5 30 + 22	0	Taurus	The well-known "Crab Nebula" of Lord Rosse
1976	M 42	5 34 - 5	57	Orion	Large and splendid nebula, visible to naked eye
2070	—	5 39 - 69	19	Dorado	Great "Looped" nebula—visible to naked eye.
2099	M 37	5 47 + 32	30	Auriga	A fine cluster of stars
2168	M 35	6 4 + 24	30	Gemini	Magnificent cluster of stars
2632	M 44	8 35 + 20	15	Cancer	Called "Prosepe," or the "Bee Hive"—visible to naked eye
3372	—	10 42 - 59	16	Argo	Great nebula surrounding γ Argus
5194	M 51	13 26 + 47	35	Canes Venatici	Brilliant spiral nebula
5372	M 3	13 38 + 28	45	Canes Venatici	Splendid cluster of stars
6805	M 13	16 39 + 36	35	Hercules	Very fine cluster of stars, visible to naked eye
6494	M 23	17 52 - 19	0	Ophiuchus	Fine cluster of stars
6543	II IV 37	17 59 + 66	35	Draco	Bright planetary nebula
6720	M 57	18 51 + 32	55	Lyra	Beautiful ring of bright nebulosity
6853	M 27	19 56 + 22	30	Aquila	Large nebula formed like a "Dumb-Bell" or "Horn-Glass"
7089	M 2	21 29 - 1	10	Aquarius	Splendid globular cluster of stars
7078	M 15	21 26 + 11	49	Pegasus	Magnificent cluster of stars

There are nebulae called planetary that are small, regular in outline, and show a uniform disc. Analogous to these are some which are dark in the centre called annular or ring nebulae. Beyond this the spectroscopist divides the nebulae into two great classes. The first spectroscopic observation of a nebula, made by Huggins in 1864, showed a spectrum of one bright line only, which indicated that these bodies, or at least some of them, are constituted of glowing gas. Later investigation showed that the spectra of some nebulae are continuous, from which it may be inferred that these are in a later stage of progress, assuming the evolution of celestial bodies from a primitive nebula. The nebulae with continuous spectrum are called "white"

nebulae, in distinction to those with bright line spectra, which are "green" or gaseous. Photography has brought the means of studying the number and form of these objects in great detail, and it is found that the white nebulae are as a rule of a spiral form, and that there are many thousands of them. The larger gaseous nebulae lie mostly in the Milky Way, and the smaller, the so-called planetary and stellar nebulae, do not markedly avoid it as do the spirals which lie in a zone of the sky, roughly at right angles to the Galaxy. Globular star clusters also lie outside the Milky Way, but irregular clusters are within its limits. There are also masses of Dark Nebulae in space. The gaseous green nebulae are in a small minority.

MINIMA OF ALGOL (β PERSEI) IN 1925.

JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.
2 7	2 00	2 15	2 4	2 22	3 11	1 3	2 25	2 5	1 21
6 3	2 17	4 12	5 1	5 19	6 8	4 2	5 13	6 2	4 18
9 9	9 13	7 9	7 22	8 16	9 5	6 21	8 10	8 23	7 15
21 21	12 10	10 6	10 18	12 12	12 2	9 12	11 7	11 20	10 12
24 18	15 7	13 2	13 15	14 9	14 22	12 14	14 3	14 16	13 8
27 15	18 4	15 23	16 12	17 6	17 19	15 11	17 0	17 13	16 5
30 11	21 1	18 20	19 9	20 3	20 16	18 8	19 21	20 12	18 8
23 8	23 21	21 17	22 6	22 23	23 13	21 5	22 18	23 7	21 23
26 5	26 18	24 14	25 3	25 20	26 10	24 2	25 15	26 4	24 20
29 2		27 10	28 0	28 17	29 7	26 22	28 12	29 0	27 17
31 22		30 7	30 20	31 14		30 19	31 6		30 14

These times are approximately the middle of minimum phase

VARIABLE STARS.

Although the stars generally shine with unchanging brightness, there are some among them which are exceptions to this rule, and of these Algol, the star β of the constellation Perseus, is the best known. In general this star is of about the second magnitude, but at regular intervals of something less than 69 hours it fades away to between third and fourth magnitude remains so for about 20 minutes, and then regains its light. The whole eclipse occupies about 9½ hours. The approximate times when this star will be at minimum in the months when it is suitably placed for observation are given in the table above. The position of Algol is given by R. A. $2^h 3^m$, Declination $40^\circ 39' N$.

There are variable stars of types other than the Algol. The Cepheid variables have an average period of about 7 days, and the rise from minimum to maximum takes only about one-third of the whole period, so that the decrease of light is more gradual than the increase. Stars of the β Lyrae type pass from minimum to minimum in about 6½ days, but are not of the same brightness at all minima, the alternate being equal. There are variable stars of a class with periods varying from 30 to over 500 days, a large proportion of which, however, are in the neighbourhood of 330 days, whose range of apparent brightness during a light-cycle may be as great as 9 or 10 magnitudes. The spectra of most of these long-period variables show bright emission as well as dark absorption lines, and a periodic outflow of incandescent gases and vapours is suggested as the cause of the light variation. Mira Ceti (R. A. $2^h 16^m$, Declination $2^\circ 19' S$) is the most famous of these. It will be at maximum at the end of 1924, or beginning of 1925, and again at the end of the following November. Its magnitude at maximum may be anything between 2 and 5.

The variation of stars of the Algol type is believed to be caused by the partial eclipse of the bright star by a dark companion which moves in an orbit round it. A secondary minimum that has been noted in the period of variation of Algol can be accounted for by this theory. The variation of the Cepheid variables, on the other hand, is not caused by eclipse, though many of them have been found to be binary stars. It has been suggested that it may be due to a pulsation or periodic swelling and contraction of the star. A curious relation has been found between the absolute magnitudes and the period of variation of Cepheids, those of longer period being the brighter.

NEW OR TEMPORARY STARS.

The phenomena known as "Novae" or "New" Stars can scarcely be classed as variable stars, for the rise to maximum, so far as is known, occurs only once in their history. Generally the Nova appears in the place of a star of faint magnitude which may have blazed out into configuration, or as an alternative theory a mass of dark nebulous gas may by some means have become igneous. The great brilliancy which occurs very suddenly, is short-lived, for there follows a rapid fall, and in a few months the object emits, perhaps, 1 per cent of its light, whilst in a decade it has fallen to its original condition and luminosity. A few observations made during the increase of brightness have shown a spectrum of the ordinary type crossed by dark lines which are much displaced from their normal position. Just as the maximum light is reached the spectrum is full of bright bands flanked by dark lines on the side of the shorter wave length towards the violet. The lines of hydrogen are most conspicuous, but helium is present, and other bands can be identified with enhanced lines or lines which are produced in the laboratory when metallic vapour is very strongly excited to luminosity by a powerful electric spark. Later on as the light begins to fall the characteristic nebular lines in the green and violet make their appearance and become the most conspicuous feature of the spectrum while the other lines fade away. At a still later stage the spectrum resembles that of the nucleus of a planetary nebula or of one of the Wolf-Rayet stars which are found here and there in the Milky Way. Below will be found a list of the Novae (as in number) that have been visible to the naked eye since 1868. Several of these are still visible as faint stars of tenth to fifteenth magnitude and are being systematically observed. Their light generally shows some trace of variability.

Discoverer	Date	Mag at Max	Constellation.
1. Hind	1868, April 26	5.0	Serpentarius.
2. Birmingham	1866, May 12	2.0	Corona
			Boresalis.
3. Schmidt.....	1876, Nov. 24	3.0	Cygnus.
4. Anderson	1892, Jan. 24	4.0	Aquila.
5. Fleming.....	1898, March	4.7	Sagittarius.
6. Anderson	1901, Feb. 21	0.0	Perseus.
7. Turner	1903, Mar. 16	5.1	Gemini
8. Kapin	1910, Dec. 30	5.0	Leo.
9. Enebo	1912, Mar. 13	3.0	Gemini.
10. Wolf	1918, Jan. 1	5.4	Monoceros.
11. Leliet.....	1922, June 1	> 0	Aquila.
12. Denning.....	1920, Aug. 30	2.2	Cygnus.

The Solar System.

THE Sun is one of the millions of stars that make up the Universe, and, so far as human knowledge goes, is not unlike many of the stars we see in magnitude and constitution. It is surrounded by a family of smaller bodies of which our Earth is one, and the Solar system, which is only a minute detail in the structure of the Universe, is the observing station from which we look out in all directions across the great distances which separate us from the other members of the stellar system.

The Solar or Planetary system consists of the Sun, with eight major planets and a thousand minor planets, or asteroids, circulating round him at varying distances in oval-shaped orbits. Six of the major planets have smaller bodies circulating around them, so that each forms a separate system, but all the bodies receive their light and heat from the Sun.

The periodic comets which return to perihelion at regular intervals, since they move in elongated elliptical orbits of which the Sun is at one focus are also members of the Solar system, but shine partly by their own light.

The plane of the Ecliptic in which the Earth moves round the Sun (see p. 75) is used as a fundamental plane of reference. The other planets move, at varying distances from the Sun, in planes inclined but little to the plane of the Ecliptic, and describe orbits in periodic times which are connected with the distances by a certain relation known as Kepler's 3rd law. The squares of the periodic times vary as the cubes of the semi-major axes. Following are given brief notes on each of the bodies which make up the Solar system, with details of their sizes, distances from their primary, and periodic times in tabular form. The time of rotation about the axis, or the length of the day of the planet, is added where this is known.

THE SUN.

The surface of the Sun seen in a telescope, presents a mottled appearance formed by a darkish background on which small brilliant patches are scattered, the shape of these being such that they have been called alternatively rice-grains or willow leaves. On this surface black spots appear sporadically, and around these are brilliant streaks called faculae, which are conspicuous when the spots are near the edge of the Sun. Associated with the faculae there are brilliant clouds of calcium vapour that are revealed by the spectroheliograph, an instrument by means of which the whole of the Sun's disc may be photographed by the light of any element, and of that element only. The nature of the spots is not known with certainty. Formerly they were thought to be saucer-shaped depressions at a lower level than the surrounding surface, which is called the photosphere, modern views describe them as columnar vortices which have a deep-seated origin far below the photosphere, and assume that a sun-spot is a vast tornado in which electrified particles are rapidly whirled. This view is confirmed by the invariable presence of a magnetic field in the neighbourhood. There is apparently a connection between the solar activity, as shown by the spots, and terrestrial magnetism for the coincidence in time, between certain exhibitions of its variations and the appearance of sun-spots is too marked to be fortuitous. It is suggested that the connection is made by stream-like emanations of corpuscles from the Sun which

envelop the earth. The spots vary in size and number, which increase and decrease somewhat uniformly and arrive at a maximum about every eleven years. They increase at a rather more rapid rate than they decrease. From measures of their position on the disc and by help of the elements given on page 2 of each month the latitude and longitude (heliographic) of the spots can be computed. It is seldom that spots appear in latitudes greater than 30° from the solar equator, but about the time of spot minimum or rather earlier small spots appear in these extreme latitudes, and during the succeeding eleven years or more the spot regions converge towards the solar equator, and at time of maximum the spots are largely in solar latitude 12° to 14° N and S. This transference of the spot areas in latitude may be considered to be the solar cycle, equally with the variation of total area with which it is approximately contemporaneous, but in the former case consecutive cycles somewhat overlap. In August, 1924, a spot of considerable size appeared in latitude 6° N which would be counted of the old cycle though the new was well established by the appearance of spots in high latitudes, and the minimum spotted area had undoubtedly passed. The Sun rotates on its axis in about 25 days 9 hours, which is shown by the apparent movement of the spots since they cross visible disc.

DATES OF SUN-SPOT MAXIMA AND MINIMA.

Maxima		Minima	
1805 2	1870 6	1810 6	1878 9
1816 4	1883 9	1823 3	1889 6
1829 9	1894 1	1833 9	1901 7
1837 2	1906 1	1843 5	1913 1
1848 1	1917 7	1856 0	1924 0
1860 1		1867 2	

When the intense light of the Sun is shut off by the interposition of the dark body of the Moon in a total solar eclipse, certain red prominences are seen projecting from the Sun's edge, which consist of masses of glowing hydrogen gas arising from the chromosphere. Sometimes these are of remarkable shape and extend to enormous heights, occasionally being detached from the body of the Sun. In the lower strata of the Sun's envelope are found the vapours of many metals, known by their characteristic lines shown in the spectroscope. Another appendage to the Sun outside the chromosphere, called the Corona, can only be seen during total eclipses. The lower portion of the corona consists of a pale green light containing hydrogen, the upper is a beautiful mass of silvery white light, in form of feather-like plumes, with dark spaces between, which have been traced from the Sun's edge to a distance as great as twice the Sun's diameter. Occasional streamers of the corona have been followed to a greater length than this. The corona does not retain a constant form, but appears to vary in shape and extension according as the eclipse occurs at the period of maximum or minimum of Sun-spots. Solar eclipses are only seen total at places where the shadow of the Moon falls, and an eclipse is partial at localities off this line of totality, because the change in the observer's position puts the Moon out of the direct line joining her to the Sun. Total eclipses of the Sun are rare in this country. There will be an eclipse on June 29, 1927, which will be momentarily total from a trace running across North Wales and North-West Yorkshire.

MERCURY.

Mercury is the nearest planet to the Sun, and the smallest in the system. Because it moves in an orbit between the Sun and the Earth this planet can never be seen far from the former body, and is sometimes to the West, sometimes to the East of the Sun. In the former case Mercury appears as a morning star and in the latter as an evening star. The extremes of these apparent excursions are technically known as Elongations, and the times and distances, measured by the angle included between the lines which join the Earth to the Sun and the planet respectively, are given in the third page of each month. The great ellipticity of the orbit of Mercury causes the amount of these Elongations to vary considerably, and they may be as small as 16° or as large as 28° . The period of revolution round the Sun—in other words, Mercury's year—comprises 88 solar days, and he turns on his axis either in the same time, and therefore always presents the same face to the Sun, like the Moon with respect to the Earth, or in about 25 hours. Mercury shows phases to the Earth—like the Moon in her first quarter if the elongation be in the East, and like her last quarter if in the West. (*See p. 71*)

This planet will be visible to the naked eye in the evenings at the end of March and in the mornings of the second week in September.

VENUS.

Venus, which is nearly twice as far from the Sun as Mercury, is almost exactly the same size as the Earth. Her apparent movement with respect to the Sun is similar to that of Mercury, except that, being farther from the Sun, and nearer to the Earth than her smaller neighbour, the angles of Elongation exceed those of Mercury, and extend to 47° . The disc of Venus is not telescopically interesting, for owing to her dense cloud-laden atmosphere very few markings are visible, and this renders a determination of her axial rotation uncertain. By some astronomers her day is believed to be very nearly equal to that of the Earth, whilst others have concluded that it is equal to the year of Venus, or, in other words, that the planet always presents the same face to the Sun. Venus has epochs of great brilliancy when she appears as a beautiful crescent like the Moon when about 5 days from or before New. She will not be presented to the best effect in 1922, but may be well seen in January as a morning star and in the evenings of the last two months.

MARS.

Mars, the first planet whose orbit is exterior to that of the Earth, is a little larger than Mercury and considerably smaller than Venus and the Earth. Details of his distance and period will be found in the table. Mars is in opposition at intervals of about two years, because it moves at a rate not greatly different from that of the Earth. This planet will not be favourably placed for telescopic observations in 1922, but may be viewed as an evening star during the first six months. Mars, like Mercury and Venus, exhibits phases, but in a much less degree than these planets. His disc departs from exact circular form, or is gibbous only to the extent of one-eighth of its diameter. The other superior planets are too far away to show any very appreciable phase, though traces of it

are sometimes to be detected in the disc of Jupiter.

Unlike Mercury and Venus, Mars exhibits many well-defined markings, which enable his rotation period to be well ascertained; there are, besides, white spots at the poles of rotation. These are supposed to consist of snow, and when it is summer to the Martians in the northern hemisphere, the white spot about that pole dwindles considerably in extent, if it does not disappear entirely, which it does rarely. The remainder of the disc is divided into greyish and ruddy areas, which have been called seas and lands. The dark grey patches are now not considered to be oceans, but are usually regarded as marshes or areas covered with some sort of vegetation. These areas are seen to change their colour and intensity with the Martian seasons very much as our vegetation would appear to do if viewed from a celestial neighbour. Certain fine, dark, straight markings seen across the ruddy areas have been named "canals," perhaps a little unfortunately, as it has been taken to imply that they are of manual construction, but for this there is no sufficient evidence or proof.

MINOR PLANETS.

Between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter a large number of small planets have been discovered, and every year considerable additions are made to the list. At present the total number known is about a thousand, and there may still be thousands awaiting detection. The four largest, found in the early years of the 19th century, are—Ceres, 485 miles; Pallas, 304 miles; Juno, 118 miles; and Vesta, 243 miles in diameter. Vesta is the brightest though not the largest. In recent years the discoveries have been of much smaller objects, and it is probable that some of them are not more than from 10 to 20 miles in diameter, and are perhaps nothing more than great masses of rock flying round the Sun.

The periodic times of their revolutions vary considerably, and an average may be taken as 1,600 days, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ years. Some of the orbits are very oval, and the inclination of their planes to the Ecliptic has considerably different values. The inclination of Pallas is 35° , whilst that of Juno is only 13° . One of these small bodies, named Eros, at some oppositions approaches nearer to the Earth than Mars does at any time, and this affords a good opportunity for determination of the solar parallax. Oppositions happen at intervals of about $\frac{1}{2}$ years, the circumstances being very different at the different occasions. There will be a very close approach in 1921, when the minimum distance will be about 26 million miles.

JUPITER.

The next planet in order from the Sun, Jupiter, is the largest in the system, and has a diameter eleven times that of the Earth. Its density, however, is only $\frac{1}{4}$ th that of the latter. On viewing Jupiter through a telescope it will be seen that the disc is not circular, but its form, an oblate spheroid, is believed to be due to the rapid axial rotation, which causes a flattening at the poles and bulking outwards at the equator. The same effect is produced on all the planets in more or less degree. Jupiter has four principal satellites about the same size as our moon, which were the first celestial objects discovered with the telescope, Galileo having observed them in the year 1610. The planes of their orbits are but slightly inclined to that of Jupiter

at right angles to the ecliptic and their motion is considered to be retrograde.

NEPTUNE

This planet, placed on the confines of the Solar system, is a small telescopic object of about the 8th magnitude. The motion of its single satellite, which was discovered by Lassell in 1846, is retrograde.

THE MOON

Neither Mercury nor Venus, so far as is known, has a satellite, the one satellite of the Earth is the Moon, which is quite familiar to us. The mean distance of the Moon from the Earth is about 239,000 miles—near enough for us to get a more complete knowledge of its surface conditions than we can of any other member of the Solar system. Only one side of the Moon is seen from the earth, but every region of the Moon is presented to the Sun in turn and as there is no sign of water or vapour on the disc, and consequently no atmosphere, the surface must be exposed to the most violent changes of temperature. In the lunar day of half a month it must be heated to a very high temperature, and in the other half subjected to cold equal to that of interstellar space. Her diameter is rather more than 2,160 miles, and her rate of motion through the firmament $13^{\circ} 10' 35''$ per day, which implies that she travels over a space slightly exceeding her own diameter in one hour. The average time she takes to move around the sky is $27^d 7^h 43^m 11^s$, and the average time from a New Moon to the next is $29^d 12^h 44^m 3^s$. When seen through a telescope the surface of the Moon presents many objects of great beauty and interest. A small instrument will show the chief "seas," plains, mountain ranges, ring-plains, and crater pits.

Attempts have been made to interpret some small variations in certain of the lunar features as seasonal changes due to variations of temperature on the Moon, but observations made during lunar eclipses, when presumably the Moon suffers considerable change of temperature, gives no support to this view.

When the Earth passes between the Sun and Moon, the Earth's shadow sweeps across the Moon and causes a lunar eclipse, which may be either total or partial as in the case of solar eclipses, but there is the difference that the phase of a lunar eclipse is seen the same from all places where the Moon is above the horizon at the time. The obscuration of the Moon's disc is hardly ever complete, but because the Sun's light is scattered by the clouds in the Earth's atmosphere,

the Moon appears usually as a copper-coloured disc, the precise shade being different at different eclipses. It will be understood that solar eclipses can take place only at New Moon, and lunar eclipses only at Full Moon.

The Full Moon, which occurs near the Autumnal Equinox, rises at nearly the same time, about sunset, on several consecutive evenings. Because in earlier times it was thought that this was specially ordained to facilitate the gathering of the crops the phenomenon was called the Harvest Moon. The Full Moon which follows is called the Hunter's Moon.

A FEW OF THE CHIEF LUNAR FORMATIONS

Wedge-shaped Valley of the Alps—Near the central line of disc, towards the north, a cleft 83 miles long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad.

Apennines—An extensive mountain range somewhat similar to terrestrial features. Visible to naked eye when projecting into the dark part of the disc. Length, 460 miles, highest summit (Huyghens) reaches 18,000 feet.

Aristarchus—A lunar crater in N E quadrant. The brightest object on the Moon. This crater is visible as a luminous spot when all the surrounding region is involved in shadow.

Mare Crisium—A dark grey oval plain visible to naked eye near W N W limb of Moon. Extends 280 miles N to S and 354 miles E to W. Well seen five days after new or a few days after full.

Mare Serenitatis—Lies S of the Moon's centre, and extends over 428 miles. A nearly circular dark plain. Contains a crater, Linne, formerly suspected of change. This mare is visible to naked eye.

Clavius—One of the finest craters on the Moon, and about 142 miles in diameter. Situated on S limb.

Tycho—Towards S limb. Has been called "the metropolitan crater of the Moon." A fine crater 54 miles in diameter and 16,600 feet deep. Central hill nearly a mile high. Tycho is the centre of a remarkable system of bright rays radiating from it, and they are very conspicuous at the time of full moon. In its region (S limb) the Moon's surface is so studded with craters that it resembles an immense honeycomb.

COMETS

In addition to the planets, there are other interesting objects belonging to the Solar system called comets. Some of these revolve in elliptic

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Orb	Mean Distance from Sun		Sidereal Period	Synodic Period	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic	Diameter	Mass compared with Earth	Period of Rotation on Axis
	Radii of Earth's Orbit	Millions of Miles						
Sun	—	—	Yrs Days	Days	° ' "	Miles		d h m
Mercury ☿	0 39	36 0	0 88	116	7 0	864,000	333.43	25 9 7
Venus ♀	0 72	67 2	0 225	584	3 24	3,000	0 04	25 42 1
Earth ☿	1 00	92 9	1 0	—	0 0	7,600	0 83	23 21 2
Mars ♂	1 52	141 5	1 322	760	1 51	7,927 64	1 00	23 56
Jupiter ♃	5 20	483 3	11 314	399	1 19	4,300	0 11	24 37 1/2
Saturn ♄	9 54	886 1	29 167	378	2 30	88,700 69	318	9 50
						82,800 p		9 56
						75,100 69		10 14 1/2
Uranus ♅	19 19	1,782 8	84 6	370	0 46	67,300 p	95	10 38
						30,900		20 49
Neptune ♆	30 07	2,793 5	164 280	367 1/2	1 47	33,000	17	?

tial orbits, and return at intervals which, in the case of those that have confirmed the periods computed for them returning, range from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 80 years, whilst a few other computed orbits show periods as large as a million years. Other comets move in parabolic courses and apparently do not repeat their visits to the Sun.

Comets revolving around the Sun in comparatively limited times are not very numerous, but our knowledge of them is constantly becoming more comprehensive and accurate. These small returning comets revolve in periods from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 years, and deserve special notice, as their orbits are well known and predictions of their reappearances can be accurately made in many cases.

Their paths extend outwards to the position where Jupiter performs his revolution, and from this circumstance they are termed Jovian comets.

The comets in the following list (except Schorr) have already been seen at least once since discovery. The approximate time of next perihelion passage, calculated from that of their last appearance, is given in the second column —

Name	Last Appearance	Period in Years
Brooks	1925 Mar.	1921 7 10
Schorr	" June	1928 6 72
Faye	" Aug	1910 7 41
Wolf	" Oct	1928 6 79
Tempel-Swift	" Oct	1908 5 68
Tempel (a)	" Nov	1925 5 17
Borrelly	" Nov	1928 6 91
Kopff	1926 Jan	1929 6 58
Finlay	" Mar	1906 6 54
Mechain-Tuttle	" June	1912 13 6
Holmes	" Oct	1906 6 86

The computed dates of perihelion passage of comets, Denning, 1881 (8.8 yrs.) and Brooks, 1886 (5.6 yrs.), which have not been seen since discovery fall in 1925.

Encke's comet returned once more in 1924, and was detected on August 1, and two other small comets were discovered during the year (up to October). The long period comet known as Vico's that has been expected for some years has not been observed.

There are other families of comets, none so large as the Jovian, named respectively from the planets Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, for a reason similar to that given above. Halley's comet belongs to the Neptunian family.

METEORS.

Another class of objects which belong to the Solar system are the meteoric streams, giving rise to occasional showers of meteoric falling

No	Epoch 1923.	Radiant Point. R A Dec.	Name of Shower.
1	January 2-4	0 0	Quadrantids.
2	January 25	230+53	♄ Cepheids.
3	Feb 19-Mar 1	155+14	♈ Leonids
4	March 1-4	166+4	♈ Leonids.
5	March 12-24	161+58	♈ Ursids Maj
6	March 17-18	310+78	♈ Cepheids.
7	April 20-22	271+33	♈ Lyrids
8	April 30	291+59	♈ Draconids.
9	May 1-6	338-2	♈ Aquarids
10	May 18-25	246+29	♈ Herculeids.
11	May 29-June 1	353+39	♈ Andromedids.
12	June 2-10	253-22	♈ Scorpids.
13	June 27-30	228+28	♈ Draconids
14	June 27-30	245+64	♈ Draconids
15	July 7-11	343+12	♈ Pegasids
16	July 19-Aug 10	303-10	♈ Capricornids
17	July 28-30	339-11	♈ Aquarids
18	August 10-12	45+37	♈ Persids.
19	August 20-25	291+60	♈ Draconids.
20	Aug 21-Sept 2	262+62	♈ Draconids.
21	September 3-16	61+36	♈ Persids.
22	September 4-14	348+2	♈ Pisces.
23	Sept 19-27	272+23	♈ Herculeids.
24	October 11-24	42+21	♈ Aietids.
25	October 17-24	92+15	♈ Orionids.
26	Oct 30-Nov 14	55+12	♈ Taurids.
27	Nov 13-15	150+23	♈ Leonids.
28	Nov 14-25	64+22	♈ Taurids.
29	Nov 17-23	25+43	♈ Andromedids
30	Nov. 25-Dec 4	155+39	♈ Ursids Maj
31	Dec 1-14	128+33	♈ Gemindis
32	Dec 18-21	161+58	♈ Ursids Maj
33	Dec 18-28	194+68	♈ Draconids.

stars, or fire-balls, which are all the same class of object, the distinction being only one of size. They are visible in varying number on every night of the year, and are sometimes so abundant as to form stinking phenomena. The year 1925 was notable because of a remarkably abundant and previously unknown stream on June 28, which had a distinct connexion with Pons-Winnecke's periodical comet, the orbits

THE SATELLITES

NAME	Star mag	Mean distance from Primary Miles	Period of Sidereal Revolution D H M
<i>The Earth</i>			
Luna . . . . .	..	238,840	27 7 43
<i>Mars</i>			
Phobos	14	5,850	0 7 39
Deimos	13	14,650	1 6 18
<i>Jupiter</i>			
V. Unnamed	13	112,500	0 11 57½
I. Io	5½	261,000	1 18 27½
II. Europa	5½	415,000	3 13 13½
III. Ganymede	5	664,000	7 3 42½
IV. Callisto	6	1,167,000	16 16 32
VI. Unnamed	24	7,310,000	850 14 40
VII. Unnamed	27½	7,390,000	260 1 24
VIII. Unnamed	27	14,940,000	738 21 36
IX. Unnamed	28½	14,940,000	745 0 0
<i>Saturn</i>			
Mimas	12	117,000	0 22 37
Enceladus	12	157,000	1 8 53
Tethys	11	186,000	1 21 18
Dione	11	238,000	2 17 41
Rhea	10	332,000	4 12 25
Titan	8½	771,000	15 22 41
Themis	17	906,000	20 20 54
Hyperion	16	934,000	21 6 39
Iapetus	11	2,225,000	79 7 54
Phœbe	14	8,000,000	546 12 0
<i>Uranus</i>			
Ariel	16	120,000	2 12 29
Umbriel	16½	167,000	4 2 27
Titania	14½	273,000	8 16 56
Oberon	14½	365,000	12 11 7
<i>Neptune</i>			
Unnamed	13	221,500	5 21 3

being nearly the same. This comet returned to perihelion on June 22, 1927, but the attraction of Jupiter had so disturbed the comet's orbit that it passed outside the earth's path by about two million miles, and the expectation of a brilliant meteoric shower was not realized. There seems, however, a good prospect that one may occur at the comet's next return in June 1927. Meteorites are composed of terrestrial elements, iron, chromium, magnesium, and nickel being in large proportion.

THE ZODIACAL LIGHT

This is an appearance which is little understood, and therefore deserves the attention of observers. It shows as a band of faint light when the moon is absent, which stretches up slantingly from the Sun before sunrise in the autumn months and after sunset in Spring. It may be the manifestation of a widely scattered appendage of the Sun or a vast concourse of slightly reflective meteoric systems. It has been asserted that it is a mere atmospheric effect, but this is not consistent with some of the chief features of its appearance. That it has a celestial origin seems certain, but its true nature is not easily explained on the evidence before us.

THE AURORA BOREALIS

This phenomenon may be considered more terrestrial than celestial. It sometimes happens that an unusual luminosity is seen in the northern sky in the form of streamers, arches, and condensations, a feature being the prominent bright line in the green in its spectrum which is identified with a faint yellow-green line to be observed in the background of the sky on nights when no auroral display is visible. Its chief manifestations recur at fairly regular intervals of about eleven years, and seem to be associated with magnetic disturbances and Sun-spots, which have similar periods. The aurora is sometimes regarded as showing the outer limit of our atmosphere and its height has been determined. The general result is that the elevation of an aurora is between 50 and 300 miles. The great majority are about 60 miles high, and there are few above 100 miles. There is some suggestion that, with magnetic storms, the period of their appearance follows that of the Sun's synodic rotation (27¼ days). On March 22, 1920, there was a very extended group of spots at the middle of the Sun's disc, a magnetic storm, and splendid display of aurora during the night. A similar coincidence occurred in 1921 (May 14).

APPARENT DIMENSIONS OF SATURN'S OUTER RING, 1925.

Date	Major Axis	Minor Axis	Date	Major Axis	Minor Axis	Date	Major Axis	Minor Axis	Date	Major Axis	Minor Axis
Jan 8	36 79	+12 72	April 14	42 22	+14 33	July 19	39 07	+12 47	Oct 23	34 63	+12 46
Feb 9	38 76	+13 61	May 16	42 31	+13 87	Aug 20	37 05	+12 15	Nov 24	34 59	+13 03
Mar 13	40 84	+14 23	June 17	41 07	+13 12	Sept 21	35 49	+12 16	Dec 26	35 36	+13 78

This table gives the angular dimensions of the outer limit of Saturn's outer Ring as seen from the Earth. The + sign shows that the North side of the Ring is presented to the Earth throughout the year.


ILLUMINATED PORTIONS OF THE DISCS OF MERCURY AND VENUS, 1925

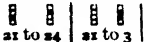
Date	Mer curv	Venus	Date	Mer curv	Venus	Date	Mer curv	Venus	Date	Mer curv	Venus
Jan 11	0 456	0 908	April 11	0 079	0 998	July 10	0 742	0 933	Oct 8	0 999	0 705
Feb 10	0 895	0 953	May 11	0 308	0 997	Aug 9	0 266	0 872	Nov 7	0 872	0 596
Mar 12	0 974	0 983	June 10	0 881	0 976	Sept 8	0 332	0 795	Dec 7	0 090	0 452

When the above numbers are less than 0.500 the planet is *horned*, when greater than 0.500 it is *gibbous* until unity is reached, when it is full.

Stellar Magnitude.—The numerical magnitude of a star shows its order in a scale of brightness, the terms of which are in geometrical progression. Stars just visible to the naked eye are of magnitude 6. A 5th mag. is about 2½ times as bright as a 6th, a 4th magnitude the same multiple of a 5th, and so on, and from this it follows that a 1st magnitude star is a hundred times as bright as a 6th. The scheme may appear paradoxical because the brightness of the fainter stars is shown by the larger numbers, but this is quite reasonable since the word "first" implies pre-eminence. It follows logically that a star 2½ times as bright as a 1st should be of magnitude 0, and a star 2½ times as bright as zero of negative magnitude, i.e. -1 and so on. The use of fractional magnitudes corresponding to brightnesses interpolated between these integral multiples at once suggests itself. Capella and Vega, which are nearly but not quite ½ times as bright as a star magnitude 1.0, are mag. 0.2 and 0.1 respectively (zero magnitude). The brightness of the planets is shown in these pages according to this system.

Duration of Light and Darkness.—The second column of the first page of Calendar for every month contains a small diagram showing the amount of Darkness, or the period of moonlight and sunlight during the twelve hours from 12A to 6A. These small diagrams have four divisions, each representing three hours, and a division is left unblackened if the moon or the sun is above the horizon for at least half of the period it represents. The diagrams for the greater part of the year

are  one of each pair being used according as it is light or dark during the periods named. In the summer, when the sun is above the horizon for more than

half the first and last intervals, these reduce to .

Wireless Time-Signals Throughout the World.

	Wave Length. Metres	G M T of Signals (approximately)			Description of Signals.*
		A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	
Paris (Eiffel Tower) ...	2,600	9 28 to 9 30	10 45 to 10 49	11 45 to 11 49	†E. ("Rhythmic" or "Vernier" signals are also sent A } at 10h 07m and 22h 07m for description A } see publication mentioned below. Rhythmic Signals at 20h A. Signals at 0h 07m, 27m, 47m, 67m, with intermediate warnings as described below in footnote Rhythmic signals at 2h B (and on wave length c 17000 simultaneously). Dashes each of 1 sec duration at 21h 55m, 22h and 42h, preceded by series of T (—). Similarly at 21h 59m, 22h 07m, preceded by series of M (—) and O (—). Rhythmic signals. Similar to Moscow at 10h 37m, 47m, 57m. Also Rhythmic signals at 10h 57m, 67m, 77m, 87m, 97m. Dots each sec. 12h 57m to 14h 07m, with omissions before 12h 57m, and 14h 07m. Dots each second from 2h 55m, 47m, 67m, 87m, 10h 57m, 12h 57m, 14h 57m, 16h 57m, 18h 57m, 20h 57m, 22h 57m, 24h 57m, 26h 57m, 28h 57m, 30h 57m, 32h 57m, 34h 57m, 36h 57m, 38h 57m, 40h 57m, 42h 57m, 44h 57m, 46h 57m, 48h 57m, 50h 57m, 52h 57m, 54h 57m, 56h 57m, 58h 57m, 60h 57m, 62h 57m, 64h 57m, 66h 57m, 68h 57m, 70h 57m, 72h 57m, 74h 57m, 76h 57m, 78h 57m, 80h 57m, 82h 57m, 84h 57m, 86h 57m, 88h 57m, 90h 57m, 92h 57m, 94h 57m, 96h 57m, 98h 57m, 100h 57m, 102h 57m, 104h 57m, 106h 57m, 108h 57m, 110h 57m, 112h 57m, 114h 57m, 116h 57m, 118h 57m, 120h 57m, 122h 57m, 124h 57m, 126h 57m, 128h 57m, 130h 57m, 132h 57m, 134h 57m, 136h 57m, 138h 57m, 140h 57m, 142h 57m, 144h 57m, 146h 57m, 148h 57m, 150h 57m, 152h 57m, 154h 57m, 156h 57m, 158h 57m, 160h 57m, 162h 57m, 164h 57m, 166h 57m, 168h 57m, 170h 57m, 172h 57m, 174h 57m, 176h 57m, 178h 57m, 180h 57m, 182h 57m, 184h 57m, 186h 57m, 188h 57m, 190h 57m, 192h 57m, 194h 57m, 196h 57m, 198h 57m, 200h 57m, 202h 57m, 204h 57m, 206h 57m, 208h 57m, 210h 57m, 212h 57m, 214h 57m, 216h 57m, 218h 57m, 220h 57m, 222h 57m, 224h 57m, 226h 57m, 228h 57m, 230h 57m, 232h 57m, 234h 57m, 236h 57m, 238h 57m, 240h 57m, 242h 57m, 244h 57m, 246h 57m, 248h 57m, 250h 57m, 252h 57m, 254h 57m, 256h 57m, 258h 57m, 260h 57m, 262h 57m, 264h 57m, 266h 57m, 268h 57m, 270h 57m, 272h 57m, 274h 57m, 276h 57m, 278h 57m, 280h 57m, 282h 57m, 284h 57m, 286h 57m, 288h 57m, 290h 57m, 292h 57m, 294h 57m, 296h 57m, 298h 57m, 300h 57m, 302h 57m, 304h 57m, 306h 57m, 308h 57m, 310h 57m, 312h 57m, 314h 57m, 316h 57m, 318h 57m, 320h 57m, 322h 57m, 324h 57m, 326h 57m, 328h 57m, 330h 57m, 332h 57m, 334h 57m, 336h 57m, 338h 57m, 340h 57m, 342h 57m, 344h 57m, 346h 57m, 348h 57m, 350h 57m, 352h 57m, 354h 57m, 356h 57m, 358h 57m, 360h 57m, 362h 57m, 364h 57m, 366h 57m, 368h 57m, 370h 57m, 372h 57m, 374h 57m, 376h 57m, 378h 57m, 380h 57m, 382h 57m, 384h 57m, 386h 57m, 388h 57m, 390h 57m, 392h 57m, 394h 57m, 396h 57m, 398h 57m, 400h 57m, 402h 57m, 404h 57m, 406h 57m, 408h 57m, 410h 57m, 412h 57m, 414h 57m, 416h 57m, 418h 57m, 420h 57m, 422h 57m, 424h 57m, 426h 57m, 428h 57m, 430h 57m, 432h 57m, 434h 57m, 436h 57m, 438h 57m, 440h 57m, 442h 57m, 444h 57m, 446h 57m, 448h 57m, 450h 57m, 452h 57m, 454h 57m, 456h 57m, 458h 57m, 460h 57m, 462h 57m, 464h 57m, 466h 57m, 468h 57m, 470h 57m, 472h 57m, 474h 57m, 476h 57m, 478h 57m, 480h 57m, 482h 57m, 484h 57m, 486h 57m, 488h 57m, 490h 57m, 492h 57m, 494h 57m, 496h 57m, 498h 57m, 500h 57m, 502h 57m, 504h 57m, 506h 57m, 508h 57m, 510h 57m, 512h 57m, 514h 57m, 516h 57m, 518h 57m, 520h 57m, 522h 57m, 524h 57m, 526h 57m, 528h 57m, 530h 57m, 532h 57m, 534h 57m, 536h 57m, 538h 57m, 540h 57m, 542h 57m, 544h 57m, 546h 57m, 548h 57m, 550h 57m, 552h 57m, 554h 57m, 556h 57m, 558h 57m, 560h 57m, 562h 57m, 564h 57m, 566h 57m, 568h 57m, 570h 57m, 572h 57m, 574h 57m, 576h 57m, 578h 57m, 580h 57m, 582h 57m, 584h 57m, 586h 57m, 588h 57m, 590h 57m, 592h 57m, 594h 57m, 596h 57m, 598h 57m, 600h 57m, 602h 57m, 604h 57m, 606h 57m, 608h 57m, 610h 57m, 612h 57m, 614h 57m, 616h 57m, 618h 57m, 620h 57m, 622h 57m, 624h 57m, 626h 57m, 628h 57m, 630h 57m, 632h 57m, 634h 57m, 636h 57m, 638h 57m, 640h 57m, 642h 57m, 644h 57m, 646h 57m, 648h 57m, 650h 57m, 652h 57m, 654h 57m, 656h 57m, 658h 57m, 660h 57m, 662h 57m, 664h 57m, 666h 57m, 668h 57m, 670h 57m, 672h 57m, 674h 57m, 676h 57m, 678h 57m, 680h 57m, 682h 57m, 684h 57m, 686h 57m, 688h 57m, 690h 57m, 692h 57m, 694h 57m, 696h 57m, 698h 57m, 700h 57m, 702h 57m, 704h 57m, 706h 57m, 708h 57m, 710h 57m, 712h 57m, 714h 57m, 716h 57m, 718h 57m, 720h 57m, 722h 57m, 724h 57m, 726h 57m, 728h 57m, 730h 57m, 732h 57m, 734h 57m, 736h 57m, 738h 57m, 740h 57m, 742h 57m, 744h 57m, 746h 57m, 748h 57m, 750h 57m, 752h 57m, 754h 57m, 756h 57m, 758h 57m, 760h 57m, 762h 57m, 764h 57m, 766h 57m, 768h 57m, 770h 57m, 772h 57m, 774h 57m, 776h 57m, 778h 57m, 780h 57m, 782h 57m, 784h 57m, 786h 57m, 788h 57m, 790h 57m, 792h 57m, 794h 57m, 796h 57m, 798h 57m, 800h 57m, 802h 57m, 804h 57m, 806h 57m, 808h 57m, 810h 57m, 812h 57m, 814h 57m, 816h 57m, 818h 57m, 820h 57m, 822h 57m, 824h 57m, 826h 57m, 828h 57m, 830h 57m, 832h 57m, 834h 57m, 836h 57m, 838h 57m, 840h 57m, 842h 57m, 844h 57m, 846h 57m, 848h 57m, 850h 57m, 852h 57m, 854h 57m, 856h 57m, 858h 57m, 860h 57m, 862h 57m, 864h 57m, 866h 57m, 868h 57m, 870h 57m, 872h 57m, 874h 57m, 876h 57m, 878h 57m, 880h 57m, 882h 57m, 884h 57m, 886h 57m, 888h 57m, 890h 57m, 892h 57m, 894h 57m, 896h 57m, 898h 57m, 900h 57m, 902h 57m, 904h 57m, 906h 57m, 908h 57m, 910h 57m, 912h 57m, 914h 57m, 916h 57m, 918h 57m, 920h 57m, 922h 57m, 924h 57m, 926h 57m, 928h 57m, 930h 57m, 932h 57m, 934h 57m, 936h 57m, 938h 57m, 940h 57m, 942h 57m, 944h 57m, 946h 57m, 948h 57m, 950h 57m, 952h 57m, 954h 57m, 956h 57m, 958h 57m, 960h 57m, 962h 57m, 964h 57m, 966h 57m, 968h 57m, 970h 57m, 972h 57m, 974h 57m, 976h 57m, 978h 57m, 980h 57m, 982h 57m, 984h 57m, 986h 57m, 988h 57m, 990h 57m, 992h 57m, 994h 57m, 996h 57m, 998h 57m, 1000h 57m, 1002h 57m, 1004h 57m, 1006h 57m, 1008h 57m, 1010h 57m, 1012h 57m, 1014h 57m, 1016h 57m, 1018h 57m, 1020h 57m, 1022h 57m, 1024h 57m, 1026h 57m, 1028h 57m, 1030h 57m, 1032h 57m, 1034h 57m, 1036h 57m, 1038h 57m, 1040h 57m, 1042h 57m, 1044h 57m, 1046h 57m, 1048h 57m, 1050h 57m, 1052h 57m, 1054h 57m, 1056h 57m, 1058h 57m, 1060h 57m, 1062h 57m, 1064h 57m, 1066h 57m, 1068h 57m, 1070h 57m, 1072h 57m, 1074h 57m, 1076h 57m, 1078h 57m, 1080h 57m, 1082h 57m, 1084h 57m, 1086h 57m, 1088h 57m, 1090h 57m, 1092h 57m, 1094h 57m, 1096h 57m, 1098h 57m, 1100h 57m, 1102h 57m, 1104h 57m, 1106h 57m, 1108h 57m, 1110h 57m, 1112h 57m, 1114h 57m, 1116h 57m, 1118h 57m, 1120h 57m, 1122h 57m, 1124h 57m, 1126h 57m, 1128h 57m, 1130h 57m, 1132h 57m, 1134h 57m, 1136h 57m, 1138h 57m, 1140h 57m, 1142h 57m, 1144h 57m, 1146h 57m, 1148h 57m, 1150h 57m, 1152h 57m, 1154h 57m, 1156h 57m, 1158h 57m, 1160h 57m, 1162h 57m, 1164h 57m, 1166h 57m, 1168h 57m, 1170h 57m, 1172h 57m, 1174h 57m, 1176h 57m, 1178h 57m, 1180h 57m, 1182h 57m, 1184h 57m, 1186h 57m, 1188h 57m, 1190h 57m, 1192h 57m, 1194h 57m, 1196h 57m, 1198h 57m, 1200h 57m, 1202h 57m, 1204h 57m, 1206h 57m, 1208h 57m, 1210h 57m, 1212h 57m, 1214h 57m, 1216h 57m, 1218h 57m, 1220h 57m, 1222h 57m, 1224h 57m, 1226h 57m, 1228h 57m, 1230h 57m, 1232h 57m, 1234h 57m, 1236h 57m, 1238h 57m, 1240h 57m, 1242h 57m, 1244h 57m, 1246h 57m, 1248h 57m, 1250h 57m, 1252h 57m, 1254h 57m, 1256h 57m, 1258h 57m, 1260h 57m, 1262h 57m, 1264h 57m, 1266h 57m, 1268h 57m, 1270h 57m, 1272h 57m, 1274h 57m, 1276h 57m, 1278h 57m, 1280h 57m, 1282h 57m, 1284h 57m, 1286h 57m, 1288h 57m, 1290h 57m, 1292h 57m, 1294h 57m, 1296h 57m, 1298h 57m, 1300h 57m, 1302h 57m, 1304h 57m, 1306h 57m, 1308h 57m, 1310h 57m, 1312h 57m, 1314h 57m, 1316h 57m, 1318h 57m, 1320h 57m, 1322h 57m, 1324h 57m, 1326h 57m, 1328h 57m, 1330h 57m, 1332h 57m, 1334h 57m, 1336h 57m, 1338h 57m, 1340h 57m, 1342h 57m, 1344h 57m, 1346h 57m, 1348h 57m, 1350h 57m, 1352h 57m, 1354h 57m, 1356h 57m, 1358h 57m, 1360h 57m, 1362h 57m, 1364h 57m, 1366h 57m, 1368h 57m, 1370h 57m, 1372h 57m, 1374h 57m, 1376h 57m, 1378h 57m, 1380h 57m, 1382h 57m, 1384h 57m, 1386h 57m, 1388h 57m, 1390h 57m, 1392h 57m, 1394h 57m, 1396h 57m, 1398h 57m, 1400h 57m, 1402h 57m, 1404h 57m, 1406h 57m, 1408h 57m, 1410h 57m, 1412h 57m, 1414h 57m, 1416h 57m, 1418h 57m, 1420h 57m, 1422h 57m, 1424h 57m, 1426h 57m, 1428h 57m, 1430h 57m, 1432h 57m, 1434h 57m, 1436h 57m, 1438h 57m, 1440h 57m, 1442h 57m, 1444h 57m, 1446h 57m, 1448h 57m, 1450h 57m, 1452h 57m, 1454h 57m, 1456h 57m, 1458h 57m, 1460h 57m, 1462h 57m, 1464h 57m, 1466h 57m, 1468h 57m, 1470h 57m, 1472h 57m, 1474h 57m, 1476h 57m, 1478h 57m, 1480h 57m, 1482h 57m, 1484h 57m, 1486h 57m, 1488h 57m, 1490h 57m, 1492h 57m, 1494h 57m, 1496h 57m, 1498h 57m, 1500h 57m, 1502h 57m, 1504h 57m, 1506h 57m, 1508h 57m, 1510h 57m, 1512h 57m, 1514h 57m, 1516h 57m, 1518h 57m, 1520h 57m, 1522h 57m, 1524h 57m, 1526h 57m, 1528h 57m, 1530h 57m, 1532h 57m, 1534h 57m, 1536h 57m, 1538h 57m, 1540h 57m, 1542h 57m, 1544h 57m, 1546h 57m, 1548h 57m, 1550h 57m, 1552h 57m, 1554h 57m, 1556h 57m, 1558h 57m, 1560h 57m, 1562h 57m, 1564h 57m, 1566h 57m, 1568h 57m, 1570h 57m, 1572h 57m, 1574h 57m, 1576h 57m, 1578h 57m, 1580h 57m, 1582h 57m, 1584h 57m, 1586h 57m, 1588h 57m, 1590h 57m, 1592h 57m, 1594h 57m, 1596h 57m, 1598h 57m, 1600h 57m, 1602h 57m, 1604h 57m, 1606h 57m, 1608h 57m, 1610h 57m, 1612h 57m, 1614h 57m, 1616h 57m, 1618h 57m, 1620h 57m, 1622h 57m, 1624h 57m, 1626h 57m, 1628h 57m, 1630h 57m, 1632h 57m, 1634h 57m, 1636h 57m, 1638h 57m, 1640h 57m, 1642h 57m, 1644h 57m, 1646h 57m, 1648h 57m, 1650h 57m, 1652h 57m, 1654h 57m, 1656h 57m, 1658h 57m, 1660h 57m, 1662h 57m, 1664h 57m, 1666h 57m, 1668h 57m, 1670h 57m, 1672h 57m, 1674h 57m, 1676h 57m, 1678h 57m, 1680h 57m, 1682h 57m, 1684h 57m, 1686h 57m, 1688h 57m, 1690h 57m, 1692h 57m, 1694h 57m, 1696h 57m, 1698h 57m, 1700h 57m, 1702h 57m, 1704h 57m, 1706h 57m, 1708h 57m, 1710h 57m, 1712h 57m, 1714h 57m, 1716h 57m, 1718h 57m, 1720h 57m, 1722h 57m, 1724h 57m, 1726h 57m, 1728h 57m, 1730h 57m, 1732h 57m, 1734h 57m, 1736h 57m, 1738h 57m, 1740h 57m, 1742h 57m, 1744h 57m, 1746h 57m, 1748h 57m, 1750h 57m, 1752h 57m, 1754h 57m, 1756h 57m, 1758h 57m, 1760h 57m, 1762h 57m, 1764h 57m, 1766h 57m, 1768h 57m, 1770h 57m, 1772h 57m, 1774h 57m, 1776h 57m, 1778h 57m, 1780h 57m, 1782h 57m, 1784h 57m, 1786h 57m, 1788h 57m, 1790h 57m, 1792h 57m, 1794h 57m, 1796h 57m, 1798h 57m, 1800h 57m, 1802h 57m, 1804h 57m, 1806h 57m, 1808h 57m, 1810h 57m, 1812h 57m, 1814h 57m, 1816h 57m, 1818h 57m, 1820h 57m, 1822h 57m, 1824h 57m, 1826h 57m, 1828h 57m, 1830h 57m, 1832h 57m, 1834h 57m, 1836h 57m, 1838h 57m, 1840h 57m, 1842h 57m, 1844h 57m, 1846h 57m, 1848h 57m, 1850h 57m, 1852h 57m, 1854h 57m, 1856h 57m, 1858h 57m, 1860h 57m, 1862h 57m, 1864h 57m, 1866h 57m, 1868h 57m, 1870h 57m, 1872h 57m, 1874h 57m, 1876h 57m, 1878h 57m, 1880h 57m, 1882h 57m, 1884h 57m, 1886h 57m, 1888h 57m, 1890h 57m, 1892h 57m, 1894h 57m, 1896h 57m, 1898h 57m, 1900h 57m, 1902h 57m, 1904h 57m, 1906h 57m, 1908h 57m, 1910h 57m, 1912h 57m, 1914h 57m, 1916h 57m, 1918h 57m, 1920h 57m, 1922h 57m, 1924h 57m, 1926h 57m, 1928h 57m, 1930h 57m, 1932h 57m, 1934h 57m, 1936h 57m, 1938h 57m, 1940h 57m, 1942h 57m, 1944h 57m, 1946h 57m, 1948h 57m, 1950h 57m, 1952h 57m, 1954h 57m, 1956h 57m, 1958h 57m, 1960h 57m, 1962h 57m, 1964h 57m, 1966h 57m, 1968h 57m, 1970h 57m, 1972h 57m, 1974h 57m, 1976h 57m, 1978h 57m, 1980h 57m, 1982h 57m, 1984h 57m, 1986h 57m, 1988h 57m, 1990h 57m, 1992h 57m, 1994h 57m, 1996h 57m, 1998h 57m, 2000h 57m, 2002h 57m, 2004h 57m, 2006h 57m, 2008h 57m, 2010h 57m, 2012h 57m, 2014h 57m, 2016h 57m, 2018h 57m, 2020h 57m, 2022h 57m, 2024h 57m, 2026h 57m, 2028h 57m, 2030h 57m, 2032h 57m, 2034h 57m, 2036h 57m, 2038h 57m, 2040h 57m, 2042h 57m, 2044h 57m, 2046h 57m, 2048h 57m, 2050h 57m, 2052h 57m, 2054h 57m, 2056h 57m, 2058h 57m, 2060h 57m, 2062h 57m, 2064h 57m, 2066h 57m, 2068h 57m, 2070h 57m, 2072h 57m, 2074h 57m, 2076h 57m, 2078h 57m, 2080h 57m, 2082h 57m, 2084h 57m, 2086h 57m, 2088h 57m, 2090h 57m, 2092h 57m, 2094h 57m, 2096h 57m, 2098h 57m, 2100h 57m, 2102h 57m, 2104h 57m, 2106h 57m, 2108h 57m, 2110h 57m, 2112h 57m, 2114h 57m, 2116h 57m, 2118h 57m, 2120h 57m, 2122h 57m, 2124h 57m, 2126h 57m, 2128h 57m, 2130h 57m, 2132h 57m, 2134h 57m, 2136h 57m, 2138h 57m, 2140h 57m, 2142h 57m, 2144h 57m, 2146h 57m, 2148h 57m, 2150h 57m, 2152h 57m, 2154h 57m, 2156h 57m, 2158h 57m, 2160h 57m, 2162h 57m, 2164h 57m, 2166h 57m, 2168h 57m, 2170h 57m, 2172h 57m, 2174h 57m, 2176h 57m, 2178h 57m, 2180h 57m, 2182h 57m, 2184h 57m, 2186h 57m, 2188h 57m, 2190h 57m, 2192h 57m, 2194h 57m, 2196h 57m, 2198h 57m, 2200h 57m, 2202h 57m, 2204h 57m, 2206h 57m, 2208h 57m, 2210h 57m, 2212h 57m, 2214h 57m, 2216h 57m, 2218h 57m, 2220h 57m, 2222h 57m, 2224h 57m, 222

Meteorological Summary (British Isles), 1923-1924.

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THE results in the table below are for London (Kew and Westminster)—barometer readings reduced to Mean Sea Level, from October 1923 to September 1924 inclusive.

Month	TEMPERATURE		RAINFALL			PRESSURE (Sea Level)		WIND Prevailing Direction	SUNSHINE Percent age
	Mean	Diff from normal, 1881-1915,	Days	Amount	Diff from normal, 1881-1915	Mean	Diff from normal, 1881-1915		
	°F	°F		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches		
1923 October	58.5	1.3 above	20	4.87	2.45 above	29.75	0.19 below	SW	27
" November	50.2	5.8 below	9	1.38	0.73 below	29.80	0.16 "	SW	17
" December	39.8	1.5 "	17	2.08	0.06 "	29.90	0.06 above	N	5
" Year			168	23.86	1.50 above	29.93	0.05 below	SW	29
1924 January	42.3	2.7 above	11	2.65	1.03 "	29.97	0.08 "	S	14
" February	38.5	2.2 below	11	0.70	0.76 below	30.06	0.06 above	N	8
" March	44.0	1.1 "	7	0.61	1.02 "	29.89	0.04 below	E	26
" April	47.6	0.6 "	15	3.04	1.67 above	29.88	0.08 "	SW	36
" May	56.4	4.4 above	18	2.78	1.17 "	29.89	0.11 "	SW	38
" June	60.4	0.7 "	11	2.24	0.34 "	30.02	0.00 "	SW	30
" July	68.9	0.3 below	12	4.05	1.86 "	29.90	0.10 below	SW	47
" August	60.1	2.4 "	19	2.24	0.03 below	29.86	0.12 "	SW	34
" September	58.9	0.7 "	17	2.50	0.95 above	29.86	0.18 "	SW	29

Temperature and Rainfall Records.

Year	TEMPERATURE.				RAINFALL.		
	HOTTEST AND COLDEST DAYS (as recorded at Greenwich Observatory)				BRITISH ISLES		LONDON. (Camber Square)
	Shade Max (Fahr)		Shade Min (Fahr)		Max in 24 hours ending at 9 a.m.		Total for the Year
	Temp	Date	Temp	Date	Amt	Date	No of Rain days, 0 or and up- wards
1920	86.1	July 14	24.3	Feb 16	Ins	May 27	Ben Nevis
1921	87.5	July 11	23.6	Jan 16	5.92	Jan 29	Ben Nevis
1922	91.0	Aug. 4	23.3	Nov 26	5.62	Nov 8	Ambleside
1923	87.4	July 26	19.5	Jan 1	5.71	Aug 25	Glen na Smoel
1924	94.3	Aug 31	18.0	Dec 30	6.15	Jan 28	Borrowdale
1925	82.7	Sept 25	22.4	Jan 24	4.86	Oct 16	Kingsbridge
1926	84.0	July 5	12.1	Dec 30	4.80	Oct 19	Tjcharns
1927	86.2	Aug 12	13.6	May 5	6.46	Feb 2	Loch Quoich
1928	82.2	June 20	20.3	Jan 27	4.52	Aug 26	Borrowdale
1929	100.0	Aug. 9	21.6	Feb 1	7.00	Oct 29	Borrowdale
1930	90.0	July 12	19.1	Jan 29	7.32	Aug 26	Brundall
1931	87.1	June 17	24.2	Feb 3	6.06	Sept 17	Doncaster
1932	92.1	July 1	19.9	Jan 24	6.35	Aug 8	Spowden
1933	87.2	June 8	22.3	Jan 23	7.06	Sept 25	Dalcross
1934	83.9	July 31	23.4	Dec 19	8.20	Oct 11	Kilninchmoich
1935	92.2	June 17	17.2	Dec 19	9.56	June 28	Bruton
1936	89.8	Aug 22	18.5	Jan 9	4.95	Sept 15	Douglas
1937	87.5	Aug. 12	15.5	Feb 9	4.50	April 10	Corran
1938	86.5	May 25	16.7	Dec 13	6.81	Feb 9	Dunkeon Ghyll
1939	94.0	July 11	25.3	Nov 13	6.10	Jan 6	Dunkeon Ghyll
1940	90.6	May 24	24.4	Jan 26	4.70	Aug 7	Doncaster (Carr House Ho)
1941	88.8	July 12	22.7	Nov 26	5.37	Nov 12	Mechewd Quarries

BRITISH ISLANDS. The maximum temperature of the air recorded in the shade at 4 feet above the ground is 100° Fahr. This was observed at Wilton House, Salisbury, on July 15, 1881, and at Greenwich Observatory on Aug. 9, 1892.

The lowest temperature of the air recorded in the shade at 4 feet above the ground is -25° Fahr., or 55° below freezing point, at Blackadder, Berwickshire, on Dec. 4, 1879.

The greatest rainfall in a day was at Bruton, Somerset, when 9.56 inches fell in the 24 hours ended 9 a.m., June 29, 1891. This rainfall is equal to 95.6 tons of water per acre.

The total rainfall for a year at Stations in the British Islands during the 55 years 1870 to 1924 ranged from 24.67 inches at Llyn Llydaw

(Copper Mill), Carnarvon, and 247.30 inches at the Sty, Cumberland in 1923, to 9.29 inches at Margate in 1921.

The maximum wind-velocity on record in the British Islands was recorded at Quilly, west coast of Ireland, on Jan. 27, 1920, when a gust exceeded the rate of 120 miles per hour.

GENERAL: The maximum temperature on record of the air in shade is 134° Fahr. observed at Greenland Ranch, California, on July 12, 1923.

The wettest station in the world is generally allowed to be Cherra Poonjee in Assam, where the total fall for the year has exceeded 85½ inches. From June 12 to 16, 1896, 17½ inches was collected, or an average daily fall of 22.23 inches. On one of these days, June 14, 40.20 inches fell in 24 hours.

For ascertaining Any Day of the Week for any given time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1752,† to 1952 inclusive.

COMMON YEARS, 1753 TO 1952.											Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct.	Nov	Dec.
1761	1767	1778	1789	1795																		
1801	1807	1818	1829	1835	1846	1857	1863	1874	1885	1891	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6*	2	4	7	2
						1903	1914	1925	1931	1942												
1762	1773	1779	1790																			
1802	1813	1819	1830	1841	1847	1858	1869	1875	1886	1897	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
						1909	1915	1926	1937	1943												
1757	1763	1774	1785	1791																		
1803	1814	1825	1831	1842	1853	1869	1870	1881	1887	1898	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
						1910	1921	1927	1938	1949												
1754	1765	1771	1782	1793	1799																	
1805	1811	1822	1833	1839	1850	1861	1867	1878	1889	1895	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
						1901	1907	1918	1929	1935												
1755	1766	1777	1783	1794	1800																	
1806	1817	1823	1834	1845	1851	1862	1873	1879	1890		3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
						1902	1913	1919	1940	1947												
1758	1769	1775	1786	1797																		
1809	1816	1826	1837	1843	1854	1865	1871	1882	1893	1899	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
						1905	1911	1922	1933	1939												
1753	1759	1770	1781	1787	1798																	
1810	1821	1827	1838	1849	1855	1866	1877	1883	1894	1900	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
						1906	1917	1923	1934	1945												
										1951												
LEAP YEARS, 1756 TO 1952											29											
1764	1792	1804	1832	1860	1888			1928	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6		
1768	1796	1808	1836	1864	1892	1904	1932	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4			
1772		1812	1840	1868	1896	1908	1936	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2			
1776		1816	1844	1872		1912	1940	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7			
1780		1820	1848	1876		1916	1944	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5			
1756	1784	1824	1852	1880		1920	1948	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3			
1760	1788	1828	1856	1884		1924	1952	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1			

NOTE—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. For Example—To know on what day of the week Aug. 4 fell in the year 1924, in the table of years look for 1924, and in a parallel line, under Aug., is fig. 6, which directs to col. 6, in which it will be seen that Aug. 4 fell on Tuesday

	1	2	3	4	5	6*	7						
Monday	1	Tuesday	1	Wednesday	1	Thursday	1	Friday	1	Saturday	1	Sunday	1
Tuesday	2	Wednesday	2	Thursday	2	Friday	2	Saturday	2	Sunday	2	Monday	2
Wednesday	3	Thursday	3	Friday	3	Saturday	3	Sunday	3	Monday	3	Tuesday	3
Thursday	4	Friday	4	Saturday	4	Sunday	4	Monday	4	Tuesday	4	Wednesday	4
Friday	5	Saturday	5	Sunday	5	Monday	5	Tuesday	5	Wednesday	5	Thursday	5
Saturday	6	Sunday	6	Monday	6	Tuesday	6	Wednesday	6	Thursday	6	Friday	6
Sunday	7	Monday	7	Tuesday	7	Wednesday	7	Thursday	7	Friday	7	Saturday	7
Monday	8	Tuesday	8	Wednesday	8	Thursday	8	Friday	8	Saturday	8	Sunday	8
Tuesday	9	Wednesday	9	Thursday	9	Friday	9	Saturday	9	Sunday	9	Monday	9
Wednesday	10	Thursday	10	Friday	10	Saturday	10	Sunday	10	Monday	10	Tuesday	10
Thursday	11	Friday	11	Saturday	11	Sunday	11	Monday	11	Tuesday	11	Wednesday	11
Friday	12	Saturday	12	Sunday	12	Monday	12	Tuesday	12	Wednesday	12	Thursday	12
Saturday	13	Sunday	13	Monday	13	Tuesday	13	Wednesday	13	Thursday	13	Friday	13
Sunday	14	Monday	14	Tuesday	14	Wednesday	14	Thursday	14	Friday	14	Saturday	14
Monday	15	Tuesday	15	Wednesday	15	Thursday	15	Friday	15	Saturday	15	Sunday	15
Tuesday	16	Wednesday	16	Thursday	16	Friday	16	Saturday	16	Sunday	16	Monday	16
Wednesday	17	Thursday	17	Friday	17	Saturday	17	Sunday	17	Monday	17	Tuesday	17
Thursday	18	Friday	18	Saturday	18	Sunday	18	Monday	18	Tuesday	18	Wednesday	18
Friday	19	Saturday	19	Sunday	19	Monday	19	Tuesday	19	Wednesday	19	Thursday	19
Saturday	20	Sunday	20	Monday	20	Tuesday	20	Wednesday	20	Thursday	20	Friday	20
Sunday	21	Monday	21	Tuesday	21	Wednesday	21	Thursday	21	Friday	21	Saturday	21
Monday	22	Tuesday	22	Wednesday	22	Thursday	22	Friday	22	Saturday	22	Sunday	22
Tuesday	23	Wednesday	23	Thursday	23	Friday	23	Saturday	23	Sunday	23	Monday	23
Wednesday	24	Thursday	24	Friday	24	Saturday	24	Sunday	24	Monday	24	Tuesday	24
Thursday	25	Friday	25	Saturday	25	Sunday	25	Monday	25	Tuesday	25	Wednesday	25
Friday	26	Saturday	26	Sunday	26	Monday	26	Tuesday	26	Wednesday	26	Thursday	26
Saturday	27	Sunday	27	Monday	27	Tuesday	27	Wednesday	27	Thursday	27	Friday	27
Sunday	28	Monday	28	Tuesday	28	Wednesday	28	Thursday	28	Friday	28	Saturday	28
Monday	29	Tuesday	29	Wednesday	29	Thursday	29	Friday	29	Saturday	29	Sunday	29
Tuesday	30	Wednesday	30	Thursday	30	Friday	30	Saturday	30	Sunday	30	Monday	30
Wednesday	31	Thursday	31	Friday	31	Saturday	31	Sunday	31	Monday	31	Tuesday	31

† 1789 same as 1779 from Jan. 1 to Sept. 2 From Sept. 14 to Dec. 31 same as 1780 (Sept. 2-18 were omitted)

The shape of our Earth is that of an oblate spheroid, or a solid of revolution whose meridian sections are ellipses not differing much from circles, whilst the sections at right angles to these are circles. The length of the Polar axis, according to a recently accepted determination (Hayford) is 7,900 miles and the diameter of the Equatorial circle 7,926 miles. The suggestion has been made that the Equator is not an exact circle, but the supposed deviation from circularity was small, and the fact has not been proved. The mean density of the Earth is 5½ times that of water. The Earth moves round the Sun in a plane which passes through the Sun's centre, or, to write with more precision, the centre of gravity of the Earth and Moon moves in this plane, and the Earth revolves round this centre not remaining precisely in the plane. The plane is called the plane of the Ecliptic. The Earth's Equator is inclined to this plane at an angle of 23½°, and because of this inclination the Sun is high in the sky in the Summer months and low in the Winter. It is this tilt which causes the seasons, for not only does the high altitude in Summer cause the days to be longer, but the Sun's rays fall more directly on the Earth's surface and make it hotter. The periods of Summer and Winter are opposed in the two hemispheres, the time of Summer in the Northern coinciding with Winter in the Southern, and *vice versa*. The dates when the Sun is in the line of intersection of the planes of the Equator and Ecliptic are called the Equinoxes, and on these dates day and night are of equal duration all over the globe. The Sun and Earth are surrounded on all sides by the stars, and because the Earth moves round the Sun, the latter changes its position with respect to the stars during the year, and different sets of stars are seen in the sky at midnight in Summer and Winter. The average velocity of the Earth in its orbit is 18½ miles a second, and it moves more slowly in July than in January. It makes a complete rotation on its axis in about 23 hours 56 minutes of mean time. Because the Earth moves round the Sun in the same direction as it rotates on its axis, the length of a solar day is more than the length of a rotation by about four minutes (*see* p. 77). It has been shown almost conclusively in recent years that the axis of rotation is not a fixed line in the Earth, but that its extremity, or the North Pole of the Earth, moves in a curve, roughly spiral, about the pole of figure as centre at a distance of a few feet from it.

THE TIDES.

The Tides of the Ocean are rightly attributed to the attractive influence of the Moon on the Ocean, modified by a similar influence of the Sun, which is less in amount because of the much greater distance of the attracting body. If the Earth were a globe uniformly covered with water it would be possible to account for the observed phenomena and predict them by simple mathematical consideration of these attractive influences, but these are very greatly modified by the land formations of our globe, and the prediction of the tides for any port depends mainly on the results of observation. A series of observed times and heights of the tide having been compiled and analysed, the analysis will show that the complete tidal movement can be represented by the combination of a series of periodic terms, and when these terms

are each carried forward to some future date their recombination gives the predicted tide. The mean level of the sea remains practically constant, but small changes have been detected which may be assigned to various causes. Taking the mean sea level as datum, high water is at its highest (springs) at or near New and Full Moon, whilst low water falls an equal amount below at those times. At or near the time of the first and last quarters of the Moon (neaps) the high water rises only about half as much above the mean level as it does at springs, and the low water falls about half as little below it. These phenomena do not usually coincide exactly with the times of these phases of the Moon, but occur later, the interval being known as the *age* of the tide—thus, at London Bridge, the highest or spring tide occurs ½ days after New or Full Moon, and the neap tide is similarly delayed. The difference of height of spring and neap tides is the most apparent of the periodic differences which make up the whole tidal variation. Besides this there are differences due to the varying distance of the Moon from the Earth, and when the Moon is at or near perigee at New or Full the tide is specially high. There is a slight difference in the heights of the spring tide at New and Full Moon, and also in the height of the neap tide at the respective quarters, but these and other small periodicities are not appreciably noticeable at some ports.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

A phenomenon of the Earth, the origin of which is obscure, but on which some light has been thrown by recent investigations, is known as Earth magnetism. Its best known manifestation is its effect on the needle of a mariner's compass, which, except for the variations to be immediately described, points continually northward. The north point indicated by a compass needle is not, except in particular cases, the north point shown by astronomical observations, in other words, the needle does not point to the North Pole of the axis of rotation of the Earth, but makes an angle with the terrestrial meridian. This angle is called the Magnetic Variation, or, more generally, Magnetic Declination, and differs in different parts of the world and even over limited tracts of country. Along a line from the north of Norfolk through Greenwich to Chichester the declination is the same as at Greenwich. Along a parallel line through Dover the West declination is at present about a degree less, from Newcastle to Plymouth it is about ½° greater, whilst at Dublin the declination West is 3° or 4° greater than at Greenwich. Observations of magnetic declination are made and charted to show the amount of this magnetic element over our globe, and from such charts it appears that there are two points or regions which may be considered as directive centres, and are known as the Magnetic Poles. At these places a freely suspended magnetised needle would stand vertically. They do not coincide with the terrestrial Poles, nor are they exactly antipodal. The position of the North Magnetic Pole is about latitude 72°, longitude 100° W.; the South is in latitude 72°, longitude 150° E., but these positions apparently undergo secular change. The magnetic declination at any place changes gradually year by year, and its amount observed in or near London at certain epochs is given in the table on p. 76. That the compass needle does not in general point true north and south,

but that it is inclined a certain amount east or west, and that the amount varies with the locality was recognised among western nations by the end of the 15th century, Columbus being credited with the discovery. That there is a secular change in the magnetic declination, or that the amount at any place changes slowly year by year, was discovered by Gellibrand in 1624.

Magnetic Declination at London

Year		
1580	11	15 East.
1665	1	30 West
1765	20	0 West
1800	24	0 West

In 1810 the westerly declination at Greenwich was about $24^{\circ} 25'$, which was probably its maximum. The needle has been since moving slowly eastward. The following table of mean magnetic elements is derived from the observations made at Greenwich in the respective years, and applies to Greenwich only. The figures for 1924 are provisional only, and for 1925 are inferred.

Year	Mean Magnetic Declination at Greenwich West	Horizontal Magnetic Force in C G S Units at Greenwich	Mean Inclination or Dip of Needle at Greenwich
1900	0 16 29 0	1846	67 8 5
1910	15 41 2	1855	66 52 6
1920	14 8 6	18454	66 53 6
1921	13 57 6	18449	66 53 0
1922	13 46 7	18447	66 52 3
1923	13 35 1	18452	66 51 6
1924	13 24 0	1843	66 51 3
1925	13 13		66 51

The dip is the angle that a delicately poised needle constrained to move in a vertical plane under the action of magnetism only will make with the horizontal plane.

The declination varies during the 24 hours, for the needle makes a small excursion in the morning from East to West, and returns, the range at Greenwich being about $12'$ in summer and $7'$ in winter. The needle occupies its mean position in the morning about 10^h , and again about 18^h , throughout the year. It reaches its most westerly position about 14^h , and its most easterly position during the night or early morning according to season of the year. The inclination or dip also varies in a similar manner to the declination. Since these variations of the magnetic elements are mainly confined to the hours of daylight, are much greater in summer than in winter, and are evidently affected by changes in the solar activity—for the variation is larger at times of Sun-spot maximum than at minimum—it may be concluded that they are dependent on solar radiation and on the ionisation of the upper atmosphere by the Sun, which causes it to be highly conducting.

MAGNETIC STORMS

Besides these diurnal movements and their periodic variations, the magnets recording the three elements sometimes make sudden and violent oscillations which may continue for several hours. Such an occurrence is known as a Magnetic Storm, and is accompanied by spontaneous electric earth-currents, which may, if violent, interfere with telegraph working. When these storms occur there is frequently a large spot on the Sun, which leads to the suggestion of a solar emanation affecting the Earth. But since these magnetic disturbances

sometimes happen when there is nothing visible on the Sun, it has been suggested that solar regions may remain magnetically active, even after the visible sign has disappeared.

GRAVITY

It is deduced as a consequence of Newton's laws that two bodies exert on one another an attraction directly proportional to their masses and in inverse ratio to the square of the distance between them, and since this is so the terrestrial mass exerts an attraction upon all the bodies at its surface. The combination of this attraction with the (so-called) centrifugal force due to the rotation of the earth produces a resultant force which is known as gravity. The direction of this force is the vertical.

It is found by experiment that the force of gravity (generally indicated by the letter g) is different in different latitudes. At the Pole the force exceeds that at the Equator by rather more than a two-hundredth part, or, in other words, a person who weighs 200 lbs. at the Equator by a spring balance would weigh by the same balance 201 lbs. at the Pole.

The experiments consist in finding the time of oscillation of the same pendulum in different latitudes, the time being smaller as g is larger. A pendulum which makes a swing in exactly one second is longer at places where g is large.

The following table gives the relative values of the force of gravity and the length of the seconds pendulum at various places— g is the acceleration due to gravity in centimetres-per-second, l is given in centimetres.

	g	l
Equator	978 05	99 097
Latitude 45°	980 63	99 359
Greenwich	981 21	99 418
Edinburgh	981 60	99 457
Pole	983 23	99 622

EARTHQUAKES.

Earthquakes, or earth tremors, are believed to be due to some form of fracture caused by the breakage of the Earth's substance under a growing strain, when the strain has passed the breaking point. This gives rise to waves which are propagated through the solid substance to distant parts of the Earth, and vertically upwards to the surface, sometimes with disastrous effects. The point where the fracture occurs and the earthquake originates is called the seismic centre, or origin, or focus. That part of the Earth which is vertically above this centre is called the epicentre. The waves transmitted through the Earth may come to the surface hundreds, or even thousands of miles from the epicentre, and the times of arrival are recorded. The first indications on the seismograph are made by longitudinal waves (P), which are followed after an interval by direct transverse waves (S) in approximately the same path, but which travel at a different rate. From the length of the interval of time between the arrival of the (P) and the (S) waves, the distance of the epicentre from the recording station may be inferred, and from three or more such distances it is possible to make an estimate of the position of the epicentre on the earth's surface. There is no very certain method for determining the depth of the focus, but judging from particular cases for which estimates have been made, this may range from 50 to 450 km. A violent earthquake in Japan on Sept. 1, 1923, was, with others, recorded in England.

Greenwich Mean Time

APART from abstract and philosophical considerations, Time, in actual practice, is measured by the rotation of the Earth, and a solar day is the duration of a complete rotation of our sphere round its axis with respect to the Sun, which is rather longer than a rotation with respect to the stars. The speed of the Earth's rotation is itself uniform, but the length of the solar day is affected, first by the movement of the Earth in its orbit round the Sun, which is not constant because of the ellipticity of the orbit, and also by the circumstance that the axis about which the Earth rotates is not perpendicular to the plane of its orbit. Clocks are adjusted to an average or mean solar day which is of uniform length and is divided into 24 equal hours. This is the basis of Mean Solar Time. The length of the Mean Solar day is constant, but that of the apparent, or of the interval from one transit of the Sun across the meridian to the next varies for the reasons above given, and it happens that the longest apparent solar day is about December 22, which is 30 seconds longer than the mean. The shortest solar day as thus defined is about September 16, and falls short of the mean by 21 or 22 seconds.

A unit and method of measurement having been established, it is necessary to choose a zero. The zero adopted is the instant when a fictitious body known as the Mean Sun, which is sometimes before, sometimes behind the real Sun in its apparent annual journey round the Earth, is on some chosen meridian. The time is called the Local Mean Time of any place through which the Local Meridian passes. Usually some standard meridian, such as that of Greenwich, is chosen, and the time of that meridian is used throughout a whole country, and hence the expression Greenwich Mean Solar Time, or, more usually, Greenwich Mean Time arises (see Zone Standard Time p 78).

Apparent Solar Time.

The time shown by a sundial is called Apparent Solar Time, and is affected by the two causes mentioned, which make the length of a solar day not uniform. It differs from Mean Solar Time by the Equation of Time which is given in the second column of page 2 for each month, and is to be used according to the precept in the heading.

The Astronomical Day

For purposes of Astronomy the day formerly began at noon, and the hours following noon were numbered successively from 0 to 23. A change in this system is made in the *Nautical Almanac* this year, and the Astronomical Day now begins at midnight, the hours being numbered from 0 to 23 as has been the practice in this Almanac since 1921, the Time being specified by the letters G M T. (See note p 4.)

Sidereal Time

A sidereal day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth round its axis with reference to the stars (see pp 8 and 57). In actual observatory practice time is measured, and the standard clock is regulated, by this rotation of the Earth with respect to the stars, and Mean Solar Time is derived from Sidereal Time by computation. The error and rate of the sidereal clock are found by observing the instant it shows when certain stars, known as Clock Stars, cross the meridian, and comparison of this with the known time of transit (star's R.A.) will give

the error of the sidereal clock. Comparison of the mean solar clock with the sidereal clock will show the error of the former. The same result might be arrived at directly by observing the instant by the Mean Time clock when the stars cross the meridian.

The rule for finding the Mean Time of transit of any object from its Right Ascension, or, what is the same thing, of converting Sidereal into Mean Time may be stated thus—*From the given Right Ascension or Sidereal Time subtract the Sidereal Time at the preceding Noon, and further diminish the result at the rate of 10 secs. per hour, or by the Table on p 57.* If the R.A. should be smaller than the S.T. at noon, 24h must be added. The final result will be the mean time reckoned from noon, to which 24h must be added to convert into G.M.T. as now used.

Ex—At what time will Sirius cross the meridian on March 15?

R.A. of Sirius + 24h	30 45 51
Sid. Time at Mean Noon (subt.)	23 30 17

Retardation from p 57 ... 7 11 34
1 11

G.M.T. of Southing ... 7 10 23
19 10 23

Mean Time may be converted into Sidereal Time by reversing this process, or otherwise by making use of col 9 on page 2 of the month. e.g.—

G.M.T. March 15	11 11 5
From Col 9, p 11	19 10 23
	12 29 38

Interval of Mean Time 6 40 45
Acceleration from p 57 (add) 0 1 6

Corresponding Sidereal Time 6 41 51

Summer Time.

In the spring of 1926 the Government adopted as a war-measure the principle of a scheme proposed about 1907, that in certain periods the time in use for general purposes in Great Britain shall be one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time, and the system was put into practice. In the year 1922 a Bill was passed which ordained that Summer Time shall last from a o'clock in the morning of the day next following the third Saturday in April, or if that day is Easter Day, the day next following the second Saturday in April, until a o'clock in the morning of the day next following the third Saturday in September which took effect in 1923. Last year (1924) a Bill modifying this by extending the period from the first Sunday in April until the first Sunday in October was brought before Parliament, but did not become law.

1926	May 21d a.h.	to Oct	1d a.h.
1927	April 8d a.h.	to Sept.	17d a.h.
1928	Mar 24d a.h.	to Sept	30d a.h.
1929	Mar 30d a.h.	to Sept	29d a.h.
1930	Mar 28d a.h.	to Oct	25d a.h.
1931	April 3d a.h.	to Oct.	3d a.h.
1932	Mar. 26d a.h.	to Oct.	8d a.h.
1933	April 2d a.h.	to Sept	16d a.h.
1934	April 13d. a.h.	to Sept	21d. a.h.

The hour being Greenwich Mean in each case. The Act (1924) applies to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man. (See p. 78, note.)

Zone Standard Time.

In the year 1880 it was enacted by statute that the word "time" when it occurred in any legal document relating to Great Britain, was to be interpreted, unless otherwise specifically stated, as the Mean Time of the Greenwich meridian.* Other nations similarly used the time of their own capital, but since the year 1883 the system of Standard Time by Zones has been gradually accepted, and now nearly all the countries of the world use as Standard the Time of some meridian which differs from that of Greenwich by a multiple of 15°, and therefore differs from Greenwich Mean Solar Time by an integral number of hours, either fast or slow. In a few cases differences including a half hour have been adopted.

The countries in which Standard Time has been adopted according to this scheme are given in the accompanying table. In the United States and Canada five different standard times are used, these large territories being divided into zones approximately 7½° on either side of five central meridians. This arrangement is not strictly adhered to, because towns and cities near the dividing lines adopt which of the two times is the more suitable to railway or local requirements. The same plan is followed in Brazil, which is divided into three zones, and in these the time, 3 hours, 4 hours, or 5 hours slow on Greenwich, is adopted as standard respectively

Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time.	
11 hrs F.	Fiji Islands
11½ "	F. New Zealand
11 "	F. New Caledonia and dependencies, Caroline Is., east of 154° E., Marshall Is., Nauru.
10 "	F. Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, New Guinea, Lord Howe Is., Caroline Is., west of 154° E., Marianne Is. (except Guam)
9½ "	F. South Australia, Northern Territory of Australia
9 "	F. Japan, Corea, Yap (Caroline Is.)
8 "	F. Port Arthur, East China, Hong Kong, Philippine Is., Formosa and Pescadores Is., North Borneo and Labuan, Macao, Portuguese Timor, West Australia
7 "	F. French Indo-China, Hoihai and Pakhoi, Siam, Federated Malay States, Straits Settlements
6½ "	F. ...Burma, Andaman & Nicobar Is.
5½ "	F. ...India (except Calcutta and Portuguese India), Ceylon, Laccadive Is.
5 "	F. ...Chagos Archipelago, Portuguese India
4 "	F. Mauritius, Seychelles, Réunion.
3 "	F. French Somaliland, Madagascar, Italian Somaliland, Eritrea, Russia.
2½ "	F. British East Africa, Uganda
2 "	F. Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, Latvia, Estonia, Egypt, Rhodesia and Union of South Africa, Portuguese East Africa, Cyprus, Finland, Palestine.
1 hr. F.	Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Bosnia, Servia, Malta, Czechoslovakia, Tunis, Nigeria, French Equatorial Africa, Cameroun, Belgian Congo, Portuguese West

* Standard Time is the "legal" time during the period in which its use is ordained. (See p. 77).

Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time.	
Greenwich ..	Africa, South-West Africa, Angola, Libya, Sardinia, Lithuania, Great Britain, Ireland, France, Channel Is., Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Faroe Is., Gibraltar, Algeria, Balearic Is., Corsica, St. Thomas and Princes Is., Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Morocco, Gold Coast (Jan.-Aug.).
1 hr S.	Iceland, Madeira, French Guinea, Senegal, Portuguese Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Canary Is., Mauritania.
2 hrs S.	Azores, Cape Verde Is., Fernando and Trinidad Is. (Brazil).
3 "	S. Eastern Brazil
4 "	S. New Brunswick (East), Nova Scotia, Quebec (East), Prince Edward Is., Porto Rico, Trinidad, the Leeward Is., Grenada, Guadeloupe, Tobago, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Pierre, Central Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, French Guiana
4½ "	S. Venezuela
5 "	S. Quebec (Western), Ontario to 82° 30' W., New Brunswick (Western), Eastern Zone of the United States, Jamaica, Bahama Is., Peru, Panama, Western Brazil.
6 "	S. Central Zones of Canada and United States and Florida, Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras.
7 "	S. Mountain Zones of Canada and the United States.
8 "	S. British Columbia, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington
9 "	S. Yukon, Sitka
10 "	S. Low Archipelago, Marquesas, Austral and Society Is., Alaska.
10½ "	S. Hawaiian or Sandwich Is.
11 "	S. Tutuila (Samoa)
11½ "	S. Apia (Samoa)

In the Tonga or Friendly Islands the time 12½ hours slow on Greenwich is used. The time of Aden sh. 50m 54s fast on Greenwich is standard in Aden and British Somaliland.

The time 2 hours fast on Greenwich is called East-European, that 1 hour fast is called Mid-European. The time appropriate to Eastern Canada, 4 hours slow on Greenwich, has been called alternatively Maritime, Inter-Colonial, and Atlantic Time. The standard times in use in the other four zones of the North American continent are called respectively Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific Time.

THE DATE OR CALENDAR LINE.

The line where the change of date occurs as adopted by the British Admiralty is a modification of the 180th meridian, and is drawn so as to include islands of any one group on the same side of the line, or for political reasons. The line is indicated by joining up the following eight points.—

- (1) Lat 60° S., long 180°.
- (2) " 51½° S., long 180°.
- (3) " 45½° S., long 179½° W.
- (4) " 15½° S., long 179½° W.
- (5) " 5° S., long. 180°.
- (6) " 48° N., long. 180°.
- (7) " 52½° N., long 179° E.
- (8) " 65° N., long. 180° W.

Then through the centre of Bering Strait to a point lat. 76° N., long. 180°.

THE AGE OF THE EARTH.

VARIOUS estimates have been made of the Age of the Earth, but scientific investigation shows that dates for the "Creation of the World," such as the year 4004 B.C. as adopted by Archbishop Ussher from scriptural chronology, or 3760 B.C. as is said by the Jews, are quite untenable. From the assumption that the Sun's heat is sustained solely by contraction of its bulk Lord Kelvin deduced 20,000,000 years as the time during which it has existed, but this period is too short to be accepted by geologists as the age of the Earth. The discovery of radio-active substances brought a new factor into consideration, and it has been lately estimated that as *the mode of life* (Lord Rayleigh, *Brit. Assoc.*, 1902) a moderate multiple of 1,000,000,000 years is the possible and probable duration of the earth's crust.

GEOLOGICAL PERIODS

- I AZOIC ("Without Life"), containing no trace of life in any form. The duration of this period probably far exceeded that of all the remaining divisions together.
- II EOZOIC ("Dawn of Life"), characterized by the first appearance of animal life.
- III PALÆOZOIC ("Old Life") or PRIMARY, containing traces of extinct animal life —
 - i *Cambrian*, exemplified in Wales (Cambria), Cumberland, etc. — the earliest group which possesses a connected suite of fossils.
 - ii *Ordovician*, exemplified in North Wales and named after the ancient British tribe (Ordovices) inhabiting the region.
 - iii *Silurian*, named after the ancient British inhabitants (Silures) of S. E. Wales.
 - iv *Devonian* or *Old Red Sandstone*, from the prevalence of the system as a marine formation in Devonshire.
 - v *Carboniferous*, including *Coal Measures*, *Millstone Grit* and *Mountain Limestone*.
 - vi *Permian*, from the Russian province of *Perm*, where these strata are widespread.
- IV MESOZOIC ("Middle Life") or SECONDARY, with intermediate forms of animal life —
 - i *Triassic*, from the three (tri-) divisions of the type formation in Germany.
 - ii *Jurassic*, typically displayed in the *Jura Mountains*.
 - iii *Cretaceous*, from the *chalky* nature of its representatives where first studied.
- V CAINOZOIC ("New Life") or TERTIARY, containing forms of existing life —
 - i *Eocene*, the *dawn* or beginning of *new* forms of life, i.e., existing species.
 - ii *Oligocene*, containing a few still existing species.
 - iii *Miocene*, containing a minority of existing species — less than 50 per cent.
 - iv *Pliocene*, the fossil remains show a majority of still existing species.
- VI QUATERNARY ("Fourth in Order") or POST-TERTIARY —
 - i *Pleistocene* or *Glacial*, the greatest number of the remains are those of still existing species. Period of last Great Ice Age.
 - ii *Recent* or *Post-Glacial*.

Definite dates cannot be assigned to most periods, but G. de Geer has shown that scarcely 9,000 years ago the site of Stockholm was beneath the ice-sheet (VI. 1.). Traces of human life are first found in V. iv.

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

Pithecanthropus erectus (Erect Ape-man). — Remains of a skull and of a thigh bone were found in 1891 and 1892 by Professor Dubois, at Trinil, Java. These are held to be remains of a creature of Pliocene times (see Geological Period, ante), about midway between the Orangutan and Man in development.

Homo Heidelbergensis (The Heidelberg Man) — A lower jaw was discovered near Maner, Heidelberg, in 1907. This is held to be that of a primitive man of the earliest Pliocene Period. The difficulty of assigning dates to the Heidelberg or Trinil remains is shown in the conflict of authority, as one estimate gives 140,000 years (Rutot) for the whole, and another gives 700,000 years (Sturge) for a portion only of the Pliocene Period.

The Pittdown Skull — Discovered in 1912 at Pittdown, Sussex, and ascribed to primitive man (Eo-anthropos) of early Paleolithic times.

Neanderthal Man — Remains of a skull and parts of a skeleton found in 1856 in the Neanderthal Ravine, near Düsseldorf, Rhenish Prussia, and others found at Spy, Belgium, in 1884, are held to represent the oldest known dolichocephalic (long-headed) race in Europe, living about 50,000 years before the Christian Era.

Homo Prunigenus — Discoveries of interred human remains at Combe Capelle, Dordogne, France (1909), at Brux and Bruun, Moravia, and at Galley Hill, Northfleet, Kent (1895) are held to be those of human beings of late Paleolithic times, from 35,000 to 15,000 B.C.

STAGES OF CIVILIZATION

The terms employed by ethnologists cover periods which reach to the more recent geological divisions of time and extend to the present day. They are periods, not of time, but of culture, and are of local application only, there being no universal synchronous sequence in all parts of the world. This may be better understood when it is remembered that while races of Europe, Asia and America had reached the Iron Age of development long before the 18th century, A.D., there were races in Oceania still in the Paleolithic (or at least Neolithic) stage at the time of Cook's voyages. Dates appended to the various stages are necessarily conjectural and they are based on parallel discoveries of remains of extinct or still existing animal life.

The Stone Age — The ancestors of primitive man are held to have adopted the use of stones of a suitable size for defence against predatory mammals and for the slaughter of animals for food, while primitive man made such instruments more effective by sharpening them to a rough point. The earliest period is known as *Eolithic* (or Dawn of the Stone Age), and this period may have extended to 600,000 years B.C. Weapons of a later period, known as *Paleolithic* (or Old Stone Age), show gradual developments, from the chipped, leaf-shape forms, known as *Chellean* (from Chelles, Seine et Marne, France), and employed, perhaps, from 400,000 to 100,000 B.C., to later and more effective flint points, arrow heads and spear-heads, flat on one side, known as *Mousterian* (from Le Moustier, where many such implements and other remains were found). The Mousterian period is held to have lasted until about 10,000 B.C., when *Neolithic*

(or New Stone Age), weapons, polished and less crudely fashioned, were brought into use for a further period of about 5,000 years. In the Stone Age the burial of the dead was influenced by the primitive nature of the implements available for digging, the graves being only large enough to contain a body huddled together in a cramped position.

Cultivation of the Soil—Cultivation is believed to have followed the interment of the dead about 10,000 B.C., and rendered possible the political (*polis* = city) organisation of mankind. There appears to have been a definite centre of Western Civilization at *Nippur* (and elsewhere in Mesopotamia) no later than 6,000 B.C., and in *Egypt*, under the first of the Pharaohs (Menes), about 5,000 B.C. It is not yet known if a similar degree of Eastern civilization had been reached in China, or elsewhere, during (or before) that of Mesopotamia and Egypt.

The Bronze Age—Intercommunication of races introduced a knowledge of the malleable properties of copper, while the spread of commerce distributed tin from Saxony and Cornwall among the races of Europe and Asia. Implements of cast bronze superseded the more primitive polished stone weapons, while utensils and ornaments of the same alloy replaced those of wood or horn or bone. The designs and decorations of the Bronze Age suggest that this stage of culture was introduced into Europe from Asia, and it must therefore be dated for the East far earlier than for the West, over a period ranging from 5,000 to 2,000 B.C. The Bronze Age appears to have been marked by the cremation of human remains, in place of mere burial in a constricted position.

The Iron Age.—Implements of cast bronze were in turn superseded by those of hammered iron at varying dates—in China, Chaldaea, Assyria and Egypt about 4000 B.C., in South-Eastern Europe about 2000 B.C., spreading over the rest of Europe from 1000 B.C. to 500 A.D., by which time the use of hammered iron was known throughout Scandinavia and in Ireland. It is possible that the Eastern civilization discarded the use of bronze and adopted that of iron even before the West had reached the Bronze Age, and while the remoter parts were still in the Palæolithic Age. With the Iron Age was re-introduced interment of human remains, in place of Bronze Age cremation, but the bodies were laid at full length in the ground and not huddled up as in the Stone Age. The later Iron Age has developed into the *Steel Age*, and the transition from iron to steel marks a stage in the progress of civilization at least as great as that from the Bronze to the Iron Age.

EPOCHS AND CALENDARS

Abyssinian.—The Ethiopians have a chronological system which starts from the first day of the reign of the Roman Emperor Diocletian and proceeds in cycles of 532 years, commencing at 1 again upon the completion of each cycle. Their first year began on 29th August, 284 A.D. (See also "Coptic," *post*.)

Armenian.—The Armenians marked their secession from the Greek Church by adopting it as their epoch. This corresponds to 6th July, 552 A.D.

Assyrian or Babylonian.—In the eighth century B.C. the Babylonians commenced a chronology with the era of the founder of their Empire. Their epoch corresponds to 26th February, 747 B.C.

British.—The Christians of Western Europe

made many calculations concerning the date of the Creation of the World, based upon the genealogical tables in the Old Testament. In the seventeenth century (1659) James Ussher, Archbishop of Armagh, published his *Annals Veteris Testamenti*, and *Ussher's Notation* was afterwards printed in marginal notes to the Authorized Version of the English Bible. Ussher's Notation placed the Creation of the World in 4004 B.C.

Christian.—In the chronological system known as the Christian, now in use, the years are distinguished by cardinal numbers before or after the Incarnation, the period being denoted by the letters B.C. (Before Christ) or, more rarely, A.C. (*Ante Christum*) and A.D. (*Anno Domini*), the conventional abbreviation A.D. signifying *Anno Domini*, "in the year of the Lord." The correlative dates of the epoch are the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd year from the Foundation of Rome, 3761 A.M. (Jewish Chronology), and the 4714th year of the Julian Period. This was introduced into Italy in the sixth century, and though first used in France in the seventh it was not universally established there until about the eighth century. It has been said that the system was introduced into England by St. Augustine (A.D. 596), but was probably not generally used until some centuries later. It was ordered to be used by the Bishops at the Council of Chelsea, A.D. 816. The actual date of the birth of Christ is said to have been 4th April of the year 4 B.C.

Coptic.—In the Coptic Calendar, which is used by part of the population of Egypt and Ethiopia, the year is made up of 12 months of 30 days each, followed, in general, by 5 complementary days. Every fourth year is an Intercalary or Leap-year and in these years there are 6 complementary days. The Intercalary year of the Coptic Calendar immediately precedes the Leap-year of the Julian Calendar. The Era is that of Diocletian or the Martyrs, the origin of which is fixed at A.D. 284, August 29 (Julian date). A Coptic Calendar for the year 1643 and part of 1642 is appended—

Year 1641.	A.D. 1924	Year 1642.	A.D. 1925
Tūt ...	Sept. 11	Būnah	June 8
Būbah	Oct. 11	Abīb	July 8
Hātur	Nov. 10	Maasī	August 7
Kihak	Dec. 10	Complement	
	A.D. 1925	117 days	Sept. 6-10
Tubah	Jan. 9	Year 1643	
Amshir	Feb. 8	Tūt ...	Sept. 11
Barmahāt	March 10	Bābah	Oct. 11
Barmūdah	April 9	Hātur	Nov. 10
Bashuns	May 9	Kihak	Dec. 10

Hindu.—In addition to the Muhammadan reckoning there are four eras used in India. The principal astronomical system was the *Kalpa-ga Era*, which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A.D. It began on 18 February, 3102 B.C. The chronological system of Northern India, known as the *Vikrama Samvat Era*, prevalent in Western India, began on 23 February, 57 B.C. The year 1925 A.D. is, therefore, the year 1979 of the Vikrama Era. In Southern India, the *Saka Era*, with its epoch of 3 March, A.D. 78, was probably founded by Kanishka (whose sway was widely extended), and is in general use. The year 1925 A.D. is 1844 of the Saka Era. In the Hills, the *Chaitra-ga Era* dates from the moment when the *Saptarshi*, or saints, were translated and became the stars of the Great Bear in 3076 B.C.

There are many obsolete eras in the history of the Indian Peninsula. The principal religious systems of chronology were those of the Buddhists and the Jains. The Buddhists reckoned from the death of Buddha in 543 B.C. (the actual date being 487 B.C.), and the epoch of the Jains was the death of Vardhamana, the founder of their faith, in 527 B.C.

Jewish.—The Jews hold that the world was created at the time of the Autumnal Equinox in the year 3760 B.C. or year 554 of the Julian Period, and the epoch or starting point of Jewish Chronology corresponds to October 7 B.C. 3761. Thus the year 1925 A.D. is *Annus Mundi* 5685-6 in the Jewish Calendar. A calendar for 5685-5686 is appended.—

(A.M. 5685 and part of A.M. 5686)

A.M. 5685.		A.D. 1924.
Tishri	1 Rosh Hashanah (New Year)	Sept. 29
"	" " and day ..	30
"	3 Fast of Gedaliah ..	Oct. 1
"	10 Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)	" 8
"	15 Feast of Tabernacles ..	" 13
"	" " and day ..	" 14
"	21 Hoshana Rabba ..	" 19
"	22 Feast of Solemn Assembly ..	" 20
"	23 Rejoicing of the Law ..	" 21
Marbeshvan	1 New Moon ..	" 29*
Kislev	1 New Moon ..	Nov. 28*
"	25 Hanuca, Dedication of the Temple	Dec. 22
Tebet	1 New Moon ..	" 28*
"	" " ..	A.D. 1925.
"	10 Fast of Tebet ..	Jan. 6
Shebat	1 New Moon ..	" 26*
Adar	1 New Moon ..	Feb. 25*
"	12 Fast of Esther ..	Mar. 9
"	14 Purim ..	" 10
"	15 Shushan Purim ..	" 11
Nisan	1 New Moon ..	" 26
"	15 Festival of the Passover ..	April 9
"	" " and day ..	" 10
"	" " 7th day ..	" 15
"	" " 8th day ..	" 16
Iyar	1 New Moon ..	" 25*
Sivan	1 New Moon ..	May 24
"	6 Pentecost, Feast of Weeks ..	" 29
"	" " and day ..	" 30
Tammuz	1 New Moon ..	June 23*
"	17 Fast of Tammuz ..	July 9
Ab	1 New Moon ..	" 22
"	9 Fast of Ab ..	" 30
Elul	1 New Moon ..	Aug. 21*
A.M. 5686.		
Tishri	1 Rosh Hashanah (New Year)	Sept. 19
"	" " and day ..	" 20
"	3 Fast of Gedaliah ..	" 21
"	10 Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)	" 28
"	15 Feast of Tabernacles ..	Oct. 3
"	" " and day ..	" 4
"	21 Hoshana Rabba ..	" 9
"	22 Feast of Solemn Assembly ..	" 10
"	23 Rejoicing of the Law ..	" 11
Marbeshvan	1 New Moon ..	" 29*
Kislev	1 New Moon ..	Nov. 28*
"	25 Hanuca, Dedication of the Temple	Dec. 22
Tebet	1 New Moon ..	" 28*
"	10 Fast of Tebet ..	" 27

*The previous day is also observed as the New Moon.

Note.—All Jewish Sabbaths and Festivals begin the previous evening at Sunset.

Muhammadan.—The Muhammadan Epoch is based on the Hégira or Flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina. The first day of the Era is not the actual day of the Flight but is 12th July, 622 A.D. This Calendar is purely lunar, and the year consists of 12 months each of 29 or of 30 days, making the year either 354 or 355 days in length. It follows that the Muhammadan year begins earlier year by year, according to Gregorian dates, by 10, 11 or 12 days. The year 1925 is therefore 1343-4 of the Hégira, a calendar for which year is appended.—

Year of Hégira		A.D. 1924.
1343	Muharram	August 2
"	Saphar	September 1
"	Rabia I	" 30
"	Rabia II	October 30
"	Jomada I	November 28
"	Jomada II	December 28
1344	Rajab	January 26
"	Shaaban	February 25
"	Ramadan	March 26
"	Shawwal	April 25
"	Dulkaada	May 24
"	Dulhégga	June 23
1344	Muharram	July 22
"	Saphar	August 21
"	Rabia I	September 19
"	Rabia II	October 19
"	Jomada I	November 17
"	Jomada II	December 17

Olympiads.—Greek chronology was reckoned in cycles of four years corresponding with the periodic Olympic Games held on the plain of Olympia, in Elis, once in four years, the intervening years being the first, second, &c., of the Olympiad, which received the name of the victor at the Games. The first recorded Olympiad is that of Choroebus, 776 B.C.

Persian.—The chronology of Persia, which is still followed by the Parsees of India, dates from the accession of Yazdegerd III. to the throne on 10th June, 632 A.D. The year 1925 is, therefore, 1294 of the Parsees. The New Year begins on 1st March.

Roman.—Roman historians adopted as an epoch the Foundation of Rome, which is believed to have happened in the year 753 B.C., and the ordinal number of the year in Roman reckoning followed by the letters A.U.C. (*Anno Urbis Condite*). The Calendar as we know it is a Roman institution, established by Romulus, who is said to have used a year of ten months of varying length, which developed into the famous Julian Calendar, and by a slight alteration became the Gregorian now in general use. In the Roman (Julian) Calendar the days of the month were not counted onward from the beginning, as with us, but three fixed points were taken, and the intervening days were said to be so many days before the next coming point. These three points were (1) the Kalends, by which name the first of each month was known, (2) the Nones, (nine days before the Ides, the first and last being counted) which fell on the seventh day of the month in March, May, July and October, and on the fifth day in each of the other months; and (3) the Ides, which fell either on the 13th or 15th, and thus divided the month nearly equally. The Latin equivalent of Dec. 31, for example, was *Prædie Kalendas Januariæ*, and the day before that *ante diem tertium Kalendas*.

CHRONOLOGICAL TERMS.

The Day, Week and Month.—Measurements of time are based on the times taken by the earth to rotate on its axis; by the moon to revolve round the earth; and by the earth to revolve round the sun. From these which are not commensurable, certain average or mean intervals have been adopted for ordinary use. Of these the first is the *Day*, which begins at midnight and is divided into 24 hours of 60 minutes, each of 60 seconds. The hours are counted from midnight up to 12 at noon, and again from noon up to 12 at midnight, except when the *Twenty-four Hour* reckoning is employed. The 24-hour reckoning ignores A. M. and P. M., and the hours are numbered 0 to 23 from midnight to midnight.

For the *Astronomical Day* see p. 77.

The *Week* is a period of 7 days.

The *Month* in the ordinary calendar is approximately the twelfth part of a year, but the lengths of the different months vary.

The *Equinoctial* or *Tropical Year* is the time that the earth takes to revolve round the sun from equinox to equinox, which is 365 2422 mean days. The *Calendar Year* consists of 365 days, but a year the date of which is divisible by 4, without remainder, is called *Leap Year* and consists of 366 days. The last year of a century is not leap year unless its number is divisible by 400 (e.g. the years 1600 and 1900 had only 365 days).

Old and New Style.—In the Julian Calendar, the centennial years were all leap years, and for this reason towards the close of the 16th century there was a difference of 10 days between the tropical and calendar years (see above). In 1582 Pope Gregory ordained that Oct. 5th should be called Oct. 15th, and that every fourth end-century year only should be a leap year (see above). This change was adopted by Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal in 1582, by Prussia, the German Roman Catholic States, Switzerland, Holland, and Flanders on Jan. 1, 1583, Poland 1586, Hungary 1587, the German and Netherland Protestant States and Denmark 1700, Sweden (gradually) by the omission of eleven leap days, 1700-1740, the British Dominions (which included the then North American Colonies) in 1752, by the omission of eleven days (Sept. 3 being reckoned as Sept. 14). This "Gregorian" Calendar was adopted by Japan in 1872, China in 1912, Bulgaria in 1915, Turkey and Soviet Russia in 1917, and by Yugoslavia and Rumania in 1919. The difference between the Old and New Styles was 11 days after 1700, 12 days after 1800, and has been 13 days since 1900.

New Year's Day.—In England in the seventh century, and as late as the thirteenth, the year was reckoned from Christmas Day, but in the twelfth century the Anglican Church began the year on the 15th March, which practice was also adopted generally in the fourteenth century. The Civil year in the British Dominions (exclusive of Scotland) began with "Lady Day" until 1751. But on and from 1752 the civil year has begun with Jan. 1. The Old Style reckoning is still maintained to some extent by the British Treasury, and certain dividends are payable at the Bank of England on the Old Style Quarter Days, while the "Financial Year" is still reckoned as beginning on "Old Lady Day," April 6. Scotland in 1600 changed New Year's Day from Mar. 25 to Jan. 1. On the Continent, Jan. 1 was

adopted as the first day of the year by Venice in 1522, Germany in 1544, Spain, Portugal and the Roman Catholic Netherlands in 1556, Prussia, Denmark and Sweden in 1559, France 1604, Lorraine 1579, Protestant Netherlands 1583, Russia 1715, Tuscany 1751. (See p. 16.)

Golden Number.—In the year 432 B.C. Meton, an Athenian astronomer, found that 235 Lunations are very nearly, though not exactly, equal in duration to 19 Solar Years. This discovery was held to be of so great importance that the dates of Full Moon in a cycle of nineteen years were inscribed in figures of gold on public monuments in Athens. The Cycle of nineteen years is called the *Metonic Lunar Cycle*, and the number indicating the position of any year in this Cycle is called the *Golden Number* of the Year.

Easter Day is the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon, or next after the 21st day of March, and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter day is the Sunday after. This definition, which is copied from an Act of Parliament (24 Geo. II., cap. 23, p. 751) requires further explanation, and in the section of the preamble to the Act dealing with Easter it speaks of "Tables and rules for finding the times of the Full Moon on which this dependeth that have been prepared." These are the tables whose essential points are given in the early pages of the Book of Common Prayer. The Moon referred to is not the real moon of the heavens, but a hypothetical Moon on whose phases the date of Easter depends. The lunations of the "Calendar" Moon consist of thirty or twenty-nine days alternately with some modifications, and the artificial Moon is accounted to be "full" on the fourteenth day, i.e. thirteen days after the New Moon, in order to be consistent with an early Jewish practice, and the tables are arranged so that there is close agreement between the times of Full Moon of the Calendar and of the real Full Moon, but the difference, though small, sometimes, as in the year 1923, causes an apparent uncertainty. The Full Moon of the Calendar on which Easter depends is called the *Paschal Full Moon*.

A reform of the calendar that would cause Easter-day to fall on a fixed date has frequently been proposed. (See note, p. 20.)

Epact.—The age of the Moon at the beginning of the year, which therefore indicates the difference between the solar and lunar cycles.

Solar Cycle.—A period of twenty-eight years, in any corresponding year of which the days of the week recur on the same days of the month.

Julian Period.—"A period of 7980 Julian years, proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582 as a universal standard of comparison of chronology, consisting of the product of the number of years in the solar and lunar cycles and the cycle of the indiction ($28 \times 19 \times 15$)."—*New English Dictionary*.

Roman Indiction.—A period of fifteen years, instituted by the Emperor Constantine in A.D. 313 for fiscal purposes.

The Dominical Letter is one of the first seven letters of the alphabet, A-G, which are used in succession to denote the Sundays (Lord's Day) in a particular year. If the first day of the year is a Sunday the letter is A; if the second, B, the third, C; and so on. Leap year requires two letters, the first for Jan. 1-Feb. 29, the second from March 1-Dec. 31.

CHRONOLOGICAL LANDMARKS.

B.C.

- 10,000 Era of cultivation of the soil.
- 6000 Eastern civilization centred at Nippur.
- 5000 The first Pharaoh (Menes) ruling in Egypt
- 4000 Goldel invasion of British Isles
- 2750 Sargon I. ruling in Mesopotamia
- 2500 Beginning of Chinese history.
- 2100 First Babylonian Empire (Hammurabi)
- 1900 Abraham leader of Semitic peoples
- 1750 First Chinese writings.
- 1450 Hittites captured Nineveh.
- 1300 Moses leader of Semitic peoples
- 1100 Babylon captured by Tiglath Pileser I
- 900 Homeric poems in circulation.
- 800 Phœnicians founded Carthage
- 790 Ethiopian conquest of Egypt
- 753 Foundation of Rome.
- 650 Greek colonization of Cyrene
- 590 Captivity of the Jews in Babylon
- 559 Death of Solon
- 551 Birth of Confucius
- 539 Babylon captured by Cyrus
- 520 Hanno sailed from Carthage to Senegal.
- 500 Brython invasion of "Britain"
- 500 Death of Pythagoras.
- 490 Battle of Marathon.
- 490 Persians crossed the Hellespont
- 488 Death of Miltiades.
- 487 Death of Buddha
- 480 Battles of Thermopylae and Salamis.
- 479 Battle of Plataea.
- 456 Death of Aeschylus.
- 447 Death of Themistocles.
- 431 Outbreak of Peloponnesian War
- 431 Death of Pericles.
- 429 Death of Pericles.
- 424 Death of Herodotus.
- 415 Athenian expedition to Syracuse
- 406 Death of Sophocles.
- 406 Death of Euripides.
- 404 Death of Alcibiades
- 401 Retreat of the Ten Thousand
- 401 Death of Thucydides.
- 399 Death of Socrates
- 390 Rome sacked by Gauls under Brennus.
- 386 Death of Aristophanes.
- 377 Death of Hippocrates.
- 357 Death of Xenophon.
- 347 Death of Plato.
- 336 Alexander's conquest of Egypt.
- 326 Defeat of Porus by Alexander.
- 323 Death of Alexander.
- 323 Death of Diogenes.
- 323 Death of Demosthenes.
- 323 Death of Aristotle.
- 281 Italy invaded by Pyrrhus.
- 270 Death of Zeno
- 264 First war of Rome against Carthage.
- 261 Quintus Fabius Maximus dictator.
- 219 Second war of Rome against Carthage
- 212 Death of Archimedes
- 146 Destruction of Carthage and Corinth.
- 123 Death of Polybius.
- 86 Roman conquest of Gaul.
- 55 Julius Caesar raided Britain.
- 48 Caesar defeated Pompey at Pharsalia.
- 44 Assassination of Julius Caesar.
- 43 Death of Cicero.
- 31 Defeat of Anthony at Actium
- 27 Augustus Caesar in power at Rome.
- 19 Death of Virgil.
- 8 Death of Horace.
- 4 The Nativity of Christ (see also p. 86).

A.D.

- 9 Defeat of Varus by Arminius.
- 17 Death of Livy.
- 17 Death of Ovid.
- 29 The Crucifixion.
- 43 Roman conquest of South Britain
- 46 Conversion of St. Paul at Damascus.
- 51 Caratacus captured and sent to Rome
- 59 Suetonius Paulinus occupied Anglesey.
- 61 British revolt under Boudicca.
- 67 Buddhism introduced into China.
- 70 Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.
- 79 Destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum.
- 79 Foundation of Eburacum (York).
- 82 Agricola's campaign in Caledonia.
- 100 Death of Josephus
- 120 Hadrian's Wall built, Tyne to Solway.
- 120 Death of Plutarch.
- 135 Death of Tacitus.
- 140 Wall of Pius built, Forth to Clyde.
- 159 Ptolemy's Geography published
- 260 Emperor Valerian captured at Antioch
- 269 Emperor Claudius defeated Goths at Nish.
- 313 Constantine embraced Christianity.
- 323 Council of Nicea and Nioene Creed.
- 326 Death of Arius.
- 328 Constantinople founded at Byzantium
- 350 Christianity introduced into Britain.
- 410 Capture of Rome by Visigoths (Alaric)
- 430 Anglo Saxon raids into Britain.
- 432 St. Patrick landed in Ireland
- 439 Carthage captured by Vandals.
- 451 Attila defeated by Aetius.
- 455 Rome sacked by the Vandals.
- 493 Theodoric (Ostrogoth) became King of Italy.
- 500 Welch defeated Saxons at Mt. Badon.
- 544 Scythian invasion of India.
- 553 Italy reconquered by Justinian.
- 565 North Italy conquered by Lombards
- 570 Birth of Muhammad
- 577 Saxons defeated Welch at Deorham.
- 596 St. Augustine landed in England
- 613 Anglo-Saxons defeated Welch at Chester.
- 616 Persian conquest of Egypt.
- 622 The Hijra, or Flight of Muhammad.
- 634 Syria conquered by Omar
- 638 Jerusalem occupied by Omar.
- 640 Alexandrian Library destroyed.
- 643 Othman became Caliph.
- 650 Saracen conquest of North Africa.
- 693 The Laws of the promulgated.
- 711 Saracens invaded Spain from Africa.
- 732 Charles Martel defeated Saracens.
- 735 Death of Bede, Anglo-Saxon chronicler.
- 741 Offa's Dyke built, Dee to Wye.
- 778 Charlemagne became Emperor of the West.
- 802 Egbert became King of Wessex
- 866 Danish invasions of England.
- 878 Alfred's treaty with Guthrum the Dane.
- 912 Rolf the Northman invaded France.
- 938 Algiers founded by Muhammadian Arabs
- 963 Otto I. of Germany Western Emperor
- 969 Cairo founded by the Saracens.
- 982 Renewal of Danish invasions.
- 991 First payment of Gafol (Danegeld).
- 1000 Viking voyages to North America.
- 1000 Norway conquered by Danes.
- 1011 Canterbury sacked by Danes.
- 1014 Scandinavians defeated at Clontarf
- 1018 Lothians conquered by Scots.
- 1057 King Duncan murdered by Macbeth
- 1065 Westminster Abbey dedicated.
- 1066 The Norman Conquest of England.
- 1086 Domesday Book completed.

- 1095 The First Crusade.
 1099 Godfrey de Bouillon captured Jerusalem
 1147 The Second Crusade.
 1169 Saladin became Sultan of Egypt.
 1172 Henry II. landed in Ireland
 1187 Saladin captured Jerusalem
 1189 The Third Crusade
 1190 Death of Frederick Barbarossa
 1204 The Fourth Crusade
 1204 Capture of Constantinople by Latins
 1206 Muhammadan State founded at Delhi
 1212 The Fifth (Children's) Crusade
 1214 Peking captured by Jenghiz Khan
 1215 Magna Carta signed at Runnmede
 1215 Mongol invasion of India
 1228 Sixth Crusade and capture of Jerusalem
 1240 Mongolian conquest of Russia
 1240 Jerusalem captured by Mongols
 1244 Oxford University founded
 1249 Mameluke conquest of Egypt
 1250 Baghdad destroyed by Hulagu Khan
 1251 Constantinople recaptured by Greeks
 1265 First representative Parliament in England
 1271 Travels of Marco Polo
 1284 Cambridge University founded
 1284 Death of Roger Bacon.
 1290 Inca rule established in Peru
 1305 Removal of Papacy to Avignon.
 1308 Death of Duns Scotus
 1321 Death of Dante.
 1324 Death of Marco Polo.
 1346 Battle of Cressy.
 1348 The Black Death in Europe
 1348 Jacquerie movement in France
 1374 Death of Petrarch
 1375 Death of Boccaccio
 1377 Return of Papacy to Rome
 1378 Popes at Rome and at Avignon
 1381 Popular revolt in England (Wat Tyler)
 1384 Death of Wycliffe
 1398 Tamurlane captured Delhi
 1400 Aztec rule established in Mexico
 1400 Death of Geoffrey Chaucer
 1400 Dawn of the Renaissance in Italy.
 1411 University of St. Andrews founded
 1415 Huss burnt at Constance
 1415 Battle of Agincourt
 1431 Joan of Arc burnt at Rouen
 1445 Cape Verde discovered by Portuguese
 1446 Books printed at Haarlem
 1446 University of Glasgow founded.
 1453 Constantinople captured by Turks
 1455 Wars of the Roses in England
 1462 The Bible first printed at Mainz
 1468 Death of Gutenberg
 1471 Caxton set up his printing press.
 1485 Diaz sailed round Cape of Good Hope
 1492 Columbus discovered "West Indies"
 1492 Vasco da Gama's voyage to India
 1494 University of Aberdeen founded
 1497 Cabot discovered Newfoundland.
 1498 Death of Savonarola
 1499 Independence of Switzerland established
 1499 Ojeda discovered Venezuela
 1500 Portuguese landed in Brazil
 1500 Death of Bartholomew Diaz
 1506 Death of Columbus.
 1512 Death of Amerigo Vespucci
 1513 Pacific Ocean sighted by Balboa.
 1517 Martin Luther at Wittenberg.
 1510 Voyage of Magalhaen.
 1520 Beginnings of the Reformation.
 1520 Conquest of Mexico by Cortez.
 1520 Death of Raphael.
 1521 Belgrade captured by Turks.
 1521 Diet of Worms
 1521 Death of Magalhaen.
 1524 Death of Vasco da Gama
 1525 Mogul Empire established at Delhi
 1527 Rome sacked by the Germans.
 1527 Death of Machiavelli
 1529 Death of Albert Dürer
 1529 Vienna besieged by the Turks.
 1530 Conquest of Peru by Pizarro
 1530 Death of Cardinal Wolsey
 1530 Miles Coverdale's Bible printed.
 1535 Buenos Aires founded
 1535 Loyola founded the Jesuits
 1539 Dissolution of the English monasteries.
 1539 Orellana sailed down the Amazon.
 1540 Valdivia's conquest of Chile.
 1541 Death of Copernicus.
 1543 Council of Trent.
 1545 Death of Martin Luther.
 1553 Willoughby discovered Novaya Zembla
 1553 Ridley and Latimer burnt at Oxford
 1553 Cranmer burnt at Oxford
 1558 Calais recaptured by France.
 1558 Accession of Queen Elizabeth
 1564 Birth of Shakespeare
 1564 Death of John Calvin
 1564 Death of Michel Angelo
 1567 Revolt of the Netherlands
 1567 Turkish conquest of Egypt
 1569 Mercator's Map published
 1571 Massacre of St. Bartholomew
 1571 Death of John Knox
 1576 Death of Titian
 1579 Death of Sir Thomas Gresham.
 1580 Spanish conquest of Ceuta
 1580 Death of Camoens
 1581 University of Edinburgh founded
 1583 Raleigh's expedition to Virginia
 1588 Defeat of the Spanish Armada
 1589 Stocking frame invented
 1590 Jesuits expelled from Japan
 1591 Trinity College Dublin founded
 1591 Potatoes introduced into England
 1595 Death of Tasso
 1598 Death of Sir Francis Drake.
 1599 Death of Edmund Spenser
 1600 East India Company founded
 1601 Death of Tycho Brahe
 1601 Netherlands' East India Company founded
 1603 Union of England and Scotland
 1603 Cape captured by Netherlands
 1604 Death of Socinus.
 1606 The Virginia Company founded
 1607 English settlement at Jamestown, Va
 1608 Champlain founded Quebec
 1609 Independence of the Netherlands
 1609 Exploration of the Hudson River
 1610 Moors driven out of Spain
 1610 Death of Henri IV of France
 1616 Death of Shakespeare.
 1616 Death of Cervantes
 1618 The Thirty Years' War (1618-1648)
 1620 The Mayflower sailed to America
 1620 Death of Kepler
 1621 Nova Scotia settled by Scotsmen.
 1621 Death of Thomas Baffin.
 1623 Manhattan Island settled
 1626 Death of Francis Bacon
 1629 Parliament dismissed by Charles I.
 1630 Death of Kepler
 1631 Gustavus Adolphus killed at Lützen
 1634 Maryland settled by English emigrants.
 1634 Death of Sir Edward Coke.
 1635 Death of Samuel de Champlain.
 1636 Rhode Island colonized by Roger Williams.

1637. Death of Ben Jonson	1752. Gregorian Calendar adopted in England
1638 Japan excluded all foreigners	1754 Death of Henry Fielding
1640 Charles I summoned " Long Parliament "	1755 Outbreak of the Seven Years' War
1640 Death of Rubens	1757 Clive's victory at Plassey
1641 Massacre of the English in Ireland	1759 Capture of Quebec by British
1642 " New England Confederation " formed	1759 Death of Handel
1642 Tasman discovered Tasmania	1759 British Museum opened
1642 Death of Galileo	1761 Arkwright's spinning wheel patented
1642 Death of Richellien.	1762 Wedgwood pottery introduced
1643 Fiji discovered by Tasman	1763 Cession of Canada by France
1643 Death of John Hampden	1764 James Watt's steam engine
1648 War of the Fronde in Paris	1764 Death of Hogarth
1649 Charles I beheaded at Whitehall	1765 American Stamp Act passed
1649 Drogheda sacked by Cromwell	1766 First piano made in England
1650 Death of Descartes.	1767 Hargreaves invented spinning jenny
1650 Cromwell's victory at Dunbar	1768 Royal Academy of Arts founded
1650 Cape colonized by Netherlands	1769 Captain Cook discovered New Zealand
1652 Death of Inigo Jones	1770 Captain Cook landed at Botany Bay
1655 Jamaica captured from Spanish	1771 Arkwright's steam power cotton mill
1657 Death of William Harvey	1772 Death of Swedenborg
1658 Death of Oliver Cromwell.	1773 The " Boston Tea Party "
1660 Restoration of the British monarchy	1774 Death of Oliver Goldsmith
1660 Death of Velasquez	1775 Battle of Lexington
1661 Bombay ceded to Great Britain	1776 The Declaration of Independence
1661 Death of Mazarin	1778 Death of Jean Jacques Rousseau
1662 The Royal Society incorporated	1778 Death of Earl of Chatham
1664 The Plague of London	1779 Death of David Garrick
1666 The Fire of London	1780 Invasion of the Carnatic
1667 Death of Jeremy Taylor.	1781 Cornwallis capitulated at Yorktown
1669 Death of Rembrandt	1783 Peace signed by Britain and U S A
1670 Death of General Monk.	1783 Death of William Hunter
1673 Death of Molière	1783 Death of Euler
1674 Death of John Milton	1784 First balloon ascent in England
1674 " New Amsterdam " became " New York "	1785 Cartwright's power loom invented
1675 Greenwich Observatory founded	1786 Death of Frederick the Great
1679 The Habeas Corpus Act passed	1788 Sydney, N S W , established
1679 Death of Thomas Hobbes	1788 Death of Gainsborough
1682 William Penn's settlement in Pennsylvania	1789 Washington inaugurated as first President
1683 Turks defeated outside Vienna	1789 The storming of the Bastille
1683 Death of Izaak Walton	1790 Death of Benjamin Franklin
1684 Death of Corneille	1790 Death of Adam Smith
1685 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes	1791 Death of Mozart
1686 William Dampier landed in Australia	1791 Death of John Wesley
1688 English revolution and flight of James II	1792 Republic established in France
1688 Death of John Bunyan	1792 Death of Sir Joshua Reynolds
1690 Battle of the Boyne	1793 Louis XVI guillotined
1696 First Insurance Company established	1793 Invention of the Cotton-gin
1698 Calcutta purchased from Aurungzeb	1794 Death of Edward Gibbon
1699 Death of Racine	1795 Napoleon's campaign in Italy
1701 Prussia became a Kingdom	1796 Vaccination introduced by Jenner
1701 Death of Dryden	1796 Death of Robert Burns
1704 Gibraltar captured from Spain	1798 Battle of the Nile
1704 Marlborough's victory at Blenheim	1798 Discovery of the Bass Straits
1704 Death of John Locke	1798 Rebellion in Ireland
1707 Death of Aurungzeb	1799 Napoleon became First Consul
1714 Hanoverian accession in Great Britain	1799 Battle of Seringapatam
1715 Death of Louis XIV of France	1799 Geological map of England published
1715 First Jacobite rising in Scotland	1799 Death of George Washington.
1716 Death of Leibnitz	1800 Malta captured by British
1718 Death of William Penn	1801 Union of Great Britain and Ireland
1720 The South Sea Bubble	1802 The London Docks opened
1722 Death of Marlborough.	1803 British settlement organized in Tasmania
1723 Death of Sir Christopher Wren	1803 The Louisiana Purchase
1725 Death of Peter the Great	1803 Steel pens invented
1727 Death of Sir Isaac Newton	1804 Napoleon became Emperor
1732 General Oglethorpe founded Georgia	1804 Death of Alexander Hamilton.
1732 Birth of George Washington	1804 Death of Immanuel Kant.
1736 Nadir Shah invaded India	1805 Battles of Trafalgar, Ulm and Austerlitz
1736 Death of Fahrenheit.	1805 Death of Schiller.
1742 Calico printing begun at Glasgow	1806 Napoleon defeated Prussians at Jena
1744 Death of Alexander Pope	1806 Cape of Good Hope captured by British
1745 Second Jacobite rising in Scotland.	1806 Death of Pitt and C J Fox.
1745 Death of Sir Robert Walpole	1807 Gas illumination in London
1746 Madras captured by British	1807 Fulton's Voyage in steamboat
1750 Death of J S Bach.	1809 Death of Haydn.

1810 Independence of Spanish South America.	1847 Death of Mendelssohn.
1811 War between England and America.	1847 Death of Daniel O'Connell.
1812 Napoleon's Retreat from Moscow.	1848 Republics established in Paris and Rome.
1814 Abdication of Napoleon.	1848 South African Republic founded.
1814 Scott's "Waverley" published.	1848 Discovery of gold in California.
1814 "The Times" printed by machinery.	1848 Death of George Stephenson.
1815 "The Hundred Days" ended at Waterloo.	1849 Death of Chopin.
1815 Death of Meuser.	1849 Death of Edgar Allan Poe.
1816 Death of R. B. Sheridan.	1850 McClure penetrated the N.W. Passage.
1817 Death of Kosciuszko.	1850 Pre-Raphaelite movement in England.
1817 Death of Jane Austen.	1850 Death of Wordsworth.
1817 First steam passage of the Atlantic.	1850 Death of Honoré de Balzac.
1819 The first Factory Act passed.	1850 Death of Sir Robert Peel.
1819 Death of Blücher.	1851 The First International Exhibition.
1821 Death of Napoleon at St. Helena.	1851 Discovery of gold in Australia.
1821 Revolt of Greece from Turkey.	1851 Death of J. M. W. Turner.
1821 Death of John Keats.	1852 Napoleon III. became Emperor.
1822 Discovery of Lake Tchad.	1852 Death of Wellington.
1822 Death of Shelley.	1852 Death of Froebel.
1822 First mail steamer from Calais to Dover.	1853 Advertisement duty repealed in U.K.
1823 The "Monroe Doctrine" first promulgated.	1854 Outbreak of the Crimean War.
1823 Brisbane founded by Oxley.	1855 Bessemer steel process patented.
1823 Death of Edward Jenner.	1855 Death of Charlotte Brontë.
1824 The National Gallery opened.	1856 Travels of Du Chailu.
1824 Death of Byron at Missolonghi.	1856 Death of Heine.
1824 Royal National Lifeboat Inst. founded.	1857 Sepoy mutiny in India.
1825 First railway, Stockton to Darlington.	1857 Dred Scott slavery decision.
1826 Zoological Society of London founded.	1857 The Francis typewriter patented.
1826 Death of Lindley Murray.	1857 Death of Comte.
1827 Death of Beethoven.	1858 First Atlantic cable worked.
1827 Death of Volta.	1858 "Natural Selection" promulgated.
1828 Repeal of the Test Acts in U.K.	1859 Franco-Austrian War.
1828 Death of Schubert.	1859 Death of Lord Macaulay.
1829 Declaration of Greek Independence.	1859 Death of Washington Irving.
1829 Roman Catholic Relief Act, U.K.	1860 Anglo-French War with China.
1829 Last execution for forgery, U.K.	1860 Jewish disabilities removed in U.K.
1829 Omnibuses plying in London.	1860 Death of Schopenhauer.
1829 Death of Sir Humphrey Davy.	1861 Burke and Willis crossed Australia.
1829 R. Observatory, Cape of G. Hope, completed.	1861 Victor Emanuel became King of Italy.
1830 France expelled the Bourbons.	1861 The American Civil War.
1830 France occupied Algiers.	1861 Russian serfs emancipated.
1830 Belgium separated from the Netherlands.	1861 Paper duties repealed in U.K.
1831 Death of Hegel.	1861 The Gatling gun invented.
1831 The First Reform Bill.	1862 Slavery abolished in Washington, D.C.
1832 Death of Goethe.	1863 Sources of the Nile discovered.
1832 Death of Sir Walter Scott.	1863 Death of W. M. Thackeray.
1833 Slavery abolished by Act of Parliament.	1863 Death of "Stonewall" Jackson.
1833 "Tracts for the Times" published.	1863 Prussia and Austria attacked Denmark.
1833 Hansom cabs plying in London.	1864 Maximilian became Emperor of Mexico.
1833 Last lottery in England.	1864 Death of Nathaniel Hawthorne.
1834 Lucifer matches introduced.	1864 Japan reopened to foreigners.
1834 Death of Coleridge.	1865 Surrender of Lee at Appomattox.
1834 Death of Charles Lamb.	1865 Slavery abolished throughout U.S.A.
1835 Orange Free State founded.	1865 Assassination of Abraham Lincoln.
1835 City of Melbourne founded.	1865 Death of Richard Cobden.
1835 The Great Western steamed to New York.	1865 Death of Encke.
1835 Death of Talleyrand.	1866 Prussia and Italy defeated Austria.
1836 Electric telegraph first constructed.	1867 Confederation of Canada.
1836 Mehemet Ali became hereditary Khedive.	1867 Alaska purchased from Russia by U.S.A.
1836 Penny Postage inaugurated in U.K.	1867 Emperor Maximilian shot.
1837 Travels of Dr. Livingstone.	1867 Anglo-Abyssinian War.
1837 New Zealand made a separate Colony.	1867 Death of Michael Faraday.
1837 Hong Kong captured from China.	1867 Death of "Artemus Ward."
1837 "Punch" first published.	1868 Transportation from U.K. abolished.
1838 Income-Tax reimposed in U.K.	1868 Whitaker's Almanack first published.
1838 First public telegraph line opened.	1868 Death of Lord Brougham.
1838 Naamyt's steam hammer invented.	1869 The Suez Canal opened.
1838 Death of Noah Webster.	1870 Franco-Prussian War.
1838 Death of Hahnemann.	1870 Rome became the capital of Italy.
1838 Texas annexed by United States.	1870 Antiseptic surgery introduced.
1838 Repeal of the Corn Laws in U.K.	1870 Death of Charles Dickens.
1838 United States at War with Mexico.	1870 Death of General R. E. Lee.
1838 Invention of the sewing machine.	1870 Death of Alexandre Dumas.
1838 Irish potato famine.	1871 Feudalism abolished in Japan.
1838 Smithsonian Institute founded.	1871 Darwin's "Descent of Man" published.

1871 German Empire proclaimed at Versailles	1900 First Zeppelin airship constructed
1872 Death of Mazzini.	1901 Australian Commonwealth inaugurated
1872 Death of Morse	1901 Wireless message across the Atlantic.
1873 Death of David Livingstone	1904 British Expedition to Tibet
1876 New York-San Francisco railway opened	1904 Russo-Japanese War.
1876 Death of James Lick (Lick Observatory)	1905 Norway separated from Sweden.
1877 Russo-Turkish War	1905 The Wrights' motor aeroplane
1877 Queen Victoria proclaimed Indian Empress	1908 Austria annexed Bosnia-Herzegovina
1877 The telephone invented	1908 Bulgaria became a Kingdom
1877 The Edison phonograph invented.	1909 Peary reached the North Pole
1877 Death of Brigham Young	1909 Blériot crossed the Channel in aeroplane.
1878 Treaty of Berlin, "Peace with Honour"	1910 Republic declared in Portugal
1878 Gilbert and Sullivan Opera (Pinafore)	1910 Union of South Africa inaugurated
1879 Stanley's exploration of Upper Congo	1910 Paulhan flew from London to Manchester
1880 Death of George Eliot	1911 Italo-Turkish War
1880 Death of Offenbach.	1911 Amundsen reached the South Pole
1881 First Boer War	1912 Scott reached the South Pole
1881 France occupied Tunis	1912 Death of Lord Lister
1881 Death of Thomas Carlyle	1912 Republic established in China
1882 Married Women's Property Act passed.	1912 The First Balkan War
1882 British troops landed in Egypt	1912 France predominant in Morocco
1882 Electric Lighting Act passed, U K	1913 Panama Canal completed by U S A
1882 Death of Darwin	1914 Assassination of Archduke at Sarao
1882 Death of Longfellow	1914 Outbreak of the Great War
1882 Death of Gambetta	1914 British Protectorate over Egypt.
1882 Death of Gaibaldi	1916 Irish rebellion in Dublin
1882 Death of Emerson	1917 Republic established in Russia
1883 France occupied Tongking	1917 United States involved in Great War
1883 Death of Wagner	1917 British Armies captured Baghdad
1883 Death of Karl Marx	1917 British Armies occupied Palestine
1884 German settlement in New Guinea	1917 Bolshevik régime established in Russia
1885 Goubet's submarine-boat launched	1918 Woman Franchise established in U K
1885 Death of Gordon at Khartoum	1918 Republics established in Germany.
1885 Death of General Grant.	1918 Armistice proclaimed (Nov 11)
1885 Death of Victor Hugo	1919 German fleet scuttled in Scapa Flow
1886 The first Irish Home Rule Bill	1919 Peace concluded by Treaty of Versailles
1889 Republic established in Brazil	1919 Atlantic crossed by aeroplanes and airship
1889 Death of Robert Browning	1919 Aeroplane flight London to Australia
1889 Death of Jefferson Davis	1920 Aeroplane flight London to Capetown
1890 William II dismissed Bismarck	1920 First Assembly of the League of Nations
1890 London-Paris telephone inaugurated	1920 Constantine restored to Greek throne
1890 First "Tube" railway in London	1921 Stoppage of coal in U K (13 weeks)
1890 Death of Sir Richard Buxton	1921 Dominion Home Rule Conference on Ireland
1891 Death of C. S. Farnell	1921 Disarmament Conference at Washington
1891 Death of J. R. Lowell	1922 Conference of Nations at Genoa
1891 Death of von Moltke	1922 Egypt became a Kingdom
1892 Death of Tennyson	1922 Irish Free State inaugurated
1892 Death of Whittier	1922 London "Reparations" Conference
1892 Death of Ernest Renan	1922 Turkish reconquest of Smyrna
1893 The University of Wales founded	1922 Abdication of King Constantine
1893 Death of Ferdinand de Lesseps	1922 Fall of British Coalition Ministry
1894 Chino-Japanese War	1922 Labour in official opposition in U K
1894 Motor race Paris to Rouen	1923 French occupation of the Ruhr
1894 The Tower Bridge opened	1923 Harbot's double glide across Channel
1894 Death of O. W. Holmes	1923 Disastrous eruption of Mount Etna.
1894 Death of Rubinstein	1923 Treaty of Lausanne (Allies and Turkey).
1895 The "Röntgen Ray" discovered.	1923 Italy occupied Corfu
1895 The Cinematograph patented	1923 Tokio and Yokohama earthquake.
1896 Abyssinians defeated Italians at Adowa	1923 Military coup d'état in Spain
1896 The "Daily Mail" first published.	1923 Imperial and Economic Conferences
1897 Hawaii annexed by U.S.A.	1924 Labour Government in Great Britain
1898 Anglo-Egyptian reconquest of the Sudan	1924 Death of Lenin.
1898 Spanish-American War.	1924 Republic declared in Greece
1898 Wireless message, I. of W to Bournemouth.	1924 British Empire Exhibition, Wembley
1899 Peace Conference at the Hague	1924 London Pact, Allies and Germany
1899 The Second Boer War	1924 League Conference at Geneva.
1899 Guam annexed by U.S.A.	1924 General Election, Great Britain
1900 Boxer rebellion in China.	1924 Presidential Election, U.S.A.
1900 Tutuila annexed by U.S.A.	

THE *Superficial Area* of the Earth is estimated to be 196,550,000 square miles, of which 55,500,000 square miles are Land and 141,050,000 square miles Water. The *Diameter* of the Earth at the Equator is 7,926½ English miles, and at the Poles 7,900 English miles. The *Equatorial Circumference* is 24,901·8 English miles, divided into 360 Degrees of Longitude, each of 69·17 English (or 60 Geographical) miles; these Degrees are measured from the Meridian of Greenwich, and numbered East and West of that point to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th Degree. Distance North and South of the Equator is marked by Parallels of Latitude, which proceed from zero (at the Equator) to 90° at the Poles.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continent	Area in Square Miles	Estimated Population
Europe	3,750,000	475,000,000
Asia ...	17,000,000	1,012,000,000
Africa	11,500,000	143,000,000
North America	8,000,000	146,000,000
South America	6,800,000	64,000,000
Oceania	3,450,000	8,500,000
Polar Regions	5,000,000	
	55,500,000	1,849,500,000

The British Dominions extend over the largest area (14,280,000 sq. miles); Russia is the second largest country (8,000,000 sq. miles); France is third, with 4,336,000 sq. miles. China extends over 4,300,000 sq. miles. the United States, with its Insular Jurisdiction, &c., covers 3,750,000 sq. miles, and Brazil 3,220,000 sq. miles.

THE RACES OF MANKIND.†

The Races of Mankind are divisible according to Stock or, less scientifically, according to Colour. The Dominant Colour is Yellow—the numerical order being (1) Yellow, (2) White, (3) Black, (4) Brown, (5) Red. The main Divisions of the Races are as follows—

Division	Area	Estimated Number
Mongolian	Asia ...	680,000,000
Caucasian	Europe & Orient	725,000,000
Negro	Africa	220,000,000
Semitic	North Africa	100,000,000
Malayan	Oceania, &c.	104,500,000
Red Indian, &c.	America	30,000,000
		1,849,500,000

* The Earth is a *Sphere*, with a Northern and Southern *Hemisphere*, the Ocean surface is the *Hydrosphere*, and the gaseous envelope the *Atmosphere*, of which the lower layers are the *Troposphere* and the upper the *Stratosphere*. The science concerned with the study of the Earth's crust is *Geology*; with the measurement of its surface *Geodesy*, the study of its surface is *Geography*, and of its superficial features *Physiography*. The study of the hydrosphere is *Oceanography*, of the lakes *Limnology*, and of the mountains *Ornography*, of the Races of Mankind *Ethnology*, of their location *Ethnography*, of extinct organic life *Palaontology*, and of existing life *Biology*.

An airship with a constant speed of 100 miles an hour would take nearly 100 years to reach the Sun. The velocity of a given point of the Earth's surface at the Equator exceeds 1,000 miles an hour (24,902·8 miles in 24 hours), the Earth's velocity in its orbit round the Sun is about 66,600 miles an hour (584,000,000 miles in 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes).

† It has been estimated that the Earth can maintain a population of 600,000,000, a total which will be reached about A.D. 2200, at the present rate of increase.

THE LARGEST CITIES.

(500,000 inhabitants.)

LONDON (Greater), England (1921)	7,476,168
New York, U.S.A. (1920)	5,628,048
BERLIN, Prussia (1910)	4,900,000
PARIS, France (1921)	3,000,000
Chicago, U.S.A. (1920)	2,701,705
TOKIO, Japan (1917)	2,173,000
VIENNA, Austria (1914)	2,000,000
Philadelphia, U.S.A. (1920)	1,823,779
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (1918)	1,721,000
Osaka, Japan (1917)	1,638,000
PEKING, China (1917)	1,300,000
Calcutta, India (1921)	1,263,892
Canton, China	1,250,000
Bombay, India (1921)	1,178,953
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (1910)	1,160,000
Glasgow, Scotland (1921)	1,034,069
Constantinople, Turkey (1912)	1,000,000
Detroit, U.S.A. (1920)	993,678
Hamburg, Germany (1910)	931,000
SYDNEY, New South Wales (1911)	926,400
BUDAPEST, Hungary (1910)	926,000
Birmingham, England (1921)	919,438
WARSAW, Poland (1913)	909,000
Liverpool, England (1921)	803,118
CAIRO, Egypt (1917)	800,000
Cleveland, U.S.A. (1920)	796,836
St. Louis, U.S.A. (1920)	778,597
MADRID, Spain (1920)	775,000
MOSCOW, Russia (1913)	750,000
Boston, U.S.A. (1920)	748,060
Baltimore, U.S.A. (1920)	733,826
Manchester, England (1921)	730,551
MELBOURNE, Victoria (1917)	708,000
Naples, Italy (1915)	698,000
BRUSSELS, Belgium (1920)	686,000
PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (1922)	680,000
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (1922)	679,000
Milan, Italy (1915)	663,000
ROME, Italy (1915)	650,000
Amsterdam, Netherlands (1918)	644,000
Shanghai (China)	639,000
Kobe, Japan (1922)	637,000
BANGKOK, Siam (1909)	630,000
Montreal, Canada (1921)	618,506
Munich, Bavaria (1910)	596,000
Kioto, Japan (1922)	591,000
Leipzig, Saxony (1910)	590,000
Pittsburgh, U.S.A. (1920)	588,343
Barcelona, Spain (1910)	587,000
Los Angeles, U.S.A. (1920)	576,673
Marseilles, France (1911)	551,000
DRESDEN, Saxony (1910)	548,000
Lyons, France (1911)	540,000
Madras, India (1921)	528,251
Toronto, Canada (1921)	521,293
Cologne, Prussia (1910)	517,000
Breslau, Prussia (1910)	512,000
Buffalo, U.S.A. (1920)	506,775
San Francisco, U.S.A. (1920)	506,676
Rotterdam, Netherlands (1918)	501,281
LISBON, Portugal (1920)	500,000

OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS

The greatest known Ocean Depth (in the Pacific, off Mindanao, 33,089 feet) is not much greater than the greatest land height (in the Himalayas), but the mean depth of the Ocean floor exceeds 13,000 feet, while the mean height of the surface of the land area of the Earth above sea level is only 3,300 feet. The following table gives the areas of the principal oceans and seas, with the greatest known depth of each.—

Name	Area of Basin (sq. miles)	Greatest Depth (feet)
Pacific	63,986,000	Off Mindanao, 33,089
Atlantic	37,530,000	Porto Rico Trench, 31,366
Indian	28,350,000	Sunda Trench, 22,968
Arctic	5,541,600	North Polar, 13,300
Malay	3,137,000	Kei Trench, 21,342
Central American	1,770,170	Caribbean, 20,568
Mediterranean	1,145,000	Pola Deep, 21,276
Behring	878,000	Buldir Trough, 13,422
Okhotsk	582,000	Kurile Trough, 10,554
East China	480,000	about 10,500
Hudson Bay	472,000	about 1,500
Japan	405,000	about 10,200
Andaman	305,000	about 11,000
North Sea	221,000	Skaggeiak, 1,998
Red Sea	178,000	20° N., 7,254
Baltic	158,000	about 12,000

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS.

The following list contains the principal peaks of such ranges as the Himalayas and the Andes, and the highest mountains in other ranges.

Name	Range	Height in Feet
Everest	Himalayas	29,002
Godwin-Austen (K 2)	"	28,250
Kanchanganga I	"	28,146
" II	"	27,803
Makalu	"	27,790
Illampu (Sorata)	Andes	25,248
Illimani	"	24,633
Aconcagua	"	23,025
*Sahama	"	21,480
Chimborazo	"	20,498
Lulliallucó	"	20,244
McKinley	Alaska	20,300
Kilima Njaro	Tanganyika	19,720
*Cotopaxi	Andes	19,612
Mount Logan	Rockies	19,539
*Mount Elias	"	19,500
Elburg	Caucasus	18,526
Demavend	"	18,454
Tolima	Cordilleras	18,320
Charles Louis	New Guinea	18,000
*Popocatepetl	Mexico	17,540
Cinatlpetl	"	17,350
*Sangay	Ecuador	17,124
Koatani Tau	Caucasus	17,096
Kunya	Keiysa	17,040
Ararat	Armenia	16,916
Buwenzori	Uganda	16,800
Kazbek	Caucasus	16,546
Mont Blanc	Alps	15,781

* Volcanoes. In addition to those marked, Vesuvius, St. Helens, and Stromboli in Europe; Erebus and Terror in the Antarctic; Hecla and Skaptar Jokul in Iceland; Mauna Kea, Kea and Hualalai in Hawaii; Cambaro in Japan; and Le Souffrier and La Pelée in the West Indies.

THE LARGEST ISLANDS.

Name of Island	Ocean	Area in Sq. Miles
Greenland (Danish)	Arctic	827,300
New Guinea (Brit.-Neth.)	Pacific	329,000
Borneo (Brit.-Netherlands)	"	280,000
Baffin Land (British)	Arctic	236,000
Madagascar (French)	Indian	228,000
Sumatra (Netherlands)	"	160,000
Great Britain	Atlantic	88,622
Honshu (Japan)	Pacific	87,500
Celebes (Netherlands)	Indian	72,000
Prince Albert, &c. (British)	Arctic	60,000
South Island, N.Z. (British)	Pacific	52,500
Java (Netherlands)	Indian	48,400
North Island, N.Z. (British)	Pacific	44,500
Cuba (Independent)	Atlantic	44,000
Luzon (U.S.A.)	Pacific	41,000
Newfoundland (British)	Atlantic	40,200
Iceland (Danish)	"	40,000
Ellesmere (British)	Arctic	40,000
Mindanao (U.S.A.)	Pacific	37,000
Hokkaido (Japan)	"	36,500
Ireland	Atlantic	33,600
Novaya Zemlya (Russian)	Arctic	30,000
Sakhalin (Russo-Japanese)	Pacific	29,100
Haiti (Independent)	Atlantic	28,000
Tasmania (British)	Pacific	26,275
Ceylon (British)	Indian	25,400
Banks (British)	Arctic	25,000
North Devon (British)	"	24,000
Vancouver (British)	Pacific	20,000
Melville Land (British)	Arctic	20,000
Tierra del Fuego (Argentine)	Atlantic	18,200
Southampton (British)	Arctic	17,800
West Spitzbergen (Norway)	"	15,250
Prince of Wales (British)	"	13,000
Formosa (Japanese)	Pacific	13,500
North Somerset (British)	Arctic	12,000
Sicily (Italian)	Medit.	10,000

THE LONGEST RIVERS.†

River	Outflow	Length in Miles
Amazon	Atlantic	4,000
Nile	Mediterranean	3,600
Yangtse	North Pacific	3,400
Yenisei	Arctic Sea	3,300
Mississippi	Gulf of Mexico	3,100
Missouri	Mississippi River	3,000
Congo	Atlantic	3,000
Lena	Arctic Sea	3,000
Niger	Gulf of Guinea	3,000
Obi	Arctic Sea	2,700
Hoangho	North Pacific	2,600
Amur	"	2,500
Parana	Atlantic	2,450
Volga	Caspian Sea	2,400
Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,300
La Plata	South Atlantic	2,200
Yukon	Behring Sea	2,000
Arkansas	Mississippi	2,000
Madeira	Amazon	2,000
St. Lawrence	Gulf of St. Lawrence	1,800
Rio del Norte	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Sao Francisco	Atlantic	1,800
Danube	Black Sea	1,725
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,700
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700
Bráhmáputra	Bay of Bengal	1,680
Zambesi	Mozambique	1,600
Ganges	Bay of Bengal	1,500

† The most famous river falls are Niagara, between the Province of Ontario and New York State, on the Niagara River; the Victoria Falls on the Zambesi River, between Argentina and Brazil; and the series of falls in the Yosemite Valley in California.

THE LARGEST SHIPS.

Ship	Tons	Dimensions (ft.)
Leviathan (s)	59,957	907 X 100 X 58
Majestic (s)	56,551	815 X 100 X 58
Berengaria (s)	55,225	823 X 98 X 57
Olympic (s)	46,439	852 X 98 X 59
Aquitania (s)	45,547	868 X 97 X 49
Paris (s)	34,569	735 X 85 X 59
Homeric (s)	34,351	751 X 83 X 48
Columb (s)	34,354	749 X 83 X 49
Mauretania (s)	30,596	752 X 88 X 57
Statendam (s)	30,000	697 X 81 X 53
Belgenland (s)	27,132	670 X 78 X 44
Empress of Scotland (s)	25,128	677 X 77 X 50
Adriatic (s)	24,541	709 X 75 X 52
Rotterdam (s)	24,149	650 X 77 X 43
Baltic (s)	23,884	709 X 75 X 52
George Washington (s)	23,788	699 X 78 X 50
France (s)	23,666	689 X 75 X 48
Duilio (s)	23,228	602 X 76 X 46
Minnetonka (s)	21,998	600 X 80 X 49
Empress of Australia (s)	21,861	589 X 75 X 41
Minnewaska (s)	21,716	600 X 80 X 49
Giulio Cesare (s)	21,657	602 X 76 X 31
Empress of Canada (s)	21,537	627 X 77 X 43
America (s)	21,144	668 X 74 X 47
Cedric (s)	21,073	680 X 75 X 44
Celtic (s)	21,026	680 X 75 X 44
Mooltan (s)	20,847	600 X 73 X 48
Malaya (s)	20,837	600 X 73 X 48
Albert Ballin (s)	20,815	602 X 78 X 41
Deutschland (s)	20,602	602 X 78 X 51
Cap Polonio (s)	20,576	637 X 72 X 39
Francia (s)	20,158	601 X 73 X 40
Orama (s)	20,000	632 X 75 X 33
Oronsay (s)	20,000	630 X 75 X 47
Caronia (s)	19,782	650 X 72 X 40
Seythia (s)	19,730	600 X 73 X 40

(s) Brit (s) U S (s) France (s) Italy (s) Germ

THE LONGEST BRIDGES

(With length, in metres, between main abutments—i.e., length of waterway)

Name	Metres
Tay Bridge, Scotland	3,136
Forth Bridge, Scotland	2,530
Rio Salado, Argentina	2,043
Rio Dulce, Argentina	1,788
Hardinge, India	1,641
Victoria, Canada	1,623
Queensborough, U S A	1,134
Brooklyn, U S A	1,052
Manhattan, U S A	890
Ohio, U S A	452

THE HIGHEST BUILDINGS

	Feet
Woolworth's, New York, U S A	792
Metropolitan Life, New York, U S A	700
Pyramid of Cheops, Egypt	450
Salisbury Cathedral (Spire), England	404
St. Paul's Cathedral (Cross), England	365

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD

Canal	Opened, year	Length, miles	Depth, feet	Width, fms	Cost
Amsterdam (Netherlands)	1876	16½	23	88	£2,600,000
Corinth (Greece)	1893	4	25	72	1,000,000
Elbe and Trave (Germany)	1900	41	10	172	1,170,000
Kiel (Germany)	1895	61	45	70	19,000,000
Kronstadt-Petrograd (Russia)	1890	16	50	220	2,000,000
Manchester (England)	1894	35 5	26	120	15,500,000
Panama (U S A)	1914	50 5	45	300	75,000,000
Saulte Ste. Marie (U S A)	1855	1 6	22	100	2,000,000
Saulte Ste. Marie (Canada)	1895	1 11	20 25	122	360,000
Suez (Egypt)	1869	100	30	147	29,725,000
Welland (Canada)	1887	26 75	14	100	5,000,000

† Reconstructed 1914.

THE GREATEST SEAPORTS

	Entered Tons	Cleared Tons	Trade £
New York	18,776,251	18,771,507	641,038,000
London	15,132,254	5,527,412	*99,095,902
Liverpool	11,194,192	10,494,338	532,990,145
Hamburg	11,591,340	9,867,945	
Antwerp	11,047,634		
Manchester	3,370,601	2,024,735	*94,095,116
Hull	4,896,678	4,498,216	*102,034,446
Marseilles	6,638,113	7,452,790	
Glasgow	3,399,395	4,152,645	
Montreal	1,898,000	1,961,000	125,000,000
Philadelphia	3,126,399	2,601,711	68,140,000
Hong Kong	14,910,026	14,022,232	*167,613,388
Colombo	8,943,786	8,885,954	
Genoa	4,038,246	4,054,278	101,707,000
Kobe	5,325,000	5,122,000	100,668,000
New Orleans	4,831,412	5,066,258	100,560,000
Calcutta	2,941,846	2,650,040	66,252,000
San Francisco	1,493,836	1,538,741	68,870,000
Yokohama	3,456,000	3,359,000	95,022,000
Singapore	6,602,009	6,612,000	101,686,212
Buenos Aires	3,909,000		90,956,000
Shanghai	7,810,000	7,906,000	83,009,800
Bombay	3,888,272	3,826,177	79,733,000
Southampton	6,600,785	6,638,411	*72,619,877
Bristol	1,878,528	1,716,312	*71,486,779
Sydney, N S W	2,361,883		78,910,000
Newcastle	7,228,799	8,141,750	*60,445,161
Gimsby	3,403,433	2,450,855	*58,335,505
Alexandria	2,107,066	3,103,481	56,840,000
Rangoon	2,295,153	2,337,286	80,907,533
Rio de Janeiro	3,067,000	3,021,000	32,657,800
Cadiff	6,807,293	8,857,550	*57,871,170
Leith	1,419,045	1,494,068	*57,771,250
Monte Video	6,489,000	6,473,000	19,527,000

* 1924 figures, others 1922 or latest available

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD

These are generally enumerated as follows—

- The Pyramids
- The Hanging Gardens of Babylon
- The Tomb of Mausolus
- The Temple of Diana at Ephesus
- The Colossus of Rhodes
- The Statue of Jupiter by Phidias
- The Pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria

LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD

Language	People.
English	160,000,000
German	100,000,000
Russian	100,000,000
French	70,000,000
Spanish	50,000,000
Italian	50,000,000
Portuguese	25,000,000

Merchant Shipping Owners in each Country. (Extracted from "Lloyd's Register Book," 1924-1925.)

COUNTRY	STEAMERS AND MOTOR VESSELS (too tons and upwards).										SAILING VESSELS (too tons and upwards).										Grand Totals			
	STEEL.					WOOD & COAR.					STEEL.					WOOD & COAR.					Grand Totals			
	No	Gross Tons.	Nb	Imon	Tons	No	Gross Tons	No	Gross Tons	TOTAL	No	Gross Tons	No	Gross Tons	TOTAL	No	Gross Tons	No	Gross Tons	TOTAL	No	Gross Tons.		
United Kingdom	7,339	8,722,418	600	194,973	36,867	180	8,169	236	119,619	45	12,604	109	19,467	390	151,686	8,469	19,467	390	151,686	8,469	19,467	390	151,686	
Dominions	1,340	2,381,358	154	88,150	415	124,276	1,999	2,581,886	37	30,076	18	9,374	485	140,446	540	180,776	2,449	2,381,358	540	180,776	2,449	2,381,358	540	180,776
Total British	8,779	11,103,776	754	283,123	381,145	309	8,169	273	150,595	63	21,978	157	235,132	830	332,462	11,008	21,978	830	332,462	11,008	21,978	830	332,462	
U.S.A. :—Sea	2,748	11,620,390	103	149,202	642	3,493	12,476	103	149,202	39	57,039	894	84,525	1,003	149,202	4,568	12,476	1,003	149,202	4,568	12,476	1,003	149,202	
N'thern Lakes	487	2,460,993	8	9,116	4	5,872	2,275,911	24	84,227	1	1,346	1	1,346	1	1,346	25	2,460,993	1	1,346	25	2,460,993	1	1,346	
Philippines	31	34,044	22	19,685	64,807	1	11,078	96	64,807	1	1,346	1	1,346	1	1,346	90	34,044	1	1,346	90	34,044	1	1,346	
Total U.S.A.	3,266	13,915,357	133	179,003	677,954	688	14,771,314	126	282,120	39	57,039	894	84,525	1,003	149,202	4,568	12,476	1,003	149,202	4,568	12,476	1,003	149,202	
Argentina	160	169,064	17	6,431	5	3,841	182	179,326	23	14,126	5	3,706	5	2,027	33	19,859	225	169,064	33	19,859	225	169,064	33	19,859
Belgium	241	552,818	3	2,401	3	2,401	247	556,091	1	2,738	1	1,423	2	345	4	4,506	245	552,818	4	4,506	245	552,818	4	4,506
Brazil	207	411,264	29	31,234	4	2,107	330	444,065	8	4,127	4	6,087	33	9,925	45	20,150	275	411,264	45	20,150	275	411,264	45	20,150
Chile	84	133,581	18	20,285	23	7,045	135	161,071	5	12,038	3	4,164	14	3,852	22	20,081	160	133,581	22	20,081	160	133,581	22	20,081
China	130	219,041	13	16,593	21	11,411	164	247,035	3	939	1	134	14	3,852	22	20,081	160	219,041	22	20,081	160	219,041	22	20,081
Danzig	34	90,749	7	5,867	7	6,777	43	97,283	1	2,065	1	2,065	1	1,073	4	1,073	44	90,749	4	1,073	44	90,749	4	1,073
Denmark	581	964,125	27	18,503	44	16,015	632	979,703	11	9,793	7	8,928	124	27,519	142	46,240	704	964,125	142	46,240	704	964,125	142	46,240
Finland	85	93,411	29	8,947	70	20,285	184	128,641	23	42,637	10	13,671	105	29,003	138	85,311	323	93,411	138	85,311	323	93,411	138	85,311
France	1,336	3,125,497	115	67,794	80	96,543	1,540	3,280,834	75	132,167	2	1,992	240	74,240	317	208,399	1,851	3,125,497	317	208,399	1,851	3,125,497	317	208,399
Germany	1,794	2,861,972	94	53,981	20	16,263	1,995	2,872,220	77	75,360	1	1,167	19	5,884	97	81,451	2,003	2,861,972	97	81,451	2,003	2,861,972	97	81,451
Greece.....	277	685,968	104	83,548	15	5,576	368	750,012	26	31,287	9	10,270	293	73,049	348	113,606	1,003	685,968	348	113,606	1,003	685,968	348	113,606
Italy	780	2,594,012	105	83,548	61	18,798	2,025	2,818,707	26	31,287	9	10,270	293	73,049	348	113,606	1,003	2,594,012	348	113,606	1,003	2,594,012	348	113,606
Japan	1,349	3,125,497	75	96,320	61	18,798	2,025	2,818,707	26	31,287	9	10,270	293	73,049	348	113,606	1,003	3,125,497	293	73,049	1,003	3,125,497	293	73,049
Netherlands	976	2,580,290	44	13,159	70	20,285	184	128,641	23	42,637	10	13,671	105	29,003	138	85,311	323	2,580,290	138	85,311	323	2,580,290	138	85,311
Norway	1,318	2,156,459	119	67,834	27	6,777	1,664	2,363,404	43	60,020	21	30,706	113	13,853	89	12,936	1,753	2,156,459	113	13,853	1,753	2,156,459	113	13,853
Portugal.....	144	247,833	9	9,238	16	6,768	156	253,839	3	5,048	3	2,880	104	20,571	110	37,466	307	247,833	110	37,466	307	247,833	110	37,466
Russia	266	282,300	111	46,553	10	2,042	281	339,924	3	5,048	3	2,880	104	20,571	110	37,466	307	282,300	110	37,466	307	282,300	110	37,466
Spain	536	1,057,114	158	105,821	10	2,042	281	339,924	3	5,048	3	2,880	104	20,571	110	37,466	307	1,057,114	110	37,466	307	1,057,114	110	37,466
Sweden	719	982,075	264	163,597	214	45,007	1,191,070	45	1,191,070	7	8,874	7	11,505	136	31,241	150	63,474	1,465	982,075	150	63,474	1,465	982,075	
Turkey	97	37,106	34	68,625	3	3,035	132	104,062	14	11,800	12	12,889	12	12,889	12	12,889	12	37,106	12	12,889	12	12,889	12	12,889
Yugo-Slavia	112	137,106	12	4,272	1	1,311	151	241,509	29	25,811	13	15,486	130	34,153	172	75,470	73	137,106	172	75,470	73	137,106	172	75,470
Other Countries	495	584,471	73	54,492	53	20,351	55	659,314	7	12,266	3	5,132	6	2,685	16	20,083	83	584,471	16	20,083	83	584,471	16	20,083
Country not Recorded ..	29	60,481	13	11,728	25	33,364	67	105,593	7	12,266	3	5,132	6	2,685	16	20,083	83	60,481	16	20,083	83	60,481	16	20,083
Grand Total ..	33,790	58,609,849	2,358	1,443,300	2,037	1,460,991	29,024	61,541,240	804	909,853	224	209,204	2,924	1,390,370	3,032	1,509,427	32,985	58,609,849	3,032	1,509,427	32,985	58,609,849	3,032	1,509,427

Steamers of less than ten tons gross, and sailing vessels of less than ten tons net, are not included. Vessels trading on the Canadian coast, and those of the Great Lakes of North America, are not included. In the absence of satisfactory information most of the sailing vessels belonging to Greece, Turkey and Southern Russia are also omitted.

Area and Population of the Principal Countries.

COUNTRY	Sq Miles	POPULATION		VITAL STATISTICS		Capital	Population of Capital
		Total	Per Sq Mile	Births per 1,000	Deaths per 1,000		
Abyssinia	350,000	11,000,000	30			Adis Ababa	50,000
Afghanistan	246,000	6,000,000	21			Kabul	180,000
Albania	20,000	1,000,000	50			Tirana	12,000
Argentina	1,132,041	8,700,000	7	48 1	21 6	Buenos Aires	1,721,500
Armenia	20,600	1,250,000	97			Erivan	90,000
Australia	3,153,041	5,500,000	2	24 9	9 9	Canberra	
Austria	31,760	6,100,000	192	31 4	21 9	Vienna	1,841,326
Belgium	11,400	7,700,000	658	23 7	15 2	Brussels	775,039
Bolivia	570,000	2,800,000	4			La Paz	111,000
Brazil	3,300,000	30,650,000	9			Rio de Janeiro	1,160,000
Bulgaria	40,000	5,000,000	125	40 3	26 4	Sofia	154,000
Canada	3,730,000	8,800,000	2	39 4	30 4	Ottawa	108,000
Chile	290,000	3,800,000	13	37 2	31 1	Santiago	500,000
China	4,300,000	420,000,000	97			Peking	1,300,000
Colombia	462,000	6,000,000	12			Bogotá	130,000
Costa Rica	23,000	485,000	21	43 8	26 1	San José	55,000
Cuba	44,178	3,000,000	49	34 4	11 2	Havana	364,000
Czecho-Slovakia	54,900	13,600,000	244	38 43	25 65	Prague	676,700
Denmark	15,000	3,300,000	220	25 8	12 9	Copenhagen	666,159
Dominica	19,300	900,000	46			San Domingo	38,000
Ecuador	276,000	2,000,000	7	37 1	20 5	Quito	80,000
Egypt	363,181	13,000,000	31			Cairo	800,000
England	50,874	35,678,300	701	23 1	13 7	London	7,476,168
Estonia	18,000	1,250,000	70	26 5	18 5	Reval	125,000
Finland	150,000	3,400,000	21	28 5	16 2	Helsingfors	200,208
France	213,000	40,000,000	187	18 7	18 4	Paris	3,000,000
Germany	172,270	60,000,000	348	29 8	16 2	Berlin	4,000,000
Greece	42,000	7,000,000	167			Athens	550,000
Guatemala	42,500	2,000,000	37			Guatemala	116,000
Haiti	10,200	2,500,000	245			Port-au-Prince	125,000
Honduras	44,275	674,000	13	26 7	17 6	Tegucigalpa	40,000
Hungary	36,179	8,000,000	206			Budapest	1,184,616
India	1,803,000	380,000,000	158			Delhi	233,000
Ireland	32,586	4,390,219	134	20 0	17 6	See page 552	
Italy	120,450	39,000,000	319	31 3	19 2	Rome	691,314
Japan	236,000	80,000,000	339	34 2	21 9	Tokio	2,204,000
Latvia	41,000	2,000,000	48			Riga	280,000
Liberia	48,000	2,000,000	40			Monrovia	6,000
Lithuania	20,000	2,000,000	100			Kovno	100,000
Luxemburg	1,000	270,000	270			Luxemburg	40,000
Mexico	769,000	16,000,000	21			Mexico	470,000
Netherlands	12,761	7,030,000	550	27 8	12 8	The Hague	366,000
New Zealand	105,000	1,350,000	11	23 3	8 7	Wellington	111,000
Newfoundland	162,750	270,000	2	28 8	10 6	St John's	33,000
Nicaragua	51,700	640,000	12			Managua	28,000
Norway	125,000	2,700,000	21	25 9	13 2	Christiania	260,000
Panama	31,890	440,000	13	29 1	14 2	Panama	67,000
Paraguay	75,700	800,000	10	37 5	10 3	Asuncion	80,000
Peru	630,000	10,000,000	16			Tehran	210,000
Persia	532,000	5,500,000	13			Lima	176,467
Poland	240,000	27,000,000	100	30 1	13 3	Warsaw	1,000,000
Portugal	35,500	6,000,000	155	30 7	19 4	Lisbon	500,000
Rumania	122,300	17,000,000	139	46 2	23 4	Bucharest	800,000
Russia	8,000,000	136,000,000	17			Moscow	1,200,000
Salvador	7,225	1,300,000	165	41 5	23 7	San Salvador	80,000
Scotland	30,405	4,882,288	160	21 7	15 4	Edinburgh	420,281
Siam	200,000	9,000,000	45			Bangkok	541,000
South Africa	795,300	8,000,000	10	28 3	11 1	Pretoria	42,000
Spain	196,700	21,750,000	110	21 4	12 5	Madrid	750,000
Sweden	173,000	6,000,000	34	23 8	13 8	Stockholm	423,000
Switzerland	15,950	4,000,000	236	22 7	14 3	Berne	105,000
Tibet	500,000	8,000,000	16			Lhasa	30,000
Turkey	210,000	13,000,000	61			Angora	65,000
United States	3,027,000	95,000,000	31	22 3	14 2	Washington	440,000
Extra U S	717,100	10,000,000	14				
Uruguay	72,200	1,400,000	15	31 7	14 5	Monte Video	402,000
Venezuela	363,728	2,420,000	6	32 8	22 1	Caracas	92,000
Wales	7,466	2,206,712	296	22 7	12 8	Cardiff	200,262
Yugo-Slavia	87,000	12,000,000	137			Belgrade	120,000

Rulers of the Principal Countries.

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COUNTRY	RULER	Born	Acceded
Abyssinia	Waizeru Zauditu, <i>Empress</i>	1876	Sept 27, 1916
Afghanistan	Amanulla Khan, <i>Amir</i>	June 1, 1894	Feb 20, 1919
Albania	Sotir Peci, <i>Regent</i>		July 1, 1924
Argentine Republic	Dr Marcelo de Alvear, <i>President</i>		Oct 12, 1922
Austria	Dr M Hainisch, <i>President</i>		Nov 20, 1920
Belgium	Albert, <i>King</i>	April 8, 1875	Dec 17, 1909
Bhutan	Ugyen Wangchuk, <i>Maharaja</i>		1907
Bolivia	Bautista Saavedra, <i>President</i>		Nov 15, 1922
Brazil	Arthur da Silva Bernardes, <i>President</i>		May 6, 1910
British Dominions	George V, <i>King-Emperor</i>	June 3, 1865	Oct 4, 1918
Bulgaria	Boris III, <i>Tsar</i>	Jan 30, 1894	Sept 10, 1924
Chile	General Luis Altamirano, <i>President</i>		Oct 10, 1923
China	Tsao Kun, <i>President</i>		Aug 7, 1922
Colombia	General Pedro Nel Ospina, <i>President</i>		Dec 17, 1909
Congo Free State	Albert (King of the Belgians), <i>Sovereign</i>	April 8, 1875	May 8, 1924
Costa Rica	Ricardo Jimenez, <i>President</i>		May 20, 1921
Cuba	Alfredo Zayas, <i>President</i>		Nov 14, 1918
Czecho-Slovakia	Thomas G Masaryk, <i>President</i>		Jan 14, 1912
Denmark	Christian X, <i>King</i>	Sept 26, 1870	Sept 1, 1924
Dominican Republic	Honacio Vazquez, <i>President</i>		Sept 1, 1924
Ecuador	Gonzalo Cordova, <i>President</i>		Mar 16, 1922
Egypt	Ahmed Fuad, <i>C B, King</i>	Mar 26, 1868	Mar 16, 1922
Estonia	Dr Frederick Akel, <i>President</i>		July 25, 1919
Finland	Kaarlo Juho Stahilberg, <i>President</i>		June 13, 1924
France	Gaston Doumergue, <i>President</i>		Feb 11, 1919
Germany	Friedrich Ebert, <i>President</i>	Feb 4, 1870	Mar 25, 1924
Greece	Admiral Paul Coundouriotis, <i>President</i>		Dec. 9, 1921
Guatemala	José Maria Orellana, <i>President</i>		May 15, 1922
Haiti	Louis Borno, <i>President</i>		June 5, 1916
Hejaz	El Hussein Ibn Ali, <i>King</i>		1924
Honduras	General Vicente Tosta, <i>President</i>		Mar. 1, 1920
Hungary	Nicholaus vonta Horthy, <i>Governor</i>		May 14, 1912
Iceland	Christian X, <i>King of Denmark & Iceland</i>	Sept 26, 1870	May 6, 1910
India	George, <i>Emperor</i>	June 3, 1865	May 6, 1910
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III, <i>King</i>	Nov 11, 1869	July 29, 1900
Japan	Yoshihito, <i>Emperor</i> (Fr. Hirohito, <i>Reg</i>)	Aug. 31, 1879	July 30, 1912
Kerak	Abdullah, <i>Emir</i>		April 1921
Koweit	Salim Ibn Mubarak, <i>Sultan</i>		
Latvia	Jahnis Tschakste, <i>President</i>		
Liberia	C D B King, <i>President</i>		
Liechtenstein	John II, <i>Prince</i>	Oct 5, 1840	Nov. 12, 1858
Lithuania	A Stulginski, <i>President</i>		May 15, 1920
Luxemburg	Charlotte, <i>Grand Duchess</i>	Jan 23, 1896	Jan 15, 1919
Mesopotamia (Iraq)	Faisal, <i>King</i>		Aug 23, 1921
Mexico	General P E Calles, <i>President</i>		Dec 1, 1924
Monaco	Louis, <i>Prince</i>	July 12, 1870	Aug 25, 1922
Morocco	Mulai Yusef, <i>G O M G, Sultan</i>		Aug 18, 1912
Nepal	Dr Bikram, <i>Maharaja</i>	June 30, 1906	Dec 11, 1911
Netherlands	Wilhelmina, <i>Queen</i>	Aug. 31, 1880	Nov 23, 1890
Nicaragua	Carlos Solorzano, <i>President</i>		1923
Norway	Haakon VII., <i>King</i>	Aug 3, 1872	Nov. 18, 1905
Oman	Seyyid Taimur, <i>Sultan</i>		Oct 5, 1913
Panama	Rodolfo Chiari, <i>President</i>		Oct. 1, 1924
Paraguay	Eligio Ayala, <i>President</i>		1924
Persia	Sultan Ahmed Mirza, <i>Shah</i>	June 29, 1898	July 17, 1909
Peru	Augusto B Leguia, <i>G B E, President</i>		Aug. 9, 1919
Poland	M Wojolchewski, <i>President</i>		Dec. 20, 1922
Portugal	Manoel Teixeira Gomez, <i>G B E, President</i>		Oct. 6, 1923
Rome, See of	Plus XI, <i>Pope</i>	Mar. 31, 1857	Feb. 6, 1922
Rumania	Ferdinand, <i>King</i>	Aug 24, 1865	Oct. 10, 1914
Russia	Alexei Ivanovitch Rykoff, <i>President</i>		1924
Salvador	Alfonso Quilhonez Molina, <i>President</i>		Mar. 1, 1923
Serbia, see Yugo-Slavia			
Siam	Rama VI., <i>King</i>	Jan 1, 1880	Oct 23, 1910
Spain	Alfonso XIII., <i>King</i>	May 17, 1886	May 17, 1886
Sweden	Gustaf V., <i>King</i>	June 16, 1859	Dec. 8, 1907
Switzerland	Dr J M Musy, <i>President</i>		Jan. 1, 1925
Turkey	Ghazi Mustapha Kemal, <i>President</i>		1923
United States of America	Calvin Coolidge, <i>President</i>	July 4, 1872	Aug. 3, 1923
Uruguay	José Serrato, <i>President</i>		Mar 1, 1923
Venezuela	Juan Vicente Gomez, <i>President</i>		May 3, 1919
Yemen	Tahya Muhammad Hamid Ed Din, <i>Imam</i>		
Yugo Slavia	Alexander II., <i>King</i>	Dec. 17, 1888	Aug. 16, 1921

The League of Nations.

THE League of Nations came into being when the Treaty of Peace with Germany was ratified on January 10, 1920. Its Charter, containing 26 Articles, is known as the *Covenant*, which begins with the following words:—

"The High Contracting Parties, in order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understanding of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another, agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations."

The Covenant of the League contains fundamental clauses on the prevention and settlement of disputes. These clauses bind nations who are members of the League not to employ force for the settlement of a dispute until they have first submitted it to the League of Nations (or to arbitrators or to judges), waited at least 6 months for the award or decision, and then allowed at least three more months to elapse. "They are debared," said the Right Hon. Herbert Fisher, "from the tiger's spring."

The *Membership* of the League comprises, at present 35 nations, the British Empire and the Dominions (including the Irish Free State, together with India) being each an independent member, with separate voting power and representation. The only three great countries which hold aloof are America, Germany and Russia, and they, particularly America, are co-operating with the League in a number of beneficial activities.

ORGANISATION OF THE LEAGUE

The *Assembly* meets annually at Geneva on the first Monday in September, and consists of 3 representatives from every Member State, each State having one vote.

The *Council* meets normally four times a year. Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan are permanent members, and at present 6 other States are annually elected as temporary members. In September, 1924, Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Spain, Sweden and Uruguay, were elected.

The *Secretariat* is the permanent Civil Service of the League, at Geneva, and is composed of nationals of nearly all Member States.

Secretary-General, Hon. Sir Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B. (British).

Under-Secretaries-General J. Avenot (French), B. D. Altico (Italian), Inazo Nitobe (Japanese).

Political Section, D. Joseph Mantoux (French), Director.

Information Section, Pierre Comert (French), Director; Arthur Sweetzer (American), Assistant Director.

Legal Section, J. A. Van Hamel (Netherlands), Director.

Financial Administration, Sir Herbert R. Ames (Canadian), Director.

The Technical Organisations and Commissions, which act as expert advisers to the Council and Assembly, are continually handling questions concerning International Communication and Transit, Economics and Finance, Health, Mandates, and the Reduction of Armaments.

The Permanent Court of International Justice, consisting of eleven Judges and four Deputy Judges, chosen for their high legal and moral authority, sits at the Hague and deals by means of opinions and judgments with all disputes regarding International Law, breaches of international obligations, and the interpretation of treaties. The usual annual session begins on June 15.

The International Labour Office, is closely connected with the League, but has a parallel organisation of its own at Geneva, which was also set up by the Peace Treaty. The International Labour Organisation contains delegates from employers and workers as well as from Governments. The Governing body represents twelve States, of which eight (including Great Britain, Canada and India) are chosen as being of chief industrial importance in the world. The main object in view is to bring up to the standard of labour in the less advanced States to the level of the standard in countries where greater progress has been made. It is being attained by means of Conventions and Recommendations. There have already been over 200 ratifications by Governments of these labour Conventions. The Director of the International Labour Office is Albert Thomas (French), the Deputy-Director H. B. Butler (British). There is a London office at 26 Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.

Cost—At present the League costs about £200,000 annually, to which Great Britain contributes in round figures £27,000.

WHAT THE LEAGUE HAS DONE

The work of the League is many-sided. It includes the prevention of a number of wars, the creation of the Permanent Court at the Hague as an alternative for war, positive reconstruction as in the case of the financial restoration of Austria and Hungary, improvements in international traffic and health, progress in real control of the traffic in drugs and in women and children. After four years' continuous study of the problem of the Reduction of Armaments the League has produced a comprehensive plan resting on the three principles of Arbitration, Security and Disarmament. This plan is now before the Governments for ratification.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION, 15, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1.—*Joint Presidents*, Viscount Grey of Fallodon, G.C., and Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, K.C.; *Chairman of Executive Committee*, Prof. Gilbert Murray, LL.D.; *General Sec.*, J. C. Maxwell Garnett, C.B.E., Sc.D.

London Representatives of British Dominions.

NOTE—High Commissioners in London take precedence, on ceremonial occasions, immediately after British or Dominion Ministers, when the latter are present, and when no members of British or Dominion Cabinets are present, the High Commissioners take precedence immediately after that accorded by the Table of Precedence to Secretaries of State.

<i>Dominion</i>	<i>High Commissioner, &c</i>	<i>Address in London.</i>
Dominion of Canada	Hon. P. C. Larkin, <i>High Commissioner</i>	Kinnaird House, Pall Mall East, S W 1.
<i>British Columbia</i>	<i>Agent-Gen</i>	1 Regent Street, S W 1.
<i>Nova Scotia</i>	J. Howard, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	57A Pall Mall, S W 1.
<i>Ontario</i>	William C. Noxon, <i>Agent-Gen</i>	163 Strand, W C 2
<i>Quebec</i>	<i>Agent-Gen</i>	38 Kingsway, W C 2
Australian Commonwealth	Rt Hon Sir Joseph Cook, GCMG, <i>High Commissioner</i>	Australia House, Strand, W C 2.
<i>New South Wales</i>	Hon Sir T. A. Coghlan, KCMG, <i>Agent-Gen</i>	Australia House, Strand, W C 2
<i>Queensland</i>	Hon J. Huxham, <i>Agent-Gen</i>	409 Strand, W C 2
<i>South Australia</i>	Hon James Jelley, <i>Agent-Gen</i>	Australia House, Strand, W C 2
<i>Tasmania</i>	Lt Col Hon R. Eccles Snowden, <i>Agent-Gen</i>	Australia House, Strand, W C 2
<i>Victoria</i>	Hon George Fairhair, <i>Agent-Gen</i>	Melbourne Place, Strand, W C 2
<i>Western Australia</i>	Hon H P. Colebatch, CMG, <i>Agent-Gen</i>	Savoy House Strand, W C 2.
New Zealand	Hon Sir James Allen, KCB, <i>High Commissioner</i>	413 Strand, W C 2.
Union of South Africa	Hon Sir Edgar Walton, KCMG, <i>High Commissioner</i>	South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, S W 1
Newfoundland	Capt V. Gordon, <i>High Commissioner</i>	58 Victoria Street, S W 1
British India	A C Chatterjee, <i>High Commissioner</i>	42 Grosvenor Gardens, S W 1
Irish Free State	James MacNeill, <i>High Commissioner</i>	York House, Regent St., S W 1
Southern Rhodesia	Sir F J Newton, KCMG, CVO, <i>High Commissioner</i>	Crown House, Aldwych, W C 2
British North Borneo	The Secretary, Court of Directors	37 Threadneedle Street, E C 2
Malay States	Malay States Agency	88 Cannon Street, E C 4
Sarawak	Advisory Council	Millbank House, S W 1
Sudan Government	Sudan Govt. Agency	5 Northumberland Av., W C 2.
Crown Colonies	Crown Agents for the Colonies	4 Millbank, Westminster, S W 1
Protectorates	Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	Foreign Office, S W 1

Imperial Trade Commissioners in British Dominions.

<i>Dominion</i>	<i>Trade Commissioner</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Canada	F. W. Field G. F. Braddock	£1,200 to £1,500 285, Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal £800 to £1,000 901-902, Bank of Hamilton Building, 67, Yonge Street, Toronto
	L B G S Beale A M Wiseman, MC	£800 to £1,000 210, Winch Building, Vancouver. 703, Union Bank Building, Winnipeg
Newfoundland	F. W. Field	(See Canada)
Australia	R. W. Dalton	£1,200 to £1,500 Commerce House, Flinders Street, Melbourne
	A Simpson	£800 to £1,000 89 Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand	N. Elmslie	£800 to £1,000 (P.O. Box 359), 11, Grey Street, Wellington
South Africa	W. G. Wickham.	£1,200 to £1,500 (P.O. Box 839) Goldfield's Buildings, Eloff Street, Johannesburg
	Maj G. Fetherston, DSO, MC.	(P.O. Box 1346) Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town.
East Africa	Col W. H. Franklin, CBE, DSO	(P.O. Box 220) Memorial Hall, Sixth Avenue, Nairobi, Kenya.
India and Ceylon	T. M. Ainscough, OBE W. D. Montgomery Clarke,	£1,700 (P.O. Box 683) 11, Clive Street, Calcutta.
	Major R. W. Clarke	£800 to £1,000 (P.O. Box 815) Exchange Bldgs., Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
British West Indies	J. L. Wilson Goode	£800 to £1,000 (P.O. Box 225) Broadway House, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

NOTE—There are also paid Imperial Trade Correspondents in NEWFOUNDLAND; at St John's; in AUSTRALIA (at Perth, W.A.), in SOUTH AFRICA (at Port Elizabeth, Cape, Durban, Natal, and at Bulawayo, Rhodesia). There are, in addition, Honorary Trade Correspondents in each of the Dominions, Colonies or Protectorates.

Embassies :	Ambassadors	Address of Embassy.
Belgium	Rt. Hon. Sir George D. Grahams, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1909)	2 Rue de Spa, Brussels.
Brazil	Rt. Hon. Sir John A. C. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1901) ..	Rio de Janeiro. [Paris
France	Rt. Hon. Marquess of Crewe, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., (1902)	30, Faubourg St. Honoré,
Germany	Rt. Hon. Lord D'Abernon, G.C.M.G. (1900)	39, Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin
Italy	Rt. Hon. Sir R. W. Graham, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (1902)	Via Venti Settembre, Porta Pla, Rome.
Japan	Rt. Hon. Sir C. N. E. Eliot, G.C.M.G., C.B. (1900)	Tokyo.
Portugal	Rt. Hon. Sir L. D. Carnegie, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1913) ..	63, Rua de São Francisco de Borja, Lisbon.
Russia	(Robert MacLeod Hodgson, C.M.G., <i>Chargé d'Affaires</i>)	Moscow
Spain	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Bumbold, Bart., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1904)	16, Calle Fernando el Santo,
Turkey	Hon. Ronald Charles Lindsay, C.B., C.V.O. (1904)	Constantinople [Madrid
United States	Rt. Hon. Sir Esme Howard, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O. (1904)	1300, Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D C
Legations	Envoys, Ministers, &c	Address of Legation
Abysinia	<i>Ex-Off.</i> <i>Envoys Extraordinary, &c.</i> <i>Minister Plenipotentiary</i> ; C. F. W. Russell (<i>E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.</i> , 1900) ..	Adis Ababa
Afghanistan	Lt.-Col Sir F. H. Humphrys, K.B.E., C.I.E. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1902)	Kabul
Albania	H. C. A. Eyres (<i>E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.</i> , 1902) ..	Durazzo
Argentina	Sir Beilby F. Alston, K.C.M.G., C.B. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1902)	314 Reconquista, Buenos Aires
Austria	Hon. Aretas Akers-Douglas, C.M.G. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1901)	3, Metternichgasse, Vienna
Bolivia	Richard S. Seymour, M.V.O. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.</i> , 1904)	La Paz
Bulgaria	Hon. W. A. F. Erskine, M.V.O. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.</i> , 1902)	Sofia
Chile	Sir T. B. Hohler, K.C.M.G., C.B. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1904)	Santiago
China	Sir J. W. R. Macleay, K.C.M.G. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1902) ..	Peking
Colombia	W. Seeds (<i>E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.</i> , 1903)	285, Carrera 6A, Bogotá.
Costa Rica	Maj. C. Braithwaite Wallis (<i>E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.</i> , 1902)	See Panama
Cuba	T. J. Morris (<i>Chargé d'Affaires</i> & <i>C.-G.</i> , 1904)	San Juan de Dios.
Czechoslovakia	Sir George Clerk, K.C.M.G., C.B. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.</i> , 1902)	III Thunovská 22, Prague.
Denmark	Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, G.C.V.O. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1901)	Biedgade 26, Copenhagen
Dominica	Darrell Wilson (<i>Chargé d'Affaires</i> , 1902) ..	Santo Domingo.
Ecuador	Lord Herbert Hervey (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1902)	See Peru
Egypt	Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (1919) (<i>High Commissioner</i>)	Cairo
Esthonia	John C. T. Vaughan, C.M.G., M.V.O. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1902)	Reval
Finland	Ernest A. Reunis, M.V.O. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1901)	Helsingfors
Greece	Sir Milne Cheetham, K.C.M.G. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1904)	Athens
Guatemala	William E. O'Reilly (<i>E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.</i> , 1904)	Guatemala
Haiti	J. E. M. Carvell (<i>Chargé d'Affaires</i> , 1903)	Port au Prince
Honduras	William E. O'Reilly (<i>E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.</i> , 1904)	See Guatemala.
Hungary	Sir Colville A. de R. Barclay, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.</i> , 1904)	I Tainok-utczs 5, Buda Pest
Latvia	John C. T. Vaughan, C.M.G., M.V.O. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1902)	Basteja bulw., 6, Riga
Liberia	Francis O'Meara (<i>Cons.-Gen. & Chargé d'Affaires</i> , 1902)	Monrovia.
Lithuania	John C. T. Vaughan, C.M.G., M.V.O. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1902)	Vilna
Luxemburg	Rt. Hon. Sir G. D. Grahams, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1902) (<i>E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.</i> , 1904)	See Belgium
Mexico	Robert H. Clive, C.M.G. (<i>Agt. & C.-G.</i> , 1904)	[Mexico 4A, Calle de Lerma, No 71,
Morocco	Sir C. M. Marling, K.C.M.G., C.B. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1901)	Tangier
Netherlands	William E. O'Reilly (<i>E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.</i> , 1904) ..	12, Hooge Westeinde, The Hague
Nicaragua	Hon. F. O. Lindley, C.B., C.B.E. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1903)	See Guatemala
Norway	Maj. C. Braithwaite Wallis (<i>E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.</i> , 1903)	Christiania
Panama	Sir B. F. Alston, K.C.M.G., C.B. (<i>M.-P.</i> , 1902)	Panama
Paraguay	Sir P. L. Loring, Bart., C.M.G. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.</i> , 1901)	See Argentina.
Persia	Lord Herbert Hervey (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1903)	Tehran
Peru	Sir Wm. G. Max Muller, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1901)	Lima
Poland	Lord Kilmarnock, C.M.G. (<i>High Commissioner</i> , 1901) ..	17, Nowy Swiat, Warsaw
Rhineland	Sir H. G. Dering, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., M.V.O. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1902)	24 Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest
Rumania	William E. O'Reilly (<i>E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.</i> , 1904)	See Guatemala
Salvador	Robert Hyde Greg (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1902)	Bangkok
Siam	Sir A. C. Grant-Duff, K.C.M.G. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1904) ..	Laboratoire Legation, Diplomati- staden, Stockholm.
Sweden	R. A. C. Sperling, C.B., G.C.M.G. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1904)	50, Thunstrasse, Bern.
Switzerland	Sir C. C. Mallet, C.M.G. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.</i> , 1919) ..	1283 Calle Treinta y Tres, Monte Video
Uruguay	Hon. Sir Odo Russell, K.C.V.O., C.B. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1902)	The Vatican, Rome.
Vatican	Andrew P. Bennett, C.M.G. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1903)	Caracas
Venezuela	Sir C. A. Young, Bart., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (<i>E.-E. & M.-P.</i> , 1919)	Belgrade.

Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London. 97

Embassies	Ambassadors and Embassies	Consulate-General
American	Mr F B Kellogg, 4, Grosvenor Gdns, S W 1.	18, Cavendish Square, W 1
Belgian	Baron Moncheur, 20, Belgrave Square, S W 1	37, Bedford Square, W C 1
Brazilian	Senhor Domício da Gama, 10, Up Brook St W 1	20, South Place, Finsbury, E C 2
French	Monsieur de Fleuriat, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W 2. [S W 1]	21, Bedford Square, W C 1
German	Dr Friedrich Schamer, 9, Carlton House Terrace, Maicheside, 20, Grosvenor Sq, W 1	21A Bedford Place, W C 1
Italian	Baron G Hayashi, 37, Portman Square, W 1	144, Queen Victoria Street, E C 4
Japanese	General J. M. R. Norton de Mattoz, 6 C M G, 12, Gloucester Place, W 1	11, Broad Street Place, E C 2
Portuguese	C K Rakovsky, Agent, Chesham House, S W 1	12, Tavistock St, Gordon Sq, W C 1
Russian	Senior Don A. Meiry del Val, 1, Grosvenor Gardens, S W 1	47, Bloomsbury Square, W C 2.
Spanish	Zekai Bey, 69, Portland Place, W 1	..
Turkish	Ministers &c, and Legations	
Legations	Sardar Abdul Hathi Khan, 42, Grosvenor Place, S W 1	(None).
Afghan	H E Mehmed Konitz, 137, Beaufort St, S W 3	7, Gower Street, W C 1
Albanian	Senior Don Evaristo Uribe, 26, Park Lane	(None)
Argentine	Baron Georg Franckenstein, 18, Belgrave Square, S W 1	20, Copthall Avenue, E C 2
Austrian	Senior Don Albert Gutierrez, 19, Gloucester Place, Monsieur H. Mischeff, 24, Queen's Gate Gdns, S W 7	(None)
Bolivian	Senior Don A. Edwards, 22, Grosvenor Sq, W 1	2 York Gate, Regent's Pk, N W 1
Bulgarian	(Vacant) 49, Portland Place, W 1	31, Eaton Square, S W 1
Chilean	Senior Dr Don L C Marquez, 10, De Vere Gardens, W 8	7, Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W C 1
Chinese	(P G Harrison, Consul-General)	7, Crosby Square, E C 3
Colombian	Gen C Garcia-Velez, 30, York Terrace, N W 1	46, Kingsway, W C 2
Costa Rican	Dr Vojtech Mastny, 8, Grosvenor Place, S W 1	18, Bedford Square, W 1
Czechoslovak	Count Preben Ahlefeldt Lavign, 29, Port Street, S W 1	7, Norfolk Street, Strand, W C 2
Danish	Senior Don E Cascaux, Cons-General	19, St. Dunstan's Hill, E C 3
Dominican	Senior Don Gonzalo Zaldumbide	23, College Hill, Cannon St, E C 4
Ecuadorian	Aziz Lzetz Pasha	167, Queen's Gate, S W 7
Egyptian	Dr Oskai Kallas, 167, Queen's Gate, S W 7	57, Gordon Square, W C 1
Estonian	Monsieur O. Donner, 2, Moreton Gdns, S W 5	36, Gordon Square, W C 2
Finnish	Monsieur D. Caclamanos, 51, Up Brook St W 1	11, Queen Victoria Street, E C 4
Greek	Senior Don Francisco Sánchez Latour	76, Victoria Street, S W 1
Guatemalan	M. Jules Lizotte	(None)
Haitian	Dr. Nogi el Ossil	4, Lloyd's Avenue, E C 3
Hejaz	(A B Hyde, Consul-General)	(None)
Honduras	Count Ladislav Szapary, 9, Prince's Gate, S W 7	320, High Holborn, W C 1
Hungarian	(Vacant) 24, Gledhow Gdns, S W 5	21, Water Street, Liverpool
Latvian	Hon C W Driesshuys, Gloucester Square, W 2	10, Palace Gate, W 8
Liberian	Monsieur Galvanaukas, 10, Palace Gate, W 8.	37, Bedford Square, W C 1
Lithuanian	(Vacant)	37, Conduit Street, W 1
Luxemburg	Offices, 48, Belgrave Square, S W 1. [S W 7.]	28, Langham Street, W 1
Mexican	P Crémieu-Javal, Cons-General, 39, Ennismore Gdns,	16, Wormwood Street, E C 2
Monaco	Jonkheer Dr R de Maeres van Swinderen, 32, Green Street, W 1	36, King Street, E C 2
Netherlands	Offices, 49, St. James's Street, S W 1	23, Finsbury Pavement, E C 2
Nicaraguan	M B Vogt, Norway H'se, Cockspur St, S W 1	14, Chiswell H'se, Fins Pave, E C 2
Norwegian	(Vacant)	4, Broad Street Place, E C 2
Panama	(Vacant)	36-37, Queen St, Cheapside, E C 4
Paraguayan	Mirza Davood Khan Miftahes e Saltaneh, K M G, 47, Bramham Gardens, S W 5	2, Upper Montague Street, W C 1
Persian	Senior Don Dr Agustín G Ganoza, 28, Holland Park, W 11	4, Cromwell Place, S W 7
Peruvian	Monsieur Koustanty Skimunt, 47, Portland Place, W 1	7, Union Court, E C 2
Polish	Monsieur N. Titulescu, 4, Cromwell Place, S W 7	17-19, Cockspur Street, S W 1
Rumanian	Senior Dr Don A. Arguello Loucel	23, Ashburn Place, S W 7
Salvadorian	(Commendatore M. A. Jamieson, Cons Gen) ...	320, High Holborn, W C 1
San Marino	See Yugo-Slavian.	31, Queen Anne Street, W 1
Serbian	Phya Prabha Karavong, 23, Ashburn Pl, S W 7	3, Portland Place, W 1
Siamese	Baron E K Palmstierna, 27, Portland Pl, W 1	Temple House, Temple Avenue, E C 4
Swedish	Monsieur C K. Paravicini, 32, Queen Anne St W 1	104, High Holborn, W C 1
Swiss	Dr N Stakhowsky, 8, Kensington Mans., S W 5	195, Queen's Gate, S W 7
Ukranian	Senior Don Federico Vidella, 3, Elvaeton Place, S Kensington, S W 7. [W C 2.]	
Uruguayan	Senior Dr. Don Diogenes Escalante, Waldorf Hotel (Vacant) 195, Queen's Gate, S W 7.	
Venezuelan		
Yugo-Slavian		

Name	DYNASTY	Access	Died	Age	Reign
<i>Saxons and Danes</i>					
EOGBERT	King of Wessex and all England	827	839	—	12
ETHELWULF	Son of Ecgbert	839	858	—	19
(ETHELBALD)	Son of Ethelwulf	858	860	—	2
(ETHELBERT)	Second son of Ethelwulf	858	866	—	8
ETHELRED	Third son of Ethelwulf	866	871	—	5
ALFRED THE GREAT	Fourth son of Ethelwulf	871	901	52	30
EDWARD THE ELDER	Son of Alfred the Great	901	925	55	24
ATHELSTAN	Eldest son of Edward the Elder	925	940	45	15
EDMUND	Brother of Athelstan	940	946	25	6
EDRED	Brother of Edmund	946	955	32	9
EDWY	Son of Edmund	955	958	18	3
EDGAR	Second son of Edmund	958	975	32	17
EDWARD THE MARTYR	Son of Edgar	975	979	27	4
ETHELRED II	Half-brother of Edward	979	1016	48	37
EDMUND IRONSIDE	Eldest son of Ethelred	1016	1016	27	—
CANUTE THE DANE	By conquest and election	1017	1035	40	18
HAROLD I	Son of Canute	1035	1040	—	5
HARDICANUTE	Another son of Canute	1040	1042	24	2
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR	Son of Ethelred II	1042	1066	62	24
HAROLD II	Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor	1066	1066	44	0
<i>The House of Normandy</i>					
WILLIAM I	Obtained the Crown by conquest	1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II	Third son of William I	1087	1100	43	13
HENRY I	Youngest son of William I	1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I	1135	1154	50	19
<i>The House of Plantagenet</i>					
HENRY II	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I, his grandmother, Matilda of Scotland, was a direct descendant of Alfred the Great and of Ecgbert	1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I	Eldest surviving son of Henry II	1189	1199	42	10
JOHN	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II	1199	1216	50	17
HENRY III	Eldest son of John	1216	1272	65	56
EDWARD I	Eldest son of Henry III	1272	1307	68	35
EDWARD II	Eldest surviving son of Edward I	1307	1327	43	20
EDWARD III	Eldest son of Edward II	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II	Son of the Black Prince, eldest son of Edward III	1377	Dep 1399	34	22
<i>The House of Lancaster</i>					
HENRY IV	Son of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edward III	1399	1413	47	13
HENRY V	Eldest son of Henry IV	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI	Only son of Henry V (died 1471)	1422	Dep 1461	49	39
<i>The House of York</i>					
EDWARD IV	His grandfather was Richard, son of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III, and his grandmother, Anne, was great-granddaughter of Lionel, third son of Edward III	1461	1483	42	22
EDWARD V	Eldest son of Edward IV	1483	1483	13	0
RICHARD III	Youngest brother of Edward IV	1483	1485	35	2
<i>The House of Tudor</i>					
HENRY VII	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katharine, widow of Henry V, his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt	1485	1509	53	24
HENRY VIII	Only surviving son of Henry VII	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI	Son of Henry VIII, by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	6
MARY I	Daughter of Henry VIII by Katharine of Aragon	1553	1558	43	5
ELIZABETH	Daughter of Henry VIII by Anne Boleyn	1558	1603	70	44

Scottish Kings and Queens, A.D. 1057 to 1603.

Names	Began to Reign	Names	Began to Reign	Names	Began to Reign
Malcolm Ceann-mòr	Apr. 1057	Alexander III	July 8, 1249	James IV	June 21, 1488
Donald Bàn	Nov. 1093	Margaret of Norway	May 19, 1286	James V	Sept. 9, 1533
Duncan	May, 1094	John Balliol	Nov. 17, 1292	Mary	Dec. 10, 1542
Donald Bàn	rest Nov. 1095	Robert I (Bruce)	Mar. 27, 1306	Francis and Mary	Apr. 24, 1560
Edgar	Sept. 1097	David II	June 7, 1329	Mary	Dec. 5, 1560
Alexander I	Jan. 8, 1207	Robert II (Stewart)	Feb. 26, 1329	Henry and Mary	July 29, 1565
David I	April 27, 1214	Robert III	April 22, 1390	Mary	Feb. 20, 1567
Malcolm (Maiden)	May 24, 1233	James I	April 6, 1406	James VI	July 29, 1567
William (The Lion)	Dec. 9, 1265	James II	Feb. 20, 1437	(Ascended English throne as James I., Mar. 20, 1403)	
Alexander II	Dec. 4, 1284	James III	Aug. 3, 1460		

British Kings and Queens from 1603.

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Name.	DYNASTY	Access	Died	Age	Reign
<i>The House of Stuart</i>					
JAMES I (VI of Scot.)	Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, granddaun of James IV and Margaret, dau. of Hen VII	1603	1625	59	22
CHARLES I	Only surviving son of James I	1625	Beh 1649	48	24
<i>Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653-8 Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1658-9.</i>					
CHARLES II	Eldest son of Charles I (restored 1660)	1649	1685	55	36
JAMES II (VII of Scot.)	Second son of Charles I (died Sept 16, 1701)	1685	Dep 1688	68	3
<i>Interregnum, Dec 11, 1688—Feb 13, 1689</i>					
WILLIAM III and MARY II	Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I.	1689	1702	51	13
ANNE	Eldest daughter of James II		1694	33	6
	Second daughter of James II	1702	1714	49	12
<i>The House of Hanover</i>					
GEORGE I	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I	1714	1727	67	13
GEORGE II	Only son of George I	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE III	Grandson of George II	1760	1820	81	59
GEORGE IV	Eldest son of George III (Regent from February 5, 1811)		1830	67	10
WILLIAM IV	Third son of George III	1830	1837	71	7
VICTORIA	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III	1837	1901	81	63
<i>The House of Saxe-Coburg</i>					
EDWARD VII	Eldest son of Victoria	1901	1910	68	9
<i>The House of Windsor</i>					
GEORGE V	Surviving son of Edward VII	1910	WHOM GOD PRESERVE		

The House of Windsor is in direct descent from (*ante alios*) Egbert, King of Wessex (*see* p 98), Alfred the Great (*see* p 98) and William the Conqueror (*see* p 98), also from the Emperor Charlemagne (*b* 742, *d* 814), Rodrigo the Cid (*b* 1030, *d* 1099), the Emperor Barbarossa (*b* 1123, *d* 1190) and St Louis, King of France (*b* 1215, *d* 1270).

The Presidents of the United States of America.

The President of the United States of America is elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires

Name	State.	Party	Born	Years of Office	Died	Age
1 GEORGE WASHINGTON . . .	Va	Fed	1732	1789-1797	1799	67
2 John Adams	Mass.	"	1735	1797-1801	1826	90
3 Thomas Jefferson . . .	Va.	Dem.-Rep	1743	1801-1809	1826	83
4 James Madison	Va	"	1751	1809-1817	1836	85
5 James Monroe	Va	"	1758	1817-1825	1831	73
6 John Quincy Adams	Mass	"	1767	1825-1829	1848	80
7 Andrew Jackson . . .	Tenn	Dem.	1767	1829-1837	1845	78
8 Martin Van Buren	N.Y.	"	1782	1837-1841	1862	79
9 William Henry Harrison†	Ohio	Whig	1773	March-April, 1841	1841	68
10 John Tyler (a)	Va	"	1790	1841-1845	1862	71
11 James Knox Polk . . .	Tenn	Dem	1795	1845-1849	1849	53
12 Zachary Taylor† . . .	La	Whig	1784	1849-1850	1850	65
13 Millard Fillmore (a) . .	N.Y.	"	1800	1850-1853	1874	74
14 Franklin Pierce . . .	N.H.	Dem	1804	1853-1857	1869	64
15 James Buchanan . . .	Pa	"	1791	1857-1861	1868	77
16 Abraham Lincoln†	Ill.	Rep	1809	1861-1865	1865	56
17 Andrew Johnson (a) . .	Tenn.	"	1808	1865-1869	1875	66
18 Ulysses Simpson Grant	Ill.	"	1822	1869-1877	1885	63
19 Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio	"	1822	1877-1881	1893	70
20 James Abram Garfield†	Ohio	"	1831	March-Sept., 1881	1881	49
21 Chester Alan Arthur (a)	N.Y.	"	1830	1881-1885	1886	55
22 Grover Cleveland . . .	N.Y.	Dem	1837	1885-1889	1908	71
23 Benjamin Harrison . . .	Ind	Rep	1833	1889-1893	1901	67
24 Grover Cleveland . . .	N.Y.	Dem	1837	1893-1897	1908	71
25 William McKinley†	Ohio	Rep	1843	1897-1901	1901	58
26 Theodore Roosevelt (a)	N.Y.	"	1858	1901-1909	1919	60
27 William Howard Taft . .	Ohio	"	1857	1909-1913		
28 Woodrow Wilson	N.J.	Dem	1856	1913-1919	1924	67
29 Warren Gamaliel Harding†	Ohio	Rep	1855	1919-1921	1923	57
30 Calvin Coolidge (a) . .	Mass.	Rep	1872	1923-1929		

NOTES.—† Died in office. ‡ Assassinated. (a) Elected as Vice-President

The Family of King George III.

GEORGE III. was the eldest son of Frederick, Prince of Wales (eldest son of George II.), and of Princess Augusta (youngest daughter of Frederick II., Duke of Saxe-Gotha Altenburg). His Majesty was born at Norfolk House, St James's Square, June 4, 1738; succeeded to the Throne Oct 25, 1760; married Princess Charlotte (daughter of Charles, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz); and was crowned with her on Sept. 22, 1761. The government was carried on, from Feb. 5, 1811, until the death of King George III., by his eldest son George, under the title of *Prince Regent* King George III. died at Windsor, Jan. 29, 1820, his issue being —

1 GEORGE IV George Augustus Frederick, *Prince of Wales*, born Aug 12, 1762, married Princess Caroline of Brunswick, succeeded to the Throne, Jan 29, 1820, and died without surviving issue June 26, 1830

2 Frederick, *Duke of York and Albany*, born Aug 16, 1763, married Princess Frederica of Prussia, was for many years Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and died without issue Jan 5, 1827

3 WILLIAM IV William, *Duke of Clarence*, born Aug 21, 1765, was Lord High Admiral of England, married July 11, 1818, Adelaide, daughter of George, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he had two daughters, who predeceased him; succeeded to the Throne, June 26, 1830, and died June 20, 1837

4 Charlotte, *Princess Royal*, born Sept 29, 1766, married Frederick, King of Wurttemberg, and died without issue

5 Edward, *Duke of Kent*, born Nov 2, 1767, married Princess Victoria (daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and widow of Charles, Prince of Leiningen), died Jan 23, 1820. Their Royal Highnesses had issue a daughter, Princess Victoria, born May 24, 1819, who succeeded to the Throne as QUEEN VICTORIA, June 20, 1837

6 Augusta, born Nov 8, 1768, died unmarried Sept 22, 1840.

7 Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770, married Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse, and died without issue Jan 10, 1840

8 KING OF HANOVER Ernest, *Duke of Cumberland*, born June 5, 1771, married Frederica (daughter of Frederick V, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz), succeeded as King of Hanover June 20, 1837 (on death of William IV, owing to the exclusion of Queen Victoria by the provisions of the Salic Law), died Nov 28, 1851

9 Augustus, *Duke of Sussex*, born Jan 27, 1773, died without succession April 24, 1843

10 Adolphus, *Duke of Cambridge*, born Feb 24, 1774, married Princess Augusta (daughter of Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse), see below

11 Mary, born April 25, 1776, married William Frederick, *Duke of Gloucester*, died without issue April 30, 1857

12 Sophia, born Nov 3, 1777, died unmarried May 27, 1848.

13 Octavius, born Feb 23, 1779, died May 3, 1783

14 Alfred, born Sept. 22, 1780, died Aug 26, 1782

15 Amelia, born Aug 7, 1783, died unmarried Nov 2, 1810

DESCENDANTS OF H R H ADOLPHUS,
DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, born Feb 24, 1774,
died July 8, 1850

1 H R H Prince George, *Duke of Cambridge*, born March 26, 1819, Field-Marshal, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, 1856-1895, died without succession March 17, 1904.

2 H R H Princess Augusta, born July 19, 1822, married the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz

3 H R H Princess Marie Adelaide, born Nov 27, 1833, married H H Francis, Duke of Teck, died Oct 27, 1897, her issue being —

(1) H S H Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louisa Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (QUEEN MARY), Col-in-Ch 13th/18th Hrs, born at Kensington Palace, May 26, 1867, married July 6, 1893, H R H Prince George of Wales, *Duke of York*, who succeeded to the Throne, May 6, 1901, as KING GEORGE V (see "House of Windsor," p 102), crowned with His Majesty at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911

(2) Adolphus Charles Alexander Ladislous Cambridge, *Marquess of Cambridge*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., born Aug 13, 1868, married Lady Margaret Grosvenor, daughter of the Duke of Westminster, their issue being (a) George Francis Hugh Cambridge, *Earl of Eltham*, born 1895, married (1923) Miss Dorothy Hastings, (b) Lady Victoria Constance Mary Cambridge, born 1897, married (1923) the Marquess of Worcester (see p 106), (c) Lady Helena Frances Augusta Cambridge, born 1899, married (1919) Lt-Col J E Gibbs, M.C., (d) Lord Frederick Charles Edward Cambridge, born 1907

(3) H S H Prince Francis, born Jan 7, 1870, died Oct 22, 1910

(4) Alexander Augustus Frederick George, *Earl of Athlone*, G.C.B., C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., Col 7th Hussars, *Governor-General of the Union of South Africa*, born April 14, 1874, married H R H Princess Alice of Albany (see "Queen Victoria's Family" p 101), their issue being (a) Lady Mary Helen Emma Cambridge, born 1906, (b) Rupert Alexander George Augustus Cambridge, *Viscount Trematon*, born 1907

CHILDREN OF H M KING CHRISTIAN IX
OF DENMARK,

born April 8, 1818, died Jan 29, 1906

1 H M KING FREDERICK VIII OF DENMARK, born June 3, 1843, married H R H Princess Louise of Sweden and Norway, died May 14, 1912

2 H R H PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF DENMARK (QUEEN ALEXANDRA), Col-in-Ch. 15th/19th Hrs, born Dec 1, 1844, married March 10, 1863, H R H the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII), crowned with King Edward VII at Westminster Abbey, Aug 9, 1902 (see p 101)

3 H R H PRINCE WILHELM OF DENMARK (GEORGE I, KING OF THE HELLENES, from June 6, 1863), born Dec 24, 1845, married Oct 27, 1867, H R & I H the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, died at Salonika, March 18, 1913

4 H R H PRINCESS DAGMAR OF DENMARK, born Nov 26, 1847, married Nov 9, 1866, Alexander III, *Emperor of All the Russias*

5 H R H PRINCESS THYRA OF DENMARK, born Sept 23, 1853, married Dec 21, 1878, the *Duke of Cumberland*

6 H R H PRINCE VLADEMAR OF DENMARK, born Oct. 27, 1858, married Oct 20, 1885, Princess Marie of Orleans.

The Family of Queen Victoria.

101

QUEEN VICTORIA, the only child of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, son of George III., was born May 24, 1819; succeeded to the Throne June 20, 1837; crowned June 28, 1838, married Feb. 10, 1840, Albert, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, PRINCE CONSORT (born Aug. 26, 1819, died Dec. 14, 1861); died Jan. 22, 1901. Her Majesty had issue —

1. H R H Princess Victoria (*Princess Royal*), born Nov. 21, 1840, married Jan. 25, 1858, Frederic, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor, died Aug. 5, 1901.

2. H M KING EDWARD VII., *q.v.*

3. H R H Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843, married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke) of Hesse; died Dec. 14, 1878. Issue —

(i) Victoria, born April 5, 1863, married the late Admiral of the Fleet the Marquess of Milford Haven, P.C., G.C.B. (in and c), G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Personal A.D.C. to King George V (died Sept. 11, 1921), having issue —

(a) Alice (*Princess Andrew of Greece*), born Feb. 25, 1885.

(b) Lady Louisa Mountbatten (*Crown Princess of Sweden*), born July 13, 1889, married Nov. 3, 1923, H R H The Crown Prince of Sweden.

(c) George, *Marquess of Milford Haven*, K.C.V.O., born Nov. 6, 1892, Lieutenant, R.N. (see p. 107).

(d) Lord Louis Mountbatten, K.C.V.O., born June 25, 1900, Sub-Lieut. R.N., married July 18, 1922, Edwina (Yvithia Annette, daughter of Lt.-Col. Wilfrid Ashley, M.P. (and has issue a daughter), born Feb. 14, 1924).

(ii) Elizabeth Fedorovna (*Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia*), born Nov. 1, 1864.

(iii) Irene (*Princess Henry of Prussia*), born July 11, 1866.

(iv) Ernest Louis of Hesse, born Nov. 25, 1868.

(v) Alix (*Tsaritsa of Russia*), born June 6, 1872, died July 16, 1918.

(vi) Mary, born May 24, 1874, died Nov. 15, 1878.

4. Admiral of the Fleet, H R H Prince Alfred, *Duke of Edinburgh*, born Aug. 6, 1844, married Jan. 23, 1874, Marie Alexandrovna (died Oct. 25, 1902), only daughter of Alexander II, Emperor of Russia, succeeded as *Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha*, Aug. 22, 1893, died July 30, 1900.

5. H R H Princess Helena Victoria, G.B.E., born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, to the late General H R H Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (died Oct. 28, 1917), died June 9, 1923. Issue —

(i) H H Prince Christian Victor, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born April 14, 1867, died Oct. 29, 1900.

(ii) H H Prince Albert, born Feb. 26, 1869.

(iii) H H Princess Victoria, born May 3, 1870.

(iv) H H Princess Marie Louise Augusta, born Aug. 12, 1872.

(v) H H Prince Harold, born May 12, died May 20, 1876.

6. H R H PRINCESS LOUISE, born March 18, 1848, married March 21, 1871, the Marquess of Lorne, afterwards the 9th Duke of Argyll, K.G.

7. Field-Marshal H R H Prince Arthur, DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., K.T., K.P., P.C., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. (see also p. 245), born May 1, 1850, married March 13, 1879, H R H the late Princess Louisa of Prussia (died March 14, 1917). Issue —

(i) H R H Princess Margaret (born Jan. 15, 1882, died May 1, 1920), married H R H the Crown Prince of Sweden, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., leaving issue.

(ii) Major-Gen. H R H Prince Arthur, K.G., K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B., Personal A.D.C. to King George V, born Jan. 13, 1883, married Oct. 15, 1913, H H the Duchess of Fife, having issue *Earl of Marburg*, born Aug. 9, 1914.

(iii) H R H Princess Patricia (*Lady Patricia Ramsay*), born March 17, 1886, married Feb. 27, 1919, Capt. Hon. Alexander Ramsay, D.S.O., R.N., having issue Alexander Arthur Alfonso David, born Dec. 21, 1919.

8. H R H Prince Leopold, DUKE OF ALBANY, K.G., K.T., P.C., &c., born April 7, 1853, married Princess Helena of Waldeck (died Sept. 1, 1922), died March 28, 1884. Issue —

(i) Alice Mary, born Feb. 25, 1883, married Feb. 10, 1904, Prince Alexander of Teck (*Earl of Athlone*), G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (see p. 100).

(ii) Charles Edward, *Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha*, born July 19, 1884.

9. H R H PRINCESS BEATRICE, born April 14, 1857, married July 23, 1885, H R H Prince Henry of Battenberg, K.G., P.C. (born Oct. 5, 1858, died Jan. 20, 1896). Issue —

(i) Alexander, *Marquess of Cambridge*, G.C.V.O., born Nov. 23, 1886, married Lady Irene Denison.

(ii) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct. 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, H M Alfonso XIII, KING OF SPAIN.

(iii) Major Lord Leopold Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., born May 21, 1889, died April 23, 1922.

(iv) Maurice, born Oct. 3, 1891, died of wounds received in action, Oct. 27, 1914.

The Family of King Edward VII.

KING EDWARD VII., eldest son of Queen Victoria, born November 9, 1841, married March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia, born December 1, 1844 (QUEEN ALEXANDRA, see also p. 100), eldest daughter of His late Majesty King Christian IX. of Denmark, succeeded to the Throne January 22, 1901; crowned at Westminster Abbey, August 9, 1902, died May 6, 1910. Issue —

1. H R H Prince ALBERT VICTOR, *Duke of Clarence*, born Jan. 8, 1864, died Jan. 14, 1892.

2. H M KING GEORGE V., *q.v.*

3. H R H LOUISE Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, *Princess Royal*, Col.-in-Chief 4th-7th D.G., born Feb. 20, 1867, married July 27, 1889, to the late Duke of Fife. Issue —

(i) H H Princess Alexandra, *Duchess of Fife* (H R H Princess Arthur of Connaught), born May 27, 1891, married Oct. 15, 1913, to H R H Prince Arthur (see above).

(ii) H H Princess Maud, born April 3, 1893, married Oct. 15, 1923, Lord Carnegie (see Earl of Southesk, p. 112).

4. H R H Princess VICTORIA Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868.

5. H R H Princess MAUD Charlotte Mary Victoria (H M Queen of Norway), born Nov. 26, 1869, married July 22, 1896, to Haakon VII, KING OF NORWAY. Issue —

H R H Olav, *Crown Prince of Norway*, born July 2, 1903.

6. H R H Prince Alexander JOHN Charles Albert, born April 6, died April 7, 1871.

The House of Windsor.

His Most Excellent Majesty **George the Fifth**, by the Grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra; born *at Marlborough House*, June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, **QUEEN MARY**, born May 26, 1867 (see "Family of King George III.," p. 100), succeeded to the Throne May 6, 1910; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911. Their Majesties have issue —

1. **H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES** (**EDWARD** Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David), Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, High Steward of Windsor, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.M.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.M.B.E., I.S.O., M.C., F.R.S., Personal A.D.C. to H.M. the King, Col Welsh Guards, Col-in-Chief Middlesex Regt., D.C.L.I., Seaforth Highrs., B. Scots Fus., S. Wales Borderers, Leinster Regt., Royal Wilts Yeomanry, and Cadet Corps of U.K., Captain R.N., Group Captain, Royal Air Force, born June 23, 1894.

2. **H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK** (**ALBERT** Frederick Arthur George), Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney, K.G., K.T., G.C.V.O., Col-in-Chief 11th Hussars, Somerset L.I., East Yorks Regt and R.A.O.C., Hon. Col 4th Bn Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, a Com-

mander R.N. and Group Captain R.A.F. Personal A.D.C. to H.M. the King, born Dec. 14, 1895, married April 26, 1923, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon (H.R.H. Duchess of York).

3. **H. R. H. PRINCESS MARY** (Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary), **VISCOUNTESS LASCELLES**, Col-in-Chief Royal Scots, born April 25, 1897, married Feb. 28, 1922, Viscount Lascelles, K.G., D.S.O., and has issue —

(1) Hon. George Henry Hubert, born Feb. 7, 1923.

(2) Hon. Gerald David, born Aug. 21, 1924.

4. **H. R. H. PRINCE HENRY** (Henry William Frederick Albert), K.G., G.C.V.O., Lieut. 10th Hussars, born March 31, 1900.

5. **H. R. H. PRINCE GEORGE** (George Edward Alexander Edmund), K.G., G.C.V.O., a Midshipman R.N., born Dec. 20, 1902.

6. **H. R. H. PRINCE JOHN**, born July 12, 1905, died Jan. 18, 1919.

The King's Household.

The Lord Chamberlain, (not yet appointed)

The Lord Steward (not yet appointed)

The Master of the Horse (not yet appointed)

The Treasurer of the Household, Col. the Rt. Hon. G. A. Gibbs, M.P.

The Comptroller of the Household, Major Sir Harry Barnston, Bt., M.P.

The Vice-Chamberlain, Capt. Douglas H. Hacking, O.B.E., M.P.

Treasurer to the King and Keeper of the Privy Purse, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Privy Purse Office.

Secretary of the Privy Purse, Paymaster-Rear-

Admiral P. J. H. L. Row, C.B.

Assistant Secretary to the Privy Purse, Clifford Longden, M.V.O.

Clerks, Hugh K. Punshon, M.V.O., Alfred V. Marten, M.V.O.

H.M. Commissioner, Balmoral, Major J. D. Ramsay.

Land Steward, Windsor, M. Conacher.

Agent, Sandringham, Arthur C. Yeck, M.V.O.

Treasurer's Office.

Deputy Treasurer to the King, Ralph E. Harwood, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.

Comptroller of Supply, J. M. C. Barlerin, M.V.O.

Accountant, Master of the Household's Dept. and

Ceremonial Dept., G. W. Green.

Accountant, Crown Equeury's Dept., Capt. R. Harwood.

Accountant, Pay Office, G. D. Field.

Store Clerk, H. Mercer.

Clerk of the Wine Cellars, C. Luxon.

Establishment Clerk, Miss V. Stewart-Richardson.

Clerk to Deputy Treasurer, Miss E. Shoie.

Royal Almonry,

7 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Hered Grand Almoner, The Marquess of Exeter.

High Almoner, Very Rev. the Dean of Wells.

Sub-Almoner, Rev. Preb. L. J. Percival, M.A.

Secretary, Laurence E. Tanner, M.A.

Assistant do., E. E. Ratcliffe.

Private Secretary's Office.

Private Secretary to the King, Lieut.-Col. Lord Stamfordham, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.

Equerries in Waiting, Capt. Sir Charles Cust, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., R.N., Capt. Sir Bryan Godfrey-Faussett, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N., Col. Clive Wigram, C.B., C.S.I., C.V.O. (and Assistant Private Secretary), Maj. R. H. Seymour, M.V.O., Capt. Hon. A. H. L. Hardinge, M.C. (and Assistant Private Secretary); Capt. Lord Claud N. Hamilton, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.

Secretary of the Private Secretary's Office, Sir Francis Morgan Bryant, C.V.O., C.B.E., I.S.O.

Press Secretary, F. H. Mitchell, C.B.E.

Principal Clerk, Miss H. M. Milson.

Clerks, Miss M. L. Alcock, Miss C. Howland,

Miss V. Whishaw, Miss C. E. King.

The King's Archives.

Keeper of the King's Archives, Lieut.-Col. Lord Stamfordham, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.

Deputy Keeper, Hon. John Fothergill, C.V.O.

Assistant Keeper, Sir Francis Morgan Bryant, C.V.O., C.B.E., I.S.O.

Recorder, Rev. Albert Lee, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.G.S.

Recorder's Assistants, Miss D. C. Layton, Miss

M. Mackenzie, Miss L. Smith.

Lord Chamberlain's Office.

Buckingham Palace.

State Chamberlain, Brig.-Gen. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.

Secretary, F. S. Osgood, M.V.O., O.B.E.

Clerk, George A. Titman

Shorthand Writer and Typist, Miss J. Webster

Lords in Waiting, The Lord Colebrooke, K CVO
(Others not yet appointed)

Grooms in Waiting, Hon. Sir Harry Stonor, K CVO, Sir E. W. Wallington, K CVO, CMG, H. L. Verney, CVO, Maj. P. Hunloke, CVO, Col. Hon. C. Willoughby, CVO, Admiral H. H. Campbell, CB, CVO, Maj. Hon. R. F. Molyneux, MVO, Hon. Sir Sidney R. Greville, K CVO, CB

Extra Groom in Waiting, Hon. Montague C. Elliot, MVO, OBE

Gentlemen at Arms, Captain, (not yet appointed) Lieutenant, Lt.-Col. Sir H. A. Fletcher, CVO

Standard Bearer, Col. St. John Corbet Gore, CB, CBE

Brig-Generals, B. R. Mitford, CB, CMG, DSO

Marsdin Newton, F. Gascoigne, CMG, DSO, A. F. Home, CB, CMG, DSO, B. T. Buckley, CB, CMG, Kemsley, CMG, DSO

Colonels, Walter Keley, Edw. Keppel, Wilford Lloyd, CB, MVO, Kenyon Mitford, CMG, ADC, Charles R. Burn, ADC, MP, Alwyn de B. Paget, Viscount Maitland, OBE, H. Gore-Brown, Quentin Agnew, DSO, MVO, W. S. Fergusson, CMG, Ullok Thynne, CMG, DSO, TD, Stanley Leonard Barry, CMG, CBE, DSO, MVO, C. de W. Crookshank

Lieut.-Colonels, C. Mansel Jones, VC, CMG, DSO, B. E. Sprague, DSO, J. MacRae-Gilstrap, Charles H. Villiers, Raymond Webster

H. N. Schofield, VC, Rupert Stewart, MVO, A. G. Maxwell, OBE, S. H. Pollen, CMG, G. H. J. Skeffington-Smyth, DSO, B. Granville, DSO, Lord Herbert Smyth, CMG, DSO, Hon. O. E. Vesey, CBE, Pryce-Jones, DSO, MVO

Major, Harry W. Ricardo, Edward Milner, Cyril Potter, OBE

Captains, Hampden Waller, CVO, A. F. Liddell, MVO, E. B. Towse, VC, CBE

Clerk of Cheque & Adjut., Lt.-Col. C. F. Campbell, CIE, OBE

Sub-Officer, Lt.-Col. W. A. Scott, CVO

Yeomen of the Guard, Captain, (not yet appointed) Lieutenant, Col. Sir R. Hennell, CVO, DSO, OBE

Ensign, Maj. Sir E. H. Elliot, MVO

Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant, Capt. H. French, CVO, Exons, Col. B. de Sales La Terrière, Maj. Colin W. MacRae, CBE, Brig-Gen. C. Wray, CB, CMG, MVO, Lt.-Col. G. R. Lascelles, OBE

Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State, Sir Reginald H. Brade, GCB

Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Hanbury-Williams, KCB, KVO, CMG

Vice-Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, C. Hubert Montgomery, CB, CVO

Groom of the Robes, Hon. Montague C. Elliot, MVO, OBE

Surveyor of the King's Pictures, Lionel Cust, CVO

Librarian at Windsor Castle, Hon. John Foote, CVO

Master of the King's Music, Sir Edward Elgar, OM, Mus Doc

Poet Laureate, Robert Bridges, D Litt.

Constable & Govr of Windsor Castle, Lt.-Col. the Marquess of Cambridge, GCB, GVO, CMG

Deputy do, The Viscount Escher, GCB, GVO

Keeper of the Jewel House, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. Younghusband, KCMG, KCLH, CB

Keeper of the King's Armoury, F. A. Harman-Oates, MVO, FSA

Ecclesiastical Household.

The College of Chaplains

Clerk of the Closet, The Bishop of Oxford

Deputy Clerk of the Closet, Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton, K CVO, CMG, MA

Chaplain to the King, Rev. J. H. J. Ellison

MVO, MA, Rev. F. A. S. Pfolkes, MVO, MA, Rev. M. E. Kennedy, CVO, MA, Rev. H. S. Wood, DD, Rev. J. C. Cox-Edwards

MA, Rev. E. H. Goodwin, BA, Rev. W. S. Harris, MA, Rev. Canon A. Mason, DD, Rev. J. Wickins, MA, Rev. Preb. Lord Wenlock, MA, Ven. Archdeacon E. M. Blackie, MA, Rev. Canon P. Green, MA, Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard, MA, Rev. Canon S. Bickersteth, DD, Ven. Archdeacon E. N. Lovett, CBE, MA, Rev. Canon A. E. Brook, DD, Rev. Canon T. G. Rogers, MCB, DD, Rev. B. O. F. Heywood, MA, Rev. Canon C. S. Woodward, MA, Rev. F. Ingall Anderson, MA, Rev. Canon H. P. Croushaw, MA, Rev. Canon G. E. Newsum, Rev. Canon B. K. Cunningham, MA, Rev. G. A. Studdert-Kennedy, MCB, MA, Rev. H. W. Blackburne, DSO, MC, MA, Rev. E. H. Talbot, MC, MA, Rev. E. M. Walker, LL.D., Rev. C. E. Raven, DD, Rev. C. A. Allington, DD, Ven. Archdeacon Hon. Kenneth F. Gibbs, MA, Rev. I. H. Masters, CBE, MA, Rev. C. J. Shebbeare, MA, Rev. F. W. Head, MO, MA, Rev. T. W. Pym, DSO, MA, Rev. W. R. Matthews, DD, Rev. B. F. Simpson, MA

Chapels Royal

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London

Precentor of the Chapels Royal, Rev. Fieb. L. J. Percival, MA

Priests in Ordinary, Rev. T. R. Hine-Haycock, MA, Rev. L. H. Nixon, MA, Rev. A. H. O. McCheane, MA

Deputy Priest, Rev. G. H. Ward, MA

Honorary Priests, Rev. H. Aldrich Cotton, MA, Rev. Canon H. G. Daniell-Bambridge, MA, Rev. W. P. Besley, MVO, MA

Organist and Composer, Edgar Stanley Roper, Mus D

Buckingham Palace—Domestic Chaplain, Rev. Preb. L. J. Percival, MA

Windsor Castle—Domestic Chaplain, Very Rev. A. V. Baillie, CVO, DD (Dean of Windsor), Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton, K CVO, CMG, MA

Sandringham—Domestic Chaplain, Rev. A. Rowland Grant, MVO, DD

Hampton Court—Chaplain, Rev. A. G. Ingram, MA

Organist—Basil Philpott

Medical Household.

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir R. D. Powell, Bart, K CVO, MD, FRCP, The Lord Dawson of Penn, GVO, KCMG, CB, MD, FRCP, Sir Humphry D. Rolleston, Bt, KCB, MD

Physicians Extraordinary, Sir T. Barlow, Bt, K CVO, MD, FRCS, Sir A. R. Manby, K CVO, MD, FRCS, E. Farquhar Buzzard, MD

Physician to Household, Herbert French, CBE, MD, FRCP

Seigneurial Surgeon, Sir R. H. Charles, GVO, KCSI, MD, FRCSI

Honorary Surgeons in Ordinary, Sir R. J. Godlee, Bart, K CVO, MS, LL.D, FRCS, Sir A. A. Bowlby, KCB, KCMG, K CVO, FRCS, Sir W. W. Cheyne, Bt, KCMG, CB, FRCS, Sir A. D. Fripp, K CVO, CB, MS, FRCS, Sir Hugh M. Rigby, K CVO, FRCS

Surgeon to the Household, Sir Hugh M. Rigby, K CVO, FRCS

Surgeon Apothecary to his Majesty and Surgeon Apothecary to the Household, Sir F S Hewett, K C V O, M D

Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Windsor, H L Martyn, M V O, M B, F R C S.

Honorary Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Windsor, Sir William Fairbank, K C V O, O B E, M R C S.

Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Sandringham, F Jeune Willans, M V O, M R C S.

Surgeon Oculist in Ordinary, Sir G Anderson Critchett, Bart, K C V O, F R O S E D.

Surgeon Oculist Extraordinary, Sir Richard R Cruise, K C V O, F R C S.

Surgeon Oculist to the Household, Col Sir W Lister, K C M G, M B, F R C S.

Laryngologist to the Household, Sir Milsom Rees, K C V O, F R O S E D.

Surgeon Dentist, Sir Harry Baldwin, C V O, M R C S, L D S.

Surgeon Dentist to the Household, Francis D Donovan, L D S, R O S.

Coroner of the King's Household, A W Mills

Master of the Household's Department.

(Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace)

Master of the Household, Hon Sir Derek Keppel, K C V O, C M G, C I E.

Clerk to the Master of the Household, Inspector, Buckingham Palace, W S Sands, M V O.

Inspector, Windsor Castle, W March.

Palace Steward, E G Smissen

Housekeeper, Buckingham Palace, Mrs Ann Clark

Do Windsor Castle, Mrs Amelia Rawlings

Ceremonial Department

St James's Palace

Comptroller, Col Hon Sir George Crichton, K C V O.

Chief Clerk, Austin Heitselt (acting)

Clerks, Jocelyn Godefrol, G M. Critchett, A S. Buchanan

Short-hand Writer and Typist, Miss V de Gaury

Gentlemen Ushers, Hon Sir Harry Stonor, K C V O, M V O, Lionel Cust, C V O, Percy Armytage, C V O; Hon Montague C Elliot, M V O, O B E.

Lt-Col J C Bunton, C V O, D S O, Capt C A L Irvine, M V O, O B E, Vice-Adm P Nelson-Ward, M V O, Capt E M C Cooper-Key, C B, M V O, R N, Brig-Gen G F Trotter, C B, C M G, C B E, D S O, M V O.

Brig-Gen M G Wilkinson, C B, C M G, M V O, Maj Berkeley Levett, H P Hansell, C V O.

Paymaster-Rear-Adm Sir H H Shaw, K B E, C B, Wing-Com Louis Greig, C V O.

Extra Gentlemen Ushers, Thomas Kingscote, C V O, Maj Gerald Ellis, Col. Lord William Cecil, C V O.

Pages of Honour, G B Godfrey Faussett, M E Adeane, A G A A Mackenzie, Edward A. H. Legge-Bourke

Examiner of Plays, George S Street, M V O

Barymaster, W G East.

Keeper of the Steans, F T Turk

Inspector of Holyrood Palace, G Grove.

Carriaker, St. James's Palace, G Windsor.

Showers of State Apartments, Windsor Castle, E. J. Seymour, Capt H. Wells, R. F. A.

Sergeants-at-Arms, Maj. Evan Martin, O V O, D. S. O.; Capt. Ernest B. Towse, V. C., C. B. E., Sir Walter M. Gibson, C. V. O., L. S. O.; Sir Francis Morgan Bryant, C. V. O., C. B. E., L. S. O.

Housekeepers, Mrs. J. Keating (Kensington

Palace), Miss A. Symonds (Hampton Court Palace).

Crown Equerries Department.

Crown Equerry, Col Arthur Edward Englake, D S O

Extra Equerries, Vice-Adm. Hon Sir Hubert Brand, K C M G, K C V O, C B, the Earl of Cromer, G C I R, C V O, Brig-Gen Sir Douglas Dawson, G C V O, C B, C M G, Col F Dugdale, C V O, Maj-Gen Sir Henry Ewart, Bart, G C V O, K C B., Maj F H W Fetherstonhaugh, Capt Hon Sir Charles Fitzwilliam, G C V O., Capt Hon. Sir Seymour Fortescue, K C V O, C M G, R N.; Maj-Gen Lord Edward Glendon, K C V O, C B, C M G, D S O, Lt-Col Hon Alwyne Greville, C V O, Lt-Col A B Haig, C M G, C V O, Sir Edward Henry, Bart, G C V O, K C B, C S I, Lt-Col Sir George Holford, K C V O, C I E, C B E, Adm Sir Collin Keppel, K C I E, K C V O, C B, D S O, Hon Sir Derek Keppel, G C V O, C M G, C I E, Adm of the Fleet Hon Sir Hedworth Meux, G C B, K C V O; Adm. Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne, Bt, G C V O, K C B, Rt Hon Sir Frederick Ponsonby, G C V O, K C B, Lt-Col. Lord Stamfordham, G C B, G C I R, G C V O, K C S I, K C M G, I S O, Col Sir Henry Streatfield, K C V O, C B, C M G, Maj Hon Sir John Ward, K C V O, Maj-Gen Sir H D Watson, K B E, C B, C M G, C I R, M V O, Adm of the Fleet Lord Wemyss, Wemyss, G C B, C M G, M V O

Supt. Royal Mews, London, Capt A Benbow, M V O

Do do Windsor, Ernest H Lucking

Storekeeper, James H Jones, M C, D C M

Clerk, Ralph C Isard

Hon. Veterinary Surgeons, Major F Hobday, C M G, F R C V S, F R S E, J Willett

CENTRAL CHANCERY

OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD,

St James's Palace, S W :

Secretary, Col Hon Sir George Crichton, K C V O

Registrar, Maj H H F Stockley, M V O, O B I.

Clerk, A C Michils

THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain, The Marquess of Anglesey

Treasurer, Sir E W Wallington, K C V O, C M G

Private Secretary, Harry L Vane, C V O

Equerry, Colonel Frank Dugdale, C V O

Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Devonshire

Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Dowager Countess of Minto, C I, The Lady Amphill, G B E, C I; The Countess Fortescue, C B E, The Dowager Countess of Airlie, G B E

Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Dowager Countess of Bradford, The Lady Lamington, The Countess of Shaftesbury, The Lady Desborough

Bedchamber Women, The Lady Eva Dugdale, The Lady Mary Forbes-Trefusis; The Lady Bertha Dawkins, The Lady Joan Verney, The Lady Cynthia Colville

Maid of Honour, Hon Ursula Lawley.

Clerk, Martin J Richards.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller and Treasurer, Vice-Adm Sir Lionel Halsey, G C V O, K C M G, K C I E, C B

Private Secretary, Sir Godfrey J. V. Thomas, Bart, C S I, C V O.

Groom in Waiting, Brig-Gen. G. F. Trotter, C B, C M G, C B E, D S O, M V O

Assistant Private Sec, Capt. A. F. Lascelles, M. C.

Equerries, Capt. Hon. Piers W. Legh, C I R, M V O, O B E.; Lieut Hon Bruce A. A. Ogilvy, M V O, M C.; Lieut W D C. Greenacre (temp.)

Extra Equerries, Vice-Adm Sir Lionel Halsey, G C V O, K C M G, K C I E, C B, Capt Dudley North, C S I, C M G, C V O, R N
Physicians in Ordinary, The Lord Dawson, G C V O, K C M G, C B, Sir Thomas Horder, Bart, M D, John Weir, M B
Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Hugh Rigby, K C V O, M B
Surgeon Apothecary, Sir Stanley Hewett, K C V O, M D
Surgeon Dentist, Victor Smith
Clerk Comptroller, Thomas H Caster
Clerks, Frank H. Evans, Charles R. Warren

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK'S HOUSEHOLD

Comptroller, Capt Basil Vernon Brooke, C V O, R N
Equerry, Lieut Colin Bust, R N
Lady in Waiting, The Lady Katherine Meade

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S HOUSEHOLD.

Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Portland
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Dowager Countess of Antrim, The Dowager Countess of Gosford, The Marchioness of Lincolnshire
Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Marchioness of Lansdowne, The Marchioness of Salisbury, The Countess of Derby
Woman of the Bedchamber, The Hon Charlotte Knollys
Maid of Honour, The Hon Violet Vivian
Lord Chamberlain, The Earl Howe, G C V O
Lord in Waiting,

Comptroller,

Private Sec., Col Sir Henry Streatfeild, K C V O, C B, C M G
Equerries, Lt-Col Sir George Lindsay Holford, K C V O, C I E; Maj Hon Sir John Hubert Ward, K C V O, Col Sir Henry Streatfeild, K C V O, C B, C M G, Maj E Seymour, D S O, M V O, O B E

Honorary Domestic Chaplains, Rev M F Kennedy, C V O, Ven Archdeacon E E Holmes, Rev A R H Giant, M V O, B D
Surgeon in Ordinary,

Surgeon to the Household, Sir Hugh Mallinson Rigby, K C V O, F R C S

Physician Extraordinary and Surgeon Apothecary at Sandringham, Sir Alan Reeve Manby, K C V O, M D, F R C S
Surgeon Apothecary to Her Majesty and Apothecary to the Household, Sir Frederick Stanley Hewett, K C V O, M D
Laryngologist, Sir Milsom Rees, C V O, F R C S Ed.
Bacteriologist, H R Spitta, M V O, M D
Clerks, A G Smalley, R. H Short

HOUSEHOLD OF H M THE QUEEN OF NORWAY (Princess Maud of Great Britain and Ireland).

Comptroller and Private Secretary, George Arthur Ponsonby

PRINCESS LOUISE'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller and Equerry, Col B W L McMahon, C M G
Hon. Lady in Waiting, Mrs Holden

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S HOUSEHOLD

Comptroller & Equerry, Lt-Col Sir Malcolm Donald Murray, K C V O, C B, C I E
Equerry, Lt-Col Granville C D Gordon, D S O
Extra Equerries, Maj-Gen Sir Ronald Bertram Lane, K C B, K C V O, Maj Berkeley Levett
Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Alfred D Fripp, K C V O, C B, M S, F R C S
Physician in Ordinary, Col Sir Edward S Wothington, K C V O, C B, C M G, C I E, R A M C
Secretary, Beatram Pearson Murray

HOUSEHOLD OF PRINCE ARTHUR

Equerry & Comptroller, Maj Eric Bonham, M V O
Extra Equerry, Capt Master of Sinclair

PRINCESS BEATRICE'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller & Treasury, Victor S Corkran, C V O
Equerry, Lt-Col F E Packe, O B E
Ladies in Waiting, Miss Anne Annette Minna Cochrane, Miss Bulteel, Mrs Francis Hay Newton (*extra*), Hon Mrs Victor S Corkran (*extra*)
Physicians in Ordinary, Sir J Williams, Bt, M D, Sir Alfred Rice Oxley, C B E, M D
Surgeons in Ordinary, Edgar Seymour, M V O, M B, D C Rice Oxley, M C, M B

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY

The annuities payable to Their Majesties and to the members of the Royal Family are known as the *Civil List*, which is granted by Parliament upon the recommendation of a Select Committee. The Civil List of King Edward VII amounted to £470,000, in addition to which annuities to other members of the Royal Family accounted for an additional annual sum of £106,000. The Select Committee appointed on June 14, 1910, reported on July 7, and made recommendations, which were adopted by the House of Commons. These recommendations, as modified by subsequent events, are as under —

Their Majesties' Privy Purses	£110,000	Queen Alexandra	£70,000
Salaries of Household	125,800	Duke of York	25,000
Expenses of Household	193,000	Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) ...	6,000
Works	20,000	Duke of Connaught	25,000
Royal Bounty	13,800	Princess Beatrice	6,000
Unappropriated	8,000	King Edward VII's Daughters	18,000
		His Majesty's Younger Children	13,666
	<u>£470,000</u>		<u>£163,666</u>

The Peerage.

IN a broad sense this heading is commonly taken as identical with that of the House of Lords, although there are close upon 130 holders of titles of long-standing nobility who are not members of the Upper House of Parliament, their peerages being those of Scotland or Ireland only. But there are about an equal number of Peers of those kingdoms who possess additional titles which constitute them members of the House of Lords, these titles being in a majority of instances, though very far from all, inferior to those by which they are generally known. The full details as to each are given under his leading title, and a reference is in every case supplied under any other that he may hold, so that the table of equivalent titles formerly given in this work is no longer needed. A double index will be found in "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE."

Conventions—S or I appended to the date of creation denotes a *Scottish* or *Irish* title, the further addition of a * implies that the Peer in question holds also an Imperial title, which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as *Engl., Brit.,* or *U.K.* When both titles are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it then denotes that such date is that of the Imperial creation. A † appended to S or I implies that the Peer is an elected Representative to the House of Lords. For the mark ° see heading to Marquesses, b, signifies born, s, succeeded, m, married, w, widower or widow, div, divorced, M, minor.

COMPLETE LIST OF THE PEERS

ROYAL DUKES (3) —*Style*, His Royal Highness the Duke of — *Addressed as*, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness

- 1337 Cornwall, Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall (1337), Scottish *Eldest Son or Heir*
Duke of Rothesay (1308), K.G., b. 1894, s. 1910 (see p. 102) (None)
1920 York, Albert, Duke of York, K.G., b. 1895 (see p. 102) (None)
1874 Connaught & Strathearn, Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, Prince Arthur, b. 1883
K.G., Field Marshal, b. 1850, w. (see p. 102)



ARCHBISHOPS—*Style*, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of — *Addressed as*, My Lord Archbishop, or, Your Grace



- 1903 Canterbury, Randall Thomas Davidson, P.C., G.C.V.O. (and Chaim), D.D., b. 1848 *Consec. Bishop of Rochester* 1891 *trans. to Winchester* 1895
1909 York, Cosmo Gordon Lang, P.C., G.C.V.O. (and Chaim), D.D., b. 1864 *Consecrated Bishop of Stepney* 1901





DUKES—*Style*, His Grace the Duke of — *Addressed as*, My Lord Duke, or, Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, then their second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, &c.





- Created* *Title, Name, &c.* *Eldest Son or Heir*
1868 I *Abercorn, James Albert Edward Hamilton, K.P. (Brit Marq and Scott. Earl, both Abercorn), b. 1860, s. 1913, m. Marq of Hamilton, b. 1904
1901 S *Argyll, { Niall Diarmaid Campbell (U.K. Duke, Argyll), b. 1872, } Douglas Walter C., b. 1877
1892 * 1914
1903 S *Atholl, John George Stewart Murray, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (Brit Earl, Strange), b. 1871, s. 1917, m. Lord James S.-M., b. 1879
1882 Beaufort, Henry Adelbert Wellington FitzRoy Somerset, T.D., b. 1847, s. 1899, m. Marq of Worcester, b. 1900
1894 Bedford, Herbrand Arthur Russell, K.G., K.B.E., b. 1858, s. 1893, m. Marq of Tavistock, b. 1888
1911 Brandon, "as Hamilton," Scott. Duke, below (As Scottish)
1863 S *Buckingham & Queensberry (1796), John Charles Montagu-Douglas-Scott, K.T. (Engl. Earl, Doncaster), b. 1864, s. 1914, m. Earl of Dalkeith, M.P., b. 1894
1894 Devonshire, Victor Christian William Cavendish, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., b. 1868, s. 1908, m. Marquess of Hattington, M.B.E., M.P., b. 1895
1875 Grafton, Alfred William Matilda FitzRoy, b. 1850, s. 1918, m. Earl of Euston, b. 1914
1843 S *Hamilton, Alfred Douglas Douglas-Hamilton (Brit Duke, Brandon), b. 1862, s. 1895, m. Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, b. 1903
1894 Leeds, George Godolphin Osborne (Scott. Visct, Dunblane), b. 1862, s. 1895, m. Marquess of Carmarthen, b. 1902
1866 I *Leinster, Edward FitzGerald (Brit Visct, Leinster) b. 1892, s. 1922, m. Marquess of Kildare, b. 1914
1875 S *Lennox See "Richmond and Gordon," Engl. Duke, below (As English)
1919 Manchester, William Angus Drogo Montagu, P.C., b. 1877, s. 1892, m. Visct Mandeville, b. 1902
1902 Marlborough, Charles Richard John Spencer-Churchill, K.G., P.C., T.D., b. 1871, s. 1892, m. Marquess of Blandford, b. 1897
1907 S *Montrose, Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald Graham, K.T. (Brit Earl, Graham), b. 1852, s. 1874, m. Marq of Graham, C.B., G.C.V.O., b. 1878
1916 Newcastle (u. Lyne), Henry P. A. D. Peiham-Clinton, b. 1864, s. 1917, m. Lord Francis Hope, b. 1866
1913 Norfolk, Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan-Howard, b. 1908, s. 1917, m. Viscount FitzAlan, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1895
1916 Northumberland, Alan Ian Percy, C.B.E., M.V.O., b. 1880, s. 1918, m. Earl Percy, b. 1912
1916 Portland, William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish-Bentinck, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1897, s. 1879, m. Marq of Titchfield, M.P., b. 1893
1873 Richmond & Gordon (1876), Chas. Henry Gordon-Lennox, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (Scott. Duke, Lennox), b. 1845, s. 1903, w. Earl of March, M.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1870
1907 S *Roxburghe, Henry John Innes-Ker, K.T., M.V.O. (U.K. Earl, Innes), b. 1876, s. 1892, m. Marq of Bowmont, b. 1913

Created	Title, Name, &c	Eldest Son or Heir
1703	Rutland, Henry John Brinsley Manners, K G, b 1854, s 1906, m	Marq of Granby, b 1886
1684	St Albans, Chas Victor A A de Vere Beauclerk, b 1870, s '98	Ld Osborne B, b 1874
1547	Someraset, Brig-Gen Edward H Seymour, K B, C B, b 1860, s 1923, m	Ld-Col Loid Seymour, D S O, O B E, b 1882
1833	Sutherland, George Granville Sutherland Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, (Scott Earl, Sutherland), b 1888, s 1913, m	Fredk N S-L-G, b 1874
1814	Wellington, Arthur Charles Wellesley, K G, G C V O (Irish Earl, Mornington), b 1849, s 1900, m	Marquess Douro, b 1876
1874	Westminster, Hugh Richd Arthur Grosvenor, G C V O, D S O, b 1879, s 1899, m	Loid Arthur G b 1860

DUCHESS IN HER OWN RIGHT

	1900	Fife, Alexandra, Duchess (H R H Princess Arthur of Connaught), b 1891, s 1912, m	Earl of Macduff, b 1914	
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	MARQUESSSES—Style, The Most Hon the Marquess of — Addressed as, My Lord Marquess In titles marked ° the "of" is not used	
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1790	Abercorn See "Abercorn," Irish Duke	(As Irish)
1915	Aberdeen and Temair, John Campbell Gordon, K T, P C, G C M G, G C V O (Scott Earl, Aberdeen), b 1847, 1st Marquess, m	Earl of Haddo, C B E, b 1879
1876	Abergraveny, Reginald William Brassey Nevill, b 1853, s 1915	Lord Henry G R. N., b 1854
1821	Ailesbury, George W J C Brudenell-Bruce, D S O, T D, b 1873, s 1911, m	Earl of Cardigan, b 1904
1831	Ailsa, Aitch Kennedy (Scott Earl, Cassilis), b 1847, s 1870, m	Earl of Cassilis, b 1872
1815	Anglesey, Charles Henry Alex Paget, b 1885, s 1905, m	Earl of Uxbridge, b 1922
1780	Bath, Thomas Henry Thynne, K G, C B, b 1862, s 1896, m	Visct Weymouth, b 1905
1826	Bristol, Frederick William Fane Hervey, M V O, b 1863, s 1907, m	Lord Walter H, b 1865
1796	Bute, John Clifton Stuart, K T (Scott Earl, Dumfriess), b 1881, s 1900, m	Earl of Dumfries, b 1907
1917	Cambridge, Adolphus Charles Alexander Ladislaus Cambridge, G C B, G C V O, C M G, b 1868, 1st Marquess, m (see p. 100)	Earl of Eltham, b 1895
1812	Camden, John Charles Pratt, b & s 1872, m	Earl of Brecknock, b 1899
1917	Carisbrooke, Alexander Albert Mountbatten, G C V O, b 1886, 1st Marquess, m (see p. 101)	(None)
1815	Cholmondeley, George Horatio Charles Cholmondeley, (Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley), b 1883, s 1923, m	Earl of Rocksavage, b 1919
1816	*Conyngham, Frederick William Burton Conyngham (U K Baron, Munster), b 1890, s 1918, dv	Earl of Mount Charles, b 1924
1911	Crewe, Robt Onley A Crewe-Milnes, P C, K G, G C V O, b 1858, 1st Marquess m	(None)
1921	*Curzon of Kedleston, George Nathaniel Curzon, K G, P C, G C S I, G C I E, holds Roy Vict Chain, b '59, 1st Marquess, m	(None to Marquessate)
1791	*Donegall, Edward Arthur Donald St George Hamilton Chichester (Brit. Baron, Fishervick), b 1903, s 1904	Lord Henry FitzWarine C, b 1834
1789	*Downshire, Arthur Wills Percy Wellington Blundell Trumbull Sandys Hill (Brit Earl, Hillsborough), b 1894, s 1918	Lord Arthur F Hy H, b 1895
1888	Dufferin & Ava, Frederick Temple Thomas Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, P C, D S O (Irish Baron, Dufferin & Claneboine), b 1875, s 1918, m	Earl of Ava, b 1909
1800	*Ely, John Henry Loftus (U K Baron, Loftus), b 1851, s 1889, m	Lord George L, b 1854
1801	Exeter, William T Brownlow Cecil, C M G, C B E, b '76, s '98, m	Lord Bughley, b 1905
1800	*Headfort, Geoffey Thomas Tylour (U K Baron, Kenlis), b '78 s 1894, m	Earl of Bective, b 1902
1793	Hertford, George Francis Alexander Seymour (Irish Baron, Conway), b 1871, s 1912	Lt-Col Loid Henry S., D S O, b 1878
1599	*Huntly, Charles Gordon, P. O. (U K Baron, Meldrum), b 1847, s 1862, m	Lieut-Col Douglas G, D S O, b 1883
1784	Lansdowne, Henry Chas Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, K G, P C, G C S I, G C I E, holds Roy. Vict. Chain (Irish Earl, Kerry, Scott Baron, Vaine), b 1845, s 1866, m	Earl of Kerry, D. S. O., M V O, b 1872
1912	Lincolnshire, Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington, K G, P C, K C M G (Irish Baron, Carrington), b 1843, 1st M, m	Lt-Col Hon Rupert C., G C V O, b 1852 (to Bny only)
1902	Linthgow, Victor Alexander John Hope, O B E (Scott Earl, Hopetoun), b 1887, s 1908, m	Earl of Hopetoun, b 1912
1816	*Londonberry, Charles Stewart Henry Vane-Tempest-Stewart, K G, P C, M V O (U K Earl, Vane), b 1878, s 1915, m	Visct Castlereagh, b 1902
1701	*Lothian, Robt Schomberg Kerr (U. K. Baron, Kerr), b '74, s '00	Philip Henry K., O B, b '82
1917	Milford Haven, George Louis Victor Henry Sergius Mountbatten, G C V O, b 1892, s 1921, m (see p. 101)	Earl of Medina, b 1919
1838	Normanby, Rev Constantine Charles Henry Phipps (Irish Baron, Mulgrave), b 1846, s 1890, m	Earl of Mulgrave, b 1912

Created	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir
1818	<i>Northampton</i> , William Bingham [Douglas-Maclean] Compton, } D.S.O., b 1885, s 1913, m	Edward Robt Compton, b 1891
1825 I	* <i>Ormonde</i> , James Arthur Wellington Foley Butler (U K Baron, Ormonde), b 1849, s 1919, m	Earl of Ossory, b 1890
1682 s	<i>Queensberry</i> , Francis Archibald Kelhead Douglas, b 1896, s 1920, m	Lord Cecil C D, b 1898
1789	<i>Salisbury</i> , James Edward Hubert Gascoyne-Cecil, K G, P C, G C V O, C B, T D, b 1861, s 1903, m	Viscount Cranborne, b 93
1800 I	* <i>Stigo</i> , George Ulick Browne (U K Baron, <i>Mont Eagle</i>), b 1856, s 1913, m	Earl of Altamont, b 1898
1787	* <i>Townshend</i> , George John Patrick Dominic Townshend, b 1916, s 1921, M	George Ferrars, T, b 1854
1694 s	* <i>Tweeddale</i> , Wm George Montagu Hay (U K Baron, <i>Tweeddale</i>), b 1884, s 1911, m	Lord Edward II., b 1888
1789 I	* <i>Waterford</i> , John Charles de la Poer Beresford (Brit Baron, Tyrone), b 1901, s 1911	Lord William de la P B, b 1905 (b 1873
1551	<i>Winchester</i> , Henry William Montagu Paulet, b 1862, s 1899, m	Maj Charles S P, M V O, Rt Hon Earl of Ronaldshay, P C, G C S I, G C I E, b 1876
1892	<i>Zetland</i> , Lawrence Dundas, K T, P C, b 1844, 1st Marq, m	Lord The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title, the younger sons being styled the Hon, the daughters Lady Where marked * the "of" is not used
1606 s	* <i>Abercorn</i> See "Abercorn," Irish Duke	(As Irish)
1682 s	<i>Aberdeen</i> See "Aberdeen and Teman" (U K Marq)	Earl of Haddo, b 1879
1689 s	<i>Abingdon</i> , Montagu Arthur Bertie, b 1836, s 1884, m	Lord Norreys, b 1887
1638 s	* <i>Airlie</i> , David Lyulph Gore Wolesey Ogilvy, M C, b 93, s 1900, m	Hon Bruce O, M C, b 1895
1697	<i>Albemarle</i> , Arnold A C Keppel, G C V O, C B, V D, b 58, s 94, m	Visct Bury, M C, b 1882
1826	* <i>Amherst</i> , Hugh Amherst, b 1856, s 1910, m	Visct Holmesdale, M C, b 96
1892	<i>Ancaster</i> , Gilbert Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, T D, b 1867, s 1910, m	Lord Willoughby de Eresby, b 1907
1789 I	* <i>Annesley</i> , Walter Beresford Annesley, b 1861, s 1914, w	Visct Gleadow, b 1894
1785 I	<i>Antrim</i> , Randal Mark Keir McDonnell, b 1878, s 1918, m	Viscount Dunluce, b 1911
1762 I	* <i>Arran</i> , Arthur Jocelyn Charles Gore, P C, K P (U K Baron, Sudley), b 1868, s 1901, m	Viscount Sudley, b 1903
1917	<i>Athlone</i> , Alexander Augustus Frederick George Cambridge, G C B, G C M G, G C V O, D S O (Governor General of the Union of South Africa), b 1874, 1st Earl, m (See p 100)	Visct Triematon, b 1907 { Hon C D Finch-Knight- ley, b 1886
1714	<i>Aylesford</i> , Henrice Michael Charles Finch, b 1908, s 1924, M	Rt Hon G W B, b 1853
1922	<i>Balfour</i> , Arthur James Balfour K G, P C, O M, b 1848, 1st Earl	Charles B A E, b 1904
1800 I	<i>Bandon</i> , Percy R G. Bernard, b 1904, s 1924	Lord Apsley, D S O, M P, (b 1895
1772	* <i>Bathurst</i> , Seymour Henry Bathurst, C M G, b 1864, s 1892, m	Viscount Borodale, b 1905
1919	* <i>Beatty</i> , David Beatty, G C B, O M, G C V O, D S O, Admiral of the Fleet, b 1871, 1st Earl, m	Viscount Elmley, b 1903
1815	* <i>Beauchamp</i> , William Lygon, K G, P C, K C M G, b 1872, s 1891, m	Hon Cecil L C, b 1873
1797 I	<i>Belmore</i> , Armar Lowry-Corry, b 1870, s 1913	(None)
1679	<i>Berkeley</i> , Randal Thos Mowbray Berkeley, b 1865, s 1888, m	Viscount Duncannon, b 1913
1739 I	* <i>Bessborough</i> , Vere Brabazon Ponsonby, C M G (Brit Baron, Ponsonby), b 1880, s 1920, m	Visct Fumeneau, b 1907
1922	<i>Birkenhead</i> , Frederick Edwin Smith, P C, b 1872, 1st Earl, m	Viscount Newport, b 1911
1815	<i>Bradford</i> , Orlando Bridgeman, b 1873, s 1915, m	Viscount Tay, b 1919
1677 s	* <i>Breadalbane</i> , Charles William Campbell, M C, b 1889, s 1923, m	Lord Cardross, b 1878
1746	<i>Brooke</i> . See "Warwick"	Lord Hobart, b 1906
1469 s	<i>Buchan</i> , Shipley Gordon Stuart Erskine, b 1850, s 1898, m	(None)
1746 s	<i>Buckinghamshire</i> , Sidney Carr Hobart Hampden-Mercer- Henderson, O B E, b 1860, s 1885, m	Viscount Chelsea, b 1914
1920	* <i>Buxton</i> , Sydney Charles Buxton, P C, G C M G, b 1853, 1st Earl, m	Visct Garmoye, b 1907
1800	* <i>Cadogan</i> , Gerald Oakley Cadogan, C B E, b 1869, s 1915, m	Rev Hn Chas Sinclair, b 65
1808	* <i>Cairns</i> , Wilfred Dallas Cairns, C M G, b 1865, s 1905, m	Lt-Col Hon Herbrand A, D S O, M C, b 1888
1543 s	* <i>Canthness</i> , Norman Macleod Buchan, C B E, b 1862, s 1914, m	(None)
1801 I	<i>Caledon</i> , Erik Jas Desmond Alexander, b 1885, s 1898	Viscount Morpeth, b 1923
1831	<i>Camperdown</i> , George Alexander Phillips Haldane-Duncan, b 1845, s 1918, w	Lord Porchester, b 1924
1661	<i>Carlisle</i> , George Josslyn L'Estrianze Howard, b 1895, s 1912, m	Br-Gen Hon A E D, C B, (b 1851
1793	<i>Carnarvon</i> , Henry George Alfred Marius Victor Francis Herbert, b 1898, s 1923, m	Viscount Kerrin, b 1903
1639 s	<i>Carmeath</i> , Ronald Arthur Dalzell, b 1883, s 1910, m	(As U K)
1748 I	* <i>Carrick</i> , Charles E. A. F Somerset Butler, O B E (U K Baron, Butler), b 1873, s 1909, m	Viscount Stuart, b 1921
1909 s	* <i>Casillis</i> See "Alisa," U K Marquess	Lord Greenock, b 1919
1800 I	* <i>Castletewart</i> , Arthur Stuart, M C, b 1880, s 1921, m	Capt. Hon Lionel L, D S O, R N, b 1873
1814	* <i>Cathcart</i> , Geo Cathcart (Scott Baron, <i>Cathcart</i>), b 1862, s 1911, m	
1647 I	* <i>Cavan</i> , General Frederick Rudolph Lambart, K P, G C M G, G C V O, K C B, A D C GEN., b 1865, s 1900, m	

Created	Title, Name, &c	Eldest Son or Heir.
1827	<i>Cavilor</i> , John Duncan Vaughan Campbell, <i>b</i> 1900, <i>s</i> 1914	Hon Andrew C, <i>b</i> 1907
1628	<i>Chesterfield</i> , Edwyn F Scudamore-Stanhope, K G, P C, G C V O, <i>b</i> 1854, <i>s</i> 1887, <i>m</i>	Hon Henry S-S, <i>b</i> 1855
1801	<i>Chichester</i> , Jocelyn Brudenell Pelham, O B E, <i>b</i> 1871, <i>s</i> 1905, <i>m</i>	Lord Pelham, <i>b</i> 1905
1803 I	<i>Clancarty</i> , William Fredk Le-Poei-Trench (U K Visct, <i>Clancarty</i>), <i>b</i> 1868, <i>s</i> 1891, <i>m</i>	Lord Kilcounnel, <i>b</i> 1891
1776 I	<i>Clanwilliam</i> , Arthur Vesey Meade (U K Baron, <i>Clanwilliam</i>), M C, <i>b</i> 1873, <i>s</i> 1907, <i>m</i>	Lord Gillford, <i>b</i> 1914
1776	<i>Clarendon</i> , George Herbert Hyde Villiers, <i>b</i> 1877, <i>s</i> 1914, <i>m</i>	Lord Hyde, <i>b</i> 1906
1793 I	<i>Clonmel</i> , Rupert Charles Scott, <i>b</i> 1877, <i>s</i> 1898, <i>m</i>	Hon Dudley S., <i>b</i> 1853
1620 I	<i>Cork & Orrery</i> (1666), Charles Spencer Canning Boyle (Brit Baron, <i>Boyle</i>), <i>b</i> 1861, <i>s</i> 1904, <i>m</i>	Hon Robert J L D, <i>b</i> 1864
1850	<i>Cottenham</i> , John Digby Thomas Pepys, <i>b</i> 1907, <i>s</i> 1924, <i>M</i>	Hon Evelyn P, <i>b</i> 1876
1762 I	<i>Courtown</i> , James Walter Milles Stopford (Brit Baron, <i>Saltersford</i>), <i>b</i> 1853, <i>s</i> 1914, <i>m</i>	Viscount Stopford, O B E, <i>b</i> 1877
1697	<i>Cowley</i> , George William Coventry, P C, <i>b</i> 1838, <i>s</i> 1843, <i>m</i>	Visct Deerhurst, <i>b</i> 1865
1857	<i>Cowley</i> , Christian Arthur Wellesley, <i>b</i> 1890, <i>s</i> 1919, <i>m</i>	Viscount Dangan, <i>b</i> 1921
1892	<i>Cranbrook</i> , John David Gathorne Hardy, <i>b</i> 1900, <i>s</i> 1915	Hon Ralph G-II, <i>b</i> 1901
1801	<i>Craven</i> , William George Bradley Craven, <i>b</i> 1897, <i>s</i> 1921, <i>m</i>	Visct Ullington, <i>b</i> 1917
1398 S	<i>Crawford</i> , David Alexander Edward Lindsay, P C, K T. (U K Baron, <i>Wigan</i>), <i>b</i> 1871, <i>s</i> 1913, <i>m</i>	Lord Balmul, M P, <i>b</i> 1900
1901	<i>Cromer</i> , Rowland Thomas Bailing, P C, G C I E, C V O, <i>b</i> 1877, <i>s</i> 1917, <i>m</i>	Visct Errington, <i>b</i> 1918
1633 S	<i>Dalhousie</i> , Arthur George Maule Ramsay (U K Baron, <i>Ramsay</i>), <i>b</i> 1878, <i>s</i> 1897, <i>m</i>	Lord Ramsay, <i>b</i> 1904
1725 I	<i>Darvel</i> , Ivo Elias Walter Bligh, <i>b</i> 1859, <i>s</i> 1900, <i>m</i>	Lord Cliftm, <i>b</i> 1886
1711	<i>Dartmouth</i> , William Henenge Legge, P C, K C B, V D, <i>b</i> '51, <i>s</i> '91, <i>m</i>	Visct Laxisham, <i>b</i> 1881
1866	<i>Dartley</i> , Anthony Lucius Dawson (Irish Baron, <i>Cremorne</i>), <i>b</i> 1855, <i>s</i> 1920, <i>m</i>	(None to Earldom)
1761	<i>De La Warr</i> , Herbert Edward Dundonald Brassey Sackville, <i>b</i> 1900, <i>s</i> 1913, <i>m</i>	Lord Buckhurst, <i>b</i> 1921
1622	<i>Denbigh</i> , Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius Augustine Feilding, C V O (Irish Earl, <i>Desmond</i>), <i>b</i> 1859, <i>s</i> 1892, <i>m</i>	Visct Feilding, C M G, <i>b</i> 1885
1485	<i>Derby</i> , Edward George Villiers Stanley, K G, P C, G C B, G C V O, <i>b</i> 1865, <i>s</i> 1908, <i>m</i>	Lord Stanley, M C, M P, <i>b</i> 1894
1793 I	<i>Desart</i> , Hamilton John Agmondesham Cuffe, K P, P C, K C B (U K, Baron, <i>Desart</i>), <i>b</i> 1848, <i>s</i> 1898, <i>m</i>	(None)
1622 I	<i>Desmond</i> . See "Denbigh," <i>Eng Earl</i> ("Denbigh and Desmond")	(As English, above)
1553	<i>Devon</i> , Charles Pepys Courtenay, <i>b</i> 1870, <i>s</i> 1904	Rev Hon Henry C, <i>b</i> 1872
1663	<i>Doncaster</i> . See "Buccleuch and Q," <i>Scott Duke</i>	(As Scottish)
1800 I	<i>Donoughmore</i> , Richard Walter John Hely-Hutchinson, K P, P C (U K Visct, <i>Hutchinson</i>), <i>b</i> 1875, <i>s</i> 1900, <i>m</i>	Viscount Sundale, <i>b</i> 1902
1661 I	<i>Drogheda</i> , Henry Charles Ponsonby Moore, C M G, <i>b</i> 1884, <i>s</i> 1908, <i>m</i>	Viscount Moore, <i>b</i> 1910
1837	<i>Ducie</i> , Capel Henry Berkeley Moreton, <i>b</i> 1875, <i>s</i> 1924, <i>m</i>	Hon Algernon H M, <i>b</i> 1880
1860	<i>Dudley</i> , William Humble Ward, P C, G C B, G C M G, C V O, T D, <i>b</i> 1867, <i>s</i> 1885, <i>m</i>	Visct Ednam, M C, <i>b</i> 1894
1633 S	<i>Dunfries & Bute</i> (1703). See "Bute," <i>Brit Mary</i>	(As British)
1669 S	<i>Dundonald</i> , Douglas Mackinnon Bailie Hamilton Cochrane, K C B, K C V O, <i>b</i> 1852, <i>s</i> 1885, <i>w</i>	Lord Cochrane, <i>b</i> 1886
1686 S	<i>Dunmore</i> , Alexander Edward Murray, V C, D S O, M V O. (U K Baron, <i>Dunmore</i>), <i>b</i> 1871, <i>s</i> 1907, <i>m</i>	Viscount Fincastle, <i>b</i> 1908
1822 I	<i>Dunraven & Mount Edisl</i> , Windham Thomas Wyndham-Quinn, P C, K P, C M G, O B E, T D (U K Bn., <i>Kenry</i>), <i>b</i> 1841, <i>s</i> '71, <i>w</i>	Windham Henry W-Q, C B, D S O, <i>b</i> 1857
1833	<i>Durham</i> , John Geo Lambton, K G, P C, G C V O, V D, <i>b</i> '55, <i>s</i> '79, <i>w</i>	Hon Frederick L, <i>b</i> 1855
1643 S	<i>Dysart</i> , William John Manners Tollemache, <i>b</i> 1859, <i>s</i> 1878, <i>m</i>	Mrs Owam Gwaver, <i>b</i> 1889
1837	<i>Ejingham</i> , Henry Alexander Gordon Howard, <i>b</i> 1866, <i>s</i> 1898	Gordon H, <i>b</i> 1873
1528 S	<i>Eglinton & Winton</i> (1600), Archibald Seton Montgomerie (U K Earl Winton), <i>b</i> 1880, <i>s</i> 1919, <i>m</i>	Lord Montgomerie, <i>b</i> 1914
1733 I	<i>Egmont</i> , Charles John Peiceval (Brit Baron, <i>Lovel & Holland</i>), <i>b</i> 1858, <i>s</i> 1910, <i>m</i>	Fredk J T P, <i>b</i> 1873
1821	<i>Eldon</i> , John Scott, <i>b</i> 1845, <i>s</i> 1854, <i>w</i>	Viscount Encombe, <i>b</i> 1899
1633 S	<i>Elgin & Kincardine</i> (1647), Edward James Bruce, C M G (U K Baron, <i>Elgin</i>), <i>b</i> 1821, <i>s</i> 1917, <i>m</i>	Lord Bruce, <i>b</i> 1924
1846	<i>Ellesmere</i> , John Francis S Granville Egerton, M V O, <i>b</i> 1872, <i>s</i> 1914, <i>m</i>	Visct Brackley, <i>b</i> 1915
1789 I	<i>Enniskillen</i> , John Henry Michael Cole, C M G. (U K Baron, <i>Granstead</i>), <i>b</i> 1876, <i>s</i> 1924, <i>m</i>	Viscount Cole, <i>b</i> 1921
1789 I	<i>Erne</i> , John Henry George Crichton (U K Baron, <i>Fermanagh</i>), <i>b</i> 1907, <i>s</i> 1914, <i>M</i>	Lt-Col Hon. George C, C V O, <i>b</i> 1874
1453 S	<i>Erroll</i> , Charles Gore Hay, K T, O B. (U K Baron, <i>Kilmarnock</i>), <i>b</i> 1852, <i>s</i> 1891, <i>m</i>	Lord Kilmarnock, K C M G, <i>b</i> 1876
1661	<i>Essex</i> , Algernon George de Vere Capell, <i>b</i> 1884, <i>s</i> 1916, <i>m</i>	Viscount Malden, <i>b</i> 1906
1721	<i>Ferrers</i> , Walter Knight Shirley, <i>b</i> 1864, <i>s</i> 1913, <i>m</i>	Visct. Tamworth, <i>b</i> 1894

<i>Created</i>	<i>Title, Name, &c</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1868	Faversham, Charles William Shugsby Duncombe, b 1906, s 1916, M.	Hon David W E D, b 1910
1868 I	*Fingall, Arthur James Francis Plunkett, P.C (U.K. Baron, Fingall), b 1859, s 1881, m.	Lord Killeen, M.C., b. 1896
1716 I	*Fitzwilliam, {Wm Chas De Meuron Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam), b. 1872, s 1902, m.	Viscount Milton, b. 1910
1789	*Fortescue, Hugh Fortescue, K.C.B., A.D.C., b '54, s 1905, m.	Viscount Ebrington, M.C., b 1888
1841	Gainsborough, Charles William Francis Noel, b. 1850, s 1881, m.	Viscount Campden, O.B.E., T.D., b 1884
1823 S	*Galloway, Randolph Algernon Ronald Stewart (Brit Baron, Stewart of Garth), b 1802, s 1920, m.	Alex David S, b 1914
1703 S	*Glasgow, Patrick James Boyle, D.S.O. (U.K. Baron, Fairlie), b 1874, s 1915, m.	Viscount Kelburn, b 1910
1806 I	*Gosford, Archibald Charles Montagu Brabazon Acheson, M.C. (U.K. Baron, Worthingham), b 1877, s 1922, m.	Viscount Acheson, b 1911 (As Scottish)
1722	*Graham See "Montrose," Scott Duke	
1884 I	*Granard, Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O. (U.K. Baron, Granard), b 1874, s 1889, m.	Visct Forbes, b 1915
1833	*Granville, Granville G Leveson-Gower, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., b 1872, s 1891, m.	Capt Hon W L-G, D.S.O., R.N., b 1880
1806	*Grey, Charles Robert Grey, b 1879, s 1917, m.	Rev Harry Geo G, b 1851
1758	Gulford, Frederick George North, b 1876, s 1885, m.	Lord North, b 1902
1919	*Haddington, George Baillie-Hamilton, M.C., b 1894, s 1917, m.	Hon Chas. Wm B.-H., b '00
1919	*Haig, Douglas Haig, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.O.I.E., Field Marshal, b 1861, 1st Earl, m.	Viscount Dawick, b 1918
1898	Halsbury, Harding Goulburn Giffard, K.C., b. 1880, s 1921, m.	Viscount Tiverton, b 1908
1754	Hardwicke, Charles Alexander Yorke, b 1869, s 1909, m.	Hon Alfred E F Y, b 1871
1812	Harewood, Henry Ulick Lascelles, G.C.V.O., T.D., b. 1846, s 1892, m.	Viscount Lascelles, K.G., D.S.O., b 1882
1749	Harrington, Dudley Henry Eden Stanhope, b 1859, s 1917, m.	Visct Petersham, b 1887
1702	Harrowby, John Herbert Dudley Ryder, b 1864, s 1900, m.	Viscount Sandon, M.P., (As Irish) [1892]
1772	Hillsborough. See "Downshire," Irish Marq.	
1805 S	*Home, Chas Cospatrick Archibald Douglas-Home (U.K. Baron, Douglas), b 1873, s 1918, m.	Lord Dunglass, b 1903 (As U.K.)
1703 S	*Hopetoun See "Linlithgow," U.K. Marq.	Visct Curzon, C.B.E., M.P. [b 1884]
1821	*Howe, Richard G. P. Curzon, G.C.V.O., T.D., b 1861, s 1900, m.	Viscount Hastings, b 1901
1529	Huntingdon, Warner Francis John Plantagenet Hastings, b. 1868, s 1885, m.	Viscount St Cyres, b 1869
1883	Idlesleigh, Walter Stafford Northcote, O.B., b. 1845, s 1887, m.	Lord Stavordale, b 1905 (As Scottish)
1756	Ilchester, Giles S. Holland Fox-Strangways, O.B.E., b '74, s '05, m.	
1837	*Innes. See "Roxburghe," Scott Duke	
1920	Inverness See "York," Royal Duke	
1919	Iveagh, Edward Cecil Guinness, K.P., G.C.V.O., b 1847, 1st Earl, w.	Visct Elveden, O.B., O.M.G., M.P., b 1874
1697	Jersey, George Francis Child-Villiers (Irish Visct., Grandison), b 1910, s 1923, M.	Hon Edward M C-V., b. 1913
1801 I	*Kenmare, Valentine Charles Browne, C.V.O. (U.K. Baron, Kenmare), b 1860, s 1905, m.	Visct Castlerosse, b 1891 (As British)
1723 I	*Kerry & Shelburne (1753). See "Lansdowne," Brit Marq., p 126	Capt Hon Francis Edward N, M.V.O., b 1886
1822 I	*Kilmorey, Francis Chas Adelbert Henry Needham, b 1883, s 1915, m.	Lord Wodehouse, M.C., b '83
1866	Kimberley, John Wodehouse, b 1848, s 1902, m.	Visct Kingsborough, b 1897
1788 I	*Kingston, Henry Edwyn King-Tenison, b 1874, s 1896, m.	Hon. Alistair G H, b 1861
1633 S	*Kinnoull, Geo Harley Hay (Brit Baron, Hay), b 1902, s 1916, m.	
1677 S	*Kintore, Algernon Hawkins Thomond Keith-Falconer, P.O., K.T., G.C.M.G. (U.K. Baron, Kintore), b 1852, s 1880, m.	Lord Falconer, b. 1879
1914	*Kitchener of Khartoum, Henry Elliott Chevallier Kitchener, b. 1846, s 1916, w.	Viscount Broome, b 1878
1756 I	*Lanesborough, Chas. John Brinsley Butler, M.V.O., b '65, s 1905, m.	Hon Hy Cavendish B., b. 1868 (None to Earldom)
1880	Lathom, Edward William Bootle-Wilbraham, b. 1895, s 1910	Lord Thirlestane, b 1891
1644 S	Lauderdale, Frederick Colin Maitland, O.B.E., b 1868, s 1924, m.	Viscount Coke, b. 1880
1837	Leicester, Thomas Wm Coke, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., b. 1848, s 1909, m.	
1795 I	*Lestrim, Charles Clements (U.K. Baron, Clements), b 1879, s 1892, m.	(None)
1641 S	*Leven & Melville (1690), Archibald Alexander Leslie-Melville, b 1890, s 1913, m.	Lord Balgonie, b. 1924
1831	Lichfield, Thomas Edward Anson, b 1883, s 1918, m.	Viscount Anson, b 1913
1803 I	*Limerick, William Henry Edmond De Vere Sheaffe Pery (U.K. Baron, Foxford), b 1863, s 1896, m.	Hon Edmund P., b. 1886
1633 S	*Lindsay, Reginald Lindsey-Bethune, b 1867, s 1917, m.	Hon. Archibald B., b 1872
1866	Lindsey, Montagu Peregrine A. Bertie, b 1861, s 1899, m.	Earl of Abingdon, b 1896
1776 I	Lisburne, Ernest Edmd. H. Malet Vaughan, b. 1802, s 1899, m.	Viscount Vaughan, b. 1928

Created		Title, Name, &c	Eldest Son or Heir.
1822 I	*Luttwel, Richard Granville Hare (U K Baron, Hare), b. '66, s. '24, m.		Visct Enniamore, b. 1906
1905	Liverpool, Arthur Wm de Brito Savile Foljambe, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., b. 1870, s. 1907, m.		Hon Gerald F., D.S.O., b. 1878 (None to Earldom)
1887	Londesborough, Hugo William Cecil Denison, b. 1804, s. 1920 ..		Hon Francis A. P., b. 1905 (Hon Lancelot L., O.B.E., b. 1867)
1785 I	*Longford, Edward Arthur Henry Pakenham (U.K. Baron, Sulchester), b. 1908, s. 1925 ..		Viscount Ockham b. 1905 Lord Bingham, M.C., b. 1898
1807	Lonsdale, Hugh Cecil Lowther, b. 1857, s. 1882, m.		Viscount Knebworth, b. '03
1838	Lovell, Lionel Fortescue King, D.S.O., b. 1865, s. 1906, m.		Viscount Parker, b. 1914
1795 I	*Lucan, George Charles Bingham, K.B.E., C.B., b. 1860, s. 1914, m.		Viscount FitzHarris, b. 1907
1880	Lytton, Victor Alex Geo Robert Lytton, P.C., G.C.I.E., b. 1876, s. 1891, m.		Lord Scone, b. 1900
1781	Macclesfield, George Loveden Wm Hy Parker, b. 1888, s. 1896, m.		Viscount Newark, b. 1888
1800	Malmesbury, James Edward Harris, b. 1872, s. 1899, m.		Lord Garioch, b. 1868
1776 & 1792	Manfield, Alan David Murray (Scott Visct., Stormont), b. 1864, s. 1906, m.		Lord Erskine, M.P., b. 1895
1806	*Manresa, Chas Wm Sydney Pierrepont, b. 1854, s. 1900, m.		Maj. Walter W.B., b. 1859
1405 S	Mar, John Fras Erskine Goodeve-Erskine, b. 1836, s. 1866, w		Lord Ardee, C.B., G.B.E., b. 1869
1565 S	*Mar & Kellie (1619), Walter John F Erskine, K.T., b. '65, s. '88, m.		Visct Pollington, b. 1906
1785 I	*Mayo, Dermot R. Wyndham Bourke, P.C., K.P., b. '51, s. '72, m.		Viscount Dunsford, M.C., b. 1888
1627 I	*Meath, Reginald Brabazon, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O., G.B.E. (U.K. Baron, Chavorth), b. 1841, s. 1887, w		Hubert W A E., b. 1891
1766 I	Mexborough, John Henry Savile, b. 1868, s. 1916, m.		Lord Doune, b. 1892
1920	Middleton, William St John Fiemantle Brodrick, P.C., K.P., b. 1856, 1st Earl, m.		Hon. Montagu P., b. 1878 (As U.K.)
1911	Middleton, See Rosebery, below		Lord Aberdour, b. 1907 '43
1813	Minto, Victor Gilbert Launton Garnet Elliot, b. 1891, s. 1914, m.		Rt Hon John F.E., M.V.O., b. 1860
1562 S	*Moody, Morton Gray Stuart (Brit Baron, Stuart of Castle Stuart), b. 1855, s. 1909, m.		Hon Harold FitzC., b. 1870
1815	Morley, Edmund Robert Parker, b. 1877, s. 1905 ..		Hon. Edward N., b. 1860
1760 I	*Morington, See "Wellington," U.K. Duke		Lady Maria Sofia G.B., b. 1860
1428 S	*Morton, Sholto George Watson Douglas, b. 1844, s. 1884, m.		Wtway S.G.T., b. 1886 '89
1789	Mount Edgumbe, Piers A. Hamilton Edgumbe, b. '65, s. 1917, m.		Visct Somerton, b. 1910
1831	*Munster, Aubrey FitzClarence, b. 1862, s. 1902 ..		Fras. B. (to Bny.), b. 1882
1805	*Nelson, Thomas Horatio Nelson, b. 1857, s. 1913 ..		Hon. Douglas C., b. 1870
1860 S	Newburgh, Carlo Guistiniani-Bandini, b. 1862, s. 1908, m.		Visct Cranley, b. 1913 (Robert Hy. M. W., b. 1913 (to Bny. only))
1827 I	Norbury, Wm Brabazon Lindesay Graham-Toler, b. '62, s. '73, m.		Lady Mary FitzM., b. 1903
1806 I	*Normanton, Sidney J. Agar (U.K. Baron, Somerton), b. '65, s. '96, m.		Lord Herbert, b. 1906
1876	Northbrook, Francis George Baring, b. 1850, s. 1904, m.		Hon Sir Eric D., K.C.M.G., b. 1876
1647 S	*Northesk, David L. G. H. Carnegie, b. 1901, s. 1921, m.		Visct Windsor, b. 1923
1801	Onslow, Richard William Alan Onslow, O.B.E., b. 1876, s. 1911, m.		Viscount Carlw., b. 1907
1806	Orford, Robert Horace Walpole, b. 1854, s. 1894, m.		Hon Oliver H. W., b. 1861 (None)
1696 S	Orkney, Edmund Walter FitzMaurice, b. 1867, s. 1889, m.		Viscount Clive, b. 1904
1551	Penbrooke & Montgomery (1605), Reginald Herbert, M.V.O., b. 1880, s. 1913, m.		Visct Folkestone, b. 1895
1605 S	Perth, William Huntly Drummond, b. 1871, s. 1902, m.		Viscount Northland, b. 1913
1905	Plymouth, Ivor Miles Windsor-Clive (Eng Baron, Windsor), b. 1889, s. 1923, m.		Visct Erleigh, M.C., b. 1889
1785 I	Portarlington, Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour Dawson-Damer, b. 1883, s. 1900, m.		Viscount Jocelyn, b. 1909
1743	Portsmouth, John Fellowes Wallop, b. 1859, s. 1917		Viscount Marsham, b. 1892
1706	*Poulett, George Amias Fitzwaline Poulett, b. 1909, s. 1918 M..		Lord Dalmeny, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1882
1804	Power, George C. Herbert (Irish Baron, Clive), b. 1862, s. 1891, m.		Hon Desmond E.P., b. '10
1765	Radnor, Jacob Pleydell Bouverie, C.I.E., C.B., b. '68, s. 1900, m.		Lord Loughborough, b. '92
1831 I	*Ranfally, Tochter John Mark Knox, P.C., G.C.M.G. (U.K. Baron, Ranfurly), b. 1856, s. 1875, m.		Lord Leslie, b. 1902
1917	Reading, Rufus Daniel Isaacs, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.S.I., G.M.L.E., G.O.V.O. (Viscount of India), b. 1860, 1st Earl, m.		Hon. Bertrand R., b. 1872 (None)
1771 I	*Reden, Robert Soame Jocelyn, b. 1883, s. 1915, m.		Montague C. B., O.B.E., b. 1870
1801	Romney, Charles Marsham, b. 1864, s. 1905, m.		Visct. Hinchbrook, b. 1906
1703 S	*Rosebery, Archibald Philip Primrose, K.G., K.T., P.C., Roy Victorian Chain, V.D. (U.K. Earl of Midlothian), b. 1847, s. 1868, w		Lawrence R. L., M.P., b. 1896
1806 I	Rose, Laurence Michael Harvey Parsons, b. 1906, s. 1918, M.		Viscount Molynaux, b. 1898
1801	Roslyn, James Fras. H. St. Clair-Erskine, b. 1869, s. 1890, m.		
1458 S	Rothey, Norman Evelyn Leslie, b. 1877, s. 1893, m.		
1861	*Russell, John Francis Stanley Russell, b. 1865, s. 1878, m.		
1915	St. Aldwyn, Michael John Hicks-Beach, b. 1912, s. 1916, M.		
1815	St. Germain, Granville John Elliot, b. 1867, s. 1922, m.		
1860	Sandwich, George Charles Montagu, b. 1874, s. 1918, m.		
1690	Scarborough, Maj.-Gen. Alfred Frederick Geo. Bervard Lumley, G.B.E., K.C.B. (Irish Visct., Lumley), b. 1857, s. 1884, m.		
1771 I	*Sefton, Osbert Cecil Molynaux, P.O. (U.K. Baron, Sefton), b. 1871, s. 1901, m.		

Created	Title, Name, &c	Eldest Son or Heir
1882	Selborne, Wm Waldegrave Palmer, K G, P C, G C M G, b '59, s '95, m.	Visct Wolmer, M P, b 1887
1672	Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley-Cooper, K P, G C V O, O B E, b 1869, s 1885, m.	Lord Ashley, b 1900 Visct Boyle, b 1924 Maj-Gen Hon Sir Reginald A J Talbot, K C B, b 1821 Hon Hy Aug Miles Lade, b 1867
1756 I	*Shannon, Robt Hy Boyle (Brat Bn, Carleton), b 1900 s 1917, m	
1442	Shrewsbury & Talbot (1784), John George C H A Chetwynd Chetwynd-Talbot (Irish Earl, Waterford), b 1914, s 1921, m	
1880	*Soudes, Lewis Arthur Miles, b 1866, s 1907, m	
1633 S	*Southesk, Charles Noel Carnegie (U K Baron, Balnharad), b 1854, s 1905, m	Lord Carnegie, b 1893 Visct Althorp, b 1924
1765	*Spencer, Albert Edward John Spencer, b 1822, s 1922, m	
1793 S	*Stan, John James Dalrymple, D S O (U K Baron, Ozenfoord), b 1879, s 1914, m	Visct Dalrymple, b 1906 (None)
1528	Stanford, Roger Grey, b 1896, s 1910	Hon Henry A S, b 1845
1713	*Stanhope, James Richd Stanhope, D S O, M C, b 1880, s 1905, m	
1821	Stradbroke, Geo E J Mowbray Rous, K C M G, O B, C V O, C B E, V D, b 1862, s 1886, m	Viscount Dunwich, b 1903 Hon Ivo Francis B, b 74 (As Scottish)
1847	Strafford, Edmund Henry Byng, b 1862, s 1918, m	
1786	*Strange See "Atholl," Scott, Duke	
1677 S	*Statham & Kington (1606), Claude Geo Bowes-Lyon, G C V O (U K Baron, Bowes), b 1855, s 1904, m	Lord Glamis, b 1884
1603	Suffolk & Berkshire (1620), Charles Henry George Howard, b 1906, s 1917, m	Hon Greville R II, b 1909 S-L, G, b 1921 Lord Ossulston, b 1897
1230 S	*Sutherland See "Sutherland," U K Duke	
1714	Tankerville, George Montagu Bennet, b 1852, s 1899, m	
1822	*Temple of Stowe, Alg W Stephen Temple-Gore-Langton, b 1871, s 1902, m	Chandos G T-G-L, b 1909 (As Irish)
1823	*Tane See "Londonderry," Irish Marq	
1815	Verulam, James Walter Grimston (Jr), Visct, Grimston, Scott Baron, Forrester, b 1880, s 1924, m	Viscount Grimston, b 1910 Viscount Chewton, b 1882
1729	*Waldegrave, Wm Fredk Waldegrave, P C, V D, b 1851, s '59, m	
1759	Warwick & Brooke (1746), Leopold Guy Francis Maynard Greville, C M G, M V O, b 1882, s 1924, m	Lord Brooke, b 1911 (As English)
1446 I	*Waterford See "Shrewsbury and T," Engl Earl, above	
1633 S	*Wemyss & March (1697), Hugo Richard Charteris (U K Baron, Wemyss), b 1857, s 1914, m	Lord Elcho, b 1912 Hon Gilbert C N, b 1880 Lord Bughersh, b 1924
1621 I	*Westmeath, Anthony Francis Nugent, P C, b 1870, s 1883	
1624	Westminster, Vere Anthony Francis Fane, b 1893, s 1922, m	
1796	Wharfedale, Francis John Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, b 1856, s 1899, m	Visct Carlton, b 1892 Lord Clonmore, b 1902 Visct Grey de Wilton, b 21
1793 I	*Wicklow, Ralph Francis Forward-Howard, b 1877, s 1891, m	
1801	Wilton, Seymour Edward Frederic Egerton, b 1896, s 1915, m	
1628	Winchelsea & Nottingham (1681), Henry Stormont Finch-Hatton, b 1852, s 1898, m	Visct Maidstone, b 1885 (Hon Keith Thurstall, Fetherstonhaugh, b 1848 (As Scottish))
1766 I	*Winterton, Edward Turnour, P C, M P, b 1883, s 1907, m	Lord Worsley, M C, b 1888
1859	Winton See "Eginton and W," Scott Earl, above	
1827	Yarborough, Chas A Worsley Pelham, P C, b 1859, s 1875, m	
1921	Ypres, John Denton Pinkstone French, P C, K P, G C B, O M, G C V O, K C M G, Field Marshal, b 1852, 1st Earl, m	Viscount French, b 1881



COUNTESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT—Style, The Right Hon the Countess of —

Addressed as, My Lady

1861	Cromartie, Sibell Lilian Blunt-Mackenzie, b 1878, s 1895, m	Viscount Tarbat, b 1904
1633 S	Loudoun, Edith Maud Abney-Hastings, b 1883, s 1920, m	Lord Mauchline, b 1918
1688 S	Melfort, Lady Edith Drummond, b 1854 Title of Countess not used	Francis M D, b 1839
1901	*Roberts of Kandahar, Aileen Mary Roberts, D B E, b 1870, s 1914	Lady Edwina Leven, b 1875
1701 S	Seafield, Nina Caroline Grant, b 1906, s 1915	Lord Strathspey, G Baron



VISCOUNTS—Style, The Right Hon the Viscount—

The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title, they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Right Hon the Viscount, &c



1919	Allenby, Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby, G C B, G C M G, Field Marshal, b 1861, 1st Viscount, m	Capt Fredk Claude H A, G B E, R N, b 1864
1911	Allendale, Wentworth H C Beaumont, M C, b 1890, s 1923, m	Hon Wentworth B, b 1922
1641 S	Arbuthnot, John Ogilvy Arbuthnot, b 1882, s 1920, m	Hon Robin A, b 1884
1751 I	Ashbrook, Llochar Robert Flower, b 1870, s 1919, m	Hon Desmond F, b 1905
1917	Astor, Waldorf Astor, b 1879, s 1919, m	Hon W Waldorf A, b 1907
1781 I	*Bangor, Maxwell Richard Crosbie Ward, O B E, b 1868, s 1911, m	Hon Edward W, b 1905
1720 I	*Barrington, Walter Bulkeley Barrington (U K Baron, Shute), b 1848, s 1901, m	Hon William B, b 1873 (None)
1828	Bertie of Thame Vere Frederick Bertie, b 1878, s 1910, m	Geoffrey R St. J., M C, b '89
1712	Bolingbroke & St. John (1716), Vernon H St. John, b 1896, s 1899	

Created	Title, Name, &c	Eldest Son or Heir
1717 I	Boyne, Gustavus William Hamilton-Russell (<i>U K Baron, Brancepeth</i>), b. 1864, s. 1907, m	Hon Gustavus L II -R., b. 1907
1868	Bradport, Rowland Aithum Herbert Nelson Hood (<i>Irish Baron, Bradport</i>), b. 1911, s. 1924, M	Hon Sir Alex N H, K C V O, b. 1854
1919	Burham, Harry Lawson Webster Lawson, C H, T D, b. 1862, 1st Viscount, m	(None to Viscounty) (None)
1835	Canterbury, Charles Graham Manners-Sutton, b. 1872, s. 1918, m	(None)
1918	Cave, George Cave, P C, G C M G (<i>Lord High Chancellor</i>), b. 1856, 1st Viscount, m	(None)
1924	Cecil of Chelwood, Edgar Algernon Robt Gascoyne Cecil, P C, K C, b. 1864, 1st Visct, m	(None)
1916	Chaplin, Eric Chaplin, b. 1877, s. 1923, m	Hon Anthony, C, b. 1906
1665 I	Charlemont, James Edward G Caulfield, b. 1880, s. 1913, m.	Chas Edw St G C, b. 1887
1921	Chelmsford, Frederick John Napier Thesiger, P C, G C S I, G C M G, G C I E, G B E, b. 1868, 1st Viscount, m	Hon Andrew T, b. 1903
1717 I	Chetwynd, Godfrey John Boyle Chetwynd, C H, b. 1863, s. 1911, m	Hon Adam D C, b. 1904
1911	Christon, Aretas Akers-Douglas, P C, G B E, b. 1851, 1st V, m	Hon Aretas A -D, C M G, (As U K) b. 1876
1661 I	Cholmondeley See "Cholmondeley," U K Marg	
1902	Churchill, Victor Albert Francis Charles Spencer, G C V O, b. 1864, 1st Viscount, m	Hon Victor S, b. 1890 (As Irish) b. 1883
1823	Clancarty See "Clancatty," Irish Earl	Hon Francis A -R, M V O,
1781 I	Clifden, Thos C Agar-Robartes (<i>Brit Baron, Mendip</i>), b. '44, s. '99, w	
1718	Cobham, John Cavendish Lyttelton (<i>Irish Baron, Westcote</i>), b. 1881, s. 1922, m	Hon. Chas J L, b. 1909 Master of Colville, b. 1888
1902	Colville of Culross, Chas Robt Wm Colville (<i>Scott Baron, Colville of Culross</i>), b. 1854, s. 1903, m	Hon Richard S -C, b. 1849
1827	Combermere, Fras L W Stapleton-Cotton, b. 1887, s. 1898, m	Hon W Harold P, b. 1882
1917	Cowdray, Weetman Dickinson Pearson, P C, b. 1856, 1st Visct, m.	Hon Assheton Hy C, b. '20
1886	Cross, Richard Assheton Cross, b. 1882, s. 1914, m	Hon Osbert E V, G B E, b. '84
1776 I	De Vescy, Ivo Richard Vesey, b. 1881, s. 1903, m	Hon Gerald, K, b. 1890
1917	Denonport, Hudson Ewbank Kealey, P C, b. 1856, 1st Visct, m	Maj Arthur H D, b. 1875
1622 I	Dillon, Harold Arthur Dillon-Lee, C H, b. 1844, s. 1892, m	Hon Hugh St L, b. 1869
1785 I	Donneville, Edward St Legu, b. 1866, s. 1891	
1680 I	Doune, John Dawney, C M G, D S O (<i>U K Baron, Dawney</i>), b. 1872, s. 1924, m	Hon Richard D, b. 1903 (As English)
1675 S	Dunblane See "Leeds," Engl Duke	
1911	Elibank, Montolieu Fox O Murray (<i>Scott Bn, Elibank</i>), b. 1840, 1st Viscount, m	Master of Elibank, b. 1877
1897	Eshe, Reginald Bahlol Bre-L, G C B, G C V O, b. 1852, s. 1899, m	Hon Oliver B, M B E, b. '81
1816	Exmouth, Charles Ernest Fellow, b. 1863, s. 1923, m	(Edward I P P, O B E, b. 1868)
1620	Falkland, Lucius Plantagenet Cary, O B E, b. 1880, s. 1922, m	Master of Falkland, b. 1905
1720	Falynugh, Evelyn Hugh John Boscawen, b. 1887, s. 1918, m	Hon Evelyn F V B, b. 1916
1919	Finlay, Robert Bannatyne Finlay, P C, G C M G, b. 1842, 1st Viscount, w	Hon Sir William F, K B E, K C, b. 1875
1921	FitzAlan of Derwent, Edmund Bernard FitzAlan-Howard, P C, G C V O, D S O, b. 1855, 1st Viscount, m	Hon Hy E F -A, b. 1883
1918	Furness, Marmaduke Furness, b. 1883, 1st Viscount, w	Hon Christopher F, b. 1912
1750 I	Gage, Henry Rainald Gage (<i>Brit Baron, Gage</i>), b. 1805, s. 1912	Wm H St Q G, b. 1880
1727 I	Galway, George Edmund Milnes Monckton-Arundell, C B, T D (<i>U K Baron, Monckton</i>), b. 1844, s. 1876, w	Lt-Col Hon George M -A, D S O, O B E, b. 1882
1910	Gladstone, Herbert John Gladstone, P C, G C B, G C M G, G B E, b. 1854, 1st Viscount, m	(None)
1478 I	Gormanston, Jenico Edward Joseph Preston, (<i>U K Baron, Gormanston</i>), b. 1870, s. 1907, m.	Hon Jenico W R. P., b. 1914
1816 I	Gort, John Standish S P Vecker, P C, D S O (2 Bars), M V O, M C, b. 1886, s. 1902, m	Hon Charles S V, b. 1912
1900	Goschen, George Joachim Goschen, G C I E, C B E, V D, b. 1866, s. 1907, m	Hon Sir W H G, K B E, b. '70
1849	Gough, Hugh William Gough, M C, b. 1892, s. 1919	Capt Guy V Hugh G, b. '87
1620 I	Grandison See "Jersey," Engl Earl	(As English)
1916	Grey of Fallodon, Edward Grey, K G, P C, b. 1862, 1st Visct, m	(None)
1719 I	Grinaton See "Verulam," U K Earl	(As U K)
1831 I	Gaillamore, Frederick Standish O'Grady, b. 1847, s. 1918, m	Maj Hugh M O'G, b. 1860
1911	Haldane, Richard Burdon Haldane, K T, P C, O M, b. 1856, 1st Viscount	(None)
1866	Haldax, Charles Lindley Wood, b. 1839, s. 1885, w	Rt Hon E W, M P, b. 1881
1891	Hambleton, William Frederick Danvers Smith, b. 1868, s. 1913, m	Hon Wm. H. S., b. 1903
1884	Hampden, Thomas Walter Brand, K C B, G C M G, b. 1869, s. 1906, m	Hon Thomas H. B., b. 1900
1791 I	Harborton, Ernest Arthur George Pomeroy, b. 1867, s. 1912	Maj. Hon Ralph P, O B E, (None) b. 1860
1917	Harcourt, William Edward Harcourt, b. 1908, s. 1922, M	(None)
1846	Hardinge, Caryl N Charles Hardinge, b. 1905, s. 1924, M	Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, G V
1793 I	Hawarden, Eustace Wyndham Maude, b. 1877, s. 1914, m	Thos. Raymond M, b. 1898

Created	Title, Name, &c	Eldes Son or Heir
1550	<i>Hereford</i> , Robert Devereux, b 1843, s 1855, w	Hon Robert C D, b 1865
1842	<i>Hill</i> , Charles Rowland Clegg-Hill, D S O, b 1876, s 1924, m	Hon Gerald C H, b 1904
1796	<i>Hood</i> , Grosvenor A A Hood, O S E (U K Baron Hood), b 1868, s 1907, w	Samuel H., b 1910
1821	<i>Hutchinson</i> See "Donoughmore," Irish Earl	(As Irish) e
1984	<i>Inchcape</i> , James Lyle Mackay, GCSI, GCMG, K CIE, b 1852, 1st Viscount, m	Hon Kenneth M, b 1887
1918	<i>Jellicoe</i> , John Rushworth Jellicoe, GCB, OM, GVO, b 1859, 1st Viscount, Admiral of the Fleet, m	Hon George P J R J, b 1918
1911	<i>Knollys</i> , Edward George William Tyrwhitt Knollys, MBE, DFC, b 1895, s 1924	(None)
1895	<i>Knutsford</i> , Sydney George Holland b 1855, s 1914, m	Hon Arth Holland Hib [bert, b 1855
1922	<i>Lee of Fawcett</i> , Arthur Hamilton Lee, PC, GBE, KCB, b 1868 1st Viscount, m	(None)
1747	<i>Leinster</i> See "Leinster," Irish Duke	(As Irish)
1922	<i>Leverhulme</i> , William Hesketh Lever, b 1851, 1st Viscount, w	Hon Wm Hulme L, b 1888
1781 I	<i>Lifford</i> , Archibald Robert Hewitt, b 1844, s 1913, m	Hon Evelyn Jas H, b 1880
1921	<i>Long of Wrazell</i> , Francis David Long, b 1911, s 1924, M	Hon Richard L, b 1892
1668 I	<i>Lunsley</i> See "Scarborough," Engl Earl	(As English)
1660 I	<i>Massereene & Ferrard</i> (1797), Algernon Wm John Clotworthy Skeffington, D S O (U K Baron, Ornel), b 1873, s 1905, m	Hon Nigel John S, b 1914
1802	<i>Melville</i> , Charles Saunders Dundas, I S O, b 1843, s 1904, m	Hon Henry D, b 1873
1916	<i>Messey</i> , John Charles Bigham, PC, b 1840, 1st Viscount, m	Lt Col Hon Chive B, C M G, (As English) [C B E, b 192
1717 I	<i>Middleton</i> See "Middleton," English Earl	(None)
1902	<i>Milner</i> , Alfred Milner, K G, PC, GCB, GCMG, b 1854, 1st Viscount, m	Hon Charles R M, b 1869
1716 I	<i>Molesworth</i> , George Bazot Molesworth, b 1867, s 1906, m	H W Stanley M, b 1905
1801 I	<i>Monck</i> , Hy P C Stanley Monck (U K Baron, Monck), b 1749, s 194, m	Lt Col Somerset Jas B, b 1849
1550 I	<i>Mountgarret</i> , Piers Henry Augustine Butler (U K Baron, Mountgarret), b 1903, s 1918	Rev Arthur de M, b 1879
1763 I	<i>Montmorres</i> , Rev William Geoffrey Bouchard de Montmorency, b 1872, s 1880, m	(None)
1920	<i>Novar</i> , Ronald Craufurd Munro-Ferguson, PC, GCMG, b 1860 1st Viscount, m	Hon Arthur P, b 1907
1895	<i>Peel</i> , Wm Robt Wellesley Peel, PC, GBE, b 1867, suc 1912, m	Hon Edward P, b 1898
1873	<i>Portman</i> , Claud Berkeley Portman, b 1864, s 1923, m	Hon Melvyn W, b 1905
1744 I	<i>Powdercourt</i> , Mervyn Richard Wingfield, KP, MVO (U K Baron, Powdercourt), b 1880, s 1904, m	Hon Jasper N R, b 1887
1842	<i>Ridley</i> , Matthew White Ridley, b 1902, s 1916	Hon Esmund H M P, b 1908
1919	<i>Rothermere</i> , Harold Sidney Harmsworth, PC, b 1868, 1st Visc, m	Hon Jestynd L A P, b 1917
1918	<i>St Davids</i> , John Wynford Philipps, PC, GBE, b 1860, 1st Visc, m	Hon John C C J, b 1880
1801	<i>St Vincent</i> , Ronald Charles Jarvis, b 1859, s 1908, w	Hon Edwd G C B, b 1870
1905	<i>Selby</i> , Thomas Sutton Evelyn Gully, b 1911, s 1923, M	Hon Raymond A, b 1887
1805	<i>Sidmouth</i> , Gerald William Addington, b 1882, s 1915, m	Hon Robert S, b 1898
1776 L	<i>Southwell</i> , Arthur Robt Pyers J M Southwell, b 1872, s 1878, m	(As British)
1621 S	<i>Stowmont</i> See "Mansfield," Brit Earl	Hon Hy Aug U, b 1894
1806 I	<i>Templetown</i> , Henry Edwd M D Clotworthy Upton, b 1853, s 190, m	Lt Col Arthur S B, b 1876
1721	<i>Torrington</i> , George Master Byng, b 1886, s 1889, div	Ma] Hon Christopher L, b 1887
1921	<i>Ullswater</i> , James William Lowther, PC, GCB, b 1855, 1st Viscount, m	Ma] Hon Caryl A, b 1883
1622 I	<i>Valencia</i> , Arthur Annesley, K CVO, GCB (U K Baron, Annesley), b 1843, s 1863, m	Hon Inigo F T, b 1899
1924	<i>Wallington</i> , Freeman Freeman-Thomas, GCSI, GCMG, GBE, b 1866, 1st Viscount, m	Hon Ivor G, b 1903
1916	<i>Wimborne</i> , Ivor Churchill Guest, PC, b 1873, 1st Viscount, m	(None) [D S O, b 1880
1908	<i>Wolverhampton</i> , Henry Ernest Fowler, b 1870, s 1911	Lt Col Hon James Y, *
1922	<i>Younger</i> , George Younger, b 1851, 1st Viscount, w	

VISCOUNTESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT—*Stile*, The Right Hon Viscountess — *Addressed as*, My Lady

1918	<i>Rhondda</i> , Margaret Haig Mackworth, b 1883, s 1918	(None)
1885	<i>Wolselen</i> , Frances Garnet Wolsley, b 1872, s 1913	(None)

	BISHOPS (24) — <i>Stile</i>, The Right Rev the Lord Bishop of — <i>Addressed as</i>, My Lord	
[Those marked * always sit—21 others, except 15 of them and Man, by date, those awaiting admission in order shown (in parentheses)]		

Apptd		Lt L Lords
1921	<i>Bath & Wells</i> (21st), St John Basil Wynne Willson, D D, b 1868, cons 1921	(3)
1924	<i>Birmingham</i> (3rd), Ernest William Barnes, SC D, FES, b 1874, cons 1924	(11)
1920	<i>Hereford</i> (1st), Arthur William Thomson Ferowne, D D, b 1867, cons 1920	1923
1914	<i>Bristol</i> (4th), George Nickson, D D, b 1864, cons 1906, trans 1914	1920
1920	<i>Carlisle</i> (61st), Henry Herbert Williams, D D, b 1872, cons 1920	1924
1923	<i>Chelmsford</i> (and), Frederick Sumpter Guy Warman, D D, b 1872, cons 1919, trans 1923	1921
1919	<i>Chester</i> (34th), Henry Luke Paget, D D, b 1853, cons 1906	1921
1923	<i>Chichester</i> (56th), Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, D D, b 1858, cons 1912, trans 1919	1919

<i>Appd</i>		<i>Entd Lords</i>
1922	<i>Conenstry</i> (and), Charles Lisle Carr, D D, b 1871, cons 1922	(5)
1920	* <i>Durham</i> (86th), Herbert Hensley Henson, D D, b 1863, cons 1918, trans 1920	1920
1924	<i>Ely</i> (61st), Leonard Jauncey White-Thomson, D D, b 1863, cons 1924	(10)
1916	<i>Exeter</i> (65th), Lord William Cecil, D D, b 1863, cons 1916	1921
1923	<i>Gloucester</i> (33rd), Arthur Cayley Headlam, D D, C H, b 1862, cons 1923	(6)
1920	<i>Hereford</i> (98th), Martin Linton Smith, D S O, D D, b 1868, cons 1918, trans 1920	1924
1913	<i>Lincoln</i> (93rd), John Augustine Kemphorne, D D, b 1864, cons 1910, trans 1913	1919
1920	<i>Lincoln</i> (60th), William Shuckburgh Swayne, D D, b 1860, cons 1920	1923
1923	<i>Liverpool</i> (3rd), Albert Augustus David, D D, b 1867, cons 1921, trans 1923	(2)
1901	* <i>London</i> (120th), Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, P C, K C V O, D D, b 1858, cons 1897, trans 1901	1901
1921	<i>Manchester</i> (5th), William Temple, D D, b 1881, cons 1921	(2)
1915	<i>Newcastle</i> (5th), Herbert Louis Wild, D D, b 1864, cons 1915	1920
1910	<i>Norwich</i> (90th), Bertram Pollock, K C V O, D D, b 1863, cons 1910	1925
1923	<i>Oxford</i> (35th), Hubert Murray Bunge, D D, b 1862, cons 1911, trans 1919	(9)
1919	<i>Peterborough</i> (30th), Cyril Charles Bowman Bardsley, D D, b 1870, cons 1923	1927
1920	<i>Ripon</i> (5th), Thomas Banks Stronach, G B E, D D, b 1861, cons 1920	1923
1905	<i>Rochester</i> (101st), John Reginald Harmer, D D, b 1857, cons 1895, trans 1905	1911
1920	<i>St Albans</i> (4th), Michael Bolton Furze, D D, b 1872, cons 1909, trans 1920	1923
1923	<i>St Edmundsbury & Ipswich</i> (3rd), Walter Godfrey Whittingham, D D, b 1863, cons 1923	(8)
1921	<i>Salisbury</i> (95th), St Clair George Alfred Donaldson, D D, b 1863, cons 1904, trans 1921	(4)
1913	<i>Sheffield</i> (1st), Leonard Hedley Burrows, D D, b 1857, cons 1909, trans 1913	1919
1912	<i>Sodor & Man</i> (71st), (vacant)	
1919	<i>Southwark</i> (3rd), Cyril Forster Garbett, D D, b 1875, cons 1919	1922
1904	<i>Southwell</i> (and), Sir Edwin Hoskyns, Bart., D D, b 1851, cons 1901, trans 1904	1920
1923	<i>Trois</i> (7th), Walter Howard Fiere, D D, b 1863, cons 1923	(7)
1897	<i>Walsbyrd</i> (and), George Rodney Eden, D D, b 1853, cons 1890, trans 1897	1904
1923	* <i>Winchester</i> (86th), Frank Theodore Woods, D D, b 1874, cons 1916, trans 1923	1920
1918	<i>Worcester</i> (106th), Ernest Harold Pearce, C B E, D D, b 1865, cons 1918	1921



BARONS.—Style, The Right Hon. Lord —.
Addressed as, My Lord.



<i>Created</i>	<i>Title, Name, &c</i>	<i>Eldst Son or Heir</i>
1911	<i>Aberconway</i> , Chas Benj Bright McLaren, P C, K C, b 1850, 1st B, m	{ Hon H D McL, C B E, b 1879
1873	<i>Aberdeen</i> , Henry Campbell Bruce, V D, b 1851, s 1895, m	Hon Clarence B, b 1885
1835	<i>Abriger</i> , Robert Brooke Campbell Scarlett, b 1876, s 1917, m	{ Lt-Col Hon Hugh S., D S O, b 1878
1860	<i>Acton</i> , John E H Lyon-Dalberg-Acton, b 1907, s 1924, m	Hon Richd L -D A, b 1909
1887	<i>Addington</i> , John Gellibrand Hubbard, O B E, b 1883, s 1915	Hon Raymond H, b 1884
1921	<i>Athlyn</i> , Ronald Townshend Fellowes, D S O, M C, b 1886, s 1924, m	{ Com Hon Eric W E F., R N, b 1887
1907	<i>Averdale</i> , Albert Ernest Kitson, b 1863, s 1911, m	Hon James C K, b 1864
1896	<i>Aldenhain</i> , Alban George Henry Gibbs, b 1846, s 1907, w	Hon Gerald G, b 1879
1876	<i>Alington</i> , Napier George Henry Stuart, b 1896, s 1919	(None)
1902	<i>Alleton</i> , George Herbert Jackson, b 1867, s 1917, m	Hon George W J, b 1903
1892	<i>Amherst of Hackney</i> , Wm Alexander Evering Cecil, b 1912, s 1919, m	Hon Henry K A C, b 1914
1881	<i>Amphill</i> , Oliver A Villiers Russell, G C S I, G C I E, b 69, s 84, m	Hon J Hugo R, b 1896
1863	<i>Annaly</i> , Luke Henry White, M C, b 1885, s 1922, m	Hon Charles Jas W, b 1860
1917	<i>Annesley</i> , See "Valentia," Irish Viscount	As Irish
1916	<i>Anslow</i> , Tomman Mosley, C B, b 1850, 1st Baron, m	(None)
1903	<i>Armstrong</i> , William Hy Armstrong FitzPatrick Watson-Armstrong, T D, b 1863, 1st Baron, m	{ Hon Wm J. M. W -A, b 1892
1924	<i>Arnold</i> , Sydney Arnold, b 1878, 1st Baron	(None)
1605	<i>Arundell of Wardour</i> , Gerald Arthur Arundell, b 1861, s 1921, m	Hon John F A, b 1907
1885	<i>Ashbourne</i> , William Gibson, b 1868, s 1913, m	Hon Edward G, b 1873
1835	<i>Ashburton</i> , Francis Denzil Edwd Baring, b 1866, s 1889, m	Hon Alexander B, b 1898
1892	<i>Ashcombe</i> , Henry Cubitt, C B, b 1867, s 1917, m	Hon Roland C C, b 1899
1920	<i>Ashfield</i> , Albert Henry Stanley, P C, b 1875, 1st Baron, m	(None)
1895	<i>Ashton</i> , James Williamson, b 1842, 1st Baron, m	(None)
1911	<i>Ashton of Hyde</i> , Thomas Gair Ashton, b 1855, 1st Baron, m	Hon Thos R A, b 1901
1800	<i>Ashtown</i> , Frederick Oliver Trench, b 1868, s 1880, m	Hon Robert T, b 1897
1919	<i>Askwith</i> , George Ranken Askwith, K C B, b 1861, 1st Baron, m	(None)
1863	* <i>Athlumney</i> , James Herbert Gustavus Meredyth Somerville (U K Baron, Meredyth), b 1865, s 1873, m	(None to peerage)
1917	<i>Atholstan</i> , Hugh Graham, b 1848, 1st Baron, m	(None)
1905	<i>Atkinson</i> , John Atkinson, P O (Lord of Appeal), b 1844, w	(Life Peerage)
1789	<i>Auckland</i> , Frederick Colvin George Eden (Brit Baron Auckland), land, b 1805, s 1917, m	Hon George E, b 1861
1900	<i>Aubury</i> , John Birkbeck Lubbock, b 1858, s 1913	Hon Norman L, b 1861
1781	<i>Aylmer</i> , John Frederick Whitworth Aylmer, b 1880, s 1923	Hon Kenneth A A, b 1882
1880	<i>Bagot</i> , William Bagot, b 1857, s 1887, m	Hon Walter B, D S O, b 64
1807	<i>Balfour of Burleigh</i> , George John Gordon Bruce, b 1883, s 1921, m	Hon Lactitia, M B, b 1920

Created	Title, Name, &c	Eldest Son or Heir
1869	Balnhard. See "Southesk." <i>Scott Earl</i> ..	(As Scottish)
1904	Banbury, Frederick George Banbury, P.C., b 1850, 1st Baron, m	Chas. Wm B., b 1915
1668	Barnard, Christopher William Vane, M.C., b 1888, s 1918, m	Hon Harry J. N. V., b 1923
1908	Barnby, Francis Willey, b 1842, 1st Baron, m.	(Hon Francis V., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., b 1884)
1908	Barrymore, Arthur Hugh Smith-Barry, P.C., b 1843, 1st Bn, m	(None)
1887	Basing, John Linbrey, Robert Slater-Booth, b 1890, s 1919, m	Hon Charles S.-B., b 1862
1837	Bateman, William S. Bateman-Hanbury, b 1856, s 1901, m	Hon Charles B.-H., b 1877
1921	Beardst, Marcus Samuel, b 1853, 1st Baron, m	Hon Walter S., M.C., b 1882
1447	Beauchamp, Barony claimed by Ulric Oliver Thynne	
1917	Beaverbrook, William Maxwell Aitken, P.C., b 1879, 1st Baron, m	Hn J.W. Maxwell A., b 1910
1647 s	Belhaven & Stenton, Lt.-Col Robert Edward Archibald Hamilton, C.I.E., b 1871, s 1920, m	(Master of Belhaven, b 1903)
1848 i	Bellew, George Leopold Bryan, b 1857, s 1911	Hon Richard E. Bellew, b 1858
1856	Belper, Algernon Henry Strutt, b 1883, s 1914, m	Hon Alexander S., b 1912
1455	Berners, Gerald Hugh Tyrwhitt-Wilson, b 1883, s 1918	Hon Clement T., b 1857
1784	Berwick, Thomas Henry Noel-Hill, b 1877, s 1897, m	Chas. M. W. N.-H., b 1897
1922	Bethell, John Henry Bethell, b 1861, 1st Baron, m	Hon. John R. B., b 1902
1903	Biddulph, John Michael Gordon Biddulph, b 1869, s 1923, m	Hon Michael B., b 1898
1923	Blanesburgh, Robert Younge, P.C., G.B.E., b 1861 (Ld of Appeal)	(Life Peerage)
1918	Bledisloe, Charles Bathurst, K.B.E., b 1867, 1st Baron, m	Hon Benjamin I. B., b 1900
1907	Blyth, James Blyth, b 1841, 1st Baron, w	Hon Herbert W. B., b 1866
1892	Blythwood, Archibald Douglas-Campbell, K.C.V.O., b 1870, s 1918, m	Hon Barrington S. D.-C., b 1877
1797	Bolton, William George Algar Orde-Powlett, b 1869, s 1922, m	Hon Nigel A. O.-P., b 1900
1922	Borwick, Robert Hudson Borwick, b 1845, 1st Baron, m	Hon George B., b 1880
1761	Boston, George Florence Irby, b 1860, s 1877, m	Hon Cecil S. I., b 1862
1887	Boves See "Strathmore and K." <i>Scott Earl</i>	(As Scottish)
1711	Borle See "Cork and Omerly." <i>Irish Earl</i>	(As Irish)
1880	Brabourne, Cecil Marcus Knatchbull - Hugessen, b 1863, s 1915, w	(Hon Michael Knatchbull, b 1895)
1866	Brancepeth See "Boyne." <i>Irish Visct</i>	(As Irish)
1788	Braybrooke, Henry Neville, b 1855, s 1904, m	Hon Richd H. C. A., b 1818
1529	Braye, Alfred Thos Townshend Veney-Cave, b 1849, s 1879, m	Hon Adrian V.-C., b 1874
1704 i	Bridgeport See "Bridgeport." <i>U.K. Visct</i>	(As U.K.)
1860	Brougham & Vaux, Henry C. Brougham, K.C.V.O., b '36, s '86, m	Hon Henry B., b 1887
1776	Brownlow, Adelbert Salusbury Cockayne Cust, b 1867, s 1921, m	Hon Pelegine C. B., b 1899
1915	Buckmaster, Stanley Owen Buckmaster, P.C., b '61, 1st Baron, m	Hon Owen Stanley B., b 1900
1529	Burgh, Alexander Henry Leith, b 1866, claim established 1916	Hon Alex. L., b 1906
1918	Butler See "Carrick." <i>Irish Earl</i>	(As Irish)
1919	Byng of Vimy, Julian Hedworth George Byng, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (Governor-General of Canada), b 1862, 1st Baron, m	(None)
1643	Byron, Rev. Frederick Ernest (Charles Byron), b 1861, s 1917, m	Capt Augustus Wm B., (None) b 1856
1921	Cable, Ernest Cable, b 1859, 1st Baron, m	Hon Frederick G.-C. b 1892
1796	Calthorpe, Somerset Frederick Gough-Calthorpe, b '62, s 1912, m	Hon Ralph S. b 1913
1383	Cameys, Ralph Francis Julian Stonor, b 1884, s 1897, m	Hon Ralfe E.-F., b 1897
1715 i	Carbery, John Evans-Fieke, b 1892, s 1898, m	
1834 i	Carew, George Patrick John Carew (U.K. Baron, Carew), b 1863, s 1923, m	Gerald S. C., b 1860
1838*	Carleton See "Shannon." <i>Irish Earl</i>	(As Irish)
1786	Carmichael, Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., b 1859, 1st Baron, m	(None)
1912	Carnock, Arthur Nicolson, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., b 1849, 1st Baron, m	(Capt Hon Fredk Archibald N., M.C., b 1883)
1796 i	*Carrington See "Lincolnshire." <i>U.K. Marquess</i>	(Hon Rupert Carrington, C.V.O., D.S.O., b 1852)
1921	Carson, Edward Henry Carson, P.C. (Lord of Appeal), b 1854, m	(Life Peerage)
1812 i	*Castellanne, Albert Edward Handcock, b 1863, s 1892, m	Hon Robert H., b 1864
1869	Castletown, Bern Edwd B. FitzPatrick, P.C., K.P., C.M.G., b 48, s '83, m	(None)
1460 s	*Cathcart See "Cathcart." <i>U.K. Earl</i>	(As U.K.)
1708	Cawley, Frederick Cawley, P.C., b 1850, 1st Baron, w	Hon Robt Hugh C., b 1777
1919	Chalmers, Robert Chalmers, P.C., G.O.B., b 1858, 1st Baron, w	(None)
1912	Channing of Wellingtonborough, Francis Alston Channing, b 1841, 1st Baron, m	(None)
1911	Charnwood, Godfrey Rathbone Benson, b 1864, 1st Baron, m	Hon John R. B., b 1901
1831	Chaworth See "Meath." <i>Irish Earl</i> ..	(As Irish)
1858	Chesham, John Compton Cavendish, M.C., b 1894, s 1907, m	Hon. Jno Chas. C. C., b 1916
1887	Cheykmore, Herbert Francis Eaton, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., b 1848, s 1902, m.	
1858	Churston, John Reginald Lopes-Yarde-Buller, M.V.O., b '73, s 1910, m	Hn Francis E. D.S.O., b '93
1800 i	Clanmorris, Arthur Maurice Robert Bingham, b 1879, s 1916, m	Hon Richard J.-B., b 1910
1826	Clanwilliam. See "Clanwilliam." <i>Irish Earl</i> ..	Hon John Michael B., b 1908
1800 i	Clarina, Eyre Nathaniel Massey, b 1880, s 1922, m.	(As Irish)
1831	Clements. See "Leitrim." <i>Irish Earl</i> ..	(None)
		(As Irish)

Created	Title, Name, &c	Eldest Son or Heir
1672	Clifford of Chudleigh, William Hugh Clifford, <i>b</i> 1858, <i>s</i> 1916, <i>m</i>	Hon Chas O Hugh C, <i>b</i> 87
1299	Clinton, Chas J R Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, <i>b</i> '63, <i>s</i> '04, <i>m</i>	Two co heiresses
1762 I	*Clive See "Powis," U K Earl	(As U K)
1790 I	Clive, Robert Edward Dillon, <i>b</i> 1869, <i>s</i> 1917	(None)
1789 I	Cloncurry, { Valentine Fredk Lawless (U K Baron, Cloncurry), <i>b</i> 1840, <i>s</i> 1869, <i>w</i>	Hon Frederick L, <i>b</i> 1847
1919	Clyde, John Herbert Roberts, <i>b</i> 1863, 1st Baron, <i>m</i>	Hon John Trevor R, <i>b</i> 1900
1313	Cobham, Ger vase Disney Alexander, <i>b</i> 1880, claim established 1916	(None)
1919	Cochrane of Culls, Thos Horatio Arthur Ernest Cochrane, <i>b</i> 1857, 1st Baron, <i>m</i>	Maj Hon Thos G F C, <i>b</i> 1883
1906	Colebrooke, Edward Arthur Colebrooke, P C, K C V O, <i>b</i> 1861, 1st Baron, <i>m</i>	(None)
1874	Coleridge, Benard John Seymour Coleidge, <i>b</i> 1851, <i>s</i> 1894, <i>m</i>	Hon Geoffrey C, <i>b</i> 1877
1604 S	*Colville of Culross. See "Colville," U K Visct	(As U K)
1917	Colvin, Frederick Henry Smith, P C, <i>b</i> 1859, 1st Baron, <i>m</i>	Hon Frederick S, <i>b</i> 1887
1741	Congleton, John Brooke Molesworth Pannell, <i>b</i> 1892, <i>s</i> 1914, <i>m</i>	Hon Harry D P, <i>b</i> 1920
1712 I	*Connay See "Hertford," Brit Mary	(As British)
1874	Costello, Thomas Francis Fremantle, <i>b</i> 1852, <i>s</i> 1918, <i>m</i>	Hon John W H P, <i>b</i> 1900
1914	Cozens-Hardy, Edward Herbert Cozens-Hardy, <i>b</i> 1873, <i>s</i> 1924, <i>m</i>	Hon Herbert A C H, <i>b</i> 07
1899	Cranworth, Betram Francis Gordon M C, <i>b</i> 1877, <i>s</i> 1902, <i>m</i>	Hon Robert G, <i>b</i> 1904
1892	Crawshaw, William Brooks, <i>b</i> 1853, <i>s</i> 1908, <i>m</i>	Hon Gerald B, <i>b</i> 1884
1797 I	*Clemorne See "Dartrey," U K Earl	Maj-Gen Vesey J Dawson, <i>b</i> 1853
1797 I	Crofton, Arthur Edward Lowther Crofton, <i>b</i> 1866, <i>s</i> 1912, <i>w</i>	Hon Edw Chas C, <i>b</i> 1896
1490	Cromptwell, Robert Godfrey Wolsley Bwlicke Copley, M C, <i>b</i> 1893, <i>s</i> 1923	(None)
1920	Cullen of Ashbourne, Brien Ibrian Cokayne, K B E, <i>b</i> 1864, 1st Baron, <i>m</i>	Hon Charles B M C, <i>b</i> 1912
1914	Cunliffe, Rolf (unliffe, <i>b</i> 1899, <i>s</i> 1920	Hon Geoffrey C, <i>b</i> 1903
1898 I	*Curzon of Kedleston See "Curzon of K," U K Marquess	(None)
1914	D'Abernon, Edgar Vincent, P C, G C M G, <i>b</i> 1857, 1st Baron, <i>m</i>	(None)
1921	Dalziel of Kirkcaldy, James Henry Dalziel, P C, <i>b</i> 1868 1st Baron	(None)
1924	Danversfort, John George Butcher, K C, <i>b</i> 1853, 1st Baron, <i>m</i>	(None)
1924	Darling, Charles John Darling, P C, <i>b</i> 1849, 1st Baron, <i>w</i>	Maj Hon John C D, <i>b</i> 1887
1923	Darlington, Herbert Pike Pease, P C, <i>b</i> 1867, 1st Baron, <i>m</i>	Hon Jocelyn A P, <i>b</i> 1908
1897	Dawson See "Downe," Irish Visct	(As Irish)
1920	Dawson of Penn, Bertrand Edward Dawson, G C V O, K C M G, C B, M D, F R C, <i>b</i> —, 1st Baron, <i>m</i>	(None)
1812 I	†Decies, John Graham Hope Holsley-Beresford, P C, D S O, <i>b</i> 1866, <i>s</i> 1910, <i>m</i>	Hon Arthur M H B, <i>b</i> 1915
1299	De Clifford, Edward Southwell Russell, <i>b</i> 1907, <i>s</i> 1909, <i>M</i>	Hon Diana R, <i>b</i> 1909
1851	De Freyne, Francis Charles French, <i>b</i> 1884, <i>s</i> 1915, <i>m</i>	Hon Wm Joseph F, <i>b</i> '85
1821	Delamere, Hugh Cholmondeley, <i>b</i> 1870, <i>s</i> 1887, <i>w</i>	Hon Thomas C, <i>b</i> 1900
1835	De L'Isle & Dudley, Algernon Sidney, <i>b</i> 1854, <i>s</i> 1922,	Hon William S, <i>b</i> 1859
1838	De Mauley, Rev Maurice John George Ponsonby, <i>b</i> 1846, <i>s</i> 1918, <i>m</i>	Hon Hubert Wm P, <i>b</i> 1878
1834	Dennan, Thomas Dennan, P C, G C M G, K C V O, <i>b</i> '74, <i>s</i> '94, <i>m</i>	Hon Thomas D, <i>b</i> 1905
1885	Deraimore, Robert Wilfrid de-Yarburgh-Bateson, <i>b</i> 65, <i>s</i> '93, <i>m</i>	Hon George de-Y-B, <i>b</i> 1870
1887	De Ramsey, William Henry Fellowes, <i>b</i> 1848, <i>s</i> 1887, <i>w</i>	Ailwyn Edward F, <i>b</i> 1910
1881	Derwent, Francis V Bempde-Johnstone, <i>b</i> 1851, <i>s</i> 1916, <i>w</i>	Geo Harcourt J, <i>b</i> 1899
1909	Desart See "Desart," Irish Earl	(None to U K Barony)
1831	De Savimarez, James St Vincent Saumarez, <i>b</i> 1843, <i>s</i> 1891, <i>m</i>	Hon James B S, <i>b</i> 1889
1905	Desborough, William Henry Grenfell, K C V O, <i>b</i> '55, 1st Baron, <i>m</i>	Hon Ivo G, <i>b</i> 1898
1910	De Villiers, Charles Percy De Villiers, <i>b</i> 1871, <i>s</i> 1914, <i>m</i>	Hon Arthur P De V, <i>b</i> 1911
1919	Dewar, Thomas Robert Dewar, <i>b</i> 1864, 1st Baron	(None)
1620 I	{ Digby, { Edward Kenelm Digby, D S O, M C (Brit Baron, Digby), <i>b</i> 1804, <i>s</i> 1920, <i>m</i>	Hon Edward H K D, <i>b</i> 1924
1765 S	Donington, Gilbert Theophilus Clifton Hastings, <i>b</i> 1859, <i>s</i> 1920	(None)
1880	Dormer, Charles Walter James Dormer, <i>b</i> 1903, <i>s</i> 1922 ...	Hon Joseph D, <i>b</i> 1914
1915	Douglas See "Home," Scott Earl	(As Scottish)
1917	Doverdale, Edward Partington, <i>b</i> 1836, 1st Baron, <i>w</i>	Hon Oswald P, <i>b</i> 1872
1439	Dudley, Ferdinando Dudley William Lea-Smith, <i>b</i> 1872, claim established 1916, <i>m</i>	Hon Ferdinando D H L-S, <i>b</i> 1910
1800 I	*Dufferin & Claneboye See "Dufferin and A," U K Mary	(As U K)
1800 I	†Dunally, Henry O'Callaghan Piittie, <i>b</i> 1851, <i>s</i> 1885, <i>m</i>	Maj Hon Cornelius O' C P, <i>b</i> 1877
1541 I	Dunboyne, Fitz Walter George Probyn Butler, <i>b</i> 1874, <i>s</i> 1913, <i>m</i>	Hon Patrick B, <i>b</i> 1917
1905	Dunedin, Andrew Graham Murray, P C, G C V O, <i>b</i> '49, 1st Bn, <i>m</i>	Hon Ronald M., <i>b</i> 1875
1892	Dunleath, Henry Lyle Mulholland <i>b</i> 1854, <i>s</i> 1895 <i>m</i> ..	Capt Hon Chas Hy Geo M, C B E, D S O, <i>b</i> 1886
1831	Dunmore See "Dunmore," Scott Earl	(As Scottish)
1869	Dunmung See "Rollo," Scott Baron, below	(As Scottish)
1462 I	Dunsany, Edward John M Drax Plunkett, <i>b</i> 1878, <i>s</i> 1899, <i>m</i> ..	Hon Randal P, <i>b</i> 1906
1780	Dynevore, Walter FitzUryan Rhys, <i>b</i> 1873, <i>s</i> 1911, <i>m</i> ..	Hon Charles R, M C, M P, <i>b</i> 1899

Created.	Title, Name, &c	Eldest Son or Heir
1857	<i>Ebury</i> , Francis Egerton Grosvenor, D.S.O., M.C., b 1883, s 1921, m	Hon Robert Egerton G, b
1859	<i>Everton of Tatton</i> , Maurice Egerton, b 1874, s 1920	(None) [1914]
1849	<i>Elgin</i> See "Elgin and K," Scott Earl	(As Scottish)
1643 S	<i>Elbank</i> , See "Elbank," U.K. Viscount	(As U.K. title)
1802	<i>Ellenborough</i> , Cecil Henry Law, C.B., b 1849, s 1915, w	(Capt. Hon Henry Astell L., M.C., b 1889)
1510 S	<i>Elphinstone</i> , (Sidney Herbert Elphinstone (U.K. Baron, Elphinstone, stone), b 1869, s 1893, m	Master of Elphinstone, b 1914
1874	<i>Endy</i> , Thomas William Gaston Monsell, b 1858, s 1894, m	(None)
1911	<i>Emmott</i> , Alfred Emmott, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.L., b 1858, 1st Bn, m	(None)
1919	<i>Ernle</i> , Rowland Edmund Prothero, P.C., M.V.O., b 1852, 1st Baron, m	(None)
1806	<i>Ersine</i> , Montagu Ersine, b 1855, s 1913, m	Hon Donald E, b 1899
1872	<i>Ettrick</i> See "Napier," Scott Baron, below	(As Scottish)
1906	<i>Evesley</i> , George John Shaw-Lefevre, P.C., b 1832, 1st Baron, m	(None)
1627 S	<i>Exeter</i> , Albert Kirby Fairfax, b 1870, s 1900, m	Hon Thos B M.C., b 1923
1897	<i>Fairlie</i> See "Glasgow," Scott Earl	(As Scottish)
1916	<i>Farrington</i> , Alexander Henderson, C.H., b 1850, 1st Baron, u	Alex (Gavin) H, b 1902
1756 I	<i>Farrinham</i> , Arthur Kenlis Maxwell, D.S.O., b 1879, s 1900, m	Hon Somerset M, b 1905
1893	<i>Farrer</i> , Thomas Cecil Farrer, b 1859, s 1899, m	Hon Cecil F, b 1893
1876	<i>Fermanagh</i> See "Erne," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1856 I	<i>Fernoy</i> , Edmund Maurice Roche, M.P., b 1885, s 1920	Hon Fias G.R., b 1885
1798 I	<i>Ffrench</i> , Charles Austin Thos R J J Ffrench, b 168, s '93, m	Hon John F, b 1872
1781	<i>Fingall</i> See "Fingall," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1909	<i>Fisher</i> , Cecil Vavasour-Fisher, b 1868, s 1920, m	Hon John F-F, b 1921
1790	<i>Fisherwick</i> See "Donegal," Irish Marq	(As Irish)
1906	<i>Fitzmaurice</i> , Edmund Geo Petty-Fitzmaurice, P.O., b '46, 1st Baron	(None)
1295	<i>FitzWalter</i> , Henry FitzWalter Plumetie, b 1860, called out of abeyance, 1924, m	
1776	<i>Foley</i> , Gerald Henry Foley, b 1898, s 1918, m	Hon Adrian G F, b 1923
1445 S	<i>Forbes</i> , Atholl Laurence Cunningham Forbes, b 1822, s 1916, m	Master of Forbes, b 1918
1821	<i>Forster</i> , George C Beaumont Weld-Forster, b 1867, s 1917, m	Hon Cecil G W-F, b 1899
1922	<i>Forres</i> , Archibald Williamson, P.C., b 1860, 1st Baron, m	Hon Stephen K G W, (As English) (b 1888)
1633 S	<i>*Forrester</i> See "Verulam," Engl Earl	
1920	<i>Forster</i> , Henry William Forster, P.C., G.C.M.G., b 1866, 1st Baron, m	(None)
1917	<i>Porter</i> , John Alexander Dewar, b 1856, 1st Baron, m	(Capt. Hon John D, M.C., b 1885)
1815	<i>Foxford</i> See "Limerick," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1790	<i>Gage</i> See "Gage," Irish Visct	(As Irish)
1917	<i>Gainford</i> , Joseph Albert Pease, P.C., b 1860, 1st Baron, m	Hon Joseph P, b 1889
1800 I	<i>Gardner</i> (claimed by Alan Legge Gardner and Alan Hyde Gardner)	
1806 S	<i>Garragh</i> , Leopold E Stratford Geo Canning, b 1878, s 1915, m	Hon Leopold C, b 1920
1818 I	<i>Gerard</i> , Frederic John Gerard, b 1883, s 1902, m	Hon Robt Wm G, b 1918
1876	<i>Gifford</i> , Edgar Berkeley Gifford, b 1857, s 1911, m	Charles G, b 1899
1824	<i>Gisborough</i> , Richard Godolphin Walmesley Chaloner, b 1856, 1st Baron, m	Hon Thos W.P.L.C., b 1889
1912	<i>Glanely</i> , William James Tatem, b 1868, 1st Baron, m	(None)
1899	<i>Glauusk</i> , Joseph Henry Russell Bailey, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., b 1864, s 1906, m	Maj Hon Wilfred B, D.S.O., b 1891
1918	<i>Glenarthur</i> , Matthew Arthur, b 1852, 1st Baron, m	Hon James Cecil A, b 1883
1921	<i>Glenavy</i> , James Henry Mussen Campbell, P.C., b '51, 1st Bn, m	Hon Chas H G C, b 1885
1911	<i>Glenconner</i> , Christopher Grey Tennant, b 1899, s 1920	Hon David F T, b 1902
1922	<i>Glendyne</i> , Robert Nivison, b 1849, 1st Baron, w	Hon John N, b 1878
1916	<i>Glenanar</i> , Thomas Coats, b 1894, s 1918	(None)
1909	<i>Gorell</i> , Ronald Gorell Barnes, C.B.E., M.C., b 1884, s 1917, m	(None)
1868	<i>Gormanston</i> See "Gormanston," Irish Visct	(As Irish)
1806	<i>Granard</i> See "Granard," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1782	<i>Granley</i> , John Richard Brinsley Norton, b 1855, s 1877, m	Hon Richard N, b 1892
1794 I	<i>Graves</i> , Clarence Percy Rivers Graves, b 1871, s 1914, m	Henry A C G, b 1877
1902	<i>Grenfell</i> , Francis W Grenfell, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Field-Marshal, b 1841, 1st Baron, w	
1869	<i>Greville</i> , Charles Beresford Fulk Greville, O.B.E., b 1871, s 1909, m	Hon Pascoe G, b 1905
1724	<i>Grey de Ruthyn</i> , Cecil Talbot Clifton, b 1862, s 1912	Hon Ronald G, b 1912
1886	<i>Gresham</i> , Ralph William Ernest Beckett, b 1891, s 1917, m	(Co-heirs)
1815	<i>Grimstead</i> See "Enniskillen," Irish Earl	Hon Christopher B, b 1915
1880	<i>Haldon</i> , Lawrence William Palk, b 1869, s 1903, m	(As Irish)
1886	<i>Hamilton of Dalzell</i> , Gavin George Hamilton, K.T., C.V.O., M.C., b 1872, s 1900, m	Hon Laurence P, b 1896
1874	<i>Hampton</i> , Herbert Stuart Pakington, D.S.O., b 1883, s 1906	John H, b 1911
1920	<i>Hardinge of Penshurst</i> , Charles Hardinge K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.O.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. (Chain), I.S.O., b 1858, 1st Baron, w	Hon Humphrey P, R.N., b '88
1869	<i>Hare</i> See "Listowel," Irish Earl	Hon. Alexander H L. H., M.C., b 1894

Created	Title, Name, &c	Eldest Son or Heir
1876	<i>Hartech</i> , Geo Ralph Charles Ormsby-Gore, C B, T D, b 1855, s 1904, m	{ Hon Wm G A O-G, M P, b 1885
1815	<i>Harris</i> , George R C Harris, GCSI, GCIE, CH, T D, b 1851, s 1872, m	{ Capt Hon Geo St V H, M G, b 1889
1866	<i>Hastings</i> See "Henniker," <i>Irish Baron</i> , below	{ (As Irish)
1825	<i>Hastings</i> , Albert Edward Delaval Astley, b 1882, s 1904, m	{ Hon Edward A, b 1912
1835	<i>Hatherton</i> , Edward Geo P Littleton, C M G, b 1842, s 1888, m	{ Hon Edward L, b 1868
1776	<i>Hawke</i> , Martin Bladen Hawke, b 1860, s 1887, m	{ Rr-Adm Hon Stanhope (As Scottish) H, b 1863
1711	<i>Hay</i> See "Kinnoull," <i>Scott Earl</i>	{ Hon Rowland A-W, b 1901
1797	<i>Headley</i> , Rowland George Allanson-Winn, b 1855, s 1913, m	{ Hon Martyn G H, b 1901
1906	<i>Hempill</i> , Fitzroy Hemphill, b 1860, s 1919, m	{ (Hon H V G H, D S O, b 1868
1806	<i>Henegge</i> , George Edward Henegge, O B E, b 1866, s 1922	{ Hon Anthony H, C M G, D S O, b 1873
1799	{ <i>Henley</i> , Anthony Ernest Henley (U K Baron, Northampton), b 1858, s 1923, m	{ Hon Gerald H-M, b 1872
1800	{ <i>Henniker</i> , Chas Henry (handed Henniker-Major (U K Baron, Hastings), b 1872, s 1902	{ Hon Rognvald H, b 1923
1886	<i>Herschell</i> , Richard Arthur Herschell, G C V O, b 1878, s 1899, m	{ Hon Hugh V H, b 1896
1922	<i>Hewart</i> , Gordon Hewart, P C (Lord Chief Justice of England), b 1870, 1st Baron, m	{ Hon William H-A-C, b 1906
1828	<i>Hutchinson</i> , Leonard Holmes-a-Court, b 1863, s 1903, m	{ Hon Charles H-M, b 1922
1886	<i>Hutton</i> , Arthur Robert Mills, b 1891, s 1919, m	{ Hon Charles A, b 1906
1886	<i>Huddip</i> , Charles Allsopp, O B E, b 1877, s 1897, m	{ Hon Angus H, b 1898
1908	<i>Holden</i> , Ernest Illingworth Holden, b 1857, s 1912, m	{ Hon Geoffrey M, b 1885
1912	<i>Hollenden</i> , Samuel Hopc Morley, b 1845, 1st Baron, m	{ (None)
1807	<i>Holm Patrick</i> , Hans Wellesley Hamilton, D S O, M C, b 1886, s 1898	{ (As British)
1782	{ <i>Hood</i> See "Hood," <i>Brit Visct</i>	{ (None)
1919	<i>Horne</i> , Henry Sinclair Horne, G C B, K C M G, A D C GEN, b 1861, 1st Bn, m	{ Peter H, b 1904
1797	<i>Hotham</i> , Henry Frederick Hotham, b 1899, s 1923	{ Maj Hon John S R T, D S O, b 1873
1801	<i>Hothfield</i> , Henry James Tufton, b 1844, 1st Baron, m	{ Hon John S-E, b 1912
1807	<i>Howard de Walden</i> , Thomas Evelyn Scott-Ellis, b 1880, s 1899, m	{ Hon Miles F-H, b 1915
1869	<i>Howard of Glossop</i> , Bernard Edward Fitzalan-Howard, M B E, b 1885, s 1924, m	{ Hon Walter D G, b 1888
1923	<i>Hunsdon</i> , Herbert Cockayne Gibbs, b 1854, 1st Baron, m	{ Hon G C Arcedekne V, b 1915
1796	<i>Huntingfield</i> , Wm C Arcedekne Vannack, M P, b 1883, s 1915, m	{ Hon William J, b 1898
1866	<i>Hulton</i> , Hulton George Hulton Jolliffe, b 1862, s 1899, m	{ (None)
1910	<i>Ilexton</i> , Balthazar Stephen Sargent Foster, b 1867, s 1913, m	{ (None)
1921	<i>Illingworth</i> , Albert Holden Illingworth, P C, b 1865, 1st Baron, m	{ (None)
1541	{ <i>Inchiquin</i> , Lucius William O'Brien, b 1864, s 1900, m	{ Hon Donough O'B, b 1897
1897	<i>Inverclyde</i> , John Alan Burns, b 1897, s 1919, m	{ (None)
1919	<i>Inverforth</i> , Andrew Weir, P C, b 1865, 1st Baron, m	{ Hon Andrew W, b 1897
1920	<i>Invernarn</i> , William Benndmore, b 1856, 1st Baron, m	{ (None)
1910	<i>Islington</i> , John Poynder Dickson-Poynder, P C, G C M G, D S O, b 1866, 1st Baron, m	{ (None)
1924	<i>Jessel</i> , Herbert Morton Jessel, C B, C M G, T D, b 1866, 1st Baron, m	{ Hon Edward H J, b 1904
1906	<i>Joicey</i> , James Joicey, b 1846, 1st Baron, m	{ Hon Arthur J, b 1880
1831	<i>Kenlis</i> See "Headfort," <i>Irish Marq</i>	{ (As Irish)
1856	<i>Kenmare</i> See "Kenmare," <i>Irish Earl</i>	{ (As Irish)
1866	<i>Kenry</i> See "Dunraven," <i>Irish Earl</i>	{ (None to U K title)
1776	{ <i>Kensington</i> , (Hugh Edwardes, C M G, D S O (U K Baron, Kensington), b 1873, s 1900, m	{ Hon Wilham E, b 1904
1886	<i>Kenyon</i> , Lloyd Tyrell-Kenyon, K C V O, T D, b 1864, s 1869, m	{ Hon Lloyd T-K, b 1917
1788	<i>Ker</i> See "Lothian," <i>Scott Marq</i>	{ (As Scottish)
1909	<i>Kilbracken</i> , Arthur Godley, G C B, b 1847, 1st Baron, m	{ Hon Hugh G, b 1877
1900	<i>Killannin</i> , Martin Henry FitzPatrick Morris, P C, b 1867, s 1901	{ Michael M, b 1914
1789	{ <i>Kilmarnock</i> , John Edward Deane Browne, b 1878, s 1907, m	{ Hon John F A B, b 1902
1831	<i>Kilmarnock</i> See "Erroll," <i>Scott Earl</i>	{ (As Scottish)
1172	<i>Kingsale</i> , Michael Constantine de Courcy, b 1855, s 1895, m	{ Capt Hon. Michael de C, D S O, b 1882
1682	{ <i>Kinnaird</i> , (Kenneth FitzGerald Kinnaird (U K Baron, Kinnaird), b 1880, s 1923, m	{ Master of Kinnaird, b 1912
1902	<i>Kinnross</i> , Patrick Balfour, b 1870, s 1905, m	{ Hon John B, b 1904
1838	<i>Kintore</i> See "Kintore," <i>Scott Earl</i>	{ (As Scottish)
1905	<i>Knarborough</i> , Hy Meysey Meysey-Thompson, b 1845, 1st Baron, w	{ (None)
1923	<i>Kyleant</i> , Owen Cosby Phillips, G C M G, b 1863, 1st Baron, m	{ (None)
1917	<i>Lambourne</i> , Amelius Richard Mark Lockwood, P C, C V O, b 1847, 1st Baron, w	{ (None)
1880	<i>Lamington</i> , Charles Wallace Alex. Napier Cochrane-Ballill, G C M G, G C I E, T D, b 1860, s 1890, m	{ Hon. Victor C-B, M C, b 1896

Created.	Title, Name, &c	Eldest Son or Heir
1800 I	<i>Langford</i> , William Chambre Rowley, <i>b</i> 1849, <i>s</i> 1922, <i>m</i> ..	Clothworthy R. <i>b</i> 1885
1431	<i>Lattimer</i> , Hugh Burdett Money-Coutts, <i>b</i> 1876, <i>s</i> 1923, <i>m</i>	Hon Thos B M -C, <i>b</i> 1901
1849	<i>Lawrence</i> , Alexander Graham Lawrence, <i>b</i> 1878, <i>s</i> 1913, <i>m</i>	Hon John L, <i>b</i> 1908
1893	<i>Lawrence of Kingsgate</i> , Charles Napier Lawrence, <i>b</i> 1854, 1st Bn, <i>m</i>	(None)
1893	<i>Leconfield</i> , Charles Henry Wyndham, <i>b</i> 1872, <i>s</i> 1902, <i>m</i> ..	Hon Hugh A W, <i>b</i> 1877
1839	<i>Leigh</i> , Francis Dudley Leigh, <i>b</i> 1855, <i>s</i> 1905, <i>m</i>	Rupert W D L, <i>b</i> 1908
1905	<i>Leith of Fyne</i> , Alexander John Forbes-Leith, <i>b</i> 1847, 1st Baron, <i>m</i>	(None)
1797	<i>Leithford</i> , John Powys, <i>b</i> 1863, <i>s</i> 1896, <i>m</i>	Hon Stephen P, <i>b</i> 1869
1758 I	<i>Lisle</i> , John Nicholas Horace Lysaght, <i>b</i> 1903, <i>s</i> 1919, <i>M</i>	Hon Horace L, <i>b</i> 1908
1895	<i>Loch</i> , Edward Douglas Loch, O B, C M G, D S O, M V O, <i>b</i> 1873, <i>s</i> 1900, <i>m</i>	Hon Geo Hy C L, <i>b</i> 1916
1801	<i>Loftus</i> See "Ely," <i>Irish Marq</i>	(As Irish)
1541 I	<i>Louth</i> , Randal Pilgrim Ralph Plunkett, <i>b</i> 1868, <i>s</i> 1883, <i>w</i>	Hon Otway P, <i>b</i> 1892
1464 B	<i>Lovat</i> , Simon Joseph Fraser, K T, K C M G, K C V O, C B, D S O	
1837	(U. K. Baron, <i>Lovat</i>), <i>b</i> 1871, <i>s</i> 1887, <i>m</i>	Master of Lovat, <i>b</i> 1911
1762	<i>Lovel & Holland</i> See "Egmont," <i>Irish Earl</i>	(As Irish)
1839	<i>Lurgan</i> , William Brownlow, K C V O, <i>b</i> 1858, <i>s</i> 1882, <i>w</i>	Hon William B, <i>b</i> 1902
1914	<i>Lyell</i> , Leonard Lyell, <i>b</i> 1850, 1st Baron, <i>m</i>	Chas Antony L, <i>b</i> 1913
1859	<i>Lynchen</i> , Courtenay Robert Percy Vernon, <i>b</i> 1857, <i>s</i> 1900, <i>m</i>	Hon Robert V, <i>b</i> 1892
1776 I	<i>Macdonald</i> , Ronald Archibald Macdonald, <i>b</i> 1853, <i>s</i> 1874, <i>w</i>	Alex Godfrey M, <i>b</i> 1909
1908	<i>MacDonnell</i> , Antony Patrick MacDonnell, P O, G C S I, K C V O, <i>b</i> 1844, 1st Baron, <i>m</i>	(None)
1922	<i>Maclay</i> , James Paton Maclay, P C, <i>b</i> 1857, 1st Baron, <i>m</i>	Hon Joseph P M, <i>b</i> 1899
1887	<i>Magheramorne</i> , Dudley Stuart M'Garel-Hogg, <i>b</i> 1863, <i>s</i> 1903	Hon Ronald M G -H, <i>b</i> 65
1807	<i>Manners</i> , John Thomas Manners, <i>b</i> 1852, <i>s</i> 1864, <i>m</i>	Bin Francis H M, M C, <i>b</i> 97
1922	<i>Manton</i> , George Miles Watson, <i>b</i> 1899, <i>s</i> 1922, <i>w</i>	Hon — W, <i>b</i> 1924
1908	<i>Marchantley</i> , George Whiteley, P C, <i>b</i> 1855, 1st Baron, <i>w</i>	Hon William W, <i>b</i> 1886
1921	<i>Marshall of Chipstead</i> , Horace Brooks Marshall, P C, K C V O, <i>b</i> 1865, 1st Baron, <i>w</i>	(None)
1776 I	<i>Massy</i> , Hugh Somerset John Massy, <i>b</i> 1864, <i>s</i> 1915, <i>m</i>	Hon Hugh Hamon M, <i>b</i> 94
1815	<i>Meldrum</i> See "Huntly," <i>Scott Marq</i> ..	(As Scottish)
1794	<i>Mendip</i> See "Clifden," <i>Irish Visct</i>	(As Irish)
1866	<i>Meredyth</i> See "Athlumney," <i>Irish Baron</i> , above	(None to peerage)
1911	<i>Merthyn</i> , Herbert Clark Lewis, <i>b</i> 1866, <i>s</i> 1914, <i>m</i>	Hon William L, <i>b</i> 1901
1919	<i>Meston</i> , James George Meston, K C S I, <i>b</i> 1865, 1st Baron, <i>m</i>	Hon Dougal M, <i>b</i> 1894
1838	<i>Methuen</i> , Paul Sanford Methuen, G C B, G C M G, G C V O, <i>b</i> 1845, 1st Baron, <i>m</i>	Hon Paul M, <i>b</i> 1886
1905	<i>Michelham</i> , Herman Alfred Stern, <i>b</i> 1899, <i>s</i> 1919, <i>m</i>	Hon Jacques H S, <i>b</i> 1903
1712	<i>Middleton</i> , Michael Guy Percival Willoughby, M C, <i>b</i> 1837, <i>s</i> 1924, <i>m</i>	(Hon Digby M G J W, <i>b</i> 1921)
1922	<i>Mildmay</i> , Francis Bingham Mildmay, P C, <i>b</i> 1861, 1st Baron, <i>m</i>	Hon Anthony B M, <i>b</i> 1909
1821	<i>Mynster</i> See "Conyngham," <i>Irish Marq</i>	(As Irish)
1866	<i>Monck</i> See "Monck," <i>Irish Visct</i>	(As Irish)
1887	<i>Monckton</i> See "Galway," <i>Irish Visct</i>	(As Irish)
1874	<i>Moncreiff</i> , James Arthur FitzHerbert Moncreiff, <i>b</i> 1872, <i>s</i> 1913, <i>m</i>	Hon Harry R W M, <i>b</i> 1915
1884	<i>Monk Bretton</i> , John William Dodson, G B, <i>b</i> 1869, <i>s</i> 1897	Hon — D, <i>b</i> 1924
1885	<i>Monksell</i> , Robert Alfred Hardcastle Collier, <i>b</i> 1875, <i>s</i> 1909, <i>w</i>	Hon Wm A C, <i>b</i> 1913
1728	<i>Monson</i> , Augustus Debonnaire John Monson, <i>b</i> 1868, <i>s</i> 1900, <i>m</i>	Hon John M, <i>b</i> 1907
1885	<i>Montagu of Beaulieu</i> , John Walter Edward Douglas Scott-Montagu, K C I E, C S I, V D, <i>b</i> 1866, <i>s</i> 1905, <i>m</i>	(None)
1806	<i>Mont Eagle</i> See "Sligo," <i>Irish Marq</i>	(As Irish)
1839	<i>Monteagle</i> , Thomas Spring Rice, K P, <i>b</i> 1849, <i>s</i> 1866, <i>w</i>	Hon Thomas A R, <i>b</i> 1883
1918	<i>Morris</i> , Edward Patrick Morris, P C, K C M G, <i>b</i> 1859, 1st Bn, <i>m</i>	Hon Michael W M, <i>b</i> 1903
1831	<i>Mostyn</i> , Llewelyn N Lloyd-Mostyn, <i>b</i> 1856, <i>s</i> 1884, <i>m</i>	Hon Edward L' -M, <i>b</i> 1885
1911	<i>Mountgarret</i> See "Mountgarret," <i>Irish Viscount</i>	(None)
1823	<i>Mowbray</i> , Segrave (1823), & <i>Stourton</i> (1448), Charles Botolph Joseph Stourton, <i>b</i> 1867, <i>s</i> 1893, <i>m</i>	Hon William S, <i>b</i> 1895
1915	<i>Muir Mackenzie</i> , Kenneth Augustus Muir-Mackenzie, P C, G C B, <i>b</i> 1845, 1st Baron, <i>w</i> ..	(None)
1767 I	<i>Mulgrave</i> See "Normanby," <i>U K Marq</i>	(As U K)
1781 I	<i>Muskerry</i> , Hamilton M T F M Deane Morgan, <i>b</i> '54, <i>s</i> '68, <i>m</i>	Hon Robt D -M, <i>b</i> 1874
1681	<i>Navarre</i> See "Lansdowne," <i>Brit Marq</i>	(As British)
1868	<i>Napier of Magdala</i> , James Pearse Napier, <i>b</i> 1849, <i>s</i> 1921, <i>w</i>	Hon Edward N, <i>b</i> 1861
1627 S	<i>Napier (of Merchiston)</i> , Francis Edward Basil Napier (U K Baron, <i>Ettrick</i>), <i>b</i> 1876, <i>s</i> 1913, <i>m</i>	Master of Napier, <i>b</i> 1900
1776 I	<i>Newborough</i> , Thomas John Wynn, <i>b</i> 1878, <i>s</i> 1916, <i>m</i>	Robt Vaughan W, <i>b</i> 1877
1898	<i>Newlands</i> , James Henry Cecil Hozier, <i>b</i> 1851, <i>s</i> 1906, <i>m</i>	(None)
1892	<i>Newton</i> , Thomas Warehouse Legh, P C, <i>b</i> 1857, <i>s</i> 1898, <i>m</i>	Hon Richard L, <i>b</i> 1888
1554	<i>North</i> , William Henry John North, T D, <i>b</i> 1836, <i>s</i> 1884, <i>w</i>	Hon Wm F J N, <i>b</i> 1860
1884	<i>Northbourne</i> , Walter John James, <i>b</i> 1869, <i>s</i> 1923, <i>m</i>	Hon Walter E C J, <i>b</i> 1896
1885	<i>Northington</i> See "Henley," <i>Irish Baron</i> , above	(As Irish)
1878	<i>Norton</i> , Charles Leigh Adderley, <i>b</i> 1846, <i>s</i> 1905, <i>m</i>	Hon Ralph A, <i>b</i> 1872
1906	<i>Nunburnholme</i> , Charles John Wilson, <i>b</i> 1904, <i>s</i> 1924, <i>m</i>	Hon Robt D. W, <i>b</i> 1916
1370	<i>O'Hagan</i> , Maurice Ibt. T Towneley-O'Hagan, <i>b</i> 1882, <i>s</i> 1900, <i>m</i>	Hon Thos A E T -O'H, <i>b</i> 17

<i>Created</i>	<i>Title, Name, &c</i>	<i>Eldesl Son or Heir</i>
1914	<i>Oliver</i> , Sydney Olivier, K C M G, O B, b 1859, 1st Baron, m	(None)
1858	<i>O'Neill</i> , Edward O'Neill, b 1839, s 1883, m	Shane E. R. O'N, b 1907
1836 I	<i>Oranmore & Browne</i> , Geoffrey H Browne Browne, P C, K P, b 1861, s 1900, m	Hon Dominic B, b 1901 (As Irish)
1821	<i>Oriel</i> . See "Massereene and F." Irish Visct.	Hon. William W., M V O b 1863 (As Irish)
1858	<i>O'mathuath</i> , Arthur Henry John Walsh, G C V O, b 1859, s 1920, m	(As Irish)
1821	<i>Ormonde</i> . See "Ormonde," Irish Marq	(As Irish)
1841	<i>Ozenjoord</i> . See "Stair," Scott Earl	(As Scottish)
1914	<i>Parnoor</i> , Charles Alfred Crapps, P C, K C V O, b '52, 1st Baron, m	Hon A H Seddon C, b 1882
1866	<i>Pentrhyn</i> , Edward Sholto G Douglas-Pennant, b 1864, s 1907, m	Hon Hugh D - P, b 1894
1909	<i>Pentland</i> , John Shielair, P C, G C S I, G C I E, b '60, 1st Baron, m	Hon Henry S, b 1907
1903	<i>Petre</i> , Joseph William Lionel Petre, b 1914, s 1915, M	Francis William P, b 1849
1918	<i>Phillimore</i> , Walter Geo F. Phillimore, P C, b 1845, 1st Baron, m	Hon Godfrey W P., b '77 (None)
1892	<i>Playfair</i> , George James Playfair, O V O, b 1849, s 1898, m	Capt Hon Thos Hall
1919	<i>Plumer</i> , Herbert Charles Onslow Plumer, G C B, G C M G, s G C V O, G B E, Field Marshal, b 1857, 1st Baron, m	Rokeby P, M C, b 1890
1827	<i>Plunket</i> , Terence Conyngham Plunket, b 1809, s 1920 m	Hon Patrick T. P., b 1923
1831	<i>Polunmore</i> , George Wentworth Warwick Bamfylde, b '82, s '18, m	Hon Coplestone W B, b '14
1890 S.	<i>Polwarth</i> , Walter George Hepburne-Scott, C B E, V D, b 1864, s 1920, m	Master of Polwarth, b 1890 (As Irish)
1749	<i>Ponsonby</i> . See "Beasborough," Irish Earl	(None)
1912	<i>Pontypidd</i> , Alfred Thomas, b 1840, 1st Baron	(As Irish)
1885	<i>Powerscourt</i> . See "Powerscourt," Irish Visct	(None)
1918	<i>Queenborough</i> , Almeric Hugh Paget, b 1861, 1st Baron, m	(As Irish)
1800 I	<i>Radstock</i> , Granville George Waldegrave, C B E, b 1859, s 1913	(None)
1852	<i>Raglan</i> , FitzRoy Richard Somerset, b 1885, s 1921, m	Hon Montagu W., b 1867
1875	<i>Ramsay</i> . See "Dalhousie," Scott Earl	Hon Wellesley S, b 1887 (As Scottish)
1826	<i>Ranfurly</i> . See "Ranfurly," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1916	<i>Rathcedan</i> , Cecil William Norton, b 1850, 1st Baron, m	Hon Charles P N, b 1905
1868 I	<i>Rathdonnell</i> , Thos Kane McClintock Bunbury, b 1848, s '79, m	(Capt Hon Thomas McC-B, M B E, b '81
1821	<i>Ravenworth</i> , Gerald Wellesley Liddell, b 1869, s 1919, m	Hon. Robert L, b 1902
1919	<i>Rawlinson</i> , Henry Seymour Rawlinson, G C B, G C S I, G C V O, K C M G, b 1864, 1st Baron, m	(None)
1821	<i>Rayleigh</i> , Robert John Strutt, b 1875, s 1919, m	Hon John A S, b 1908
1628 S	<i>Reay</i> , Aeneas Alexander Mackay, b 1905, s 1921, M	Baron Alexander M, b 1907
1902	<i>Redesdale</i> , Algernon David Bertiam Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford, b 1878, s 1916, m	Hon Thos David F. M., b 1909
1806 I	<i>Rendlesham</i> , Frederick Archibald Charles Thellusson, b 1868, s 1911, m	Hon Percy T, b 1874
1885	<i>Revelstoke</i> , John Baring, P C, G C V O, b 1863, s 1897	Hon Cecil B, b 1864
1797	<i>Ribblesdale</i> , Thomas Lister, P C, b 1854, s 1876, m	(None)
1920	<i>Riddell</i> , George Alfordice Riddell, b 1865, 1st Baron, m	(None)
1905	<i>Ritche</i> , Charles Ritchie, b 1866, s 1906, m	Hon Philip R, b 1899
1913	<i>Rochdale</i> , George Kemp, b 1866, 1st Baron, m	Hon John D K, b 1906
1782	<i>Rodney</i> , George B Harley Guest Rodney, b 1821, s 1909, m	Hon George W R, b 1918
1651 S	<i>Rollo</i> , William Charles Wordsworth Rollo, O B (U K Baron), Dunning, b 1860, s 1916, m	Hon Eric Norman R, b 1861 (None)
1866	<i>Romilly</i> , William Gaspard Guy Romilly, b 1899, s 1905, M	(None)
1896	<i>Rosmead</i> , Hercules Arthur Temple Robinson b 1866, s 1897, m	(None)
1796 I	<i>Rosmore</i> , William Westenra (U K Baron Rossmore), b 1892, s 1921	Hon Richard W., b 1893
1838*	<i>Rotherham</i> , William Henry Holland, b 1849, 1st Baron, m	Hon Stuart H, b 1876
1910	<i>Rothschild</i> , Lionel Walter Rothschild, b 1858, s 1915	Nathaniel M V R, b 1910
1885	<i>Roundway</i> , Charles Edward Hungerford Atholl Colston, b 1854, 1st Baron, m	Bi-Gen Hon Edward Murray C, M G, M V O, D S O, b 1880
1911	<i>Rowallan</i> , Archibald Cameron Corbett, b 1856, 1st Baron, m	Hon Godfrey C, b 1905
1919	<i>Russell of Liverpool</i> , Edward Frederick Langley Russell, M C, b 1895, s 1920, m	Hon Langley G H J. R., b 1922 (Cts of Carlisle, b 1896
1651 S	<i>Ruthven</i> Walter Patrick Hore-Ruthven, O B, C M G, D S O	Col Hon Alex H - R, 7th C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., b 1872
1919*	<i>Ruthven</i> Maj.-Gen., b 1870, s 1921, m	Maj.-Gen Hon Sir Charles J S - W., K B E, C B, C M G, b 1870
1876	<i>Sackville</i> , Lionel Edward Sackville-West, b 1867, s 1908, m	Hon Arth. F. A - H., b '06
1911	<i>St Andree</i> , Alexander P Fuller-Acland-Hood, b 1893, s 1917	Hon John St J, b 1917
1559	<i>St John of Bletso</i> , Moubray St. A Thornton St John, b 1877, s 1920, m	Frank S, b 1852
1822	<i>St Leonards</i> , Frank Edward Sugden, b 1890, s 1908	Francis Cecil St. A, b 1895
1887	<i>St. Levan</i> , John Townshend St Aubyn, C B, C V O, b 1857, s 1908, m	Hon Rowland W, b 1916
1885	<i>St. Oswald</i> , Rowland George Winn, b 1893, s 1919, m	

Created	Title, Name, &c	Eldest Son or Heir.
1796	<i>Salterford</i> See "Courtown," <i>Irish Earl</i>	(As Irish)
1445 B	† <i>Saltoun</i> , Alexander Wm Fredk Fraser, C.M.G., b 1851, s 1886, m	Master of Saltoun, M.C.B. '86
1871	<i>Sandhurst</i> , John William Mansfield, b 1857, s 1921, m	Capt. Hon Ralph Sheldon
1802	<i>Sandys</i> , Michael Edwin Marcus Sandys, b 1855, s 1904, m.	M., O.B.E., b 1892
1888	<i>Savile</i> , John Savile Lumley-Savile, K.C.V.O., b 1854, s 1896, m	Capt. A.F.S. Hill, b 1876
		Hon George H. L.-S., b 1919
1603	<i>Saye & Sele</i> , Geoffrey C.T. Wykeham-Fiennes, b 1858, s 1907, m.	Hon. Geoffrey T.-W.-F., b 1884
1830	<i>Seaton</i> , John Regd U Elliott-Drake-Colborne, b 1854, s 1888, m.	Hon Ulick C., b 1863
1831	<i>Sefton</i> . See "Sefton," <i>Irish Earl</i>	(As Irish)
1480 B	† <i>Sempill</i> , John Forbes-Sempill, b. 1863, s 1905, m	Master of Sempill, b 1893
1918	<i>Shandon</i> , Ignatius John O'Brien, P.C., b. 1857, 1st Baron, m	(None)
1916	<i>Shaughnessy</i> , William James Shaughnessy, b. 1883, s 1923, m...	Hon William G.S., b 1922
1900	<i>Shaw</i> , Thomas Shaw, P.C. (Lord of Appeal), b 1850, m	(Life Peerage)
1783 I	<i>Sheffield</i> , Edward Lyulph Stanley (U.K. Baron, Stanley of Alderley), P.C., b 1839, s 1909, m	Hon Sir A.L.S., K.C.M.G., b 1875
1687 I	<i>Sherard</i> , Robert Castel Sherard, b 1858, s. 1924	Arthur W.S., b 1860
1784	<i>Sherborne</i> , James Huntly Dutton, D.S.O., b 1873, s 1920	Hon. Charles D., b 1911
1880	<i>Shute</i> See "Barrington," <i>Irish Visct</i>	(As Irish)
1902	<i>Shuttleworth</i> , Ughtred J Kay-Shuttleworth, P.C., b '44, 1st Bn., w	Hon Richard U. P.K.-S., (As Irish) b 1913
1821	<i>Silchester</i> See "Longford," <i>Irish Earl</i>	
1449 B	† <i>Sinclair</i> , Archibald James Murray St. Clair, M.V.O., b 1875, s 1922, m	Master of Sinclair, b 1914
1919	<i>Sinha</i> , Satiyendra Prasanna Sinha, P.C., K.C.S.I., K.C., b 1864, m	Hon Aroon S., b 1887
1916	<i>Somerleyton</i> , Saville Brinton Crossley, P.C., G.C.V.O., b 1857, 1st Baron, m	Capt. Hon Francis Savile C., b 1889
1784	<i>Somers</i> , Arthur Herbert Tennyson Cocks, D.S.O., M.C., b 1887, s 1899, m	Rev Henry L.S.C., b 1862
1873	<i>Sonerton</i> See "Normanton," <i>Irish Earl</i>	(As Irish)
1780	<i>Southampton</i> , Charles Henry Fitzroy, O.B.E., b 1867, s 1872, m	Hon Charles F., b 1904
1917	<i>Southborough</i> , Francis John Stephens Hopwood, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., b 1860, 1st Baron, m	Hon Spencer H., b 1888
1910	<i>Southwark</i> , Richard Knight-Causton, P.C., b 1843, 1st Baron, m	(None) [1861]
1640	<i>Stafford</i> , Francis Ed Fitzherbert-Stafford, D.S.O., b 1859, s 1913, m	Hon Basil Fitzherbert, b 1904
1886	<i>Stalbridge</i> , Hugh Grosvenor, b 1880, s 1912, m	Hon. Hugh G., b 1904
1911	<i>Stamfordham</i> , Arthur John Bigge, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., b 1849, 1st Baron, w	(None)
1839	<i>Stanley of Alderley</i> See "Sheffield," <i>Irish Baron</i> , above	(As Irish)
1893	<i>Stannore</i> , George A Maurice Hamilton-Gordon, C.V.O., b 1871, s 1912	(None)
1924	<i>Stevenson</i> , James Stevenson, G.C.M.G., b 1873, 1st Baron, m	(None)
1796	<i>Stewart of Galloway</i> See "Galloway," <i>Scott. Earl</i>	(As Scottish)
1318	<i>Straboltz</i> , Cuthbert Matthias Kenworthy, b 1853, claim established 1916, m	Lt.-Com Hon Joseph K., R.N., M.P., b 1896
1911	<i>Strachae</i> , Edward Strachey, P.C., b 1858, 1st Baron, m	Hon. Edward S., b 1882
1914	<i>Strathvalde</i> , Alexander Ure, P.C., G.B.E., b 1853, 1st Baron, m	(None)
1884	<i>Stratheden & Campbell</i> (1847), Alastair Campbell, b 1899, s 1918, m	Hon. Gavin C., b 1901
1884	<i>Strathpey</i> , Trevor Ogilvie-Grant, b 1879, s 1915, m	Hon. Donald G., b 1912
1796	<i>Stuart of Castle Stuart</i> . See "Moray," <i>Scott. Earl</i>	(As Scottish)
1916	<i>Stuart of Wortley</i> , Charles Belby Stuart-Wortley, P.C., 1st Baron, b 1851, m	(None)
1838	<i>Sudeley</i> , Wm Charles Frederick Hanbury-Tracy, b 1870, s. 1922, m	Rev Hon Alfred H.-T., b '46
1884	<i>Sudley</i> . See "Arran," <i>Irish Earl</i>	(As Irish)
1786	<i>Suffeld</i> , Victor A.C. Harbord, b 1897, s 1924, m	Hon John H., b 1907
1913	<i>Summer</i> , John Andrew Hamilton, P.C., G.C.B. (Lord of Appeal), b 1859, m	(Life Peerage)
1893	<i>Swansea</i> , Odo Richard Vivian, D.S.O., M.V.O., b 1875, s 1922, m	(None)
1907	<i>Swanthing</i> , Louis Samuel Samuel-Montagu, b 1869, s 1911, m	Hon Stuart S.-M., b 1898
1919	<i>Swinfen</i> , Charles Swinfen Eady, b 1904, s 1910, m	(None)
1913	<i>Sydenham of Combe</i> , George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., b 1848, 1st Baron, m	(None)
1831 I	<i>Talbot of Malahide</i> James Boswell Talbot, b 1874, s 1921, m	Hon. Reginald T., C.B.E., b 1849
1850	<i>Talbot de Malahide</i>	
1797 I	<i>Tegmsmouth</i> , Henry Noel Shore, b 1847, s 1916, m	Hon Hutch A.S., b 1881
1831	<i>Templemore</i> , Arthur Claud Spencer Chichester, D.S.O., O.B.E., b 1860, s. 1924, m	Hon Arthur P.S.C., b 1914
1884	<i>Tennyson</i> , Hallam Tennyson, P.C., G.C.M.G., b 1852, s 1892, m	Hon Lionel T., b 1889
1827	<i>Tenterden</i> , Charles Stuart Henry Abbott, b 1865, s 1882, m	Hon Charles A., b 1909
1918	<i>Terrington</i> , Harold J Selborne Woodhouse, O.B.E., b 1877, s 1921, m	Hon Horace W., O.B.E., b 1888
1616	<i>Teynham</i> , Henry John P.S. Roper-Curzon, b 1867, s 1892, m	Hon Chis R.-C., b 1896
1924	<i>Thomson</i> , Christopher Birdwood Thomson, C.B.E., D.S.O., b 1875, 1st Baron	(None)
1792	<i>Thurloe</i> , Rev Charles Edward Cumming-Bruce, b '60, s 1916, m	Hon Charles C.-B., b 1910

<i>Created</i>	<i>Title, Name, &c</i>	<i>Elderest Son or Heir</i>
1876	Tollemache, Bentley Lionel J Tollemache, b 1883, s 1904, m	Hon Denis T, D.S.O., b 1884
1864 S	Torpichen, John Gordon Sandilands, b 1886, s 1915, m	Master of Torpichen, b 1917
1859	Tredgegar, Courtenay Charles Evan Morgan, O.B.E., b 1867, s 1913, m	Hon Evan M, b 1893
1917	Treouen, Ivor John C Herbert, O.B., C.M.G., b 1851, 1st Baron, m	(None)
1921	Trevethin, Alfred Tristram Lawence, P.C., b 1843, 1st Baron, m	Hon Alfred Clive L.C.B.E., (None) b 1876
1880	Trevor, Charles Edward Hill-Trevor, b 1863, s 1923	Hon Charles B, b 1899
1462 I	Trimlestown, Charles Aloysius Barnewell, b 1861, s 1891, w	(As Scottish)
1881	Tweeddale, See "Tweeddale," Scott Marq	
1881	Tweedmouth, Dudley C Marjoribanks, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., b 1874, s. 1909, m	Edward M, b. 1900
1866	Tyrone, See "Waterford," Irish Marq	(As Irish)
1523	Vaux of Harrouden, Hubert Geo Chas Mostyn, b 1860, s 1883, m	Three co-heiresses [1898
1800 I.	Ventry, Arthur William Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, b 1864, s 1923, m	Hon. Arthur F.E.-de-M, b.
1762	Vernon, Francis W L Venables-Vernon, b 1889, s 1915, m	Hon John L V-V, b 1923
1922	Vestey, William Vestey, b 1859, 1st Baron, m	Hon Samuel V, b 1882
1841	Viman, George Crespigny Brabazon Vivian, D.S.O., b '78, s '93, m	Hon Anthony V, b 1906
1905	Walerian, William Hood Walrond, P.C., V.D., b 1849, 1st Baron, m	William G H W, b 1905
1780	Walsingham, John Augustus de Grey, b 1849, s 1919, m	Col Hon G de G, D.S.O., b
1922	Wargrave, Edward Alfred Goulding, P.C., b. 1863, 1st Baron	(None) [1884
1922	Waring, Samuel James Waring, b 1860, 1st Baron, m	(None)
1792 I	Waterpark, Charles Frederick Cavendish, b 1883, s 1912	Henry S H C, b 1876
1919	Waverlee, William Hall Walker, b 1856, 1st Baron, m	(None)
1918	Weir, William Douglas Wei, P.C., b 1877, 1st Baron, m	Hon Jas Kenneth W, b 1905
1821	Wemyss See "Wemyss and March," Scott Earl	(As Scottish)
1839	Westlock, Rev Algernon George Lawley, b 1857, s 1918, m	Hon Sir A.L.G.C.S.I., b 1860
1861	Westbury, Richard Luttrell Pilkington Bethell, b 1852, s '75, m	Hon Richard B, b 1823
1776 I *	Westcote, See "Cobham," Brit Visct	(As British)
1919	Wester Wemyss, Rosslyn Erskine Wemyss, G.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., Admiral of the Fleet, b 1864, 1st Baron, m	(None)
1548	Wharton, Charles Theodore Halswell Kemeys-Tynte, b 1876, claim established 1916, m	Hon Chas John K-T, b. 1908
1912	Whitburgh, Thomas Banks Borthwick, b 1874, 1st Baron	(None)
1826	Wigan, See "Crawford," Scott Earl	(As Scottish)
1491	Willoughby de Broke, John Henry Peyto Verney, M.O., b 1896, s 1923	Hon Robt B V, b 1881
1520	Windon, See Plymouth, Earl of (page 111)	(None)
1918	Wittenham, George Denisou Faber, C.B., b 1852, 1st Baron, m	Hon Geo Carr G, b 1896
1869	Wolberton, Frederic Glyn, b 1864, s 1888, m	(None)
1922 *	Woolamington, James Buchanan, b 1849, 1st Baron, w	(As Irish)
1835	Woolingham, See "Gosford," Irish Earl	Hon Bryan B, b 1890
1915	Wrenbury, Henry Burton Buckley, P.C., b 1845, 1st Baron, m	Hon Walter B W, b 1877
1838	Wrottesley, Victor Alexander Wrottesley, b 1873, s 1910	Lt.-Col Hon Roland H-H, D.S.O., M.V.O., b 1880
1919	Wyfold, Robert Trotter Hermon-Hodge, b 1851, 1st Baron, m	Hon Samuel J B., b 1874
1820	Wynford, Philip George Best, D.S.O., b 1871, s 1904, m	(None)
1921	Yctwyth, Matthew Lewis Vaughan-Davies, b 1840, 1st Baron, m	

BARONESSSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT—Style, The Right Hon Lady —.

<i>Created</i>	<i>Title, Name, &c</i>	<i>Elderest Son or Heir</i>
1309	Beaumont, Mona Josephine T. Fitzalan-Howard, b 1894, s 1915	Hon Miles F F-H, b 1915
1421	Berkeley, Eva Mary Fitzhardinge Foley, M.B.E., b 1875, s 1899, m	Two co-heiresses
1368	Botreaux (See "Loudoun," Countess of)	See Loudoun, Countess of
1897	Burton, Nellie Lisa Baillie, b 1879, s 1909, m	Hon George E M B, b 1894
1608	Clifton, Elizabeth Adeline Mary Bligh, b & s 1900	Earl of Barnley, q v
1332	Darcy de Knayth, Violet (Countess of Poona), b 1865, m	See Powis, Earl of
1264	De Ros, Mary Frances (Countess of Darnley), b 1854, s 1907, m	Three co-heiresses
1509 S	Dunroail See "Lucas" Engl Baroness (Scott. title the earlier)	(As English)
1899	Dorchester, Henrietta Anne Carleton, b 1845, 1st Baroness, m	Lt.-Col Hon Dudley C., O.B.E., b 1876
1295	Fauconberg & Conyers (1509), Marcella (Countess of Yarborough), O.B.E., b 1863, m	See Yarborough, Earl of
1295	Fermwall, Mary Frances Katherine Agar, b 1900, s 1913, m	(None)
1444 S.	Gray, Ethel Eveleen Gray-Campbell, b 1866, s 1919, m	Master of Gray, b. 1894
1490 S.	Herries, Gwendolen (Duchess of Norfolk), b 1877, s 1908, m	Duke of Norfolk, q v.
1602 S.	Kinloss, Mary Morgan-Grenville, C.I., b 1852, s 1889, w	Master of Kinloss, b 1889
1663	Lucas, Nan Ina Cooper, b 1880, s 1916, m.	Hon Anne Rosemary C, b 1919
1299	Strange of Knockin, 1246 Hungerford and 1445 De Moleyns, Elizabeth (Viscountess St David), b 1884, title called out of abeyance 1921, m	See St. David, Viscount
1900	Stathoona & Mount Royal, Margaret Charlotte Howard, b 1854, s. 1914, w	Hon. Donald H., M.P., b 1891
1820	Wentworth, Judith Anne Dorothea Lytton, b 1873, s. 1917	Hon Noel L., b 1900
1308	Zouche of Harringworth, Mary Cecil Frankland, b 1875, s 1917, m.	Hon Thos W A. F., b 1902

124 Courtesy Titles borne by Eldest Sons of Dukes, &c.

From this list it will be seen that "Lord Aberdour" is the heir to the Earldom of Morton, and that "Viscount Curzon, M.P." is the eldest son of Earl Howe; * the titles borne by second heirs are also given, e.g. Earl of Burlington, eldest son of the Marquess of Hartington, heir to the Dukedom of Devonshire.

Aberdour—Morton	Dangan—Cowley	Hinton—Polett	Northland—Panfury
Abingdon—Lundsey	Dawick—Haig	Hobart—Buckingham-shire	Ockham—Loveale
Aboyne—Huntly	Deerhurst—Coventry	Holmesdale—Amherst	Ormelie—Breadalbane
Acheson—Gosford	Douglas & Clydesdale—Hamilton	Hopetoun—Linlithgow	Ossory—Ormonde
Altamont—Sligo	Doune—Moray	Hyde—Clarendon	Ossulston—Tankerville
Althorp—Spencer	Douro—Wellington	Ikerrin—Carrick	Parker—Macclesfield
Anson—Lichfield	Drumlanrig—Queens-	Ingestie—Shrewsbury	Pelham—Chichester
Apsley—Bathurst	Dumfries—Bute (berry)	Ipswich—Grafton	Percy—Northumber-
Ardee—Meath	Duncan—Camperdown	Jedburgh—Lothian	land
Arundel—Norfolk	Duncannon—Bexborough	Jermyn—Bristol	Petersham—Harrington
Ashley—Shaftesbury	Dundas—*Ronaldshay	Jocelyn—Roden	Pollington—Mazboro'
Ava—Dufferin and Ava	Dunglass—Home	Kelburne—Glasgow	Porchester—Carnarvon
Balgownie—Leven	Dunluce—Antrim	Kerry—Lansdowne	Ramsay—Dathouse
Balmiel—Crawford	Dunsford—Malletton	Kilconnel—Clancarty	Raynham—Tournshend
Beative—Headfort	Dunwich—Stradbroke	Kildare—Leinster	Rocksavage—Cholmley
Belfast—Donegall	Ebrington—Fortescue	Killeen—Fingall	Ronaldshay—Zelland
Bingham—Lucan	Ednam—Dudley	Kilmarnock—Erioll	Ross of Belvoir—*Gan-
Blandford—Marlboro'	Elcho—Wemyss & March	Kilwaihan—Downshire	by
Borodale—Beatty	Elmley—Beauchamp	Kincardine—*Graham	Roskill—Northesk
Bowmont—Roxburgh	Eltham—Cambridge	Kingsborough—King-	St Cyres—Idesleigh
Boyle—Shannon	Elveden—Iveagh	ston	Sandon—Harrimby
Brackley—Ellesmere	Encombe—Eldon	Knebworth—Lytton	Scone—Mansfield
Brecknock—Camden	Ennismore—Lismore	Kynnaid—Newshire	Settrington—*March
Brooke—Warwick	Erleigh—Reading	Lascelles—Harewood	Seymour—Somerset
Broome—Kitchener	Errington—Crome	Leslie—Roths	Somerston—Aromanton
Bruce—Elyon	Erskine—Mar & Kellie	Lewes—Abergavenny	Stafford—Sutherland
Buckhurst—De La War	Eskdale—*Dalkeith	Lewisham—Dartmouth	stanley—Derby
Burford—St Albans	Euston—Grafton	Lincoln—Newcastle	Stavordale—Rochester
Burghersh—Westmnd	Falconer—Kintore	Loughborough—Rosslyn	Stavordale—Courtney
Burghley—Exeter	Felding—Denbigh	Lowther—Lonsdale	Stuart—Castle Stewart
Burlington—*Harting-	Fincastle—Dunmore	Macduff—Fife	Sudley—Aran
Calne—*Kerry	FitzHarris—Malinesb'y	Maidstone—Winchelsea	Suldale—Donoughmore
Camden—Gainsboro'	Folkestone—Radnor	Malden—Essex	Tamworth—Ferreis
Cardigan—Alesbury	Forbes—Garnard	Malpas—*Rocksavage	Tarbat—Cromarty
Carradross—Buchan	French—Ynes	Mandeville—Manchester	Tavistock—Bedford
Carlow—Portarlington	Furneaux—Burkenhead	Manners—Granby	Tay—Breadalbane
Carlton—Wharfedale	Gai loch—Mar	March—Ruhmond	Thirlstone—*Lauder-
Carmarthen—Leeds	Garlies—Galloway	Marshall—Romney	rale
Carnegie—Southesk	Garmoyne—Carrns	Mauchline—London	Titchfield—Portland
Cassilis—Ailsa	Gillford—Clanvilliam	Medina—Milford Haven	Tiverton—Halsbury
Castlereagh—Londndy	Glamis—Strathmore	Milton—Fitzwilliam	Trafalgar—Nelson
Castlerosse—Kenmare	Glasgow—Annesley	Molyneux—Sefton	Trematon—Athlone
Chelsea—Cadogan	Graham—Montrose	Montgomery—Eglin-	Tullibardine—Atholl
Chewton—Waldegrave	Granby—Rutland	ton	Uffington—Craven
Clifton—Darnley	Greenock—Cathcart	Moore—Drogheda	Uxbridge—Anneslev
Clive—Powis	Grey de Wilton—Wilton	Mornington—*Douro	Vaughan—Lisburne
Clonmore—Wicklow	Grimston—Verulam	Morpeth—Carlisle	Waldpole—Orford
Cochrane—Dundonald	Grosvenor—Westminster	Mount—Charles—Con-	Weymouth—Bath
Coke—Leicester	Haddo—Aberdeen	yngham	Willoughby de Eresby
Compton—Northampton	Hamilton—Abercorn	Mulgrave—Normanby	—Ancaster
Courtenay—Devon	Hartington—Devonshire	Newark—Manvers	Windsor—Plymouth
Cranborne—Salisbury	Hastings—Huntingdon	Newport—Bradford	Wodehouse—Kimerley
Cranley—Oxlow	Herbert—Pembroke	Newtown—Butler—	Wolmer—Selborne
Curzon—Howe	Hillsborough—Down-	shire	Worcester—Beaufort
Dalkeith—Buccleuch	swire	Norres—Abingdon	Worsley—Yarborough
Dalmeny—Rosebery	Hinchlombroke—Sand-	North—Gulford	Yarmouth—Hertford
Dalrymple—Stair			

Companions of Honour.—C H

Barnes, Rt Hon G N	Faringdon, The Lord	Provis, Sir Samuel Butler, c s s
Burnham, The Viscount.	Gloucester, Bishop of, D D	Quinan, Kenneth Bingham
Caine, Sir Hall, c s s	Gosling, Harry, M P	Royden, Sir Thomas, Bt
Carruthers, Mrs. (Miss Violet Mark)	Haldane, Miss Elizabeth	Ripper, Prof William, D s c
Chetwynd, The Viscount (junr)	Keogh, Lt-Gen Sir Alfred, c s s,	Seddon, James Andrew
Churchill, Rt Hon W S, M P	c s s	Smuts, Lt-Gen Right Hon J C.
Davidson, John Colin Campbell, c s s	Kerr, Philip Henry	Strutt, Hon Edward
M P	Lansdowne, The Marchioness of,	Swettenham, Sir Frank A, c s s
Davies, William John.	G H K, V A, C I	Tennant, Mrs Margaret Edith
Dillon, Viscount	Layton, Walter Thomas, c s s	Wardle, George James
Ellerman, Sir John Reeves, Bart	Newbolt, Sir Henry, L D	Wilkie, Alexander
Evans, Sir Evan Vincent	Parker, James	Wilson Joseph Havelock, c s s

Surnames of Peers and Peeresses differing from their Titles.

Abbott— <i>Tenterden</i>	Brett— <i>Essex</i>	Cokayne— <i>Cullen</i>	Egerton— <i>Ellesmere</i>
Abney Hastings— <i>Loudoun</i>	Bridgman— <i>Bradford</i>	Coke— <i>Leicester</i>	Egerton— <i>Wilton</i>
Atcheson— <i>Gosford</i>	Biodrick— <i>Madleton</i>	Cole— <i>Enniskillen</i>	Elnot— <i>St Germans</i>
Adderley— <i>Noton</i>	Brooks— <i>Crawshaw</i>	Collier— <i>Monkswey</i>	Elliott Drake Colborne— <i>Seaton</i>
Adlington— <i>Sidmouth</i>	Brougham— <i>Brougham & Vaux</i>	Colston— <i>Roundway</i>	Elliot— <i>Minto</i>
Agar— <i>Furnwall</i>	Biowne— <i>Kennmare</i>	Colville— <i>Colville of Culross</i>	Erskine— <i>Buchan</i>
Agar— <i>Normanton</i>	Browne— <i>Kilmairne</i>	Compton— <i>Northampton</i>	Erskine— <i>Mar & Kellie</i>
Agar Robartes— <i>Chyden</i>	Browne— <i>Oranmore</i>	Cooper— <i>Lucas</i>	Erskine— <i>Mar & Kellie</i>
Aitken— <i>Beaverbrook</i>	Browne— <i>Sligo</i>	Corbett— <i>Rowallan</i>	Evans Freke— <i>Carbery</i>
Akers Douglas— <i>Chilton</i>	Brownlow— <i>Lurgan</i>	Courtenay— <i>Devon</i>	Everleigh de Moleyns— <i>Ventry</i>
Alexander— <i>Caledon</i>	Bruce— <i>Aberdare</i>	Crewe Milnes— <i>Crewe</i>	Fahet— <i>Wittenham</i>
Alexander— <i>Cobham</i>	Bruce— <i>Balfour of Burleigh</i>	Crichton— <i>Erne</i>	Fane— <i>Westminster</i>
Allanson— <i>Winn Head</i>	Bruce— <i>Elgin</i>	Cripps— <i>Painmoor</i>	Faulding— <i>Denbigh</i>
Allsopp— <i>Hindley</i>	Budenell Bruce— <i>Ailesbury</i>	Crossley— <i>Somerleyton</i>	Fellowes— <i>Ashwin</i>
Annesley— <i>Valentia</i>	Bryan— <i>Bellew</i>	Cubitt— <i>Ashcombe</i>	Fellowes— <i>De Ramsey</i>
Anson— <i>Larchfield</i>	Bryan— <i>Canthness</i>	Cuffe— <i>Desart</i>	Finch— <i>Aylesford</i>
Arthur— <i>Glenathur</i>	Buckley— <i>Wrenbury</i>	Cunningham Bruce— <i>Thurston</i>	Finch Hatton— <i>Winton</i>
Ashley Cooper— <i>Shaftesbury</i>	Buchanan— <i>Woolavington</i>	Curzon— <i>Curzon of Kedleston</i>	Fitzalan Howard— <i>Beaumont</i>
Astley— <i>Hastings</i>	Burns— <i>Finchdale</i>	Curzon— <i>Howe</i>	Fitzalan Howard— <i>Fitzalan</i>
Bailey— <i>Glanusk</i>	Butcher— <i>Dancefort</i>	Cust— <i>Downing</i>	Fitzalan Howard— <i>Henries</i>
Baillie— <i>Burton</i>	Butler— <i>Canuck</i>	Dalrymple— <i>Stair</i>	Fitzalan Howard— <i>Howard of Glossop</i>
Baillie Hamilton— <i>Hadington</i>	Butler— <i>Dunboyne</i>	Dalzell— <i>Canuth</i>	Fitzalan Howard— <i>Norfolk</i>
Balfour— <i>Kinnross</i>	Butler— <i>Lanesborough</i>	Dawson— <i>Doone</i>	FitzClarence— <i>Munster</i>
Bampfylde— <i>Poltimore</i>	Butler— <i>Montgarret</i>	Dawson— <i>Dartrey</i>	FitzGerald— <i>Leinster</i>
Baring— <i>Ashburnton</i>	Butler— <i>Ormonde</i>	Dawson— <i>Dartrey of Penn</i>	Fitzherbert Stafford— <i>Stafford</i>
Baring— <i>Cromey</i>	Byng— <i>Stratford</i>	Dawson— <i>De Ros</i>	Fitzmaurice— <i>Orkney</i>
Baring— <i>Northbrook</i>	Byng— <i>Torrington</i>	Dawson Damer— <i>Portsmouth</i>	FitzPatrick— <i>Castletown</i>
Baring— <i>Revelstoke</i>	Cambidge— <i>Athlone</i>	De Courcy— <i>Kingsale</i>	FitzRoy— <i>Grafton</i>
Barnes— <i>Gosell</i>	Campbell— <i>Argyll</i>	De Grey— <i>Walsingham</i>	Fitzroy— <i>Southampton</i>
Barnwell— <i>Trimleston</i>	Campbell— <i>Breadalban</i>	De Montmorency— <i>Frankfort</i>	Flower— <i>Ashbrook</i>
Bateman Hanbury— <i>Bateman</i>	Campbell— <i>Cawdor</i>	De Montmorency— <i>Montmorres</i>	Foley— <i>Berkely</i>
Bathurst— <i>Bledisloe</i>	Campbell— <i>Glenamy</i>	De Yarbrough Bateson— <i>Deamore</i>	Foljambe— <i>Liverpool</i>
Beardmore— <i>Invernauld</i>	Campbell— <i>Stratheden</i>	Deane— <i>Morgan</i>	Forbes— <i>Granard</i>
Beaulecker— <i>St Albans</i>	Canning— <i>Garraugh</i>	Deane— <i>Morgan</i>	Forbes Leith— <i>Leith of Fyvie</i>
Beaumont— <i>Allendale</i>	Capell— <i>Essex</i>	Deane— <i>Morgan</i>	Forbes Sempill— <i>Sempill</i>
Beckett— <i>Granthorpe</i>	Carleton— <i>Dorchester</i>	Deane— <i>Morgan</i>	Forward— <i>Howard</i>
Bennet— <i>Tanker ville</i>	Carleton— <i>Northesk</i>	Deane— <i>Morgan</i>	Wicklow
Benson— <i>Charnwood</i>	Carleton— <i>Southesk</i>	Deane— <i>Morgan</i>	Foster— <i>Ilkerton</i>
Beresford— <i>Waterford</i>	Cary— <i>Falkland</i>	Deane— <i>Morgan</i>	Fowler— <i>Wolverhampton</i>
Bernard— <i>Bandon</i>	Caulfield— <i>Charlemont</i>	Deane— <i>Morgan</i>	Fox— <i>Strangways</i>
Bertie— <i>Abundon</i>	Cavendish— <i>Chesham</i>	Deane— <i>Morgan</i>	Frankland— <i>Zouche</i>
Bertie— <i>Bertie of Thame</i>	Cavendish— <i>Devonshire</i>	Deane— <i>Morgan</i>	Fraser— <i>Lovet</i>
Bertie— <i>Lindsey</i>	Cavendish— <i>Waterpark</i>	Deane— <i>Morgan</i>	Fraser— <i>Sutton</i>
Best— <i>Wynford</i>	Cavendish— <i>Bentink</i>	Deane— <i>Morgan</i>	Freeman Mitford— <i>Redesdale</i>
Bethell— <i>Westbury</i>	Cecil— <i>Amherst of Hackney</i>	Deane— <i>Morgan</i>	Freeman Thomas— <i>Walsingham</i>
Bethune— <i>Lindsay</i>	Cecil— <i>Exeter</i>	Deane— <i>Morgan</i>	Fremanle— <i>Cottesloe</i>
Bewicke-Copley— <i>Cromwell</i>	Chaloner— <i>Gisborough</i>	Deane— <i>Morgan</i>	French— <i>De Freyne</i>
Bigge— <i>Stamfordham</i>	Charteris— <i>Wemyss and March</i>	Deane— <i>Morgan</i>	French— <i>Ypres</i>
Bigham— <i>Mersey</i>	Chetwynd Talbot— <i>Shrewsbury</i>	Deane— <i>Morgan</i>	Fuller Acland Hood— <i>St Audres</i>
Bingham— <i>Clanmorris</i>	Chichester— <i>Donegall</i>	Deane— <i>Morgan</i>	Gascoyne Cecil— <i>Cecil of Gascoyne</i>
Bingham— <i>Lucan</i>	Chichester— <i>Templemore</i>	Deane— <i>Morgan</i>	Gascoyne Cecil— <i>Salisbury</i>
Bligh— <i>Chifton</i>	Child Villiers— <i>Jersey</i>	Deane— <i>Morgan</i>	Gathorne Hardy— <i>Chancery</i>
Bligh— <i>Darvile</i>	Cholmondeley— <i>Dela-mere</i>	Deane— <i>Morgan</i>	Gibbs— <i>Aldenhay</i>
Blunt Mackenzie— <i>Cromartie</i>	Chui chill— <i>Marlborough</i>	Deane— <i>Morgan</i>	Gibson— <i>Hunsdon</i>
Boote Wilbraham— <i>Latham</i>	Clarke— <i>Sydenham</i>	Deane— <i>Morgan</i>	Giffard— <i>Halsbury</i>
Boothwick— <i>Whitburgh</i>	Clegg Hill— <i>Hill</i>	Deane— <i>Morgan</i>	Giustiniani Bandini— <i>Newburgh</i>
Roscawen— <i>Falmouth</i>	Clements— <i>Leitrim</i>	Deane— <i>Morgan</i>	
Bourke— <i>Mayo</i>	Clifton— <i>Grey de Ruthyn</i>	Deane— <i>Morgan</i>	
Bowes Lyon— <i>Strathmore</i>	Coats— <i>Glenanar</i>	Deane— <i>Morgan</i>	
Boyle— <i>Cork</i>	Cochrane— <i>Dundonald</i>	Deane— <i>Morgan</i>	
Boyle— <i>Glasgow</i>	Cochrane Baillie— <i>Lamington</i>	Deane— <i>Morgan</i>	
Boyle— <i>Shannon</i>	Cocks— <i>Somers</i>	Deane— <i>Morgan</i>	
Brabazon— <i>Meath</i>		Deane— <i>Morgan</i>	
Brand— <i>Hampden</i>		Deane— <i>Morgan</i>	

Glyn— <i>Wolverton</i>	Hill— <i>Downhale</i>	Lindsay— <i>Crawford</i>	Murray— <i>Mansfield</i>
Goadley— <i>Kilbracken</i>	Hill Trevor— <i>Trevor</i>	Lister— <i>Ribblesdale</i>	Needham— <i>Kilmorey</i>
Goodeve Erskine— <i>Mar</i>	Hobart Hampden Mer-	Littleton— <i>Hatherton</i>	Nevill— <i>Abergavenny</i>
Gordon— <i>Aberdeen</i>	cer Henderson— <i>Buck-</i>	Lloyd Mostyn— <i>Mostyn</i>	Neville— <i>Braybrooke</i>
Gordon— <i>Huntly</i>	<i>inghamshire</i>	Lockwood— <i>Lambourne</i>	Nicolson— <i>Catnock</i>
Gordon Lennox— <i>Rich-</i>	Holland— <i>Knutsford</i>	Loftus— <i>Ely</i>	Novison— <i>Glendyne</i>
mond	Holland— <i>Rotherham</i>	Lopes— <i>Ludlow</i>	Noel— <i>Gainsborough</i>
Gore— <i>Arran</i>	Holmes' Court— <i>Heytes-</i>	Lorry Corry— <i>Balmore</i>	Noel Hill— <i>Berwick</i>
Gough Calthorpe— <i>Cal-</i>	<i>bury</i>	Lowther— <i>Lonsdale</i>	North— <i>Gusford</i>
thorpe	Holroyd— <i>Sheffield</i>	Lowther— <i>Ullswater</i>	Northcote— <i>Idesleigh</i>
Goulding— <i>Wargrave</i>	Hood— <i>Bridport</i>	Lubbock— <i>Anebury</i>	Norton— <i>Grantley</i>
Graham— <i>Atholstan</i>	Hope— <i>Lunithgow</i>	Lumley— <i>Scarborough</i>	Norton— <i>Rathcedan</i>
Graham— <i>Montrose</i>	Hopwood— <i>South</i>	Lumley Savile— <i>Savile</i>	Nugent— <i>Westmeath</i>
Graham Toler— <i>Norbury</i>	<i>borough</i>	Lyon— <i>Beauchamp</i>	O'Brien— <i>Inchiquin</i>
Grant— <i>Seafield</i>	Hore Ruthven— <i>Ruthven</i>	Lyon Dalberg Acton—	O'Brien— <i>Shandon</i>
Grant— <i>Strathpey</i>	Horsley Beresford— <i>De-</i>	Acton	O'Grady— <i>Gullamore</i>
Gray Campbell— <i>Gray</i>	<i>cies</i>	Lysaght— <i>Lisle</i>	Ogilvy— <i>Arriv</i>
Grenfell— <i>Deesonough</i>	Howard— <i>Carlisle</i>	Lyttelton— <i>Cobham</i>	Ogilvy Grant— <i>Strath</i>
Grey— <i>Grey of Falkodon</i>	Howard— <i>Eppingham</i>	Lytton— <i>Wentworth</i>	<i>spey</i>
Grey— <i>Stamford</i>	Howard— <i>Aberfoyle</i>	McChintock— <i>Bunbury</i>	Orde Powlett— <i>Bolton</i>
Grinston— <i>Verulam</i>	Howard— <i>Strathcona</i>	Rathdonnell	Ormsby Gore— <i>Harlech</i>
Grosvenor— <i>Ebury</i>	Howard— <i>Suffolk</i>	McDonnell— <i>Antrim</i>	Osborne— <i>Leeds</i>
Grosvenor— <i>Stalbridge</i>	Hoizer— <i>Newlands</i>	McGarel Hogg— <i>Maghe-</i>	Page— <i>Anglesey</i>
Grosvenor— <i>Westminster</i>	Hubbard— <i>Addington</i>	<i>amorne</i>	Page— <i>Queenborough</i>
Guest— <i>Wimborne</i>	Innes Ker— <i>Roxburgh</i>	Mackay— <i>Inchcape</i>	Pakenham— <i>Longford</i>
Guinness— <i>Teagh</i>	lby— <i>Boston</i>	Mackay— <i>Reay</i>	Pakenham— <i>Hampton</i>
Gully— <i>Selby</i>	Isaacs— <i>Reading</i>	Mackworth— <i>Rhondila</i>	Palk— <i>Halton</i>
Gurdon— <i>Cranworth</i>	Jackson— <i>Allerton</i>	McLaren— <i>Aberconway</i>	Palmer— <i>Seiborne</i>
Haldane Duncan— <i>Cain-</i>	James— <i>Northbourne</i>	Maitland— <i>Lauriedale</i>	Parker— <i>Maclesfield</i>
<i>perdown</i>	Jervis— <i>St Vincent</i>	Manners— <i>Rutland</i>	Parker— <i>Moyle</i>
Hamilton— <i>Abercorn</i>	Jocelyn— <i>Roden</i>	Manners Sutton— <i>Can-</i>	Parnell— <i>Cogleton</i>
Hamilton— <i>Bethaven</i>	Jolliffe— <i>Hylton</i>	<i>terbury</i>	Parsons— <i>Ross</i>
Hamilton— <i>Holm-</i>	Kaye— <i>Shuttleworth</i>	Mansfield— <i>Sandhurst</i>	Partridge— <i>Doverdale</i>
<i>Patrick</i>	Kearley— <i>Denonport</i>	Marjoribanks— <i>Trevel-</i>	Paulet— <i>Winchester</i>
Hamilton— <i>Sumner</i>	Keith Falconer— <i>Kin-</i>	<i>month</i>	Pearson— <i>Condray</i>
Hamilton Gordon—	<i>toie</i>	Marshall— <i>Romney</i>	Pease— <i>Daington</i>
<i>Stanmore</i>	Keneys Tynte— <i>Wharton</i>	Massey— <i>Clanra</i>	Pease— <i>Gairford</i>
Hamilton Russell—	Kemp— <i>Rochdale</i>	Maude— <i>Hawarden</i>	Pelham— <i>Chichester</i>
<i>Boyme</i>	Kennedy— <i>Aulsa</i>	Maxwell— <i>Farnham</i>	Pelham— <i>Fitzconberg</i>
Hamilton Temple Black-	Kenworthy— <i>Strabogie</i>	Meade— <i>Clanwilliam</i>	Pelham— <i>Yarborough</i>
wood— <i>Duffern</i>	Keppel— <i>Albemarle</i>	Meysie Thompson—	Pelham Clinton— <i>New-</i>
Hanbury Tracy— <i>Sudeley</i>	Kerr— <i>Lothian</i>	<i>Knaresborough</i>	<i>castle</i>
Handcock— <i>Castlemaine</i>	King— <i>Lowlace</i>	Miles— <i>Sondes</i>	Pellow— <i>Ezmouth</i>
Harbord— <i>Stiffled</i>	King Tenison— <i>Kingston</i>	Mills— <i>Hullington</i>	Pepps— <i>Cotenham</i>
Hare— <i>Lislove</i>	Kitson— <i>Airedale</i>	Molyneux— <i>Sefton</i>	Perceval— <i>Emmont</i>
Harnsworth— <i>Rother-</i>	Knatchbull Hugessen—	Monckton Arundell—	Percy— <i>Northumberland</i>
<i>mere</i>	<i>Brabourne</i>	<i>Galway</i>	Pery— <i>Linrick</i>
Harris— <i>Malmesbury</i>	Knight Causton— <i>South-</i>	Money Countess— <i>Latimer</i>	Petrie Agar— <i>Furnwall</i>
Hastings— <i>Downington</i>	<i>wark</i>	Monsell— <i>Emly</i>	Petty Fitzmaurice—
Hastings— <i>Huntingdon</i>	Knox— <i>Ranfurly</i>	Montagu— <i>Manchester</i>	<i>Fitzmaurice</i>
Hay— <i>Erroll</i>	Lambart— <i>Cavan</i>	Montagu— <i>Sandwich</i>	Petty Fitzmaurice—
Hay— <i>Kinnoull</i>	Lambton— <i>Durham</i>	Montagu Douglas Scott—	<i>Lansdowne</i>
Hay— <i>Tweeddale</i>	Lancelles— <i>Harcwood</i>	<i>Buccleuch</i>	Philpotts— <i>Kyleant</i>
Heathcote Drummond	Law— <i>Ellenborough</i>	Montagu Stuart Wor-	Philpotts— <i>St David</i>
Willoughby— <i>Ancestor</i>	Lawless— <i>Clumcurry</i>	ley Mackenzie—	Philpotts— <i>Strange</i>
Hely Hutchinson— <i>Do-</i>	Lawley— <i>Wenlock</i>	<i>Wharfedale</i>	Philpotts— <i>Normanby</i>
<i>noughmore</i>	Lawrence— <i>Trevelthyn</i>	Montgomery— <i>Eglinton</i>	Pickford— <i>Sterndale</i>
Henderson— <i>Faringdon</i>	Lawrence— <i>Lawrence of</i>	Moore— <i>Drogheda</i>	Pierrepont— <i>Mansers</i>
Henniker Major— <i>Henn-</i>	<i>Kinggate</i>	Moreton— <i>Ducie</i>	Pierrell Bouverie— <i>Rad-</i>
<i>iker</i>	Lawson— <i>Burnham</i>	Morgan— <i>Tredegar</i>	<i>nor</i>
Hepburn Stuart Forbes	Le Poer Trench— <i>Clan-</i>	Morgan Grenville— <i>Kin-</i>	Plumtre— <i>Fitz Walter</i>
Trefusis— <i>Clinton</i>	<i>carly</i>	<i>loss</i>	Plunkett— <i>Dunsany</i>
Hepburne Scott— <i>Pol-</i>	Lea Smith— <i>Dudley</i>	Morley— <i>Hollenden</i>	Plunkett— <i>Fingall</i>
<i>warth</i>	Legge— <i>Dartmouth</i>	Morris— <i>Kilmain</i>	Plunkett— <i>Louth</i>
Herbert— <i>Carnarvon</i>	Legh— <i>Newton</i>	Mosley— <i>Anslow</i>	Pomeroy— <i>Harberton</i>
Herbert— <i>Darcy de</i>	Leith— <i>Burgh</i>	Mostyn— <i>Vaux</i>	Ponsonby— <i>Beasborough</i>
<i>Knaith</i>	Leslie— <i>Rothas</i>	Mountbatten— <i>Caris-</i>	Ponsonby— <i>De Mauley</i>
Herbert— <i>Pembroke</i>	Leslie Melville— <i>Leven</i>	<i>brooke</i>	Pows— <i>Lisford</i>
Herbert— <i>Pons</i>	Lever— <i>Leverhulme</i>	Mountbatten— <i>Miford</i>	Pratt— <i>Camden</i>
Herbert— <i>Trooveen</i>	Leveson Gower— <i>Gran-</i>	<i>Haven</i>	Preston— <i>Gormanston</i>
Hermion Hodge— <i>Wyfold</i>	<i>lewis</i>	Mulholland— <i>Dunleath</i>	Primrose— <i>Rosebery</i>
Hervey— <i>Bristol</i>	Lewis— <i>Merthyrville</i>	Munro Ferguson— <i>Novar</i>	Prittle— <i>Dunaldy</i>
Hewitt— <i>Lifford</i>	Liddell— <i>Ravenworth</i>	Murray— <i>Dunedin</i>	Prothero— <i>Erle</i>
Hicks Beach— <i>St. Ald-</i>	Lindessay Bethune—	Murray— <i>Dunmore</i>	Ramsay— <i>Dalhousie</i>
<i>wyn</i>	<i>Bethune</i>	Murray— <i>Elbank</i>	Rhys— <i>Dynevor</i>

Rice—Monteagle	Skeffington—Massereene	Tennant—Glenconner	Wallop—Portsmouth
Roberts—Clwyd	Smith—Burkenhead	Thellusson—Rendell	Walpole—Orford
Robinson—Ripon	Smith—Colwyn	Thesiger—Chelmsford	Walton—Waleian
Robinson—Rosedale	Smith—Hambleton	Thomas—Pontypool	Walsh—Ormskirk
Roche—Farnham	Smith—Barry—Barrymore	Thynne—Bath	Wald—Bangor
Roper Curzon—Teynham	Somerset—Beaufort	Tollemache—Dyart	Ward—Dudley
Rous—Stradbroke	Somerset—Raglan	Towneley—O'Hagan	Warren—De Tabley
Rowley—Langford	Somerville—Athlumney	Trench—Ashdown	Watson—Manton
Russell—Amphill	Spencer—Churchill	Treloar—Kesteven	Watson—Armstrong—Armstrong
Russell—Bedford	Spencer—Churchill—Marlborough	Tufts—Hothfield	Weir—Inverforth
Russell—De Clifford	Stanhope—Harrington	Turnour—Winterton	Weld—Forester—Forester
Ryder—Harrowby	Stanley—Ashfield	Twisleton—Wykeham	Wellesley—Coveley
Sackville—De La Warr	Stanley—Derby	Flennes—Sage & Sele	Wellesley—Wellington
Sackville—West—Sackville	Stanley—Sheffield	Tyrrell Kenyon—Kenyon	Wemyss—Wester
St Aubyn—St Levan	Stapleton Cotton—Combermere	Tywhitt Wilson—Berners	Wentworth Fitzwilliam—Fitzwilliam
St Clair—Sinclair	Stern—Michelham	Upton—Templeton	Weston—Rosemoir
St Clair Erskine—Roslyn	Stewart—Galloway	Ure—Strathclyde	White—Annaly
St John—Bolingbroke	Stewart Murray—Atholl	Vanden Bempde Johnstone—Deiwent	Whiteley—Machamley
St Leger—Doneraile	Stonor—Cannoy	Vane—Baird	Willey—Harnby
Samuel—Bearsden	Stopford—Courtoun	Vane Tempest Stewart—Londonberry	Williamson—Ashton
Samuel—Montagu—Swaythling	Stourton—Morbay	Vaneck—Huntingfield	Williamson—Forbes
Sandlands—Torphichen	Strachey—Strachey	Vaughan—Lisburne	Willoughby—Middleton
Saumarez—De Sarrewez	Strutt—Belger	Vaughan—Davies—Vaughan	Wilson—Nunburnholme
Savile—Mazborough	Strutt—Rayleigh	Vaughan—Davies—Vaughan	Windsor—Wales
Scarlett—Abinger	Stuart—Castle Stuart	Vaughan—Davies—Vaughan	Windsor—York
Scelate Booth—Basing	Stuart—Moay	Vaughan—Davies—Vaughan	Windsor—Clive—Plymouth
Scott—Clonmell	Stuart—Wortley	Venables—Vernon	Wingfield—Powerscourt
Scott—Eldon	Stuart—Alington	Venables—Vernon	Winn—St. Oswald
Scott Ellis—Howard de Walden	Sutcliffe—St Leonards	Venables—Vernon	Wodehouse—Kimberley
Sudamorie Stanhope—Chesterfield	Sutherland Leveson Gower—Cromartie	Venables—Vernon	Wood—Halifax
Seymour—Hertford	Sutherland Leveson Gower—Sutherland	Venables—Vernon	Woodhouse—Terlington
Shaw Lefevre—Eversley	Swinfen Eady—Swinfen	Venables—Vernon	Wyndham—Leconfield
Shirley—Farnes	Talbot—Shrewsbury	Venables—Vernon	Wyndham—Quin—Denarven
Shute—Tegmouth	Talbot—Talbot de Malahide	Venables—Vernon	Wynn—Newborough
Sidney—De Lisle	Tatem—Glendy—Hude	Venables—Vernon	Wynn—Carrington—Lincolnshire
Sinclair—Cathness	Taylor—Headfort	Venables—Vernon	Yarde Butler—Charston
Sinclair—Pentland	Temple Gore—Laughton	Venables—Vernon	York—Hardwicke
	Temple of Stone	Walker—Waretree	Younger—Blanesburgh

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

Speaker, The Lord Chancellor, £4,000

Lord Chairman of Committees, The Earl of Donoughmore, K P, £3,500.

<i>Clerk of Parliaments, Sir Arthur Theodore Thring, K C B</i>	<i>£2,500</i>
<i>Clerk Assistant, Edward H Alderson, C B</i>	<i>£1,500</i>
<i>Reading Clerk, Ronald Mun Mackenzie</i>	<i>£1,000</i>
<i>Counsel to Lord Chairman of Committees, Hon. Hugh Godley, K C</i>	<i>£1,800</i>
<i>Senior Clerks, Hon. E A Stonor (Clerk of Private Bills and Tacking of Private Bill Costs), H J F Badeley, C B F, (Prin Clerk, Judicial Dept., and Tacking Officer of Judicial Costs), (Clerk of Public Bills and Clerk of the Journals and Printed Papers), E C Vigors (Prin Clerk of Private Committees), G D Luard</i>	<i>£850 to £1,200</i>
<i>Other Clerks, G Proby, C F L St George, F W Tassell, M C, (Clerk attending the Table), Colin Davidson, O B E, A H Jeffreys, V M R Goodman, M C; A F R Dudley Ryder, M C, C H C. Healey</i>	<i>£100 to £800</i>

<i>Accounting and Costing Department, H P Norris (Receiver of Fees and Examiner of Acts), £500 to £600, Miss M F Court (Accountant), Miss M E Waterman; Miss W M J Phipps Librarian, C T Clay</i>	<i>£1,800</i>
<i>Asst Librarian, G M Gathorne-Hardy, M C</i>	<i>£300 to £500</i>
<i>Examiners to Standing Orders, Hon Edward Gully, C B, £800, J F Symons-Jones</i>	<i>£300</i>
<i>Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Lt-Gen Sir William Fultuey, K C B, K C M G, K C V O, D S O</i>	<i>£1,000</i>
<i>Yeoman Usher and Secretary to Lord Great Chamberlain, Capt Sir T D Butler, K C V O</i>	<i>£500</i>
<i>Sergeant-at-Arms, Capt the Hon Sir Seymour John Fortescue, K C V O, B N</i>	<i>£1,000</i>
<i>Shorthand Writer, Walter Hodgson</i>	<i>free</i>
<i>Assistant Do., Herbert Arthur Stevens</i>	<i>£500</i>
<i>Editor of the Official Report, A A Reid</i>	<i>£500</i>

Abercromby, Lord	1908	Cecil, Sir Evelyn, G. B. E.	1917	Fisher, Andrew	1911
Aberdeen, Duke of, K. P.	N I 1928	Cecil, Lord Hugh	1916	Fisher, Herbert A. L. F.	1911
Aberdeen, Marq. of, K. T.	1928	Cecil of Chelwood, Visc. K. T.	1915	Fitzalan, Lord Derwent, Visc.	1911
G. B. 1886, I	1905	Chalmers, Lord, G. B. E.	I 1916	G. B. 1886, I	1921
Acland, Sir Arth. H. Dyke, Bt.	1892	Chamberlain, Arthur Neville	1902	Fitzmaurice, Lord	1908
Acland, Francis Dyke	1915	Chamberlain, J. A. Austen	1902	Fitzmaurice, Sir Charles, G. B. E.	1908
Adamson, William	1918	Channell, Sir Arthur M.	1914	Fitzroy, Hon. Edward	1924
Addison, Christopher	1918	Chelmsford, Visc. G. B. E.	1916	Forbes, Lord	1918
Alburt, Sir T. Clifford	1910	Chelmsford, Earl of, K. T.	1894	Forster, Lord, G. B. E.	1917
Alcock, James Pater	1912	Chilston, Visc. G. B. E.	1891	Forster, Sir Geo. Enham, G. B. E.	1919
Ainslie, Lord (Lord Justice Clerk)	1913	Chiffurly, Winston L. Spencer, G. B. E.	1907	Friend, Maj. Gen. Sir Lovick	1916
Ameral, Lt. Col.	1909	Clarko, Sir Edwd. Geo., K. T.	1907	B. Ausby, K. T.	I 1916
Amerly, Lt. Col. Leopold	1922	Clyde, Jas. Avon, K. T.	1916	Gairford, Lord	1908
Charles M. S.	1922	Clynes, John Robert	1918	Gardner, Sir James Tynte Agg.	1904
Anderson, Sir John, G. B. E.	I 1920	Colebrook, Lord, K. T.	1914	Geddes, Sir Auckland C. G. B. E.	1917
Andrews, James N. I.	I 1921	Colwyn, Lord	1924	Geddes, Sir Ronald W. G. B. E.	1917
Andrews, John M.	I 1921	Connaught, H. R. H. Duke of	I 1900	George, David Lloyd, G. B. E.	1923
Andrews, William D.	1897	G. B. 1871, I	1900	Gibbs, George Abraham	1923
Archer, Lord	1912	Connaught, H. R. H. Prince of	1910	Gilmore, Sir John, Bt., G. B. E.	1902
Arran, Earl of, K. P.	I 1916	Arthur of, K. T.	1920	Gladstone, Visc. G. B. E.	1905
Ashfield, Lord	1916	Cook, Sir Joseph, G. B. E.	1920	Glanvill, Lord	I 1905
Ashley, Lt. Col. Wilfrid William	1912	Cornwall, Sir Edwin A., Bt.	1877	Gladstun, Robt. G.	I 1911
Ashton, Thomas	1912	Coventry, Earl of	1917	Golding, Sir Geo. D. Taubman, K. T.	1917
Asquith, Herbert Hy., K. T.	G. B. 1892, I	Cowdray, Visc.	1917	Goulding, Sir Wm. J. Bt.	1908
Atholl, Duke of, K. T.	1916	Cox, Michael, F. R. S.	I 1913	Graham, Sir Ronald W. G. B. E.	1917
Atkin, Sir James Richardson	1905	Craig, Charles C.	I 1921	Graham, William	1924
Atkinson, Lord. I 1892, G. B.	1916	Craig, Sir James, Bt.	1918	Graham, Sir G. Dixon, G. B. E.	1920
Baird, Sir John L., Bt., G. B. E.	1916	Craik, Sir Henry, K. T.	1916	Graham, Earl of, K. P.	1918
Baker, Harold T.	1912	Crawford, Col. Robert G.	1916	G. B. 1907, I	1918
Baldwin, Stanley	1912	Crawford, Col. Robert G.	1916	Graeme, Sir Philip Lloyd, K. T.	1922
Balfour, Earl of, G. B. E. 1885, I	1887	Crow, Shuman, G. B. E.	I 1915	Greene, Sir Wm. Conyngham, G. B. E.	1912
Balfour, Gerald W. L. 1895, G. B.	1916	Crowe, Marquess of, K. T.	1892	Greenwood, Sir Hamar, Bt.	1922
Banbury, Lord	1916	Cromer, Earl of, G. B. E.	1912	Grenfell, Lord, G. B. E.	1904
Barnard, John Eldon	1916	Cunningham, Samuel	1922	G. B. 1907, I	1918
Barnes, George Nicoll, G. B. E.	1916	Curzon of Kedleston, Marq. K. T.	1920	G. B. 1907, I	1918
Barrington, Lord	1916	D. A. B. 1907, I	1918	G. B. 1907, I	1918
Barton, Sir D. Plunket, Bt.	I 1896	D. A. B. 1907, I	1918	G. B. 1907, I	1918
Bates, Sir N. Dawson, G. B. E.	I 1921	D. A. B. 1907, I	1918	G. B. 1907, I	1918
Bath, Marq. of, K. T.	1921	D. A. B. 1907, I	1918	G. B. 1907, I	1918
Beattie, Sir Andrew	1916	D. A. B. 1907, I	1918	G. B. 1907, I	1918
Beauchamp, Earl, K. T.	1916	D. A. B. 1907, I	1918	G. B. 1907, I	1918
Becher, Lord	1916	D. A. B. 1907, I	1918	G. B. 1907, I	1918
Bernard, Most Rev. John Hy., D. D.	1916	D. A. B. 1907, I	1918	G. B. 1907, I	1918
Best, Richard, K. T.	1916	D. A. B. 1907, I	1918	G. B. 1907, I	1918
Birkenhead, Earl of	I 1922	D. A. B. 1907, I	1918	G. B. 1907, I	1918
Birrell, Augustine, K. T.	I 1922	D. A. B. 1907, I	1918	G. B. 1907, I	1918
G. B. 1905, I	1907	D. A. B. 1907, I	1918	G. B. 1907, I	1918
Blandburgh, Lord, K. T.	1907	D. A. B. 1907, I	1918	G. B. 1907, I	1918
Blond, Sir John, G. B. E.	1907	D. A. B. 1907, I	1918	G. B. 1907, I	1918
Blossford, Sir Robt. Laird, G. B. E.	1907	D. A. B. 1907, I	1918	G. B. 1907, I	1918
Boscawen, Sir Arthur S. T. Griffith	1907	D. A. B. 1907, I	1918	G. B. 1907, I	1918
Bowerman, Charles Wm. Grace, William	1907	D. A. B. 1907, I	1918	G. B. 1907, I	1918
Bridgeman, William Clive Brown, Thos. Waters, K. T.	1907	D. A. B. 1907, I	1918	G. B. 1907, I	1918
Brown, Stanley Melbourne, G. B. E.	1907	D. A. B.			

Jones, Richard S.	1917	Moore, William	I	1917	Shaw, Lt-Gen Sir Frederic C,	1918
Jordan, Sir John N, G.C.M.G.	1915	Morison, Thomas Braash	I	1910	Shaw, Thomas	1918
Jowett, Frederick William	1914	Morris, Lord, K.C.M.G.	I	1910	Shawfield, Lord	1910
Joyce, Sir Matthew Ingle	1916	Muir MacKenzie, Lord, G.C.M.G.	I	1910	Shillington, Thomas N, G.B. & I.	1911
Kellaway, Frederick George	1910	Murray, Charles David, G.C.M.G.	I	1910	Shortt, Edward, K.C. G.B. & I.	1918
Killanin, Lord	1910	Murray, Sir George H, G.C.M.G.	I	1910	Shuttleworth, Lord	1886
King, Hon. Wm. Lyon MacKenzie, G.C.M.G.	1918	Natman, Lt-Col Sir Matthew, G.C.M.G.	I	1914	Simon, Sir John A, K.C.V.O.	1913
Kintore, Earl of, K.T.	1886	Nelson, Lord	I	1918	Sinha, Lord, K.C.S.I.	1919
Knox, Sir Adrian, K.C.M.G.	1910	Newton, Sir Herbert, K.C.	I	1918	Smart, Sir Thomas W, K.C.M.G.	1911
Laidlaw, Thomas Kennedy	1911	Norman, Sir Henry, Bt	I	1918	Smith, Jas Parker	1904
Lambert, George	1912	Norman, Montagu Collet, D.S.O.	I	1918	Sruts, Lt-Gen Jan Christiaan	1917
Lambourne, Lord, C.V.O.	1905	Novar, Viscount, G.C.M.G.	I	1917	Snowden, Philip	1914
Lansdowne, Marquis of, K.G.	1895	O'Connor, Charles Andrew	I	1917	Somerleyton, Lord, G.C.V.O.	1905
Lee of Fareham, Viscount, G.C.B.	1913	O'Connor, James	I	1917	Somerset, Lord Henry R C	1874
Lewis, Sir John Herbert, G.C.B.	1910	O'Connor, Thomas Power	I	1914	Southborough, Lord, G.C.B.	1912
Lincolnshire, Marquis of, K.G.	1881	Olivier, Lord, K.C.M.G.	I	1917	Southwark, Lord	1906
Liverpool, Earl of, G.C.B.	1881	O'Neill, Hon R Wm Hugh	I	1917	Spicer, Sir Albert, Bt	1911
Lloyd, Sir Geo Ambrose, G.C.B. & I.	1914	Oranmore and Browne, Lord, K.C.	I	1917	Spoor, Benjamin Charles	1914
Lloyd, Sir William Fredk, K.C., K.C.M.G.	1918	O'Shaughnessy, Thos L, K.C.	I	1917	Stafford, Sir Thos J, Bt, G.B. & I.	1918
London, Bishop of, K.C.V.O.	1918	Paget, Gen Sir Arthur H F, G.C.B.	I	1917	Stamfordham, Lord, G.C.B.	1910
Londonderry, Marq. of, K.G.	1918	Paget, Sir Ralph Spencer, K.C.M.G.	I	1917	Stewart, Geo Francis	1911
Lugard, Sir Frederick, G.C.M.G.	1910	Parker, Sir Gilbert, Bt	I	1914	Stout, Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.	1911
Lyttelton, Gen Hon Sir Neville G, G.C.B.	1908	Parnoor, Lord, K.C.V.O.	I	1914	Strachio, Lord	1914
Lytton, Earl of, G.C.B.	1919	Parce, George Foster	I	1919	Stronge, Sir James H, Bt	1912
Macarney, Sir Wm G Ellison, K.C.M.G.	1900	Peel, Viscount, G.C.B.	I	1919	Strathelyde, Lord, G.C.B. & I.	1906
McCurdy, Charles Albert, G.C.B.	1910	Pentland, Lord, G.C.B.	I	1919	Stuart of Wortley, Lord	1896
Macdonald, John A Murray Macdonald, J Ramsay	1914	Percey, Lord Eastney	I	1919	Summer, Lord, G.C.B.	1912
Macdonnell, John, G.B. 1902, I	1907	Phillimore, Lord	I	1913	Sutherland, Sir Wm, K.C.B.	1912
McKenna, Reginald	1903	Phin, Jonathan	I	1914	Swann, Sir Chas Ernest, Bt	1911
Macley, Lord	1916	Plunkett, Sir Horace C, K.C.V.O.	I	1914	Tennant, Harold John	1914
Maclean, Sir Donald, K.C.B.	1916	Pollack, Sir Ern Murray, Bt, G.C.B.	I	1910	Tennyson, Lord, G.C.M.G.	1905
Macnamara, James	1914	Pollack, Sir Frederick, Bt	I	1910	Thomas, James Henry	1917
Macmillan, Hugh Pattison, K.C.	1914	Pollack, Hugh McD	I	1911	Tilley, Sir John A, K.C.M.G.	1910
Macnamara, Thomas James	1914	Ponsonby, Lt-Col Sir Fredk G, G.C.B.	I	1911	Trevelyan, Charles Phillips	1914
McNeill, Ronald John	1914	Portland, Duke of, K.G.	I	1917	Trevelyan, Sir George Otto, Bt, G.B. & I.	1881
Macpherson, James Ian	1919	Pretyman, Ernest George	I	1917	Trevethin, Lord	1912
Macready, Gen Sir C F	1919	Ranfurly, Earl of, G.C.M.G.	I	1917	Tryon, Maj George Clement	1912
Neilly, Bt, G.C.M.G.	1910	Rawlinson, John F P, K.C.	I	1917	Ullwater, Viscount, G.C.B. & I.	1898
Madden, Dodgson H	1898	Reading, Earl of, G.C.B.	I	1917	Villiers, Hon Sir Francis Hyde, G.C.M.G.	1910
Mahon, Gen Sir Bryan T, K.C.B.	1917	Revelstoke, Lord, G.C.V.O.	I	1917	Waldegrave, Earl	1897
Maitland, Sir Arthur Ramsay-Steel, Bt	1914	Ribblesdale, Lord	I	1917	Waleran, Lord	1890
Malan, Hon Francois S	1910	Richards, Thomas	I	1917	Wales, H R H the Prince of	1910
Mallet, Sir Louis du P, G.C.M.G.	1913	Ridgeway, Sir J West, G.C.B. & I.	I	1917	Walsh, Stephen	1914
Manchester, Duke of	1906	Ridley, Sir Edward	I	1917	Walsh, Sir John Tudor	1919
Marchamley, Lord	1907	Roberts, Fredk Owen	I	1917	Ward, Sir Jos Geo, Bt, K.C.M.G.	1907
Marlborough, Duke of, K.G.	1899	Roberts, Geo Henry	I	1917	Ward, Wm Dudley	1918
Marshall of Chipstead, Lord, K.C.V.O.	1915	Roberts, Sir Samuel, Bt	I	1917	Wargrave, Lord	1918
Massey, William Ferguson	1915	Robertson, John M	I	1917	Warrington, Sir Thomas R	1915
Masterton, Charles F G	1913	Robinson, Sir Hy Aug, Bt	I	1917	Wason, Eugene	1907
Matheson, Sir Robt E	1910	Rodd, Sir Jas Ronnell, G.C.B.	I	1917	Watson, Hon William K.C.	1912
Maxwell, Sir Herbert E, Bt, F.R.S.	1897	Romakshay, Earl of, G.C.B.	I	1917	Watt, William Alexander	1910
Maxwell, Gen Sir John Grenfell, G.C.B.	1917	Roman, Stephen	I	1917	Webb, Sidney	1914
Maxwell, Col R D Percival, D.S.O.	1911	Rosebery, Earl of, K.G. & K.T.	I	1917	Wedgwood, Col Josiah Clement, D.S.O.	1914
Mayo, Earl of, K.T.	1900	Ross, Sir John, Bt	I	1917	Wen, Lord	1918
Meath, Earl of, K.T.	1887	Rothermere, Viscount	I	1917	Westmeath, Earl of	1902
Meighen, Arthur	1910	Rumbold, Sir Horace G M, Bt, G.C.M.G.	I	1917	Whately, John	1914
Merriman, Jno Xavier	1909	Runciman, Walter	I	1917	White, Sir Wm Thomas, K.C.M.G.	1910
Mersey, Viscount	1917	Salebury, Margt of, K.C.	I	1917	Whitley, John Henry	1911
Middleton, Earl of, K.T.	1897	Salvesen, Hon Lord	I	1917	Wiles, Thomas	1916
Mildmay, Lord	1916	Salvidge, Sir Archibald T, K.B.E.	I	1917	Wilson, John Wm	1912
Milner, Viscount, K.G.	1901	Samuel, Sir Harry Simon	I	1917	Wilson, Lt-Col Sir Leslie Orme, G.C.B.	1912
Milner, Sir Frederick G, Bt	1913	Samuel, Sir Herb Louis, G.B. & I.	I	1917	Wilson, Sir Guv A Fleetwood, G.C.B.	1914
Moles, Thomas	1913	Sandars, John S, C.V.O.	I	1917	Wimborne, Viscount, G.B. 1910, I	1914
Molony, Thomas Francis	1913	Sarjeant, Lt-Col Sir Robt A, Bt	I	1917	Winterton, Earl	1914
Mond, Sir Alfred Moritz, Bt	1913	Sargent, Sir Charles Hy	I	1917	Wood, Hon Edward F Lindley	1912
Monnell, Bolton M Eyres	1913	Saxtil, V S Srinivasa	I	1917	Wood, Thos McKinnon	1912
Moor, Sir Frederick Robert, K.C.M.G.	1913	Satow, Sir Ern M, G.C.M.G.	I	1917	Wronbury Lord	1906
		Scrutton, Sir Thos Edwd	I	1917	Wyre, Frudk W	1901
		Seely, Maj-Gen J E Bernd, G.C.B.	I	1917	Wrench, Jas Owen	1907
		Sefton, Earl of	I	1917	Wynne, Sir Henry Arthur	1913
		Seiborne, Earl of, K.T.	I	1917	Yarborough, Earl of	1890
		Sermour, Adm of Flt Sir Edwd	I	1917	York, Archbp of, G.C.V.O.	1909
		Shakespeare, Earl of, K.T.	I	1917	Young, Lt-Com Edw Hilton, D.S.O.	1910
		Shandon, Lord	I	1917	Young, Wm Robert	1911
		Shaw, Lord	I	1917	Ypres, Earl of, K.T.	1912
					Zetland, Marq. of, K.T.	1880

Clerk of the Council, Lt-Col. Sir Maurice P. A. Hankey, G.C.B.
Deputy Clerk, Collin Smith, Registrar, Sir Chas. H. Lawrence Nelsh, K.C.B. & I.

England, Great Britain, U. K.
and 28 Ireland (marked I)

Baronets.

(Exclusive of such as are Peers)

Scotland or Nova
Scotia (87, marked S)

Abdt, Sir Robt Hy Edwd	1850	Barrington, Sir Charles B . . .	1831	Boord, Sir William Arthur	1866
Abercomby, Lt-Col Sir Geo	1836	Barrow, Sir Francis L J . . .	1835	Boot, Sir Jesse . . .	1815
W, D.S.O.		Barry, Sir Edward Arthur . . .	1890	Booth, Sir Alfred Allen . . .	1815
Acland, Rt Hon Sir Arthur		Barlett, Sir Hardington B . . .	1811	Booth, Sir Joselyn A. R. Goss	1860
Herbert Dyke	1865	Barton, Lt Hon Sir D. Plunket	1828	Boothby, Sir Charles Francis	1860
Acland, Adam Sir Wm A		Bartholot, Sir Walter de S. . .	1875	Battel, Sir Jacob W Gustaaf	1815
Dyke, C.V.O.	1890	Barwick, Sir John Storey . . .	1828	Borrowes, Sir Eustace	1846
Adair, Sir Robert Shafto	1838	Bass, Capt Sir Wm Arthur H	1888	Boswall, Sir Thomas Randolph	
Adam, Sir Frank Forbes, C.B.		Bates, Sir Percy Elly, C.B.	1880	Houston	1836
C.B.		Bathurst, Maj Sir Frederick	1818	Boteler, Sir Edgar C. Boehm-	1869
Amick, Sir Fredk Danby Jas	1917	Edwd Wm Harvey, D.S.O.	1818	Boughy, Sir Francis . . .	1898
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel	1869	Baxter, Sir G Washington,		Boughton, Sir William St An-	
Agnew, Sir George William		L.D.	1828	drew Rouse . . .	1841
Ainsworth, Sir Thomas . . .	1917	Baynes, Sir Christopher Wm.	1801	Boulton, Capt Sir Harold E.,	
Aird, Sir John . . .	1901	Baylor, Sir Thomas Stafford . .	1869	C.V.O., C.B.	1905
Albu, Sir George . . .	1918	Beauchamp, Sir Edward	1911	Bowater, Sir T Vansittart, M.P.	1914
Alexander, Sir Lionel C W,		Beauchamp, Col Sir Frank B.	1918	Bowden, Sir Harold . . .	1915
D.S.O.	1869	C.B.		Bowen, Sir Edward Crowther,	
Alexander, Sir Claud . . .	1891	Beauchamp, Rev Sir Montague	1745	M.P.	1921
Alexander, Sir Douglas . . .	1892	Harry Proctor . . .	1661	Bowlyb, Sir Anthony Alfred,	
Alison, Com Sir Archibald, M.C.	1852	Beaumont, Maj Sir Geo A H		C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., F.R.C.S.	
Allan, Sir Henrys M Havelock	1858	Becher, Sir Eustace W W	1831	Bowman, Rev Sir Paget (Mervyn)	1884
Alleyne, Lt Com Sir John		Wrixon . . .	1831	Bowyer, Sir George Henry . . .	1860
Meynell, D.S.O., D.S.C.	1766	Beckett, Hon Sir Gervase, M.P.	1921	Boxall, Sir Alleyne A. . . .	1919
Amory, Sir Ian M Heathcoat,		Bedingfold, Sir Hy E. Paston-	1661	Boyd, Sir Walter Herbert . . .	1916
C.B.	1874	Beecham, Sir Thomas . . .	1914	Boyle, Sir Edward	1904
Anderson, Sir Kenneth S,		Beever, Sir Hugh Reeve, M.D.	1784	Boyton, Sir Griffith Henry . .	1818
C.M.G.	1920	Belt, Sir Otto John, C.M.G.	1924	Bradford, Sir Edward M . . .	1922
Anderson, Sir John . . .	1930	Bell, Sir (Thomas) Hugh, C.B.	1885	Brady, Maj Sir Wm Longfield	1869
Anson, Sir Edward Reynell	1831	Bell, Sir James, C.B.	1895	Brassey, Maj Sir Henry L. M.P.	1922
Anstruther, Sir Ralph Wm, F.R.	1864	Bell, Sir Henry	1909	Brinkman, Col Sir Theodore	
Anstruther, Sir Windham F		Bell, Capt Sir C W Morrison-	1905	F.C.S.	1831
Carmichael - (Gt B 1798)	1700	Bell, Maj Sir Arthur Olive		Brisco, Sir Aubrey Hylton . . .	1782
Antrobus, Sir Cosmo G . . .	1815	Morrison . . .	1928	Briscoe, Sir John Charlton, M.P.	1920
Arbuthnot, Sir . . . Gen Sir		Bellow, Sir Hy C Grattan . .	1933	Broadbent, Sir John Francis H	1885
Dalrymple, C.M.G., D.S.O.	1823	Bellingham, Lt-Col Sir Ed-	1921	Brockbank, Sir Aubrey . . .	1885
Armstrong, Sir Nesbitt W . .	1841	ward H C P, C.M.G., D.S.O.	1796	Brocklehurst, Sir Philip Lee	1903
Armstrong, Sir Geo Elliot,		Benn, Sir Ion Hamilton, C.B.,		Brodie, Sir Benjamin V S . . .	1834
C.M.G.	1892	D.S.O.	1920	Bromhead, Col Sir Benj P, C.B.	1866
Armytage, Sir George A. C.M.G.,		Benn, Sir Ernest J P, C.B.	1914	Broome, Sir Richd. Christopher	1862
D.S.O.	1728	Berney, Capt Sir Thos Reed-		Brooke, Sir Arth R de Capell-	1803
Arnott, Sir John Alex . . .		hann, M.P.	1880	Brooke, Capt Basil Stan-	
Arthur, Sir George C . . . M.V.O.	1892	Berry, Sir William Ewart . . .	1880	lake, C.B., M.C.	1822
Aske, Sir Robert Wm . . .	1922	Bethune, Sir Alex. M Sharp	1883	Brooke, Sir George Frederick	1903
Austin, Sir William M Byron		Beynon, Sir John Wyndham,	1920	Brooke, Sir Robt W, D.S.O., M.C.	1919
Aykroyd, Sir William Hy . .	1902	(B.F.)	1920	Brooksbank, Sir Edward C . .	1919
Aylmer, Sir Arthur P F . . .	1922	Biddulph, Sir Theophilus G	1664	Brotherton, Col Sir Edward	
Backhouse, Sir Edm Trelawny	1901	Biggs, Sir Lewis A Selby, C.B.	1927	Allen	1918
Bacon, Sir Hickman Beckett	1902	Bisland, Sir Alexander S M.C.	1909	Broughton, Maj Sir Henry J.	
(Premier Baronet)	1922	Bingham, Lt-Col Sir Albert E.	1903	Delves . . .	1861
Baddeley, Sir John James . .	1867	Birchough, Sir J Henry,	1920	Brown, Sir James Lionel . . .	1886
C.M.G.	1919	C.M.G.	1922	Brown, Sir Melville Richmond	1863
Bailey, Sir Abe, C.M.G.	1836	Bird, Sir Robert Bland, M.P.		Brown, Sir John Hargreaves	1903
Baillie, Sir Adrian W Maxwell	1833	Birdwood, Gen Sir William R,		Brownrigg, Capt Sir Douglas	
Baird, Sir James H G, M.C.	1896	C.B., D.S.O., C.M.G., C.B.I., C.M.G.,	1919	Egremont Robert, C.B., M.C.	1816
Baird, Capt Sir David, M.V.O.	1809	C.B., D.S.O.	1920	Bruce, Sir Michael W S . . .	1839
Baird, Maj Rt Hon Sir John	1897	Brin, Sir Thomas Stanley . . .	1905	Bruce, Sir Harvey J W . . .	1804
L, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.		Birkmyre, Sir Archibald C.B.	1918	Brunner, Sir John F L . . .	1805
Baker, Lt-Col Sir Dodington		Black, Sir Alec	1918	Brunton, Sir Stopford . . .	1908
G R Sherston . . .	1796	Black, Sir Robert James . . .	1922	Buchanan, Sir Alex W Leith-	1775
Baker, Lt-Col Sir Randolph	1802	Blackett, Sir Hugh Douglas . .	1673	Buchanan, Sir Eric Alexander	1898
L, D.S.O.	1911	Blackwood, Sir Hy P Temple	1824	Bulkeley, Sir Richard H . . .	
Balfour, Sir Robert . . .	1921	Blades, Sir G Rowland, M.P.	1914	Williams - C.B.	1861
Ball, Sir Charles Arthur K, M.B.	1921	Blair, Rt. Rev Sir David O		Bull, Rt Hon Sir William, M.P.	1866
Banner, Sir John Sutherland	1924	Hunter . . .	1786	Buller, Lt-Col Sir Mervyn E.	1922
Harmood . . .	1882	Blake, Sir Patrick J Graham	1777	Bullough, Sir George . . .	1861
Bannerman, Maj Sir Alexander	1868	Blake, Sir Francis D, C.B.	1907	Bunbury, Sir Henry C J . . .	1861
Barber, Sir William Henry . .	1924	Blaker, Sir John George, C.B.	1919	Bunbury, Sir Mervyn Wm	
Barclay, Sir Robert Cecil de B	1868	Blackiston, Sir Horace N . .	1763	Richardson	1787
Baring, Sir Godfrey	1911	Bienerhaesett, Sir Marma-		Burbridge, Sir Woodman, C.B.	1866
Barling, Lt-Col Sir Harry		duke C H J . . .	1809	Burdett, Capt Sir Francis . . .	1865
Gilbert, C.B., C.B.I., M.C.	1919	Blais, Capt Sir Ralph E M . .	1886	Burdett, Sir Charles Coventry	1865
Barlow, Col Sir Hilary W	1803	Blomfield, Sir Thos W P, C.B.	1868	Burke, Capt Sir Gerald Howe	1927
Woolley, C.B., C.M.G., M.A.	1908	Blossie, Maj Sir Robert Lynch-	1868	Burn, Col Sir Charles R, C.B.	1903
Barlow, Sir Thomas, C.V.O.		Blount, Sir Walter Aston . . .	1824	Burnett, Col Sir Thomas . . .	1865
Barlow, Sir John Emmott . . .	1907	Blunden, Sir William	1766	Burnett, Sir David	1922
Barlow, Rt Hon Sir Montague,		Blunt, Sir John L R	1730	Burney, Admiral of the Fleet	
C.B., S.	1924	Boever, Sir Fras. H. Crawley-	1784	Sir Cecil, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.	1921
Barnewall, Sir John Robert . .	1843	Bolton, Sir Maurice C	1868	Burrard, Sir Harry Paul . . .	1919
Barnewall, Maj Sir Harry, M.P.	1924	Boles, Lt-Col Sir Dennis F.,		Burrell, Maj Sir M. Raymond,	
Barnard, Sir John N	1895	C.B.	1921	C.B., M.C.	1774
Barnett, Sir Francis Layland . .	1901	Bonham, Sir George Francis . .	1828	Barton, Sir Charles Peter . .	1873
Barrie, Sir James Matthew, M.C.	1923				

Butler, Maj Sir Richard Pierce, O.B.E.	1828	Colliton, Brig-Gen Sir Robert A.W., C.B.	1861	De Houghton, Maj Sir James, C.B.	1821
Butler, Sir Robert R. F.	1822	Colman, Sir Jeremiah	1787	De la Pole, Sir Fredk Arundell	1628
Buxton, Sir T. Fowell	1840	Colquhoun, Lt Col Sir Ian, B.S.O.	1906	De la Rue, Sir Evelyn Andros	1868
Cain, Sir Charles Alex. Nall-	1921	Colt, Rev Sir Dutton	1894	Denny, Capt Sir Cecil Edward	1924
Cain, Sir Ernest	1890	Colthurst, Sir George St. J.	1741	Denny, Sir Archibald	1923
Cameron, Sir John	1893	Cook, Sir Herbert Frederick	1836	De Robeck, Admiral Sir John M., O.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., C.V.O.	1910
Campbell, Capt Sir Chas Ralph S.	1828	Cooke, Sir Wm H. C. W.	1861	Doring, Maj Sir Henry Edwd	1827
Campbell, Lt Col Sir J. Bruce S., B.S.O. (Bar)	1828	Cooper, Sir Chas N. P. Paston-	1861	Dos Vaux, Sir Fredk Hy A.	1787
Campbell, Sir John Hume	1806	Cooper, Sir William Charles	1865	De Trafford, Sir Humphrey F.	1841
Campbell, Sir John Alex. C.	1868	Cooper, Sir George Alois	1903	Devitt, Sir Thomas Gordon	1916
Campbell, Sir Archibald S. L.	1890	Cosper, Sir Richard Schinole	1895	Dewey, Sir Thomas Charles	1917
Campbell, Lt Col Sir Guy T.	1826	Coske, Sir Ralph Algernon	1821	Dilke, Sir Fisher Wentworth	1862
Campbell, Sir A. T. Cockburn-	1822	Cope, Col Sir Anthony	1621	Dillon, Sir John Fox	1801
Campbell, Capt Sir William Andrews Ave, M.C.	1821	Cope, Lt Col Sir Thomas George, C.B.	1918	Dimdale, Sir John Holdsworth	1902
Campbell, Sir Duncan Alex- ander Dundas, C.V.O.	1831	Corbett, Sir Gerald Vincent	1808	Dixie, Sir George Douglas	1860
Carden, Sir John Craven	1787	Corbett, Sir Eras E. G. Astley-	1821	Dixon, Sir John	1926
Carden, Maj Sir Fredk H. W.	1831	Cornewall, Sir Geoffrey	1764	Dixon, Sir Thomas James...	1903
Carew, Sir Henry Falk	1661	Cornewall, Sir John Sir Edwin A.	1928	Doddworth, Sir Matt B. Smith,	1885
Cargill, Sir John Trill	1920	Corry, Sir William	1885	Donville, Sir Compton M.	1815
Carillo, Sir E. Hildred, C.B.	1921	Corv, Sir Clifford John	1920	Donville, Capt Sir Cecil L., M.C.	1814
Carnac, Rev Sir Geo C. Rivett-	1836	Corv, Sir James Herbert	1921	Donner, Sir Edward	1907
Cassell, Sir Felix, K.C.	1920	Cotter, Sir Delaval J. A.	1753	Dorman, Sir Arthur John, K.B.	1923
Catto, Sir Thos Slieveight	1921	Cotterell, Sir John R. Geers	1805	Douglas, Sir James Stewart	1777
Cautley, Sir Hy Strother, K.C., M.P.	1921	Cotts, Sir W. D. Mitchell, K.B.	1921	Douglas, Sir George Brisbane	1786
Cave, Rev Sir Gonville Cave- Brown	1924	Couper, Sir Hammy Geo Hy	1841	Douglas, Sir Kenneth	1821
Cave, Sir Charles Henry	1821	Cowan, Vice-Adm. Sir Walter Henry, K.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.	1821	Dowie, Sir Everard H.	1828
Cayley, Sir Kenneth H. E.	1896	Craig, Sir Henry Thos. Gibson-	1921	D'Oyly, Sir Hastings Hadley	1663
Cayser, Sir August Bernard T.	1871	Craig, Rt. Hon. Sir James	1928	Drughorn, Sir John Frederick	1922
Cayzer, Sir Charles William, M.P.	1861	Craufurd, Sir Chas W. F.	1781	Drummond, Sir James H.	1828
Cayzer, Maj Sir Herbert Roblin, M.P.	1904	Crowe, Sir Vanevor Harpur-	1626	Drummond, Sir James H.	1828
Chamberlain, Sir Henry H. E.	1828	Crisp, Sir Frank Morris	1923	Dunbar, Sir Arthur	1732
Champneys, Sir Francis H., M.D.	1921	Critchett, Sir Anderson, K.C.V.O.	1908	Dunbar, Sir Dyce, M.P.	1900
Chance, Sir William	1900	Croft, Sir James Herbert	1871	Du Cros, Sir Arthur Philip	1916
Chapman, Sir Thos R. T.	1872	Croft, Sir Fredk Leigh	1828	Duff, Sir Chas M. R. V.	1911
Chaytor, Sir Edmund Hugh	1831	Croft, Lt Col Sir Henry Page, C.B., M.P.	1924	Duke, Sir James	1840
Cheswood, Lt Gen Sir P. Wal- house, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	1872	Crofton, Maj Sir Morgan G., D.S.O.	1904	Dunbar, Sir William C., C.B.	1894
Chetwynd, Sir George Guy	1795	Crofton, Sir Malby	1838	Dunbar, Sir G. A. Drummond	1868
Cheyne, Surg-Gen Sir Wm Watson, C.B., C.V.O.	1908	Crofton, Sir William E. D.	1930	Dunbar, Sir Archibald E., M.C.	1700
Chichester, Sir Edwd Geo	1641	Crofton, Sir Arthur Henry	1921	Dunbar, Maj Sir Geo Dun-	1706
Child, Sir Coles	1919	Cross, Sir William Coats	1922	Dunbar, Sir Fredk Geo	1814
Child, Jr Gen Sir (Smith) Hill, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.	1868	Crossley, Sir Kenneth Irwin	1909	Dunbar, Maj Sir C. Dunbar	1814
Chitty, Sir Thos Willes	1826	Cuffe, Sir Otwa F. L. Wheeler	1800	Dunbar, Sir Frederick William	1905
Cholmeley, Sir Hugh J. F. S.	1806	Cunningham, Lt Col Sir Wm G. Gordon-	1804	Duncombe, Maj Sir E. Paunc-	1859
Christison, Sir Robt Alexander	1871	Cunard, Sir Bache E.	1859	Duncombe, Sir George Aug	1910
Chubb, Sir Cecil H. E.	1921	Cuningham, Sir Wm Edward	1859	Dundas, Sir George W. Melville	1821
Chubb, Sir George Havter	1900	Cuningham, Lt Col Sir Thos A. A. Montgomery, D.S.O.	1830	Dundas, Capt Sir Henry H. P., M.V.O.	1828
Church, Sir Wm Selby, K.C.B.	1901	Cuningham, Lt Col Sir Thos A. A. Montgomery, D.S.O.	1830	Dunlop, Sir Thomas, C.B.	1916
Churchman, Col Sir Arthur C. W.	1901	Cuningham, Lt Col Sir Thos A. A. Montgomery, D.S.O.	1830	Dunn, Sir William Henry	1917
Clark, Lt Col Sir J. R. Andrew, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.S.	1927	Cuningham, Lt Col Sir Thos A. A. Montgomery, D.S.O.	1830	Dunn, Sir James Hamet	1921
Clark, Sir George Smith	1883	Cuningham, Lt Col Sir Thos A. A. Montgomery, D.S.O.	1830	Dunnell, Sir Robert Francis, C.B.	1921
Clark, Maj Sir Thos	1927	Cuningham, Lt Col Sir Thos A. A. Montgomery, D.S.O.	1830	Dunton, Sir George Puxley	1774
Clark, Sir Stewart Stewart-	1880	Cuningham, Lt Col Sir Thos A. A. Montgomery, D.S.O.	1830	Dunton, Col Sir William T.	1921
Clark, Lt Col Sir Edwd H.	1928	Cuningham, Lt Col Sir Thos A. A. Montgomery, D.S.O.	1830	Dunton, Sir Edward F. M.	1892
St. L., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.	1831	Cuningham, Lt Col Sir Thos A. A. Montgomery, D.S.O.	1830	Dunton, Sir Wm Henry E.	1784
Clarke, Gen Sir Chas Mans- field, C.B., C.V.O.	1831	Cuningham, Lt Col Sir Thos A. A. Montgomery, D.S.O.	1830	Dyer, Sir John L. Swinerton	1678
Clarke, Sir Rupert T. H.	1821	Cuningham, Lt Col Sir Thos A. A. Montgomery, D.S.O.	1830	Dyke, Rt Hon Sir Wm Hart	1792
Clay, Sir Arthur T. F.	1841	Cuningham, Lt Col Sir Thos A. A. Montgomery, D.S.O.	1830	Earle, Lt Col Sir Henry, D.S.O.	1865
Clement, Sir A. P. Ashburnham-	1861	Cuningham, Lt Col Sir Thos A. A. Montgomery, D.S.O.	1830	East, Sir G. Aug Clayton-	1732
Clark, Sir George James Robert	1927	Cuningham, Lt Col Sir Thos A. A. Montgomery, D.S.O.	1830	Edmund, Sir Mahomedbhoy	1910
Clifford, Sir Geo Hugh C.	1891	Cuningham, Lt Col Sir Thos A. A. Montgomery, D.S.O.	1830	Edlin, Sir Alfred Henry	1721
Coates, Maj Sir Edward C., O.B.E.	1921	Cuningham, Lt Col Sir Thos A. A. Montgomery, D.S.O.	1830	Eden, Sir Timothy Calvert	1672
Coates, Sir William F.	1921	Cuningham, Lt Col Sir Thos A. A. Montgomery, D.S.O.	1830	Edgar, Sir Edward Mackay	1922
Coates, Sir Thomas C. Glen-	1894	Cuningham, Lt Col Sir Thos A. A. Montgomery, D.S.O.	1830	Edinestone, Sir Archd., C.V.O.	1784
Coats, Sir Stuart A.	1905	Cuningham, Lt Col Sir Thos A. A. Montgomery, D.S.O.	1830	Edwards, Sir John H. P. C.	1866
Cochrane, Sir Ernest C.	1905	Cuningham, Lt Col Sir Thos A. A. Montgomery, D.S.O.	1830	Edwards, Sir John H. P. C.	1866
Cochrane, Sir Stanley	1925	Cuningham, Lt Col Sir Thos A. A. Montgomery, D.S.O.	1830	Edwards, Sir John H. P. C.	1866
Cockburn, Sir Robert	1821	Cuningham, Lt Col Sir Thos A. A. Montgomery, D.S.O.	1830	Edwards, Sir John H. P. C.	1866
Codrington, Maj Sir Wm R.	1821	Cuningham, Lt Col Sir Thos A. A. Montgomery, D.S.O.	1830	Edwards, Sir John H. P. C.	1866
Codrington, Sir Gerald W. H.	1821	Cuningham, Lt Col Sir Thos A. A. Montgomery, D.S.O.	1830	Edwards, Sir John H. P. C.	1866
Coghlin, Sir Marmaduke	1776	Cuningham, Lt Col Sir Thos A. A. Montgomery, D.S.O.	1830	Edwards, Sir John H. P. C.	1866
Cohen, Sir Herbert B., O.B.E.	1905	Cuningham, Lt Col Sir Thos A. A. Montgomery, D.S.O.	1830	Edwards, Sir John H. P. C.	1866
Collet, Sir Mark Edlmann	1808	Cuningham, Lt Col Sir Thos A. A. Montgomery, D.S.O.	1830	Edwards, Sir John H. P. C.	1866

Evans, Sir Murland de Grasse	1902	Gooch, Sir Daniel Fulthorpe	1866	Hartopp, Sir Chas E. Cradock	1796
Evans, Sir Walter Harry	1900	Goodart, Sir Ernest Frodo	1911	Hartwell, Sir Brodrick C D A.	1805
Evans, Sir William Gwynne	1913	Goodson, Sir Alfred Leasman	1922	Harty, Sir Lionel Lockington	1832
Everard, Col Sir Nugent Talbot	1912	Goold, Sir (James) Stephen	1801	Harvey, Sir Charles	1801
Every, <i>Maj</i> , Sir Edward Oswald	1841	Gordon, Sir Home S C M	1853	Harvey, Sir Robert G	1868
Ewart, Sir Robert Heard	1887	Gordon, Sir Robert Chas	1706	Hatch, Sir Ernest F G	1908
Ewart, <i>Maj-Gen</i> Sir Henry		Gordon, Sir Cosmo E. Duff	1813		
Peter, <i>c.v.o., k.c.b.</i>	1910	Gordon, Sir Lionel E. Smith-	1836	Hawkins, Rev Sir Jno Cesar	1778
Ewing, <i>Br-Gen</i> Sir Norman		Gordon, Sir Ralph St George C	1822	Hawley, Sir David Henry	1792
Archibald, <i>c.v.o.</i>	1886	Goschen, Sir Alexander Gurney	1801	Haworth, Sir Arthur A	1911
Fagge, Sir John Charles	1860	Goschen, Sir Edward Henry	1916	Hay, Sir Duncan Edwyn	1868
Falkburn, Sir Thomas Gordon	1869	Goulding, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm J	1904	Hay, Sir Arthur Thomas Erroll	1862
Falkner, Sir Terence E P	1778	Graaff, Hon. Sir David P De V	1911	Hay, Sir William Henry	1793
Falle, <i>Maj</i> , Sir Bertram		Grace, Sir Valentine R	1795	Hay, Sir William Archibald	
Godfray, <i>M.P.</i>	1916	Greene, Sir Egerton Hood		Dairymple	1798
Farquhar, Sir Peter Walter	1796	Murray Hammond	1783	Hazlorig, Sir Arthur Grey	1822
Farrington, Sir Henry A	1828	Graham, Sir Montrose Stuart	1859	Head, Sir Fras D Somerville	1839
Fayrer, <i>Lt-Col</i> Sir Jos. C.B.S.	1896	Graham, <i>Maj</i> Sir Reginald, <i>p.s.o.</i>	1862	Hoeley, Sir Gerald E C. Chad-	1829
Feldken, Sir William Henry	1846	Graham, Sir Richard Jas	1783	wyck, <i>c.v.o.</i>	1819
Ferguson, Sir James E Johnson	1906	Graham, Sir John Hatt N	1906	Heath, Sir James	1904
Ferguson, <i>Gen</i> Sir Charles		Grant, Sir Ludovic James	1868	Heathcote, <i>Lt-Col</i> Sir Gil-	
<i>C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.</i>	1793	<i>Lt-Col</i> , Sir Arthur,		bert R	1733
Ferguson, Sir Thos. C Colyer	1866	<i>C.B.E., D.S.O.</i>	1795	Heaton, Sir John Henniker	1922
Ffolkes, Sir Wm Eversard B	1774	Grant, Sir George Macpherson	1836	Henry, Sir Edward Richd.,	
Ffones, <i>Maj</i> , Hn Sir Eustace	1916	Gray, Sir Alexander	1924	<i>c.v.o., k.c.b., c.s.i.</i>	1918
Frith, Sir Algernon Trevelyan	1896	Gray, Sir William	1917	Henry, Rt. Hon. Sir Denis	1819
Fison, Sir Frederick W	1905	Grayson, Sir Henry Mullonox,		Hepburn, Sir Archd. Buchan	1819
Fitzgerald, Sir Jos C Judkin-	1801	<i>K.C.B.</i>	1922	Hewchell, Rev Sir John C W	1866
Fitzgerald, <i>Capt</i> Sir John		Green, Sir Edward Lyceott	1886	Hekeeth, Sir Thomas Fernor-	1761
P G M (Knt of Kerry), <i>M.C.</i>	1880	Green, <i>Maj</i> Sir Francis Haydn	1901	Heweth, Sir Harold G	1839
Fitzgerald, Sir Edward	1903	Greenall, Sir Gilbert, <i>c.v.o.</i>	1870	Hewitt, Sir Joseph	1821
FitzHerbert, Sir Hugo M	1783	Greene, <i>Lt-Col</i> Sir Raymond,		Heygate, Sir Frederick G	1832
Flannery, Sir J. Ernest	1904	<i>D.S.O.</i>	1906	Heywood, <i>Lt-Col</i> Sir Graham	
Flavelle, Sir Joseph Wesley	1907	Greenway, Sir Charles	1919	Perceval, <i>p.s.o.</i>	1826
Fletcher, Sir Lancelot Aubrey-	1782	Greenwell, <i>Maj</i> Sir Bernard E	1906	Hibbert, Sir Henry Fleming	1919
Floyd, Sir Henry R K	1816	Greenwood, <i>Lt-Col</i> Rt. Hon.		Hicking, Sir William Norton	1917
Forbes, Sir Chas H Hepburn-		St. Hamar, <i>K.C., M.P.</i>	1915	Hickman, <i>Capt</i> Sir Alfred	
Stuart	1865	Gresley, Sir Robert	1911	Edward	1903
Forbes, Sir Charles Stewart	1823	Grey, Sir John Foley	1711	Hicks, Sir William Joynson-	
Ford, Sir Francis C R	1793	Grierson, <i>Maj</i> Sir Robt G W	1868	<i>M.P.</i>	1919
Forrest, Sir W. Charles	1826	Griffith, <i>Lt-Col</i> Sir Richard J		Hill, Sir A. Norman	1919
Forster, Sir Fras Villiers	1809	Wadley, <i>c.v.o.</i>	1918	Hill, <i>Lt-Col</i> Sir H. Blyth, <i>p.s.o.</i>	1779
Forster, Sir R. Collingwood	1912	Griffith, Rt. Hon. Sir Ellis J		Hill, Sir James	1917
Forwood, <i>Lt-Col</i> Sir Dudley		Kills, <i>K.C.</i>	1918	Hoare, Sir Sydney J O'B	1784
Baines, <i>c.v.o.</i>	1895	Griffiths, <i>Lt-Col</i> Sir John	1922	Hoare, Sir Henry H A	1786
Foster, Sir Augustus Vere	1831	Norton, <i>K.O.B., D.S.O.</i>		Hoare, Sir Samuel J G, <i>c.v.o.,</i>	1809
Foster, <i>Col</i> Sir William Yorke,		Grogan, <i>Col</i> Sir E Ion B,	1859	<i>M.P.</i>	
<i>C.B.E.</i>	1838	<i>M.C., D.S.O.</i>		Hobart, Sir Robert H, <i>c.v.o.,</i>	1914
Foulis, Sir Charles J. Liston-	1864	Grove, Sir Walter J. O'Connell	1867	Hobhouse, Rt. Hon. Sir	
Fowke, Sir Fredk. F Conant	1814	Guinness, Sir Algrn A St L L	1783	Charles Edward Henry	1812
Fowler, Rev Sir Montague	1890	Guise, Sir Anselm William E	1872	Hodge, Sir Rowland F W	1921
Fox, Sir Gilbert Wheaton	1924	Gull, Sir Richard Cameron		Hodson, <i>Capt</i> Sir Edmond	
Frank, Sir Howard George,		Gunning, <i>Br-Gen</i> Sir Charles	1778	Adair, <i>D.S.O.</i>	1789
<i>C.B.E., K.C.B.</i>	1920	Vere, <i>c.v.o., c.m.g.</i>	1901	Hogg, Sir Anth Hy Lindsay	1905
Frankland, Sir Fredk W F G	1860	Gunter, Sir Ronald Vernon		Holcroft, Sir Geo Harry	1902
Fraser, <i>Maj</i> , Sir Keith A	1806	Hadfield, Sir Robert Abbott,		Holden, Sir Harry Cassie	1921
Fraser, Sir John Macdonald, <i>c.v.o.</i>	1921	Fus	1843	Holden, Sir John Henry	1919
Freake, Sir Frederick C M	1882	Haggerston, Sir Edw C de M	1919	Holder, Sir Henry Charles	1898
Frederick, <i>Capt</i> , Sir Charles E.		Hall, <i>Maj</i> Sir Douglas B, <i>p.s.o.</i>		Holderness, Sir Ernest William	
St. J. O.S.E.	1723	Hall, <i>Col</i> Sir John Richard,	1867	Elmslie	1920
Freeling, Sir Clayton P	1828	<i>C.B.E.</i>		Holland, Sir A R Sothorn	1917
Frere, <i>Maj</i> Sir Bartle, <i>D.S.O.</i>	1876	Hall, <i>Lt-Col</i> Sir Fredk, <i>K.C.B.,</i>	1923	Hollins, Sir Arthur Meyrick	1907
Fry, Sir John Pease	1894	<i>K.C.B., M.P.</i>		Hollis, Sir Edward, <i>c.v.o.</i>	1918
Fuller, Sir John H Fleetwood	1910	Halsey, Rt. Hon. Sir T. Fredk.	1920	Horne, Sir James	1872
Furness, Sir Christopher	1913	Hambling, Sir Herbert	1867	Hood, Sir Courtenay John	1866
Galwey, <i>Maj</i> , Sir John Payne-	1812	Hamilton, <i>Maj</i> Sir Robt C	1846	Hood, Sir Joseph	
Gamble, Sir David	1897	Hamilton, Sir Wm Strling	1873	Hope, Sir Archibald Philip	1868
Garthwaite, Sir William	1910	Hamilton, Sir Chas. Edward		Horder, Sir Thomas Jeeves,	
Geary, Sir William N M	1782	Archibald Watkins	1776	<i>M.D.</i>	1913
Gethin, <i>Lt-Col</i> Sir Richard		Hamilton, Sir Charles E	1920	Horlick, Sir Ernest Burford	1924
W St L, <i>c.v.o., D.S.O.</i>	1865	Hammeck, <i>Col</i> Sir St. Vint. A	1834	Hornby, Sir William H	1899
Gibbes, Sir Edw. W. Osborne	1774	Hampson, Sir George F	1862	Horsfall, Sir John Donald	1866
Gibbons, Sir Alex. Doran	1792	Hanham, Sir John Ludlow	1861	Hort, Sir Arthur Fenton	1767
Gibbey, Sir H. Walter	1899	Hanner, Sir G. Wyndham	1774	Hoskins, Rt. Rev Sir Edwin	
Gilmour, <i>Col</i> Rt. Hon. Sir		Hansen, Sir Sven Wohlford	1921	(Bishop of Southwell)	
John, <i>D.S.O., M.P.</i>	1897	Hanson, Sir Charles E. B	1918	Houldsworth, Sir Henry H	1889
Gladstone, <i>Lt-Col</i> Sir John E.	1846	Hanson, <i>Capt</i> Sir Grid. Stanhope	1901	Houston, Sir Robert P	1921
Glover, Sir Ernest William	1920	Harding, Sir Charles Edmund		Hoyle, <i>Lt-Col</i> Sir Emmanuel	
Glyn, Sir Arthur Robert	1789	Hardy, Sir Reginald	1870	<i>c.v.o.</i>	1922
Glyn, <i>Capt</i> , Sir Richard F,		Hare, Sir George R Leigh	1828	Hughan, <i>Vice-Adm</i> Sir Arthur	
<i>D.S.O.</i>	1862	Hare, Sir Thos. Leigh, <i>M.V.O.</i>	1920	J. Henniker, <i>C.B., M.P.</i>	1813
Godfrey, Sir William Cecil	1788	Harington, Sir Richard	1920	Hughes, Sir A. Collingwood	1913
Godlee, Sir Rickman John,		Harnsworth, Sir Hildebrand	1921	Hulse, Sir Hamilton John	1913
<i>c.v.o., F.R.S.</i>	1920	Harnsworth, Sir Leicester	1921	Hulton, Sir Wm. Rothwell	1921
Goff, Sir Ernest Wm. Davis	1920	Harrison, Sir Heath	1921	Hulton, Sir Edward	1921
Goldney, Sir G. Prior, <i>c.v.o.</i>	1920	Harrison, Sir John	1921	Hunter, Sir Wm. E. Hughes	1921
Goosh, Sir Thos. Vere B	1846	Hart, Sir Bruce	1823		

Huntington, Sir Charles P . . .	1906	Iane, Sir W Arbuthnot, c b	1913	McGillgor, Lt-Col Sir Charles	
Hutchinson, Sir Thomas . . .	1903	Langham, Sir H Charles A	1660	C O R R	1831
Hyde, Sir Charles, o b z	1922	Langman, Sir John L	1906	Mackenzie, Sir Arthur G R .	1873
Inglby, Lt-Col Sir William H	1866	Langrishe, Sir Hercules Robt	1777	Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth John	1873
Ingram, Sir William James . .	1893	Larcom, Maj Sir Thomas Per-		Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Dgls	1873
Innes, Sir James Bouchier . .	1868	ceval, n s o		Mackenzie, Sir Robert Henry	
Isham, Capt Sir Vere . . .	1857	Latham, Sir Thomas Paul	1819	Mair	1805
Isherwood, Sir Joseph William	1901	Latta, Sir John	1900	Mackenzie, Maj Sir Victor	
Jackson, Sir Robt Montresor	1815	Lauder, Sir George Wm D		Audley Falconer, d s o, m o	1890
Jackson, Sir Hy M Mathier, c b z		Dick-	1890	Mackworth, Capt Sir Hum-	
Jackson, Br-Gen Sir Thomas	1860	Laurie, Col Sir Claude, c b, d s o	1834	phrey	1776
Daro, d s o, m v o		Lawrence, Sir Alexander W	1858	Maclean, Col Sir Fitz R D,	
Jackson, Capt Sir Hugh N	1902	Lawrence, Sir Wm M Trevor	1867	Maclean, Col Sir John E S	1831
Jaffray, Sir William Edmund	1913	Lawrence, Col Sir W Roper,		Maclean, Sir John M	1924
James, Sir John Kingston F	1853	o c i z, c v o, c w	1906	McMahon, Sir Lionel	1815
Jardine, Sir Alexander . . .	1870	Lawson, Sir Wilfrid	1831	McMahon, Maj Sir Horace	
Jardine, Sir Ernest . . .	1902	Lawson, Sir Henry Joseph	1847	W, d s o	1817
Jardine, Sir Robt W Buchanan	1885	Lawson, Capt Sir Digby . .	1900	Macnaghten, Sir Fras Alex-	
Jardine, Sir Colln Arthur, d s o	1916	Lawson, Sir Peter Grant . .	1905	ander	1836
Jarvis, Sir (Joseph) John	1908	Lea, Sir Sydney . . .	1820	McRobert, Sir Alasdair . .	1922
Jehangir, Sir Jehangir Cowaji	1902	Lechmere, Sir Edmund A . .		Macready, Gen Rt Hon Sir	
Jeebhoy, Sir James H, c b z	1861	Leeds, Flying-Off, Sir Regi-		C F E, Nevil, d, c s m o,	
Jenkinson, Sir Anthony B	1861	nald A St J, m v o	1822	Macdon, Adam of the Fleet Sir	1823
Jenner, Lt-Col Sir Walter		Lees, Sir Arthur Hy, James .	1804	Charles E, c b, c v o,	
K W, d s o, . . .	1868	Lees, Lt-Col Sir John Victor	1897	K C M G	1919
Jerningham, Sir Stafford		E, m c	1908	Madge, Sir William Thomas .	1919
Henry Wm . . .	1821	Leese, Sir Wm Hargreaves .	1795	Madhowall, Sir Chinnubhai	1913
Jervis, Col Sir John Henry		Le Fleming, Sir Andrew F H	1866	Magnay, Capt Sir Christopher	
Jervis White . . .	1797	Legard, Sir Digby A H . .	1871	Wm, m	1844
Jervoise, Sir Dudley A L		Leigh, Sir John, m r . . .	1918	Mahon, Col Sir William Hy,	1917
Clarke . . .	1813	Leighton, Sir Richard T	1893	d s o, . . .	1819
Jessel, Sir Charles James . .	1884	Leith, Lt-Col Sir Alex, m c	1919	Mainwaring, Sir Harry S	1804
Jodrell, Sir Alfred . . .	1782	Le Maichant, Brig-Gen Sir	1847	Maitland, Sir John Nisbet	1816
Johnson, Sir E Gordon . . .	1755	Edward Thomas, c n v		Maitland, Rt Hon Sir Arthur	
Johnson, Br-Gen Sir Hy		Leunard, Sir Richard F . .	1801	H D Randal, Sir Steel, m	1917
A W, c b	1818	Leunard, Sir Hy A H F . .	1880	Makins, Sir Paul A	1903
Johnston, Sir Thomas Alex	1826	Leon, Sir Herbert Samuel	1911	Malcolm, Sir James Wm	1863
Johnston, Sir Charles . . .	1906	Leslie, Lt-Col Sir Norman	1845	Malot, Lt-Col Sir Harry Chas,	
Johnstone, Sir Geo Fredc T T	1830	R A D, c n z	1876	d s o, o b z	1901
Jones, Sir Lawrence J . . .	1907	Leslie, Lt-Col Sir John . .	1804	Mander, Sir Charles Tertius	1911
Jones, Sir Evan Davies . . .	1910	Lethbridge, Capt Sir Wroth	1911	Mann, Sir Edward . . .	1905
Jones, Sir Frederick John	1894	Lever, Sir Fresham J P . .	1900	Manuel, Sir Courtenay Cecil	1886
Jones, Sir Philip Burnes . .	1901	Leves, Sir S Hardman, c b	1904	Mappin, Sir Wilson . . .	1911
Jones, Sir John Richardson	1818	Levings, Sir Richard V H .	1903	Markham, Sir Charles . .	1911
Jones, Col Sir Edward Pryce-	1902	Levy, Sir Maurice . . .	1918	Martling, Col Sir Percival S,	
Kaye, Sir Henry Gordon . .	1812	Lewis, Sir Frederick Wm . .	1902	W C, c b	1882
Kaye, Sir Cecil Edmd Lister-	1801	Lewis, Sir George James G	1900	Marr, Sir James, c n v	1919
Keane, Maj, Sir John, d s o	1801	Lewis, Sir John Duncan Orr	1905	Marrriott, Sir Wm H Smith-	1914
Kekeowich, Sir Trehawke H	1801	Levy, Sir Henry Gordon . .	1905	Marsden, Sir John Denton .	1918
Kellett, Sir Henry de Caestre	1801	Lighton, Sir Christopher R	1902	Mason, Sir Wm Jas Poake .	1818
Kemp, Col Sir Kenneth H, c n z	1861	Lighton, Sir Thomas J, c v o	1890	Mathias, Sir Richard . . .	1917
Kennard, Sir Coleridge A F	1899	Llewellyn, Sir John T Dillwyn	1922	Maxwell, Rt Hon Sir Herb E	1882
Kennaway, Capt Sir John . .	1791	Llewellyn, Sir David Richard	1863	Maxwell, Sir John M Stirling-	
Kennedy, Sir John R B . .	1836	Lloyd, Sir Martine Owen M		Ditto	1909
Key, Rev Sir John Kingmill	1832	Lockhart, Sir Graeme Duncan		Maxwell, Sir Ivor W Heron,	
Keys, Vice-Adm Sir Roger J		Power Sinclair . . .	1857	Medleycott, Sir Hubert M	1868
B, c b, c n z, c v o, c m o, d s o	1904	Lodock, Sir Charles Bird . .	1887	Mellon, Sir John Paget, c b, c n	1924
Kimber, Sir Henry Dixon	1889	Loder, Sir Giles Rolfe . . .	1900	Menteth, Lt-Col Sir James	
Kinahan, Sir Edward H Hudson		Longman, Sir Hubert Harry	1805	Frederick Stuart	1818
King, Capt Sir Geo Hy J . .	1904	Lopes, Sir Hy Yards Butler		Meredith, Sir Henry Vincent	1916
Duckworth . . .	1815	Loraine, Sir Percy Lyham,		Metcalfe, Sir Chas H T . .	1802
King, Sir George Adolphus . .	1888	c m o	1864	Meyer, Sir Frank Cecil, m r	1910
King, Sir John Westall . . .	1888	Louis, Sir Charles . . .	1908	Merrick, Sir George A E Tappa-	
Kinloch, Br-Gen Sir David		Low, Sir Walter John Morrison-	1918	Gerris . . .	1791
A c n, n v o . . .	1886	Low, Sir Francis Wm, m r		Meyrick, Brig-Gen Sir Fredk	
Kinloch, Sir George, o b z	1873	Lowther, Lt-Col Sir Chas B,		Charlton, c b, c m o	1880
Kirkpatrick, Sir Chas S . . .	1909	d s o	1877	Middlemore, Sir William H .	1919
Kleinwort, Sir Alex Drake	1893	Lucas, Sir Edward Lingard	1836	Middleton, Sir Arthur E	1868
Knightley, Sir Chas Valentine	1893	Lucy, Maj Sir H W Ramsay-		Milbank, Capt Sir F E Powlett	1905
Knull, Sir John . . .	1917	Fairfax . . .		Milbank, Sir John C Peniston	1905
Knot, Sir James . . .	1905	Lushington, Maj Sir Arthur	1913	Milburn, Sir Leonard John	1861
Knowles, Sir Francis Howe S	1905	F D		Mildmay, Sir Gerald A Shaw-	
Knowles, Sir Lees, c v o, o b z	1903	McAlister, Sir Donald, c b, s	1924	Lefferre-St John	1772
Lecon, Lt-Col, Sir George H U,	1813	M	1911	Miles, Capt Sir Chas W, o b z	1850
d s o . . .		McAlpine, Sir Robert . . .	1790	Mills, Sir Geoffrey Wm . .	1835
Lacy, Sir Pierce . . .	1912	McArdle, Sir Charles Wright	1900	Miller, Capt Sir C J Hubert	1905
Lake, Sir Arthur Johnstone .	1901	Macartney, Sir William Isaac	1865	Miller, Sir Wm Frederic . .	1788
Lakin, Sir Michael Henry . .	1908	McConnell, Sir Robert J . .	1914	Milman, Sir Francis John	1800
Laking, Sir Guy Fras W . . .	1908	Macdonald, Sir A W M Bosville		Milne, Admiral Sir Archibald	
Lamb, Sir Charles Archibald	1911	MacFarland, Sir John . . .		Berkley, c v o, c n z, s s	1876
Lambert, Sir Gustavus F W,		MacGregor, Col Sir Malcolm			
c v o . . .		McGregor, Sir Cyril F MacC			
Lamont, Sir Norman . . .					
Lampson, Sir Curtis G . . .					

Milner, Rt Hon Sir Fredk G	1717	Onslow, Sir Roger Warin B	1797	Raeburn Sir Wm Hannay	1923
Mitchelson, Sir Archibald	1910	Oppenheimer, Sir Michael	1791	Ralli, Sir Lucas E	1912
Moir, Sir Ernest William	1916	Orde, Sir Arthur J. Campbell	1901	Ramsay, Sir James Henry	1866
Molynaux, Rev Sir John Chas	1730	Osborn, Sir Alg Kerr Butler	1868	Ramsay, Sir Alexander B	1866
Moncreiffe, Col Sir Robt D	c. 1700	Osborne, Sir Francis	1869	Ramsden, Sir John F	1869
Mond, Rt Hon Sir Alfred	1860	Osborn, Sir James	1868	Rankin, Sir James R. B.	1868
Moritz, M. P.	1860	Owen, Sir John Arthur	1813	Rasch, Capt Sir F. Carno	1903
Monro, Gen Sir Chas C. C. B	c. 1700	Owen, Sir Hugo Cunliffe	1900	Rashleigh, Sir Colman B. W.	1819
Monson, Sir Maxwell W. E. J.	1901	Paget, Sir John Rahere, M. C.	1871	Read, Sir George	1861
Montefiore, Sir Elias Abraham	1806	Paget, Sir Richard Arthur S	1886	Readhead, Sir James	1902
Montgomery, Sir B. T. Graham	1902	Paget, Lt-Col Sir Cecil W.	1897	Rockitt, Sir Harold James	1894
Montgomery, Sir Alexander Cecil	1808	Palmer, Sir Edward G. B.	1860	Redwood, Sir Thomas Bolton	1911
Moon, Sir Arthur Wilfred G	1885	Palmer, Sir Fredk Archdale	1901	Rees, Sir R. Ludovick E. M.	1919
Moon, Sir Cecil Ernest	1887	Palmer, Sir Alfred Molvneux	1886	Reid, Sir Hugh, M. P.	1902
Moore, Sir Alan Hilary	1919	Palmer, Sir Samuel Ernest	1916	Reid, Sir Edward James	1897
Moore, Sir Thos O'Connor	1861	Parker, Rt Hon Sir H. Gilbert	1915	Rennant, Sir Jas F. C. B. M. P.	1917
Moore, Sir Edward Stanton	1903	Parker, Rev Sir Wm Hyde	1895	Rensals, Sir James Herbert	1895
Mordant, Sir Osbert L. E.	1903	Parkyn, Sir Wm Lorenzo, M. P.	1844	Renshaw, Sir C. Stephen Blinc	1903
Morris, Sir Robt. Annline	1806	Parkyn, Sir Thos M. F.	1844	Rennick, Sir George	1901
Morris, Sir Henry	1806	Parsons, Col Sir Herbert J. F.	1918	Reynolds, Lt-Col Sir Jas P.	1903
Mosley, Sir Oswald	1878	Pauley, Maj Sir T. E. Sabine	1794	Rhodes, Sir John Phillips	1919
Moss, Sir John E. Edwards	1861	Paul, Sir Robert Joshua	1794	Rich, Lt-Col Sir Almeric F.	1791
Moslyn, Capt. Sir Piers George	1700	Paul, Sir Aubrey E. H. Dean	1841	Richardson, Sir Ian R. H.	1903
Moun, Sir Wm Arthur, M. P.	1870	Paxton, Sir Thomas, M. P.	1903	Stewart	1860
Mountain, Sir Edw. Colclimer	1880	Pearson, Sir Neville Arthur	1916	Richardson, Sir Lewis, M. P.	1904
Mowbray, Sir George Robert	1880	Pesce, Sir Alfred Edward	1889	Ricketts, Sir Thos. B. R.	1868
Moylan, Sir Berkeley	1880	Pesce, Sir Arthur Francis	1900	Riddell, Sir Walter R. Buchanan	1868
Muir, Sir Alexander Kay	1802	Pechell, Lt-Col Sir Augustus	1800	Ripley, Capt Sir Henry W.	1880
Munro, Col Sir Hector	1804	A. Brooke, M. P.	1800	Ripley, Sir Frederic Hugh	1897
Munro, Sir Thomas Torquill A.	1804	Peck, Capt Sir Wilfrid, M. P.	1874	Ritchie, Sir James Wm, M. P.	1903
Munz, Sir Gerard Albert	1804	Peel, Sir Robert	1800	(new patent)	1918
Murphy, Sir Michael	1804	Peirse, Sir Hy M. De la Poer	1814	Roberts, Rt Hon Sir Samuel	1919
Murray, Sir John	1804	Beresford	1840	Roberts, Sir T. L. Howland	1909
Murray, Lt-Col Sir Edward	1804	Pelly, Sir Harold	1840	Roberts, Sir James	1909
Robert, M. P.	1804	Pennfather, Sir John de Fon-	1804	Robertson, Field-Marshal Sir	1909
Murray, Sir William Keith	1804	blanche, M. P.	1904	William R., C. B., C. M. G.	1919
Musgrave, Sir Richard Geo	1804	Perks, Sir Robert William	1904	Robinson, Sir Ern William	1823
Musgrave, Sir Richard John	1804	Pett, Hon Sir Dinshaw M.	1800	Robinson, Capt Sir Fredk V.	1860
Musgrave, Sir M. P.	1804	Peto, Sir Henry	1800	Robinson, Sir John B.	1860
Nacmyth, Sir Douglas A. B.	1804	Petrie, Sir Edward Lindsay H.	1800	Robinson, Sir John B.	1860
Nairn, Sir Michael	1804	Perton, Sir Alg Thomas	1800	Robinson, Sir John Benjamin	1908
Nairne, Sir John Gordon	1804	Phillips, Sir Charles E. G.	1800	Robinson, Rt Hon Sir Henry	1900
Napier, Capt Sir Alex Lennox	1804	Phillips, Sir Laurence R.	1800	A. K. B.	1900
Napier, Sir Joseph W. Lennox	1804	Phillips, Sir Benjamin Samuel	1800	Roll, Sir James	1901
Neave, Sir Thomas L. H.	1804	Faude	1800	Roche, Sir Standish O'Grady	1838
Neeld, Lt-Col Sir Audley D.	1804	Phillips, Sir Lionel	1800	Rollstone, Sir Humphry D.	1904
Nelson, Sir James Hope	1804	Piers, Sir Charles Pigott	1800	Rolls, Capt Sir John C. E.	1804
Nepson, Sir Chas E. M. Y.	1804	Pigot, Sir George	1800	Shelley	1804
Neumann, Sir Cecil G. J.	1804	Pigot, Sir Thomas Devereux	1800	Kopner, Sir John Henry	1804
Newman, Sir Robt H. S. D.	1804	Pilkington, Col Sir Thomas	1804	Rose, Sir Francis Cyril	1872
L. M. P.	1804	Edw. Milborne-Swinerton	1804	Rose, Sir Philip Humphrey V.	1872
Newnes, Sir Frank Hillard	1804	Plender, Sir William, M. P.	1804	Rose, Sir Charles Henry	1900
Newson, Sir Percy William	1804	Poe, Lt-Col Sir William	1804	Ross, Sir Charles H. A. F. L.	1872
Newton, Sir Harry K. O. H.	1804	Hutcheson, M. P.	1804	Ross, Rt Hon Sir John	1919
Newton, Sir Louis Athlum	1804	Pole, Sir Cecil P. Van-Notten	1804	Rothmund, Sir Henry Lewis	1903
Nicholson, Sir Chas Archd	1804	Pollen, Sir Richard H.	1804	Rowley, Col Sir Joshua T. V. D.	1786
Nicholson, Sir John N.	1804	Pollock, Rt Hon Sir Ernest	1804	Rowley, Capt Sir George Wm	1836
Nicolson, Sir Arthur J. F. W.	1804	Murray, M. P.	1804	Royle, Sir Thomas, M. P.	1905
Nightingale, Sir Ed Mauners	1804	Pollock, Lt Hn Sir Fredk, M. P.	1804	Rumbold, Rt Hon Sir Horace	1779
Nixon, Maj Sir Christopher	1804	Pollock, Sir M. F. Montagu	1804	G. M. C. M. G. M. P.	1779
Noble, Sir George John Wm	1804	Poore, Admiral Sir Richard	1804	Runciman, Sir Walter	1906
Noble, Sir John Henry Brunel	1804	K. C. B., C. V. O.	1804	Rushout, Sir Charles H.	1809
Noble, Sir William Joseph	1804	Porter, Sir Wm Henry	1804	Russell, Sir George A. C.	1818
Norman, Rt Hon Sir Henry	1804	Porter, Sir John S. Horsburgh-	1804	Russell, Hon Sir Chas C. V. O.	1916
Nugent, Sir Charles	1804	Pound, Sir John Lulham	1804	Rutherford, Col Sir John	1916
Nugent, Sir Edmund Chas	1804	Powell, Sir R. Douglas, M. P.	1804	Rutherford, Sir Wm Watson	1903
Nugent, Sir John	1804	Powell, Lt Gen Sir Robert S.	1804	Ryan, Sh G. Hennington	1919
Nugent, Sir Walter R.	1804	S. Baden, C. V. O., K. C. B.	1804	Ryefort, Maj Sir Rd Nelson	1784
Nussey, Sir Thomas Willans	1804	Power, Sir George	1804	Sir Aubyn, Capt Sir Hugh	1869
Nuttall, Sir Edmund Keith	1804	Power, Sir Thomas Talbot	1804	St George, Sir John	1766
Nutting, Capt Sir Harold S.	1804	Power, Sir John Cecil	1804	Salomons, Sir David L. Gold-	1860
Onkeley, Sir Chas John	1804	Poynter, Sir Hugh Edward	1804	smid-Stern	1860
Jakes, Sir Reginald L.	1804	Prentiss, Capt Sir Geo L. L. H.	1804	Salt, Lt-Col Sir John W. Titus	1860
O'Brien, Maj Sir Timothy C.	1804	Preston, Lt-Col Sir Edward	1804	Salt, Lt-Col Sir Thos Ander-	1800
Ochterlony, Sir David F.	1804	Hulton, M. P., M. C.	1804	don, M. P.	1800
O'Connell, Sir Maurice Jas A.	1804	Prevost, Sir Charles T. K.	1804	Sammam, Sir Henry	1801
Ogilvy, Sir Herbert K.	1804	Price, Sir Charles Ruggo	1804	Samuel, Sir Edward Leven	1818
Ogle, Col Sir Edmund A.	1804	Price, Sir Erasmus C. Rose	1804	Samuel, Sir Stuart Montagu	1912
Olson, Sir Erik Olof	1804	Price, Sir Robert Hy Green	1804	Sanderson, Sir Henry B.	1884
O'Loghlen, Sir Michael	1804	Primrose, Sir William Louis	1804	Samuels, Lt-Col Rt Hon Sir	1900
		Pringle, Sir Norman H.	1804	Robert A. M. P.	1900
		Pryse, Sir Lewis T. Loveden	1804	Sanderson, Sir Frank Bernard	1900
		Quilter, Sir Eley Cuthbert	1804		
		Radcliffe, Sir Joseph Edward	1804		

Sassoon, Maj Sir Philip A G D, G.R.F., C.M.G., M.P.	1890	Stonhouse, Sir Ernest Hay	1868	Vernon, Sir John Herbert	1824
Sassoon, Sir Edmund Elias	1890	Stott, Sir Phillip Sidney	1890	Vestey, Sir Edmund Hoyle	1821
Savory, Sir Wm Borradoale	1890	Stow, Sir Elliot Philipson	1890	Vincent, Sir Francis Erskine	1820
Sawlo, R. a. Adm Sir Chas J	1836	Stacey, Maj Sir Edward P	1818	Vivyan, Col Sir Courtenay B.	1845
Graves, M.V.O.	1836	Strackland, Sir Walter W	1841	Wachtel, Col Sir Harry C.M.G.	1811
Scarsbrick, Sir Tom T Leyland	1821	Strong, Rt Hon Sir James	1830	Wake, Br.-Gen Sir Hereward,	1821
Schuster, Sir Felix	1890	Stuart, Sir Simeon H L	1863	C.M.G., D.S.O.	1821
Scott, Sir Douglas Edw	1896	Stunley, Sir Edward Arthur G	1859	Wakefield, Sir Charles Cheers,	1817
Scott, Sir Douglas W	1816	Sturdee, Adm of the Fleet	1859	(C.B.)	1817
Scott, Sir Fras M Sibbald	1846	Sturges, Sir Fredk Chas Doveton,	1816	Wakenan, Sir Olney	1818
Scott, Sir Samuel Edw	1821	C.B., C.M.G., D.V.O.	1816	Walker, Maj Sir G.F. Forestier-	1825
Scott, Sir Walter	1897	Style, Sir Fredk Montague	1827	Walker, Sir Francis E	1865
Scott, Sir Samuel Haslam	1899	Sullivan, Rev Sir Fredrick	1804	Walker, Sir Robt Jas M	1866
Seale, Sir John Carteret	1836	Sullivan, Sir Edward	1821	Walker, Sir Peter Andrew M	1866
Sebright, Sir Guy Thomas S	1826	Sutherland, Sir A Munro,	1821	Walker, Sir Alexander Arthur	1866
Seely, Sir Charles Hilton	1896	C.B., K.N.	1821	Wallace, Sir Matthew Gemmill	1822
Seton, Col Sir Bruce G, C.B.	1863	Suttie, Sir George Grant-	1870	Waller, Sir William Edgar	1870
Seton, Sir John Hastings	1803	Sutton, Sir Arthur Edwin	1871	Waller, Sir Wathen A	1825
Seymour, V. Adm Sir Michael	1809	Sutton, Sir George Augustus	1819	Walsh, Sir Hunt H A Johnson	1875
Culme, K.C.M.G.	1809	Sutton, Sir George	1823	Walsham, Sir John S	1831
Seymour, Sir Albert V F	1866	Swann, Rt Hon Sir Charles E	1866	Ward, Col Sir Edw W D.	1811
Shakerley, Col Sir Walter	1836	Swinburne, Sir Hubert	1860	C.B., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	1814
Geoffrey, C.M.P., D	1836	Sykes, Sir Arthur	1872	Ward, Rt Hon Sir Joseph G.,	1811
Sharp, Sir Milton	1820	Sykes, Sir Mark Tatton Richd	1873	C.M.G.	1811
Sharp, Sir Edward	1821	Sykes, Col Sir Alan John	1817	Wardo, Col Sir C. Edw, O.B.E.	1861
Shaw, Lieut Sir John J K, M.P.	1865	Sykes, Sir Charles, K.C.B.	1821	Wardlaw, Sir Henry	1861
Shaw, Col Sir Fredk. W, D.S.O.	1821	Syngue, Sir Robert M	1801	Warrington, Sir M. Denham	1808
Shaw, Sir Charles Edward	1896	Tancred, Rev Sir T Lawson	1866	Warner, Col Sir T Courtenay,	1810
Shelfield, Sir Berkeley, M.P.	1897	Tangye, Sir H. Lincoln	1813	C.B.	1810
Shelley, Sir John	1821	Tate, Sir Ernest William	1828	Warren, Sir Aug. G D J B.	1874
Shiffner, Sir Henry Burrows	1818	Taylor, Sir E. Stuart, O.M.P.	1860	Warrener, Sir Victor A G A.	1811
Shuckburgh, Sir G F Stewkley	1860	M.D., D.S.O.	1817	C.M.P.	1815
Simson, Sir John Walter B	1815	Taylor, Lt.-Col. Sir Jas. Worsley	1817	Waterlow, Sir Philip H	1866
Sinclair, Col Sir John R. G.	1874	Temple, Col Sir Richard C,	1876	Watson, Sir Thomas Aubrey	1803
D.S.O.	1874	C.B., C.I.E.	1876	Watson, Sir Derrick Wm I.	1895
Sinclair, Maj Sir Archibald H	1896	Torry, Sir Henry M. Inbert	1817	Watson, Sir Geoffrey	1818
Macdonald, C.M.G., M.P.	1896	Thomas, Sir Godfrey J V, C.B.I.	1861	Watson, Sir William George	1812
Mitwell, Sir George R	1808	C.V.O.	1861	Wanchope, Sir John D Don-	1867
Skinner, Sir Thomas	1812	Thomas, Sir George Alan	1864	Webb, Lt.-Col Sir Henry	1816
Skilwith, Sir Grey H D.E.	1822	Thomas, Sir Robert J, M.P.	1818	Wedderburn, Maj Sir John	1819
Slade, Sir Alfred Pottingham	1831	Thomas, Sir Wm James	1819	A. Ogilvy	1803
Slight, Sir Ernest, O.M.P., D	1890	Thompson, Maj Sir Thomas	1860	Welby, Sir Chas G Earle, C.B.	1801
Smiley, Sir John	1893	Balfour, Lt.-Col. Sir	1860	Weldon, Sir James Edw W	1873
Smith, Sir T. Berry Cusack,	1899	Thompson, Sir Matthew W	1899	Werner, Sir Derrick Julius	1895
K.C.M.	1899	Thompson, Sir Henry F Heb	1899	Wheeler, Sir Arthur	1860
Smith, Sir Drummond C	1804	Thompson, Sir Wm Mitchell,	1800	Wholer, Sir Trevor Wood	1860
Smith, Sir Wm Sydney W	1809	K.C.B., M.P.	1800	Whitecote, Sir George	1860
Smith, Sir T. Rudolph H,	1897	Thornhill, Sir Anth J.	1800	White, Sir Archibald W	1804
C.B., M.P.	1897	Compton	1888	White, Sir George Stanley	1804
Smith, Sir Prince	1812	Thorold, Sir John George	1848	White, Sir Woolmer, M.P.	1822
Smith, Sir John G. L. Vassar	1817	Throckmorton, Sir Rich C	1848	Whitehead, Sir George Hugh	1889
Smith, Sir Herbert	1890	Thurby, Sir George James	1857	Whiteley, Sir H J Huntington	1818
Smith, Sir William Reardon	1828	Tichborne, Sir J. H. B Doughty-	1841	Whitney, Sir Hy Ernest Wm	1818
Smith, Lt.-Col Sir Alfred J	1861	Todd, Sir Wm P. Wilson-	1803	Fetherstonhaugh	1876
Bowyer	1861	Tooth, Sir Hugh V H. Lucas,	1813	Wigan, Sir Roderick Grey	1808
Smythe, Sir E. Walter J P H	1861	M.P.	1890	Wiggin, Sir Charles R Hy	1802
Soane, Sir Chas Huckworth-H	1846	Touche, Sir George Alexander	1820	Wigram, Sir Edgar Thomas	1805
Spearman, Sir Alex. Young	1846	Trevelyan, Sir J. W Salisbury	1820	Wilbraham, Sir Philip W Baker	1870
Speelman, Jonkheer Sir Cor-	1846	Trenchard, Air Chief Marshal	1820	Williams, Sir Wm Woughby	1868
nells Jacob	1896	Sir Hugh M, C.B., D.S.O.	1899	Williams, Sir William Law	1866
Speyer, Sir Edgar	1896	AD	1899	Williams, Sir John, C.V.O., M.P.	1894
Spicer, Rt Hon Sir Albert	1898	Trevelyan, Sir Walter J	1864	Williams, Sir Arthur Osmond	1890
Spot, Col Sir Alex, C.M.G., M.P.	1818	Trevelyan, Rt Hon Sir George	1864	Williams, Lt.-Col Sir Rhys,	1818
Stafford, Rt Hon Sir Thos	1818	Otto, O.M.	1874	D.S.O., K.C.	1818
Joseph, C.B., K.C.B.	1818	Tritton, Sir (Alfred) Ernest	1896	Williams, Col Sir Robert	1815
Stanier, Lt.-Col Sir Lovelace	1800	Troubridge, Sir Thos Ernest	1899	Williams, Sir Ellis William	1822
Stanley, Sir John M	1866	Truscott, Sir George Wyatt	1899	Hume, K.C.B., K.C.M.	1892
Stapleton, Sir Miles Talbot	1891	Tuck, Sir Adolph	1891	Williamson, Sir Hedworth	1846
Stephen, Sir Herbert	1891	Tuite, Sir Morgan H P	1820	Wills, Sir Gilbert A. R., O.M.	1897
Storn, Sir Edward David	1822	Tupper, Sir Charles Stewart	1838	Wills, Sir Ernest Salter	1894
Stout, Sir Douglas A. Seton	1815	Turing, Sir James Walter	1841	Wills, Sir George Alfred	1893
Stevenson, Sir Daniel M	1814	Twiden, Sir John Ramskill	1861	Willshire, Sir Gorard Arthur	1841
Stewart, Sir Harry J U	1863	Twiden, Lieut Sir Roger	1861	Maxwell	1841
Stewart, Sir H. Shaw, O.B.	1867	Thomas, M.P.	1811	Wilmot, Sir Arthur Ralph	1899
Stewart, Br.-Gen Sir Hugh H	1863	Tyrrhitt, Rear-Adm Sir Regi-	1811	Wilmot, Sir Robert R	1811
Stewart, Maj-Gen Sir Norman	1821	hald Y, C.B., D.S.O.	1811	Wilmot, Sir John Eardley	1811
Robert, C.B.	1821	Usher, Sir Robert	1896	Wilson, Sir Spencer P. Maryon-	1861
Stewart, Capt Sir Edward Orde	1896	Vane, Sir Fras P. Fletcher	1896	Wilson, Maj Sir M Bromley	1857
MacTegart	1896	Vavasour, Com Sir Leonard	1828	Wilson, Lt.-Col Sir Mathew	1894
Stewart, Sir Bruce Fraser	1820	Fleur	1828	R. H., C.S.I., D.S.O.	1894
Stewart, Sir Alexander	1820	Vernon, Sir Edw W	1828	Wilson, Sir James Robertson	1896
Stewart, Lt.-Col Sir George H	1866	Wetzel, Lt.-Col Sir Harry O	1828	Wilson, Sir David	1890
H., C.B., D.S.O.	1866	W.D.S.O.	1828	Wingfield, Gen Sir Reginald,	1821
Stirling, Sir (Walker) George	1800	Vernon, Sir B. George H	1825	C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.	1821
Stockenstrom, Sir Andries	1846			D.S.O.	1821

136. The Baronetage of the U.K. — Precedency in Great Britain.

Wiseman, Lt.-Col Sir Wm G Eden, C.B. C.M.G. 1628	Wood, Maj Sir Samuel Hill Hill, M.P. 1821	Yate, Col Sir Charles Edward, C.B.I., C.M.G. 1822
Whitney, Maj Sir Henry E.W. Fetherstonhaugh 1276	Worsfold, Sir Thomas Cato 1824	Young, Sir Charles A. K.C.M.G. 1769
Witterwonge, Sir John B Lawes 1824	Worsley, Sir Wm. Hy. A. 1838	Young, Sir George 1812
Wolesey, Sir Regd Beatty 1745	Worsall, Sir Chas F Lascelles 1823	Young, Sir Wm M. Nedd 1821
Wolesey, Sir Charles M 1628	Wrey, Sir Philip Bouchier S 1628	Younger, Sir William 1822
Wombwell, Sir Henry Herbert 1778	Wright, Sir Arthur C Cory 1803	Yule, Sir David 1822
Wood, Sir John 1828	Wright, Col Sir John Roper 1820	
Wood, Sir John Stuart Page 1827	Wrightson, Sir Thomas G 1800	
Wood, Sir Arthur N Lindsay 1897	Wynn, Col Sir Herbert L W Williams, C.B., T.D. 1688	Registrar of Baronetage, Harry B Simpson, C.B., Home Office, S.W. 1 Asst do, P. T. Shorey, M.P. 1916
	Yarrow, Sir Alfred Fernandez 1916	

* Precedency in Great Britain.

The Sovereign.
The Prince of Wales
Younger Sons of the Sovereign
Grandsons of the Sovereign
Sovereign's Brothers
Sovereign's Uncles
Sovereign's Nephews.
Ambassadors
Archbishop of Canterbury
Lord High Chancellor
Archbishop of York
Prime Minister
Speaker of the House of Commons
Lord Privy Seal (if of Baronial rank)
Five following State Officers if Dukes
(a) Lord Great Chamberlain (on duty)
(a) Earl Marshal
(a) Lord Steward
(a) Lord Chamberlain
(s) The Master of the Horse
Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation
1. Of England, 2. Of Scotland, 3. Of Great Britain, 4. Of Ireland.
5. Those created since the Union
Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal
Five above State Officers if Marquesses
Marquesses, in same order as Dukes
Dukes' eldest Sons
Five above State Officers if Earls
Earls, in same order as Dukes
Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal
Marquesses' eldest Sons
Dukes' younger Sons
Five above State Officers if Viscounts
Viscounts in same order as Dukes
Earls' eldest Sons
Marquesses' younger Sons
Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester
All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of Consecration
Five above State Officers if Barons

Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron
Barons, in same order as Dukes
Treasurer of H.M.'s Household
Comptroller of H.M.'s Household
Vice Chamberlain of Household
Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron
High Commissioners (see p. 95)
Viscounts' eldest Sons
Earls' younger Sons
Barons' eldest Sons
Knights of the Garter if (Commoners
Privy Counsellors if of no higher rank
Chancellor of the Exchequer
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster
Lord Chief Justice of England
Master of the Rolls
President of the Probate Court
The Lords Justices of Appeal
Judges of the High Court
Viscounts' younger Sons
Barons' younger Sons
Sons of Life Peers
Baronets of either Kingdom, according to date of Patents
Knights Grand Cross of the Bath
C.B.I., C.M.G., C.B.E., C.V.O., G.C.B.
Knights Commanders of the above Orders
Knights Bachelor
Judges of County Courts and Judges of the Mayors and City of London Court
Sergeants at law
Masters in Lunacy
J.C.B., C.B.I., C.M.G., C.B.E., C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O. (4th), O.B.E., I.S.O.
Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers
Baronets' eldest Sons
Eldest Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers
M.V.O. (5th), M.N.E.

Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers
Baronets' younger Sons
Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers
Naval, Military, and other Esquires by Office
Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers, but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers' wives. Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedence as that of their husbands, thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron degrades to the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness. Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife.
Dames Grand Cross of the British Empire rank after wives of Baronets and before wives of Knights Grand Cross, after the latter coming Dames Commanders, before the wives of Knights Commanders
Local Precedency — No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but naturally in the county the Lord Lieutenant stands first and secondly the Sheriff. In London and other Corporations, the Mayor stands first after him the Aldermen, Sheriffs, Chief Officers, and Livery. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice Chancellor

* For fuller tables (and for Scottish and Irish Precedency) see Introduction to "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTHOOD AND COMPANIONAGE," a companion volume, price 25s net.
† A complete list, in Alphabetical Order, of all holders of these decorations will be found in "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE."



NEW ZEALAND CROSS.—N.Z.C.

Ribbon, Crimson: FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY: INSTITUTED 10 March, 1869.



Biddle, Benjamin ... 10 March, 1869
Hill, George ... 10 April, 1869
Lingard, William ... 10 March, 1869
Mace, Francis Joseph 10 March, 1869
Preece, George ... 10 March, 1869
Roberts, J Mackintosh 10 March, 1869
Shepherd, Richard ... 13 March, 1869
Wrigg, Harry ... 10 June, 1869

Orders of Chivalry.

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KNIGHTS OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1349)—K.G.

Ribbon, Garter Blue Motto, Honi soit qui mal y pense (Evil be to him who evil thinks)

THE SOVEREIGN

Ladies of the Garter—H M QUEEN MARY, II M ALEXANDRA, THE QUEEN MOTHER

THEIR MAJESTIES—The King of Italy, the King of Norway, the King of Spain, the King of Sweden, King Manuel of Portugal, the Emperor of Japan, the King of Denmark, the King of the Belgians, the King of Rumania.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Prince Henry, Prince George, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Duke of Aosta, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia.

DUKES—Bedford, Devonshire, Marlborough, Portland, Richmond and Gordon, Rutland, Wellington.

MARGUQUES—Bath, Crewe, Curzon of Kedleston, Lansdowne, Lincolnshire, Londonderry, Salisbury.

EARLS—Balfour, Beauchamp, Chesterfield, Derby, Durham, Rosebery, Selborne.

VISCOUNTS—Grey of Fallodon, Lascelles, Milner Baron—Hardinge of Penshurst.

Prelate, The Bishop of Winchester.

Chancellor, The Bishop of Oxford.

Regent, The Dean of Windsor.

Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir Henry Farnham.

Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B., F.R.S.

Usher of the Black Rod, Lieut-Gen Sir William P. Pulteney, K.C.H., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Secretary, Brig-Gen Sir D Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.



KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (1687)—K.T.

Ribbon, Green Motto, Nemo me impune lacessit (No one provokes me with impunity)

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught.

DUKES—Atholl, Buccleuch, Montrose, Roxburgh, Marquess—Aberdeen and Tennyson, Bute, Zetland.

EARLS—Crawford, Erroll, Haig, Kintore, Mar and Kellie, Rosebery.

VISCOUNT—Haldane.

BARONS—Hamilton of Dalzell, Lovat.

Chancellor, The Duke of Montrose.
Dean, Right Hon Andrew Wallace Williamson, K.C.V.O., D.D.

Secretary, Maj Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell, Bart., K.C.V.O.

Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Balfour Paul, K.C.V.O.

Usher of the Black Rod, Brig-Gen Robert G Gordon Gilmour, C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.



KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST PATRICK (1788)—K.P.

Ribbon, Sky Blue Motto, Quis separabit? (Who shall separate?)

THE SOVEREIGN

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES—The Duke of Connaught.

DUKE—Abercorn.

EARLS—Arran, Cavan, Desart, Donoughmore, Dunraven, Granard, Iveagh, Mayo, Meath, Middleton, Shaftesbury, Tyres.

VISCOUNT—Fowercourt.

BARONS—Castleton, Montegle of Brandon, Oranmore and Browne.

Chancellor, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.
Usher, King of Arms, Maj Sir Neville R Wilkinson, K.C.V.O., F.R.S.

Secretary, Sir G Francis W Lambert, Bart., K.C.V.O.

Genealogist, Sir H Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., F.R.S.

Usher of the Black Rod, Samuel Murray Power, C.B.



THE ORDER OF MERIT (1902)—O.M. Ribbon, Blue and Crimson

This Order confers no precedence. It is designed as a special distinction for eminent men and women—without conferring a knighthood upon them. The Order is limited in numbers to 24, with the addition of foreign honorary members. Membership is of two kinds, Military and Civil, the badge of the former having crossed swords, and the latter oak leaves. Membership is designated by the suffix O.M., which is authorised to follow the first class of the Order of the Bath and to precede the letters designating membership of the inferior classes of the Bath and all classes of the remaining Orders of Knighthood.

MILITARY MEMBERS

Admiral of the Fleet Rt Hon Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Field-Marshal Rt Hon Earl of Ypres, K.P., K.C.H., K.C.V.O.

Admiral of the Fleet Rt Hon Viscount Jellicoe, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Field-Marshal Rt Hon Earl Haig, K.T., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.C.I.D.

Admiral of the Fleet Rt Hon Earl Beatty, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Sir Edward Elgar, Mus. Doc.

Sir Joseph John Thomson, F.R.S.

Rt. Hon Viscount Haldane, K.T.

Rt. Hon Earl of Balfour, K.G.

Rt. Hon David Lloyd George.

Sir James Matthew Barrie, Bart., LL.D.

Francis Herbert Bradley, D.C.L.

Sir Charles Scott Sherrington, G.B.E., M.D.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Admiral Count Togo.

Field-Marshal (Marshal of France) Ferdinand Foch.

Marshal of France Joseph Jacques Cesaire Joffre.

CIVIL MEMBERS

Thomas Hardy, Litt.D., LL.D.

Rt. Hon Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.

Secretary and Registrar, Hon Sir Harry Julian Stenon, K.C.V.O.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1399).

Ribbon, Crimson. Tria juncta in uno (Renodelled 1725 and 1815, and enlarged thirteen times since)



O.C.B. Mil.



O.C.B. Civ.



K.C.B. Mil.



K.C.B. Civ.



C.B. Mil.

THE SOVEREIGN; *Great Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross*, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., *Dean of the Order*, The Dean of Westminster, *Bath King of Arms*, General Sir C. C. Monro, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., A.D.C. GEN.

Registrar and Secretary. The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, St James's Palace, S W — for the time being Col Sir Douglas Dawson, *g.c.v.o., c.m.g.* (*to Generalist*), Sir H. Farnham Burke, *k.c.v.o., c.m.g.*, *Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod*, Col Sir Charles Wyndham Murray, *k.c.b., Chancery*. The Lord Chamberlain's Office — *G.C.B.* Knight Grand Cross, *K.C.B.*, Knight Commander; *C.B.*, Companion—each marked (*m*) or (*c*) for Mil or Civ Division



THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861).

Ribbon, Light Blue, with White Edges *Heaven's Light our Guide*
Sovereign, The King-Emperor, *Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Commander*, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, The Foreign Sec. to the Govt. of India.
Registrar, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, St James's Palace, S W — for the time being Col Sir Douglas Dawson, *g.c.v.o., c.m.g.*—*G.C.S.I.*, Knight Grand Commander, *K.C.S.I.*, Knight Commander, *C.S.I.*, Companion



THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818).

Ribbon, Saxon Blue, with Crimson Centre. *Auspicious action is ours.*
The Sovereign, *Grand Master*, H R.H. the Prince of Wales, *k.o., g.m.g., m.* *Prelate*, Rt. Rev Henry Hutchinson Montgomery, *d.d., Chancellor*, The Rt. Hon Earl Buxton, *p.c., c.m.g.*, *Secretary*, Sir James E. Masterton-Smith, *k.c.b., King of Arms*, Sir M. F. O'Malley, *g.c.m.g., k.c.b., l.s.o.*, *Registrar*, Sir H. C. M. Lambert, *k.c.m.g. c.b.*, *Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod*, Sir Reginald L. Antrobus, *k.c.m.g. c.b.*, *Chancery*, Colonial Office, S W — *G.C.M.G.*, Knight Grand Cross, *K.C.M.G.*, Knight Commander, *C.M.G.*, Companion



THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1878).

(Since enlarged five times) *Ribbon*, Purple. *Imperatrix auspicio*
Sovereign, The King-Emperor, *Grand Master*, The Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the time being, *Secretary* (in India), The Foreign Sec. to the Govt. of India, *Registrar*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department — *G.C.I.E.*, Knight Grand Commander, *K.C.I.E.*, Knight Commander, *C.I.E.*, Companion



THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896).

Ribbon, Blue, with Red and White Edges
The Sovereign, *Chancellor*, The Lord Chamberlain, *Secretary*, The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse, *Registrar*, Sir Francis M. Bryant, *v.o., c.m.z., l.s.o.*—*G.C.V.O.*, Knight Grand Cross, *K.C.V.O.*, Knight Commander, *C.V.O.*, Commander, *M.V.O.*, Member, marked 4th or 5th Class. *K.C.I.O.*

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1917).

Ribbon, Purple (Civil Division); Purple, with Red Centre Stripe (Military Division).
The Sovereign, *Grand Master*, H R.H. the Prince of Wales, *Prelate*, Rt. Rev the Bishop of London, *King of Arms*, Gen Rt Hon Sir Arthur H. F. Paget, *c.b., k.c.v.o., Registrar*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Dept. (*ex officio*), *Secretary*, The Permanent Under-Sec of State for Home Dept. (*ex officio*), *Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod*, Sir Frederic G. Kenyon, *k.c.b.* For services rendered to the Empire, whether at home or abroad, open to both men and women. *G.B.E.*, Knight Grand Cross or Dames Grand Cross, *K.B.E.*, Knight Commander, *D.B.E.*, Dame Commander, *O.B.E.*, Officer, *M.B.E.*, Member. The Order was divided into *Military* and *Civil* divisions in Dec., 1918.



THE KNIGHTS BACHELOR.

The Knights Bachelor do not constitute a Royal Order, but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Orders of Knighthood. The Register of Knights Bachelor, instituted by James I in the 17th century, lapsed, and in 1808 a voluntary association under the title of "The Society of Knights" (now "The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor" by Royal command) was formed with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1285 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created Knight. An annual Knightage is published from information supplied by the authorities, and can be obtained on application. The Officers of the Society are—*Principal*, Sir William Bull, *Bt., m.f.* *Vice-Principal*, Commander Sir Trevor Dawson, *Bart., m.*, *Hon. Registrar*, Sir Park Goff *m.f.*, *Clerk*, Hubert Hubert, *Registry and Library*, The College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E C 4.

ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR (1917)—O.H.

Ribbon, Carmine, with Gold Edges
This Order consists of one Class only and carries with it no title or precedence, but ranks after the 1st Class of the Order of the British Empire, *c.* Kts and Dames Grand Cross (Mil and Civ. Div.). The number of awards is limited and is open to both sexes.



THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (1886)—D.S.O.

Ribbon, Red, with Blue Edges
Bestowed in recognition of special services in action of commissioned officers in the Navy, Army and Royal Air Force. The members are Companions only and rank immediately before the 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order. A Bar may be awarded for any additional act of service.



THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (1902, enlarged 1912)—I.S.O.

Ribbon, Crimson, with Blue Centre.
Restricted to members of the administrative or clerical (clerk) branches of the Civil Service, and consists of the *Sovereign*, the Prince of Wales, and *Companions* (not exclusively male) to a number not exceeding 700, of whom 50 may belong to the Home Services, 200 to the Indian (200 European and 100 Indian) and 50 to the services of Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT (for Ladies)—V.A.

Ribbon, White Moiré
Instituted in 1862, and enlarged in 1864, 1865, and 1880, but no fresh conferments are now made.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA (for Ladies)—C.I.

Instituted 1876. *Ribbon*, Light Blue, with White Edges.

Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders, and Knights Commanders

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OF THE BATH, STAR OF INDIA, ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, INDIAN EMPIRE,
ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER AND KNIGHTS AND DAMES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

For Knights Bachelor, see pp 151-156.

Abbas Ali Baig, Sir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Abdul Qalyum, Nawab Khan Bah, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Abell, Sir Westcott, S., K.C.B.
Abrahamson, Sir Martin A., K.C.B.
Abu Jafar, Raja Saifur, Sir, K.C.I.R.
Acworth, Sir William Mitchell, K.C.B.
Adair, General Sir William T., K.C.B.
Adams, Lt-Col Sir Arthur Robert, K.C.B., V.D.
Adams, Col Sir Henry E F Gould, K.C.B., C.B., C.M.G.
Adams, Maj-Gen Sir Robert Bel- low, K.C.B.
Adamson, Sir Harvey, K.C.B.
Addis, Sir Charles Stewart, K.C.M.G.
Aduy, Maj-Gen, Sir John, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Aga Khan, H.H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shuh, The, C.S.I., G.C.I.F., G.C.V.O.
Aglan, Sir Francis A., K.C.B.
Agniew, Sir Patrick D., K.C.B.
Ahmad Husain, Nawab Amin Jang Bahadur, Maulvi Sir, K.C.I.E.
Airlie, The Dowager Countess of, G.D.E.
Ajaigarh, H.H. Maharaja of, C.S.I.
Anderson, Lt-Gen. Sir Edwin Alfred H., K.C.B.
Anderson, Sir George Beeton, K.C.B.
Alexander, Brig-Gen Sir Wm., K.C.B., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.O., D.C.
Ali Imam, Syed Hon Sir, K.C.B.
Allardye, Hon. Sir Wm Lamond, K.C.M.G.
Allbutt, Rt Hon Sir T. Clifford, K.C.B., M.D.
Allen, Col Hon Sir James, K.C.B.
Allen, Lt-Col Sir Wm Jas., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.P.
Alston, Sir Beilly F., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Altham, Lt-Gen. Sir Edward A., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Alton, Paym - Recd - Adm Sir Francis C., K.C.B., C.B., C.M.G., H.N.
Alwar, Col H.H. the Maharaja of, C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Amarsinhji Banosinhji, Raj Sahib Sir, K.C.I.F.
Amos, Sir Maurice Sheldon, K.C.B.
Amphill, The Lady, G.D.E.
Anderson, Dame Adelaide Mary, D.N.E.
Anderson, Sir Alan Garrett, K.C.B.
Anderson, Lt-Gen Sir Charles Alex., K.C.B.
Anderson, Sir John, G.C.B.
Anderson, Brig-Gen Sir Robert Murray M., K.C.M.G.
Anderson, Maj-Gen Sir Warren Hastings, K.C.B.
Annesley, Lieut-Gen Sir Arthur L. Lytton, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Anson, Maj-Gen Sir Archibald E. H., K.C.M.G.
Anstole, Col Sir Arthur, K.C.B., V.D.
Austrother, Hon Dame Eva Isabella Henriette, D.N.E.
Antrobus, Sir Roginald L., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Appaji Rao Sitole, Lt-Col. Sardar, Sir, K.C.B., C.I.E.
Apsay, Sir John, K.C.B.
Archer, Sir Geoffrey F., K.C.M.G.
Archer, Sir John, K.C.B.
Armstrong, Sir Harry Gloster, K.C.B.

Arnott, Caroline, Lady D.N.E.
Arundel, Sir Arundel Tagg, K.C.B.
Arur Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir, K.C.I.E.
Ashdown, Sir Geo Hy., K.C.B., 180
Asser, Lt-Gen Sir Joseph John, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Aston, Maj-Gen Sir Geo Grey, K.C.B., R.M.A.
Atholl, The Duchess of, D.N.F., M.P.
Atkins, Maj-Gen Sir Alban R C., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Atkinson, Maj-Gen Sir Edwin H. de Vere, K.C.B., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Atkins, Col Sir John, K.C.M.G., M.R.
Atkinson, Sir John N., K.C.B.
Austin, Sir Herbert, K.C.B.
Aylesworth, Hon Sir Allan B., K.C.M.G., K.C.
Aymer, Lt-Gen Sir Fenton John, K.C.B., C.B.
Baber Sham Shere Jung, Bahadur Rana, Gen Sir, G.D.E., K.C.B., C.I.F.
Babington, Lt Gen Sir James Mel ville, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Bacon, Adm Sir Reginald Hugh Spencer, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Baddelcy, Sir Vincent Wilberforce, K.C.B.
Badoock, Sir H. Walter, K.C.B., C.S.I.
Bahawalpur, H.H. the Nawab of, K.C.V.O.
Bain, Sir Albert Ernest, K.C.B.
Bainbridge, Maj-Gen Sir Edmond G. T., K.C.B.
Bairstow, Recd-Adm Sir George H., K.C.B.
Baird, Sir Robert II H., K.C.B.
Baker, Recd-Adm Sir Lewis Clin ton, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.F., M.P.
Baker, Sir Thomas, K.C.B.
Baldeo Singh, Maj Raja Sir, K.C.I.F.
Balfour, Brig-Gen Sir Alfred G., K.C.B., C.B.
Balfour, Sir Arthur, K.C.B.
Ballance, Col Sir Chas A., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Ballance, Brig-Gen Sir Hamilton Ashley, K.C.B., C.B., C.B.F., M.V.O.
Bankart, Surg - Recd - Adm Sir Arthur Reginald, K.C.V.O.
Barbour, Sir David Miller, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Barclay, Sir Colville Adm of Ruine, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.F., M.V.O.
Baria, H.H. Raja of, K.C.B.
Barker, Maj-Gen Geo, K.C.B.
Barnard, Sir Frank S., K.C.M.G.
Barnes, Sir Geo Stapylton, K.C.B., K.C.B.
Barnes, Sir Hugh S., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Barnes, Maj-Gen Sir Reginald W R., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Barnett, Dame Henrietta, D.N.E.
Barnes, Gaskwar of, H.H. Maha- raja, C.S.I., G.C.I.F.
Barracough, Lt-Col Sir Samuel Henry E., K.C.B.
Barnett, Field Marshal Sir Arthur Arnold, G.C.B., G.C.B., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Gen. A.
Barrett, Sir Jas. Wm., K.C.B., C.B.
Barric, Sir Charles Couper, K.C.B.
Barrow, Gen Sir Edmund G., G.C.B., G.C.I.
Barrow, Lt-Gen. Sir George de S., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Barstow, Sir George Lewis, K.C.B.

Barter, Lt-Gen Sir Charles St Leger, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Barwani, Capt H.H. Rana of, K.C.I.F.
Barwell, Hon Sir Henry Newman, K.C.M.G.
Bateinan, Sir Alfred E., K.C.M.G.
Bates, Brig-Gen Sir Chas Loftus, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.N.O.
Bayley, Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., 180
Bayley, Capt Sir Henry Dennis Readett, K.C.B.
Bayley, Sir Stenart C., G.C.B., C.I.F.
Bayli, Maj-Gen Sir Alfred William Lambart, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Bayly, Adm Sir Lewis, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Baynham, Capt Sir Walter de M., K.C.B., D.N.O.
Boale, Sir John F., K.C.B.
Beattie, Sir James, K.C.B.
Beaton, Col Sir Geo T., K.C.B., K.C.B., M.D., D.
Becher, Dame Ethel Hope, G.D.E., K.C.B.
Becker, Sir Walter Fredk., K.C.B.
Beeton, Sir Mayson M., K.C.B.
Belfield, Lt-Gen Sir Herbert E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.N.O.
Bell, Sir Charles Alfred K.C.I.F., C.M.G., C.B.F.
Bell, Florence Evelyn, Lady, D.N.F.
Bell, Hon Sir Francis Hy D., G.C.M.G.
Bell, Sir H. Hoskoti, K.C.M.G.
Bell, Maj-Gen Sir J. Alex., K.C.V.O.
Bell, Sir Thomas, K.C.B.
Bell, Rev Sir Nicholas Dodd Beaton, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
Bell, Maj Gen Sir Arthur L. Lynd- den, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Benares, Lt-Col H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.B., G.C.I.F.
Benn, Sir Arthur Shirley, K.C.B., M.P.
Bennett, Sir William H., K.C.V.O.
Bentinck, Vtee-Adm Sir Rudolf W., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Benton, Sir John, K.C.B.
Berkeley, Sir Ernest J. L., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bernard, Col Sir Edgar E., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Berry, Sir Walter Wheeler, K.C.B.
Best, Hon Sir Robert W., K.C.M.G.
Bethell, Adm Hon Sir Alexander Edward, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Bothune, Lt-Gen Sir Edward C., C.B., C.V.O.
Bovan, Hon Dame Maud Elisabeth, D.N.F.
Beveridge, Maj-Gen Sir Wilfred William Ogilvy, K.C.B., C.B., D.N.O.
Beveridge, Sir William H., K.C.B.
Beynon, Maj-Gen Sir William G L., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Bhakra Singh, Sir, Maharaj, K.C.B.
Bhim Shum Shere Jung, Gen Sir, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Bhopal, The Begum of, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.B., C.I.
Bhopal Singh, Maharaj Kunwar, of Udaipur, K.C.I.E.
Bhutan, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
Bicket, Sir Alexander, K.C.B.
Bijawar, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.B.
Bikanir, Maj-Gen H.H. the Maha- raja of, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.D.E., K.C.B., A.D.C.

Biles, Sir John Harvard, <i>K.C.I.E.</i>	Bridge, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Sir Charles Henry, <i>K.C.M.G., C.B.</i>	Butler, Sir Geoffrey, <i>K.C.B., M.P.</i>
Bingham, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Hon Sir Cecil R., <i>K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.</i>	Bridgeman, Dame Caroline Beatrice, <i>D.M.S.</i>	Butler, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> Sir Richard Harte, <i>K.C.B., C.B., C.M.G.</i>
Bingham, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Hon Sir Fraser, <i>K.C.B., C.B.</i>	Bridges, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> Sir George Tom, <i>M.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.</i>	Butler, Sir Spencer Harcourt, <i>C.C.I.E.</i>
Bingley, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Alfred H., <i>K.C.I.E., C.B.</i>	Briggs, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Charles Jas., <i>K.C.B., C.M.G.</i>	Butler, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Thomas Dacres, <i>K.C.V.O.</i>
Birch, Sir Ernest W., <i>C.M.G.</i>	Briggs, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Charles J., <i>C.B.</i>	Buxton, The Countess, <i>G.N.E.</i>
Birch, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Jas. Fredk Noel, <i>K.C.B., C.M.G.</i>	Brise, Sir Evelyn J. Ruggles, <i>K.C.B.</i>	Byatt, Sir Horace Archer, <i>K.C.M.G.</i>
Bird, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Wilkinson Dent, <i>K.C.B., C.B., C.V.O.</i>	Brise, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Harold G. Ruggles, <i>K.C.M.G., C.V.O.</i>	Byrne, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Sir Joseph A., <i>K.C.B.</i>
Birkbeck, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir William Hy., <i>K.C.B., C.M.G.</i>	Brittain, Sir Harry, <i>K.C.B., C.M.G., M.P.</i>	Byrne, Rt. Hon Sir William Patrick, <i>K.C.V.O., C.B.</i>
Black, Sir Frederick William, <i>C.B.</i>	Brock, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Fredk. Edward E., <i>C.M.G., C.B.</i>	Bvron, Lucy, Lady, <i>D.M.E.</i>
Blackett, Sir Basil P., <i>C.B.</i>	Brock, <i>Admiral</i> Sir Osmond De B., <i>K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.</i>	Cadman, Sir John, <i>K.C.M.G., D.M.C.</i>
Blackwell, Sir Ernley Robertson H., <i>C.B.</i>	Brockman, Sir Edwd. Lewis, <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Caine, Sir Hall, <i>C.B., K.C.B.</i>
Blake, Sir Arthur Ernest, <i>K.C.B.</i>	Brooking, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Harry T., <i>K.C.B., C.M.G.</i>	Caird, Sir Andrew, <i>K.C.B.</i>
Blake, <i>Capt.</i> Sir H. Acton, <i>K.C.M.G., C.V.O., K.C.B.</i>	Brookman, Sir George, <i>K.C.B.</i>	Callwell, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Charles E., <i>K.C.B.</i>
Blankenberg, Sir Reginald A., <i>K.C.B.</i>	Brooks, Sir Arthur David, <i>G.N.E.</i>	Callthorpe, <i>Adm.</i> Hon Sir Somerset A., <i>Gough, C.B., M.C.M.G., C.V.O.</i>
Blankinson, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Alfred Percy, <i>K.C.B., C.M.G., K.C.B.</i>	Brooks, Sir James Henry, <i>C.B.</i>	Cameron, Sir Donald Charles, <i>K.C.B.</i>
Blankinson, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Layton John, <i>C.B., D.S.O.</i>	Brown, Sir Arthur Whitten, <i>K.C.B.</i>	Cameron, Sir Edward John, <i>K.C.M.G.</i>
Block, Sir Adam S. Jas., <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Brown, Col. Sir G. McLaren, <i>K.C.B.</i>	Cameron, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Maurice A., <i>K.C.M.G.</i>
Blood, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Bindon, <i>C.B.</i>	Brown, Sir Herbert, <i>K.C.B.</i>	Campion, <i>Col.</i> Sir William R., <i>K.C.M.G.</i>
Blunberg, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> Sir Herbert Edward, <i>C.B.</i>	Browne, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Arthur G. F., <i>K.C.B., D.S.O.</i>	Campbell, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> Sir David G. M., <i>K.C.B.</i>
Bodkin, Sir Archibald H., <i>C.B.</i>	Browne, Col. Lord Arthur Howo, <i>K.C.B.</i>	Campbell, Sir Gordon Huntly, <i>K.C.B.</i>
Bols, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Louis J., <i>K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.</i>	Browne, Dame Sidney Jane, <i>G.N.E.</i>	Campbell, Dame Janet Mary, <i>D.M.E.</i>
Bond, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Francis G., <i>K.C.B., C.B., C.M.G.</i>	Browning, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Montague E., <i>C.B., C.M.G., M.P.</i>	Campbell, Sir John Stratheden, <i>K.C.B., C.B.</i>
Bond, Rt. Hon Sir Robert, <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Bruce, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir David, <i>K.C.B. (M), C.B. (M).</i>	Campbell, Col. Sir Robt. Neil, <i>K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., M.S.</i>
Bonython, Sir J. Langdon, <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Bruce, <i>Vice-Adm.</i> Sir Henry Harvey, <i>K.C.B., M.V.O.</i>	Campbell, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> Sir Walter, <i>K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.</i>
Booth, <i>Br.-Adm.</i> Sir Francis F. Haworth, <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Bunker, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir James, <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Campbell, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir William Pitcairn, <i>K.C.B.</i>
Borden, Rt. Hon Sir Robt. Laird, <i>C.M.G.</i>	Burnate, Sir Jas. Bonnett, <i>K.C.B., C.I.E.</i>	Campion, Col. Sir William Robert, <i>K.C.M.G., D.S.O.</i>
Bosanquet, Sir Oswald V., <i>K.C.B., C.I.E.</i>	Brunyate, Sir Wm. Edwin, <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Cantile, Sir James, <i>K.C.B., M.S.</i>
Bose, Sir Bipin Krishna, <i>K.C.B.</i>	Buchanan, Sir George C., <i>K.C.I.E.</i>	Capper, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir John E., <i>K.C.B., K.C.V.O.</i>
Bourke, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir George D., <i>K.C.M.G., C.B.</i>	Buchanan, Rt. Hon Sir George W., <i>G.N., C.M.G., C.V.O.</i>	Carden, <i>Admiral</i> Sir Sackville Hamilton, <i>K.C.M.G.</i>
Bourne, Sir Alfred G., <i>K.C.B., F.R.S.</i>	Buckland, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Reginald H., <i>K.C.M.G., C.B.</i>	Cardew, Sir Alex. Gordon, <i>K.C.B.</i>
Bourne, Sir Henry R. M., <i>K.C.B., C.M.G.</i>	Budd, Sir Cecil L., <i>K.C.B.</i>	Caryle, Sir Robert W., <i>K.C.B., C.I.E.</i>
Bower, Sir Edmund E. Nott, <i>K.C.B.</i>	Bulfin, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Edward S., <i>K.C.B., C.V.O.</i>	Carmichael, Sir George, <i>K.C.B.</i>
Bower, Com. Sir Graham J., <i>K.C.B., K.C.B.</i>	Buller, Dame Andrey Charlotte Georgina, <i>D.M.E., K.C.B.</i>	Carmichael, Sir James, <i>K.C.B.</i>
Bowering, Sir Chas. Calvert, <i>K.C.B., C.M.G.</i>	Buller, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Hon Sir Henry Yarde, <i>K.C.B., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.</i>	Carnegie, Hon Sir Lancelot Douglas, <i>C.V.O., K.C.M.P.</i>
Boyce, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir William G. B., <i>K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.</i>	Bullock, <i>Lieut.-General</i> Sir George Mackworth, <i>K.C.B.</i>	Carnegy, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Philip Mainwaring, <i>K.C.B.</i>
Boyd, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Gerald Farrell, <i>K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.M.</i>	Bunbury, Sir Henry Noel, <i>C.B.</i>	Carroll, Hon Sir James, <i>K.C.M.G.</i>
Boyle, Sir Alexander George, <i>K.C.M.G., C.B.</i>	Bundi, H. H. The Maharao Raja of, <i>C.S.I., C.C.I.E., C.V.O.</i>	Caruthers, Hon Sir Joseph Hector, <i>K.C.M.G.</i>
Boyle, <i>Vice-Adm.</i> Hon Sir Algernon D. E. H., <i>K.C.B., C.B., M.V.O.</i>	Burdwan, Maharajadhiraj of, <i>C.C.I.E.</i>	Carter, Sir Edgar Bonham, <i>K.C.M.G.</i>
Boys, Sir Francis T., <i>K.C.B.</i>	Burke, Sir H. Farnham, <i>K.C.V.O., C.B.</i>	Carter, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Evan E., <i>K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.</i>
Bradbury, Sir John S., <i>C.B.</i>	Burne, Sir Joseph, <i>K.C.B.</i>	Carter, Sir Gilbert Thomas Gilbert, <i>K.C.M.G.</i>
Braddon, Hon Sir Hy. Yale, <i>K.C.B.</i>	Burnet, Sir Robt. Wm., <i>K.C.V.O.</i>	Carter, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir John T., <i>K.C.M.G.</i>
Brade, Sir Reginald H., <i>C.B.</i>	Burnett, Dame Maud, <i>D.M.E.</i>	Carter, Sir Manrice Bonham, <i>K.C.B., C.V.O.</i>
Bradford, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Edward Eden, <i>K.C.B., C.V.O.</i>	Burrard, Col. Sir Sidney G., <i>K.C.B., F.R.S.</i>	Cartwright, Rt. Hon Sir Fairfax L., <i>C.M.G., C.V.O.</i>
Bradford, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir John Rose, <i>K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B., M.D., F.R.S.</i>	Burstall, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry E., <i>K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.</i>	Cartwright, Sir (W.) Chauncey, <i>K.C.M.G.</i>
Bragg, Sir Wm. Hy., <i>K.C.B., F.R.S.</i>	Burt, Sir Hy. Farwell, <i>K.C.I.E., C.B.</i>	Cashin, Hon Sir Michael Patrick, <i>K.C.B.</i>
Brailthwaite, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Walter P., <i>C.B.</i>	Burcheill, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Charles H., <i>K.C.B., C.B., M.P.</i>	Cave, Col. Sir Thomas Sturmy, <i>K.C.B., C.B., D.S.O.</i>
Branker, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir William Sefton, <i>K.C.B.</i>	Burton, Sir William Parker, <i>K.C.B.</i>	Cawston, Sir John W., <i>K.C.B.</i>
Brand, <i>Squadron Leader</i> Sir Christopher Joseph Galtson, <i>K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.</i>	Bush, <i>Admiral</i> Sir Paul W., <i>K.C.B., M.V.O.</i>	Cayley, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Walter de Saumarez, <i>K.C.M.G., C.B.</i>
Brand, <i>Vice-Adm.</i> Hon Sir Hubert G., <i>K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.</i>	Bushman, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry Augustus, <i>K.C.B.</i>	Cecil, Rt. Hon Sir Evelyn, <i>F.C., G.B.E., M.P.</i>
Brey, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Claude A., <i>K.C.M.G., C.B.</i>	Butcher, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir George Jaa., <i>K.C.M.G., C.B.</i>	Chalmers, Sir Mackenzie Daiseil, <i>K.C.B., C.B.</i>
	Butt, The Marchioness of, <i>D.M.E.</i>	Chamberlain, Col. Sir Norrie F. F., <i>K.C.B., C.V.O.</i>
	Butler, Sir Cyril Kendal, <i>K.C.B.</i>	Chambers, Sir Theodore G., <i>K.C.B.</i>
	Butler, Sir Fredk. G. A., <i>K.C.M.G., C.B.</i>	Chamier, Sir Edward M. de C., <i>K.C.I.E.</i>

Chance, Sir Frederick Wm, к.в.в.
 Chancellor, Lt-Col. Sir John Robt, к.с.м.о, д.с.о
 Chandra Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, Maharaja Su, а.с.в., а.с.с.и, к.с.м.о, а.с.с.о
 Chaplin, Sir Francis Drummond Percy, а.с.в., к.с.м.г
 Chapman, Hon Sir Austin, к.с.м.г
 Chapman, Gen Sir Edward F, к.с.в
 Chapman, Sir Sydney J, к.с.в, к.с.и
 Chapple, *Paymtr-in-Ch* Sir John H G, к.с.и (с), а.с.и, с.с.о, к.с.и
 Charkhari, H H the Maharaja of, к.с.и
 Charles, *Commodore* Sir James T W, к.в.в., с.в.и, к.с.и, к.с.и
 Charles, *Surgeon-Gen* Sir R Have-lock, а.с.с.о, к.с.с.и
 Chalton, *Admiral* Sir Edward F B, к.с.в, к.с.м.г
 Chantfield, *Rear-Adm* Sir Alfred E Montacute, к.с.и, к.с.м.г, с.с.о
 Chauvel, Lt-Gen Sir Harry Geo, а.с.с.и, к.с.и
 Chave, *Capt* Gen Benjamin, к.в.в
 Chayler, *Maj-Gen* Sir Edward W C, к.с.м.г, к.с.с.о, с.и
 Cheate, *Surg-Gen* Sir George Len thal, к.с.в, с.с.о, к.с.и, к.с.и
 Cheetham, Sir Milne, к.с.м.г
 Chelmsford, The Viscountess, а.с.и
 Chermanside, Lt Gen Sir Herbert C, к.с.м.г, д.с.о
 Chickester, *Maj-Gen* Sir Arlington A, к.с.м.г, с.в, д.с.о
 Childs, *Maj-Gen* Sir Borlase E Wyndham, к.с.м.г, к.в.с.и, с.и
 Chisholm Dame Alice, д.в.и
 Chitty, Sir Arthur, к.с.м.г
 Chrysal, Sir George W, к.с.и
 Clark, Sir Ernest, к.с.и, к.с.и
 Clark, Sir Wm Henry, к.с.и, к.с.м.г
 Clarke, *Capt* Sir Arthur W, к.в.в
 Clarke, Sir Fiodk Jas, к.с.и
 Clarke, Lt-Gen Sir Travers Edward, к.с.и, к.с.м.г
 Clarkson, *Eng Rear-Adm* Sir William, к.с.и, к.с.и, к.с.и
 Clayton, Lt-Gen Sir Frederick Thos, к.с.и, к.с.м.г
 Clayton, B-Gen Sir Gilbert F, к.в.и, с.и, к.с.м.г
 Clegg, Sir Robert Bailey, к.с.и
 Cleland, Sir Chas John, к.в.в, к.с.и, д.с.о
 Clement, Sir Thomas, к.в.и
 Clerk, Sir Dugald, к.в.и
 Clerk, Sir Geo Russell, к.с.м.г, с.и
 Clerly, *Maj Gen* Sir (C) Francis, к.с.и, к.с.м.г
 Cleveland, Sir Charles Ratt, к.с.и, к.с.и
 Clifford, Sir Hugh Charles, а.с.и
 Clino, *Maj-Gen* Sir Skipton Hill, к.с.и, д.с.о
 Clipperton, Sir Charles Bell Child, к.с.и, с.и, к.с.и
 Close, Sir Charles F, к.в.в, с.и, с.м.г, к.с.и
 Coaker, Sir William Foid, к.в.в
 Cobb, Sir Ellis, к.с.и, к.с.и, к.с.и
 Cobbe, Lt-Gen Sir Alex Stanhope, к.с.и, к.с.и, к.с.и, к.с.и, к.с.и
 Cochlin, H H the Maharaja of, к.с.и
 Cockburn, Hon Sir John A, к.с.м.г
 Cocks, Hon. Sir Arthur Alfred Clement, к.с.и
 Codrington, Lt-Gen Sir Alfred Edward, к.с.и, к.с.о
 Coghlan, Sir Timothy A., к.с.м.г, к.с.и
 Cohen, Sir Robert Waley, к.в.в
 Coka, *Admiral* Sir Charles Henry, к.с.о
 Colefax, Sir Hy Arthur, к.с.и, к.с.и

Collet, Sir Wilfrid, к.с.м.г
 Collingwood, Sir William, к.в.в.
 Collins, Sir Godfrey F, к.в.и, с.м.о, к.с.и
 Collins, Sir Wm Job, к.с.о, к.с.и
 Colville, *Admiral* Hon Sir Stanley Cecil James, а.с.и, к.с.м.г, а.с.о
 Colvin, Sir Elliot Graham, к.с.и
 Colyer, Sir James Frank, к.с.и
 Congreve, Gen. Sir Walter N, к.с.и
 Connell, Sir Robert Lowden, к.в.в.
 Cook, Sir Chas Archer, к.с.и
 Cook, Rt Hon Sir Joseph, к.с.м.г
 Cooke, Sir Clement Kinloch, к.с.и, к.с.и
 Cooke, Sir E Marriott, к.в.в, к.с.и
 Cooper, Sir James Alex, к.с.и
 Cooper, Sir Robert Elliott, к.с.и
 Cope, Sir Alfred Wm, к.с.и
 Corbett, Sir Vincent E H, к.с.и
 Corcoran, Sir John Arthur, к.с.и
 Cordeaux, *Maj* Sir Harry Edward Spiller, к.с.м.г, к.с.и
 Cordeon, Sir Robert T, к.с.и
 Couchman, Sir Francis Dundas, к.с.и, к.с.и
 Couper, *Maj-Gen* Sir Victor A, к.с.и
 Cox, Dame Belle, д.в.и
 Cox, Sir Charles Thos, к.с.м.г
 Cox, Sir Edward Owen, к.с.и
 Cox, Lt-Col Sir Percy Z, к.с.м.г, к.с.и, к.с.и
 Craddock, Sir Reginald Hy, к.с.и
 Craig, *Maj* Sir Algernon Tudor, к.с.и
 Craik, Rt Hon Sir Hy, к.с.и, к.с.и
 Creedry, Sir Herbert James, к.с.и
 Crew, Sir George, к.с.и
 Crewell, *Vice-Adm* Sir William Rooke, к.с.м.г, к.с.и
 Crewe, B-Gen Hon Sir Chas Preston, к.с.и, с.и
 Crighton, Col Hon Sir George Arthur Charles, к.с.и
 Croft, Sir Alfred W, к.с.и
 Crookshank, Col Sir Sydney D, к.с.м.г, с.и, к.с.и, д.с.о, к.с.и
 Crosbie, Hon Sir John C, к.с.и
 Crowdy, Dame Rachel Eleanor, д.в.и, к.с.и
 Crowe, Sir Eyre, с.и, к.с.м.г
 Cruise, Sir Richard R, к.с.и
 Crump, Sir Hy Ashbrooke, к.с.и, к.с.и
 Cubitt, Sir Bertram B, к.с.и
 Cullen, Sir Wm Portus, к.с.и
 Cumming, Sir John Ghest, к.с.и, к.с.и
 Cunningham, Sir William J, к.с.и
 Cunningham, Sir A D, к.с.и
 Cunningham, Sir George, к.с.и, к.с.и
 Cunynghame, Sir Hy H S, к.с.и
 Currie, Gen Sir Arthur W, к.с.м.г, к.с.и
 Currie, Sir James, к.с.и, к.с.и
 Currie, Sir James T, к.с.и
 Curtis, Sir George Symonds, к.с.и
 Curtis, Sir Richard James, к.с.и
 Curzon of Kedleston, The Marchioness, к.с.и
 Cust, *Adm* Sir Herbert E Pury, к.с.и, с.и
 Custance, *Admiral* Sir Reginald N, к.с.и, к.с.м.г, с.и
 Dalitz Singh, Raja, Sir к.с.и, к.с.и
 Dalrymple, Col Sir William, к.с.и
 Dalton, Rev Canon John Neale, к.с.и, к.с.и
 Daly, Lt-Col Sir Hugh, к.с.и, к.с.и
 Dane, Sir Louis W., к.с.и, к.с.и

Dane, Sir Richd Morris, к.с.и
 Daniel, *Maj-Gen* Sir John F, к.с.и
 Daniels, Sir Percy, к.с.и
 Darbhanga, Maharaja of, к.с.и, к.с.и
 Darnley Countess of, д.в.и
 Darwin, Sir Horace, к.с.и, к.с.и
 Datta, H H Maharaja of, к.с.и
 Davenport, *Adm-Gen* Sir William Bromley, к.с.и, с.м.г, с.и, к.с.и
 David Sir (T W) Edgeworth, к.с.и, к.с.и, д.с.о, к.с.и
 Davidson, *Maj-Gen* Sir John H, к.с.и, с.и, д.с.о, к.с.и
 Davidson Sir Lionel, к.с.и
 Davidson, Margaret Agnes Lady, д.в.и
 Davies, Sir Alfred, к.с.и, с.и
 Davies, General Sir Francis John, к.с.и, к.с.м.г, к.с.и
 Davies, Sir John Thomas, к.с.и
 Davies, Sir Joseph, к.с.и
 Davis, Sir Charles Thomas, к.с.и
 Davison, Sir William Hy, к.с.и, к.с.и
 Dawson, Aimée Evelyn, Lady, к.с.и
 Dawson, *Brig-Gen* Sir Douglas F R, к.с.и, к.с.и
 De Bartolome, R-Adm Sir Charles M, к.с.и, к.с.и
 De Braco, Lt-Gen. Sir Ernest, к.с.и, к.с.и
 De Chair, *Admiral* Sir Dudley R, к.с.и, к.с.и, к.с.и, к.с.и
 D'Egville, Sir Howard, к.с.и
 Delamain, *Lieut-Gen* Sir Walter Sinclair, к.с.и, к.с.и, к.с.и
 de la Rue, Sir Ernest, к.с.и
 de la Sota, Sir Raimon, к.с.и
 Deloingne, Sir Malcolm, к.с.и
 De Lisle, Lt Gen Sir Henry De Beauvoir, к.с.и, к.с.и, к.с.и
 Demetriadi, Sir Stephen, к.с.и
 de Montmoency Sir Geoffrey Fitzhervey, к.с.и, с.и, с.и
 Denison, Sir Hugh, к.с.и
 Dennis, Sir Alfred H, к.с.и, с.и
 Dennis, Sir Raymond Herbert, к.с.и
 Denisham, Sir Harry P, к.с.и
 Dent, Sir Alfred, к.с.и
 Denton, *Capt* Sir George C, к.с.и
 Dering, Sir H Guy, к.с.и, к.с.и, к.с.и
 De Salis, *Admiral* Sir William Fano, к.с.и, к.с.и
 De Saumarez, Annie Elizabeth Lady, к.с.и
 Des Graz, Sir Charles Louis, к.с.и
 Devonshire, Sir James Lyne, к.с.и
 De Waal, Hon Sir N Frederic, к.с.и
 Dew, Lt-Col Sir Armine Brereton, к.с.и, к.с.и
 Dewas, H H Maharaja of (Junior), к.с.и
 Dewas, H H the Senior Maharaja of, к.с.и
 Devenance, Sir John, к.с.и
 D'Eynoucourt, Sir Eustace H Tennyson, к.с.и, к.с.и
 Dhai, H H the Maharaja of, к.с.и, к.с.и, к.с.и
 Dholpur, *Maj* H H the Maharaj Rana of, к.с.и, к.с.и
 Dhrangadpra, H H. Maharaja of, к.с.и, к.с.и
 Dinck, Sir Alex. Henderson, к.с.и, к.с.и
 Diamond, Sir William Henry, к.с.и
 Dick, Col Sir Arthur Robert, к.с.и, с.и, к.с.и, к.с.и
 Dickinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Willoughby H., к.с.и

Dixon, Edith, Lady, D.B.E.	Ellis, Rear-Adm. Sir Edward H. F.	FitzPatrick, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles, G.C.M.G.
Dixon, Hy-Gen. Sir Hy. G. K.C.B.	Heaton, K.C.B., C.B., M.V.O.	FitzPatrick, Sir (J.) Percy, K.C.M.G.
Dixon, Eng. Vice-Adm. Sir Robert Bland, K.C.B.	Ellis, Sir William Hy., G.B.E.	FitzRoy, Sir Almeric Wm., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Dixon, Sir William Vibart, K.B.E.	Elmhurst, Lieut-Gen. Sir Gerald F., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Fitzwilliam, Capt. Hon. Sir (W.) Charles Wentworth, G.C.V.O.
Dobbs, Sir Hy. Robert Conway, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.	Elphinstone, Sir George K. B., K.C.B., English, Col. Sir Thos. Crisp, K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S., A.M.S.	Fletcher, Sir Walter M., K.B.E., M.D.
Dobell, Lt.-Gen. Sir Chas. Macpherson, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Escott, Sir Ernest B. Sweet, K.C.M.G.	Floud, Sir Francis L. C., K.C.B.
Dodds, Sir James Miller, K.C.B. (C)	Eustace, Maj-Gen. Sir Fras. J. W., K.C.B.	Flynn, Sir (J.) Albert, K.C.B.
Donville, Admiral Sir Compton E., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.	Evans, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.B.E.	Foot, Admiral Sir Randolph F. O., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Don, Sir William, K.B.E.	Evo, Sir Herbert L., K.B.E.	Forbes, Brig-Gen. Sir Arthur Wm., K.B.E., C.B.
Donald, Sir J. Stuart, K.C.I.E., C.B.I.	Everett, Vice-Adm. Sir Allan F., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.	Forbes, Sir George Stuart, K.C.B.I.
Donald, Sir Robert, G.B.E.	Everett, Maj. Gen. Sir Henry J., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Ford, Maj-Gen. Sir Reginald, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Donner, Anna Maria, Lady, D.B.E.	Ewart, Maj-Gen. Sir Richard Hy., K.C.B., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.	Ford, Maj-Gen. Sir Richard Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Donop, Maj-Gen. Sir Stanley B. von, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Ewart, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Spencer, K.C.B.	Fortescue, Capt. Hon. Sir Seymour John, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.
Donovan, Surg-Gen. Sir William, K.C.B.	Ewing, Sir Jas. Alfd., K.C.B., F.R.S.	Forwood, Sir Wm. Bower, K.B.E.
Dorrien, General Sir Horace L. Smith, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Eyles, Sir Alfred, K.C.B., K.B.E.	Foster, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Eulas, G.C.M.G.
Dorrien, Olive Crofton, Lady, D.B.E.	Fagan, Sir Patrick James, K.C.I.E., K.C.B.	Fotrell, Sir George, K.C.B.
Downard, Maj-Gen. Sir Arthur R. F., K.C.B., D.S.O.	Falconer, Sir William, K.C.V.O., D.B.E.	Fowke, Lt.-Gen. Sir George Henry, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Dougherty, Rt. Hon. Sir James Brown, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	Falconer, Sir Robt. A., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Fowle, Col. Sir (H.) Walter Hamilton, K.B.E.
Douie, Sir James McCrone, K.C.B.I.	Fanshawe, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Dalrymple, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.	Fowler, Col. Sir James Kingston, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.D.
Down, Lieut-Com. Sir Charles Edwd., K.B.E., R.N.	Fanshawe, Sir Arthur Upton, K.C.I.E., C.B.I., C.V.O.	Fowler, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry, K.B.I.
Dowson, Sir Ernest Macleod, K.B.E.	Fanshawe, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward A., K.C.B.	Fowler, Maj-Gen. Sir John Sharian, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Drummond, Hon. Sir J. Eric, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Fanshawe, Lieut. Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Fraser, Sir D. Drummond, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Du Boulay, Sir James Houssemayne, K.C.I.E., C.B.I.	Fanshawe, Maj. Gen. Sir Robert, K.C.B., D.S.O.	Fraser, Sir Stuart M., K.C.B.I., C.I.E.
Du Cane, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Philip, K.C.B.	Faridoonji Jamshidji, Sir, K.C.I.F., C.B.I.	Fraser, Maj-Gen. Sir Theodore, K.C.B., C.B.I., C.M.G.
Duck, Vet.-Col. Sir Francis, K.C.B.	Farquhar, Admiral Sir Arthur M., K.C.B., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.	Freeland, Maj-Gen. Sir Henry F. H., K.C.I.E., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Duckham, Sir A. McDougall, K.C.B.	Faussett, Capt. Sir Bryan G. Goddard, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.	Freeman, Sir Philip Horace, K.B.E.
Duff, Admiral Sir Alexander L., K.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	Fawkes, Admiral Sir Wilmot II., G.C.B., K.C.V.O.	Freman, Lt.-Hon. Sir Edmund R., G.C.B., C.M.G.
Duff, Sir Arthur Cunningham Grant, K.C.M.G.	Faulden, Maj-Gen. Sir Hy. Bloom, K.C.B.	Freman, Lt.-Hon. Sir Edmund R., G.C.B., C.M.G.
Duff, Sir Evelyn M. Grant, K.C.M.G.	Felding, Maj-Gen. Sir Geoffrey P. T., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Freman, Lt.-Hon. Sir Edmund R., G.C.B., C.M.G.
Duff, Lt.-Col. Sir Hector L., K.B.E., C.M.G.	Fell, Sir Godfrey B. H., K.C.B.I., C.B.I.	Fry, Maj-Gen. Sir William, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Duffett and Ava, The Dowager Countess of, D.B.E.	Fell, Air-Commodore Sir Matthew H. G., K.C.B., C.M.G.	Fuller, Sir Francis C. B. D., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Dukes, Sir Paul, K.B.E.	Fenton, Sir Michael Wm., K.C.B.I.	Fuller, Hon. Sir George W., K.C.M.G.
Dungarpur, H. H. the Maharawal of, K.C.I.E.	Fenwick, Sir G. Townsend, K.C.M.G.	Fuller, Sir J. Bamfylde, K.C.B.I., C.I.E.
Dunstan, Sir Wyndham R., K.C.M.G.	Ferguson, Sir John, K.B.E.	Furse Dame Catherine, G.B.E.
Dunford, Sir Walter, G.B.E., D.B.E., D.S.O.	Ferguson, Vice-Adm. Sir James Andrew, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Furze, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Thos., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Dyer, Sir Wm. Turner Threlton, K.C.M.G., C.I.F., F.R.S.	Fiddes, Sir George Vandeleur, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Gait, Sir Edward A., K.C.B.I., C.I.F.
Englesome, Sir John Egan, K.C.M.G.	Field, Adm. Sir A. Mostyn, K.C.B., F.R.S.	Gallwey, Maj-Gen. Sir Thomas J., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Earle, Sir Archdale, K.C.B.I., K.C.I.E.	Field, Rear-Adm. Sir Fredk. L., K.C.B.	Gallwey, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Lionel, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Earle, Sir Lionel, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	Fildes, Sir Charles Wm., K.B.E.	Gane, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Philip Woolcott, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Edgeley, Sir Steyning W., K.C.B.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.F.	Fildes, Sir Luke, K.C.V.O., K.B.E.	Gamble, Admiral Sir Douglas A., K.C.V.O.
Edis, Col. Sir Robert W., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.	Filose, Lt.-Col. Sir Michael, K.C.B.I.	Gaugadhar Madho Chitnavis, Sir, K.C.B.I.
Edwards, Maj-Gen. Sir Alfred H. M., K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.	Findlay, Hon. Sir John George, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Gardiner Sir Frederick Crouble, K.B.E., D.B.E.
Egerton, Sir Brian, K.C.I.E.	Findlay, Sir John Ritchie, K.B.E.	Garnsey, Sir Gilbert Francis, K.B.E.
Egerton, Admiral Sir George Le Clerc, K.C.B. (M).	Findlay, Sir Mansfield de Carleton, K.C.B.	Garran, Sir Robert Randolph, K.C.M.G.
Egerton, Lt.-Gen. Sir Raleigh G., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.	Finlay, Hon. Sir Wm., K.B.E., C.B.	Garratt, Brig-Gen. Sir Francis Sudlow, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Egerton, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G.	Firth, Col. Sir Robert H., K.B.E., C.B.	Garraway, Lt.-Col. Sir Edward Charles Frederick, K.C.M.G.
Eliot, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles N. E., G.C.M.G.	Fisher, Admiral Sir Frederick W., K.C.V.O.	Garrard, Col. Sir Archd. E., K.C.M.G.
Elles, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edmond R., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.	Fisher, Sir Norman F. Warren, G.C.B.	Garstin, Sir Wm. E., G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
Elles, Maj-Gen. Sir Hugh J., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	Fitch, Sir Cecil Edwin, K.B.E.	Garton, Sir Richard C., G.B.E.
Ellington, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Edwd. Leonard, K.C.B., C.M.G., G.B.E.	FitzGeorge, Col. Sir Augustus C. F., K.C.V.O., C.B.	Gawcogne, Maj-Gen. Sir Wm. Julius, K.C.M.G.
Elliott, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward L., K.C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.	FitzHerbert, Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir Edward Stafford, K.C.B.	
Elliott, Sir Francis E. H., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.		
Elliott, Sir James Duncan, K.B.E.		
Elliott, Sir Bignell G., K.B.E.		
Ellis, Sir Chas. E., G.B.E., K.C.B.		

Gatacre, *M.-G* Sir John, к с н
 Gates, Sir Frank C, к с н, с н
 Gaunt, *Admiral* Sir Ernest F A, к с н, к в, с м
 Gaunt, *Vice-Adm* Sir Guy R A, к с м, с н
 Gauntlett, Su Maker Frederic, к в, с н
 Gay, *Maj-Gen* Sir Arthur Wm, к с м, с н, с н
 Geddes, Rt Hon Sir Auckland C, к с н, к с н, с н
 Geddas, Rt Hon Sir Eric C, с н, с н
 Gellibrand, *Maj-Gen* Sir John, к с н, с н
 George, Dame Margaret Lloyd, к с н
 German, *Maj* Sir James, к с н
 Ghanahyamsinhji Ajitsinhji, H H, к с н
 Ghulam Muhammad Ali, Prince, к с н
 Gibb, Sir Alexander, к с н, с н
 Gibbons, Sir William, к с н
 Gibbons, *Lt-Col* Sir Walter, к с н
 Gibbs, Sir Philip Hamilton, к с н
 Gibson, Sir Henry James, к с н
 Gibson, Sir Herbert, к с н
 Gibson, *Brig-Gen* Hon Sir John Morison, к с м
 Gibson, Sir Robert, к с н
 Giffard, *Maj-Gen* Sir Gerald Godfray, к с н, с н
 Gilbert, Sir John Wm, к с н
 Gillan, Sir Robt Woodburn, к с н
 Gillman, *Maj-Gen* Sir Webb, к с м, с н, с н
 Gimlette, *Surg-Gen* Sir Thomas Desmond, к с н, к с н
 Girouard, *Col* Sir E. Percy C, к с м, с н
 Glazebrook, Sir Richard Tetley, к с н, с н
 Glasgow, *Maj-Gen* Sir Thomas W, к с н, с м, с н
 Gloichen, *Maj-Gen* Lord Edward, к с н, с н, с м, с н
 Glubb, *Maj-Gen*, Sir Frederic M, к с м, с н, с н
 Goadby, Sir Kenneth Weldon, к с н
 Godley, *General* Sir Alex J, к с н, к с м
 Godman, Dame Alice Mary, к с н
 Goldfinch, Sir Arthur H, к с н
 Goldie, Rt Hon Sir George Dashwood Taubman, к с м
 Gondal, Thakur Sahib of, к с н
 Goode, Sir William A M, к с н
 Goodenough, *Vice-Adm* Sir William E, к с н, с н
 Goodrich, *Adm* Sir James E C, к с н
 Goodwin, *Eng.-Vice-Adm* Sir George G, к с н
 Goodwin, *Lt-Gen* Sir Thomas H J C, к с н, с н, к с н
 Gordon, Sir Chas Blair, к с н
 Gordon, *Maj-Gen* Hon Sir Frederic, к с н, с н
 Gordon, *Lt-Gen*, Sir Alex Hamilton, к с н
 Goro, Sir Francis Charles, к с н
 Goringe, *Lt-Gen* Sir George Fredk, к с н, к с м, с н
 Goschen, Hon. Sir William Hy, к с н
 Goschen, Sir Wm Hy. Neville, к с н
 Gosford, The Countess of, к с н
 Gough, *Gen* Sir Hubert de la Poer, к с м, к с н, к с н
 Gouin, Hon. Sir Lomer, к с м
 Gower, Sir Geo. Granville Leveson, к с н
 Gower, Sir Robert Patrick Malcolm, к с н, с н, к с н, к с н

Graaf, Hon Sir Jacobus A. C, к с м
 Gracie, Sir Alexander, к с н, к с н
 Graham, *Maj-Gen* Sir Edward Ritchie C, к с н, к с м
 Graham, Sir Henry J L, к с н
 Graham, Sir John James, к с м
 Graham, Rt Hon Sir Ronald Wm, к с н, к с м, с н
 Graham, *Maj-Gen* Sir Thomas, к с н
 Graham, Rt Hon Sir George D, к с н, к с м
 Granet, Sir (W) Guy, к с н
 Grant, Sir Arthur Hamilton, к с н
 Grant, *Vice-Adm* Sir Edmund P F, к с н, с н
 Grant, Sir James Dundas, к с н
 Grant, *Vice-Adm* Sir Heathcote S, к с м, с н
 Grant, *Adm* Sir Wm Lowther, к с н
 Graumann, Sir Harry, к с н
 Graves, Sir Robert Windham, к с м, с н
 Gray, Sir Albert, к с н, к с н
 Gray, *Lt-Col* Sir Henry Mel W, к с н, с н, с м, с н
 Greame, *Maj* Rt Hon Sir Philip Lloyd, к с н, к с н, к с н
 Green, *Eng Rear-Adm* Sir Donald P, к с м, с н
 Green, Sir Frederick, к с н
 Green, *Vice-Adm* Sir John F E, к с м, с н
 Greene, Rt Hon Sir W Conyngham, к с м, к с н
 Greene, Sir Wm Graham, к с н
 Greenwood, Marjorie, Lady, к с н
 Geor, Sir Francis Nugent, к с н, к с н
 Greville, Sir George, к с м
 Greville, Hon Dame Margaret Helen, к с н
 Greville, Hon Sir Sidney R, к с н, с н
 Grey, *Lt-Col* Sir Raleigh, к с н, с н, с н
 Gridley, Sir Arnold Babb, к с н
 Grierson, Sir George Abraham, к с н
 Grigg, *Lt-Col* Sir Edward W M, к с н, с м, с н, к с н, к с н
 Grindle, Sir Gilbert Edmund Augustine, к с н, с н
 Groom, Hon Sir Littleton Ernest, к с м
 Grover, *Gen* Sir Malcolm H S, к с н, к с н
 Gubbins, *Lieut-Gen* Sir William Lancelotte, к с н, к с н, к с н
 Guggisberg, *Brig-Gen* Sir Fredk Gordon, к с м, с н
 Guillemand, Sir Laurence N, к с н, к с н
 Gurbakhsh Singh Bedi, Sir, к с н, к с н
 Guthrie, Sir Connop, к с н
 Gwalior, *Maj-Gen* H H the Maharaja Scindia of, к с н, с н
 Gwatkin, *Maj-Gen* Sir Willoughby G, к с м, с н
 Hadcock, *Lt-Col* Sir A George, к с н, к с н, к с н
 Haggard, Sir H Rider, к с н
 Haggard, Sir William Henry Dove-ton, к с м, с н
 Haig, *Lt-Col* Sir Thomas Wolsley, к с н, с н, с м, с н
 Hailey, Sir William Malcolm, к с н, к с н
 Haking, *Lt-Gen* Sir Richd Cyril Brer, к с н, к с н, к с н
 Halford, *Lt-Gen* Sir J Aylmer L, к с м, к с н, с н
 Hall, *Admiral* Sir George Fowler King, к с н, к с н, к с н

Hall, *Adm* Sir Heib G King, к с н, с н, с н, к с н
 Hall, Sir Alfred D, к с н, к с н
 Hall, *Vice-Adm* Sir Wm Reginald, к с н, с н, к с н
 Halsey, Sir Laurence E, к с н
 Halsey, *Vice-Adm* Sir Lionel, к с н, к с м, к с н, с н
 Hambro, Sir C Eric, к с н
 Hambro, Sir Everard A, к с н
 Hambro, *Maj-Gen* Sir Percival O, к с н, к с н
 Hamilton, *Gen* Sir Bruce M, к с н, к с н
 Hamilton, *Maj-Gen* Sir Edward Owen Fisher, к с н
 Hamilton, Rt Hon Lord George F, к с н
 Hamilton, *Surg-Gen* Sir Henry, к с н
 Hamilton, Sir Horace P, к с н
 Hamilton, *General* Sir Ian S. M, к с н, с м, с н, с н
 Hammett, Sir Murray, к с н, с н
 Hands, Sir Harry, к с н
 Handyside, *Maj Rear-Adm* Sir Patrick, к с н, к с н
 Hankey, *Lt-Col* Sir Maurice P. A, к с н
 Harcourt The Viscountess, к с н
 Hardinge, Rt Hon Sir Arthur H, к с н, к с н
 Hare, *Maj-Gen* Sir Stenart W, к с м, с н
 Harrington, *Lieut-Gen* Sir Charles H, к с н, к с н, с н
 Hari Singh, Raja Sir, к с н, к с н
 Harman, Sir Chas A King, к с м
 Harner, Sir Sidney F, к с н, к с н
 Harnam Singh, Raja Sir, к с н
 Harol, Rt Hon Sir David, к с н, к с н
 Harrington, *Lt-Col* Sir John Lane, к с м, к с н, с н
 Harris, Sir Arthur A H, к с н
 Harris, Sir Austin Edward, к с н
 Harris, Sir Charles, к с н, к с н
 Harris, Sir C Alexander, к с м, с н
 Harris, *Col* Sir David, к с м, с н
 Harris, Sir Henry Percy, к с н, к с н
 Harris, *Adm* Sir Robt H, к с н, к с н
 Harrison, Sir Cecil R, к с н
 Harrison, Sir James Humphrys, к с н, к с н
 Harrison, Sir John, к с н
 Harrison, *Gen* Sir Richard, к с н, с н
 Harrowby The Countess of, к с н
 Hart, Sir George Sankey, к с н, к с н
 Hart, *Gen* Sir Reginald C, к с н, к с н
 Harvey, Sir Ernest Maes, к с н
 Harvey, Sir Ernest Musgrave, к с н
 Harvey, *Col* Sir George S A, *Pasha*, к с н, к с м
 Harvey, Sir Henry P, к с м, с н
 Hawkes, *Maj-Gen* Sir Henry Monague Parkington, к с н, к с н
 Hayes, *Commander* Sir Bertram Fox, к с м, с н, к с н
 Hazen, Hon Sir John Douglas, к с м
 Hearn, Sir Walter Ristley, к с н
 Hearst, Hon Sir William Howard, к с м
 Heath, *Maj-Gen* Sir Charles Ernest, к с н, к с н, к с н
 Heath, *Maj-Gen* Sir Gerard M, к с м, с н, с н
 Heath, Sir Hy Frank, к с н
 Heath, *Admiral* Sir Herbert L, к с н, к с н

- Heath, Sir Thomas Little, KCB, KVO
 Hedley, Col. Sir Walter C, KBE, CBE, CMG
 Hehir, Maj-Gen Sir Patrick, KBE, CBE, CMG, MBE
 Helme—see "Mashiter"
 Henderson, Br-Gen Sir Brodie H, KCMG, CBE
 Henderson, Sir Frederick Ness, KBE
 Henderson, Sir H Trevor KBE
 Henderson, Henrietta Caroline, Lady, DBE
 Henderson, Admiral Sir Regd F H, GCB
 Henderson, Adm Sir William Haugham, KBE
 Heneker, Maj-Gen Sir William G C, KBE, KCMG, DSO
 Henley, Sir Thomas, KBE
 Henn, Sir Sydney H H, KBE, MP
 Hennessy, Sir Alfred Theodore, KBE
 Hennessy, Dame Una Constance Pope, DBE
 Henriques, Sir Philip G, KBE
 Herbert, Sir Alfred E, KBE
 Herdman, Maj Sir Emerson Crawford KBE
 Heron, Br-Gen Sir Thomas, KBE, CBE
 Herringham, Maj-Gen Sir Wilmot, KCMG, CBE, DSO
 Hertlet, Sir Cecil, KBE
 Hewett, Sir Fredk Stanley, KVO
 Hewett, Sir John P, GBE, KBE, CBE
 Hickie, Maj-Gen Sir Win Bernard, KCB
 Hickson, Maj-Gen Sir Samuel, KBE, CBE, DSO
 Higgins, Sir John Michael, KBE
 Higginson, Gen Sir George W A, GCB, GVO
 Hilley, Sir Ernest V, KBE
 Hill, Sir Claude H A, KBE, CBE
 Hill, Surg-Vice-Adm Sir Robert, KBE, KCMG, GVO
 Hill, Col Sir Wm Alexander, KBE
 Hillier, Sir Walter C, KCMG, CBE
 Hirtzel, Sir F Arthur, KBE
 Hobbs, Lieut-Gen Sir Joseph J Talbot, KBE, KCMG, VVO
 Hodgson, Sir Frederick M, KBE
 Hodgson, Maj-Gen Sir Hiv West, KCMG, CBE, GVO
 Hodsdon, Maj Sir James W B, KBE, MD
 Hohler, Sir Thomas Beaumont, KCMG, CBE
 Holbrook, Col Sir Arthur R, KBE, VVO
 Holden, Br-Gen Sir Henry Capel E, KBE, CBE
 Holdich, Col Sir H Hungerford, KCMG, CBE, CBE
 Holford, Lt-Col Sir George Lindsay KVO, CBE, CBE
 Holland, Lt-Gen Sir Arthur E A, KBE, KCMG, DSO, MVO
 Holland, Sir Thomas Henry, KBE, KVO
 Holman, Maj-Gen Sir Herbert C, KBE, CMG, DSO
 Holmden, Sir Osborn G, KBE
 Holmes Sir Arthur William KBE
 Holmes, Sir George Charles Vincent, CBE, CBE, GVO
 Holt, Maj-Gen Sir Maurice P C, KBE, KCMG, DSO
 Hood, Hon Sir Alexander Nelson, KVO
 Hope, Vice-Adm Sir Geo P Webley, KBE, KCMG
 Hopkins Sir Richard V N, KBE
 Horne, Rt Hon Sir Robt Stevenson, KBE, KCMG, MP
 Horner, Sir John F F, KVO
 Horrocks, Col Sir William H, KCMG, CBE, MBE
 Horwood, Brig-Gen Sir William Thomas Francis, KBE, DSO
 Hoskins, Maj-Gen Sir Arthur R, KBE, CMG, DSO
 Houston, Adm of the Fleet Sir Charles F, GCB, GVO
 Houston, Sir Alexander C, KBE, CVO, MBE, DSO
 Howard, Rt Hon Sir Esme William, GCMG, KBE, CVO
 Howard, Maj-Gen Sir Francis, KBE, KCMG
 Howard, Sir Henry Fraser, KBE, CBE
 Howse, Maj-Gen Sir Neville R, KBE, KBE, CMG
 Hoy, Col Sir William Wilson, KBE
 Hudson, Gen Sir Havelock, KBE, KBE, JA, ADG GEN
 Hudson, Sir Robert A, KBE
 Hughes Dame Mary Ethel, KBE
 Humphrys, Lt-Col Sir Francis Henry, KBE, CBE
 Hunt, Vice-Adm Sir Allen Thomas, KBE, CBE
 Hunt, Dame Catherine Reeve, DBE
 Hunter, Gen Sir Archibald, GBE
 Hunter, Sir George B, KBE, DSO
 Hunter, Sir John, KBE
 Hunza, The Mir of, KBE
 Hurst, Cecil J B, KBE, KCMG, KBE
 Hutchings, Sir Alan, KBE
 Hutchins, Sir Philip P, KBE
 Hutcheson, Maj-Gen Sir Robert, KCMG, CBE, DSO
 Hutson, Sir Eyre, KBE
 Hyderabad, Lt-Gen H E H the Nizam of, GBE, GBE
 Idar, Lt-Col the Maharaja of, KBE
 Im Thurn, Sir Everard F, KCMG, KBE, CBE
 Indore, H H Maharaj Holkar of, GBE
 Inglefield, Rev Adm Sir Edward F, KBE
 Innes, Sir Chas Alex, KBE, CBE
 Innes, Rt Hon Sir Jas R, KCMG
 Ironside, Sir Henry O Bax, KBE
 Ironside, Maj-Gen Sir Wm Edmund, KBE, CMG, DSO
 Irwin, Sir John Hannel, KBE
 Irvine, Hon Sir Wm Hill, KBE
 Irwin, Maj-Gen Sir Jas Murray, KCMG, CBE, MD
 Jackson, Sir Fredk J, KCMG, CBE
 Jackson, Adm of the Fleet Sir Henry H, GBE, CBE, CBE
 Jackson, Sir Herbert, KBE, DSO
 Jackson, Brig-Gen Sir Heibert Wm, KBE, CBE, CBE
 Jackson, Maj-Gen Sir Louis C, KBE, CBE, CMG
 Jackson, Br-Gen Sir Robt Whyte M, KCMG, KBE, CBE
 Jackson, Vice-Adm Sir Thomas, KBE, CBE, DSO
 Jackson, Adm Sir Thomas S, KBE
 Jacob, Gen Sir Claud W, KBE, KBE, KCMG
 Jacob, Sir Lionel M, KBE
 Jaisalmer, H H Maharawal, KBE
 James, Sir Frederick Seton, KBE, CMG, CBE, DSO
 Jameson, Sir James William, KCMG
 Jammu and Kashmir—see Pratap Singh
 Jaors, H H the Nawab of, KBE
 Japp, Sir Henry, KBE
 Jarmay, Sir John Gustave, KBE
 Jeffreys, Maj-Gen Sir George Darell, KBE, CBE, CMG
 Jekyll, Agnes Lowndes, Lady, DBE
 Jekyll, Col Sir Herbert, KCMG
 Jenkins, Rt. Hon Sir Lawrence H, KBE
 Jerram, Adm Sir T H Martyn, GCMG, KBE, MBE
 Joudwine, Lieut-Gen Sir Hugh S, KBE, KBE
 Jhalnawar, H H Maharaj Rana of, KBE
 Jind, H H Sir Ranbir Singh, Rajendra Bahadur, KBE, KBE
 Jitendra Narayan Bhu Bahadur, H H Maharaja, KBE
 Jodhpur, H H the Maharaja of, KBE
 Johnson, Hon. Sir Wm Elliott, KCMG
 Johnston, Col Sir Duncan A, KBE, CBE, CBE
 Johnston, Sir George Lawson, KBE
 Johnston, Sir Harry H, GCMG, KBE
 Johnstone, Hon Sir Alan, GVO
 Johnstone, Lt-Col Sir Walter Edgeworth, KBE
 Johore, H H Sultan of, GCMG, KBE
 Jones, Sir Bertram Hyde, KBE
 Jones, Sir Edgar Rees, KBE
 Jones, Maj-Gen Sir Robert, KBE, CBE, DSO
 Jones, Sir Roderick, KBE
 Jones, Sir Thomas George, KBE
 Jones, Hon Sir William Hall, KCMG
 Jones, Sir William John, KBE
 Jordan, Rt Hon Sir John Newell, GCMG, GBE, KBE, KCMG
 Joun, Maj-Gen Sir Oliver R A, KBE, CBE, DSO
 Just, Sir Hartmann Wolfgang, KCMG, CBE
 Kagal, The Senior Chief of, KBE, CBE, CBE
 Kahlur, Maj H H the Raja of, KBE, CBE
 Kauriala, Lt-Col H H the Maharaja of, GBE, CBE
 Karauli, H H Maharaja of, GBE
 Kashi Rao Holkar, Sir, KBE
 Kashmir—see Pratap Singh
 Kasimbazar, Maharaja of, KBE
 Kaul, Sir Daya Kishan, KBE, CBE
 Kavanagh, Lt-Gen Sir Charles T M, KBE, GVO, DSO
 Kearny, Lt-Gen Sir Hy. D'Urban, KBE, KBE, DSO
 Keir, Lt-Gen Sir John Lindsay, KBE
 Kell, Col Sir Vernon G W, KBE, CBE
 Kumbal, Maj-Gen Sir George V, KCMG, CBE, DSO
 Kemp, Hon. Sir A. Edward, KCMG
 Kempe, Sir John Arrow, KBE
 Kenderdine, Sir Charles H, KBE
 Kennedy, Maj-Gen Sir Edward C W Mackenzie, KBE, CBE
 Kennedy, Sir Robert John, KCMG
 Kent, Sir Stephenson, KBE
 Kenyon, Sir Fredk G, KBE, DSO
 Keogh, Lt-Gen Sir Alfred, GBE, GVO, CBE, MD
 Keppel, Adm Sir Colln Richd, KBE, KBE, CBE, DSO
 Keppel, Hon Sir Derek, GVO, CMG, CBE, VVO
 Kerr, Sir John Hy, KBE, KBE
 Kerr, Adm of the Fleet Lord Walter Talbot, GBE
 Kershaw, Sir Louis J, KBE, CBE
 Kershaw, Sir Noel Thos, KBE
 Khan-i-Zaman Khan, Nawab Sir, KBE
 Khelat, Khan of, GBE

Khuda Baksh Khan, Major Nawab
 Malik Tiwana Sir, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Kiggell, Lt-Gen Sir Lancelot
 Edward, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Kiliin, Sir Ernest F., K.C.M.G.
 Kindersley, Sir Robert M., O.B.E.
 King, Sir Alexander P., K.C.B.
 King, Dame Ethel Locke D.D.
 King, Sir Henry Seymour, K.C.I.E.
 Kingsnorth, Eng Rr-Adm, Sir
 Arthur Fredk, K.C.B.
 Kinnear, Sir Walter S., K.C.B.
 Kirk, Sir Hy Alex, K.C.I.E.
 Kirkpatrick, Lt-Gen Sir Geo. Mac-
 aulay, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
 Kishan Parshad, Maharaja, G.C.I.F.
 Kishangarh, Lt-Col H H Maharaj
 Dhiraj of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.F.
 Kiteon, Maj-Gen Sir Gerald Charles,
 K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
 Knagge, Sir Samuel Wm, K.C.M.G.
 Knapp, Sir Arthur Rowland, K.C.I.F.,
 C.N.I., C.M.E.
 Knight, Maj-Gen Sir Wyndham
 Charles, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.I., D.S.O.
 Knollys, Col Sir Henry, K.C.V.O.
 Knox Rt Hon Sir Adrian, K.C.M.G.,
 L.L.B.
 Knox, Maj-Gen Sir Alfred W F,
 K.C.B., C.M.G., M.P.
 Knox, Lt-Gen Sir Chas E, K.C.B.
 Knudsen, Sir Karl Fredrik, K.N.F.
 Kolhapur, H II the Maharaja of
 G.C.I.E.
 Kotah, Lt-Col H H Maharao of,
 G.C.I.E., G.C.I., G.M.E.
 Krishna Gobinda Gupta, Sir
 K.C.I.
 Kutub, H H the Maharao of, G.C.I.,
 G.C.I.E.
 Lagen, Sir Godfrey Y., K.C.M.G.
 Lahoj (Al Hauta), Sultan of, K.C.I.F.
 Lake, Lt-Gen Sir Percy H N,
 K.C.M.G., C.M.E., C.N.I.
 Lake, Hon Sir Richard S., K.C.M.G.
 Lakshaj Raj Bawaji Raj, Thakur
 Sahib, K.C.I.F.
 Lamb, Sir Harry H, G.M.E., K.C.M.G.
 Lambagraon, Lt-Col Raja of,
 K.C.I.F., C.N.I.
 Lambert, Vice-Adm, Sir Cecil F,
 K.C.B.
 Lambert, Sir Henry Chas M, K.C.M.G.,
 C.N.
 Lambton, Maj-Gen Hon Sir Wm,
 K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Landon, Maj-Gen Sir Frederick
 W B, K.C.M.G., C.N.
 Lane, Maj-Gen Sir Ronald B,
 K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Lankester, Sir E. Ray, K.C.B., F.R.S.
 Lansdowne, The Marchioness of,
 G.M.E., V.A., C.I., C.N.
 Lark, Sir William James, K.N.E.
 Latta, Sir Andrew Gibson, K.N.E.
 Laurence, Sir Peceval Maitland,
 K.C.M.G.
 Law, Sir W Algernon, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Lawford, Lieut-Gen Sir Sydney T B,
 K.C.B.
 Lawless, Surg-Lt-Col Sir Warren
 Crooke, K.C.V.O., C.N., C.I.E., C.N.E.
 Lawley, Annie Allen, Lady, G.M.E.
 Lawley, Lt-Col Hon Sir Arthur,
 G.C.I., G.C.I.E., C.M.G.
 Lawrence, Gen. Hon. Sir Herbert
 A, K.C.B.
 Lawson, Sir Arnold, K.N.E.
 Lawson, Lt-Gen. Sir Hy. Mayrick,
 K.C.B.
 Laycock, Br-Gen Sir Joseph Fredk,
 K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Leach, Maj-Gen Sir John, K.C.V.O.
 Leathes, Sir Stanley M, K.C.B.
 Leckie, Sir Henry, K.C.M.G.
 Lee, Vice-Adm. Sir Chas. I.
 Vaughan, K.N.E., C.B.

Lee, Maj-Gen Sir Richard P,
 K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Lee, Hon Sir Walter Hy., K.C.M.G.
 Leech, Sir Stephen, K.C.M.G.
 Lees, Sir John McKie, K.N.E., K.C.
 Lees, Dame Sarah Ann, D.D.
 Leatham, Lt-Col Sir Arthur, K.C.V.O.,
 C.M.G.
 Lefroy, Hon Sir Henry B, K.C.M.G.
 Legard, Col Sir James D, K.C.B.
 Legg, Capt Sir George E W, K.N.E.,
 C.N.
 Le Hunte, Sir George R, G.C.M.G.
 Leicester, The Countess of, D.N.E.
 Leishman, Maj-Gen Sir Wm Boog,
 K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.C.
 Lely, Sir Frederic S P, K.C.I.F., C.N.E.
 Lemmon, Col Sir Thomas Warne,
 K.C.B.
 Le Mesurier, Sir Havilland, K.C.I.F.,
 C.N.
 Lennox, Lady Blanche Gordon,
 D.N.E.
 Leslie, Sir Bradford, K.C.I.E.
 Levell, Sir Norman A, K.N.F.
 Leslie, Maj-Gen Sir Walter Stewart,
 K.N.E., C.N., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Lettis, Sir Wm Malcolm, K.N.E.
 Leveaux, Adm Sir Arthur C, K.C.B.
 Levick, Sir Hugh Gwynne, K.N.E.
 Lovings, Sir Edward Vere, K.C.I.E.,
 C.N.
 Lewis, Sir Herbert David, K.N.E.
 Lewis, Rt Hon. Sir John Herbert,
 G.M.E.
 Lewis, Hon Sir N Elliott, K.C.M.G.
 Liddell, Sir Fredk Francis, K.C.B.
 Liddell, Maj-Gen Sir William A,
 K.C.M.G., C.N.
 Limbdi, Thakore Saheb of, K.C.I.F.
 Limpus, Adm Sir Arthur Henry,
 K.C.M.G., C.N.
 Lindsay, Sir John, K.N.E.
 Lindsay, Maj-Gen Sir Walter F L,
 K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Lister, Col Sir Wm Tindall, K.C.M.G.,
 F.R.C.S.
 Liverpool, The Countess of, G.M.E.
 Livesey, Sir Harry, G.M.E.
 Livingstone, Dame Adelaide, D.N.E.
 Livingstone, Maj-Gen Sir Hubert
 A, K.C.M.G., C.N.
 Llewellyn, Sir William, K.C.V.O., C.N.
 Lloyd, Lt-Gen Sir Francis,
 G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Lloyd, Capt Rt Hon. Sir George
 Ambrose, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.F., D.S.O., M.P.
 Lloyd, Maj-Gen Sir Owen Edward
 Pennefather, V.E., K.C.B.
 Lloyd, Rt Hon Sir Wm Fredk,
 K.C.M.G., D.C.I.
 Lloyd, Sir John H Seymour, K.N.E.,
 C.M.G., K.C.
 Lobnitz, Sir Frederick, K.N.E.
 Lockhart, Sir James H S, K.C.M.G.
 Lohari, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
 Londonderry, The Marchioness of,
 D.N.E.
 Long, Br-Gen Sir Arthur, K.N.E.,
 C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Longley, Maj-Gen Sir John Rayns-
 ford, K.C.M.G., C.N.
 Longmore, Col Sir Chas E, K.C.B.,
 D.S.O.
 Longmils, Maj-Gen Sir Frederick O
 W, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Loughheed, Hon. Sir James Alex,
 K.C.M.G.
 Lovett, Sir Harrington V, K.C.S.I.
 Low, Sir Charles E, K.C.I.E.
 Lowndes, Sir George Rivers, K.C.S.I.
 Lowrey, Sir Joseph, K.N.E.
 Lowther, Maj-Gen Sir Henry Cecil,
 K.C.M.G., C.N., C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Lowther, Sir Henry Crofton, G.C.V.O.,
 K.C.M.G.
 Lucas, Sir Charles P, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Luce, Maj-Gen Sir Richard H,
 K.C.M.G., C.B., M.H., M.P.
 Lugard, Flora, Lady, D.N.E.
 Lugard, Col Rt Hon Sir Frederick
 D, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Lukin, Maj-Gen Sir Henry T,
 K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Lumaden, Sir John, K.N.E., M.D.
 Lunawara, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
 Lunham, Col Sir (T) Ainslie, K.C.B.
 Lvall, Dame Beatix Margaret
 Hudson, D.N.E.
 Lyte, Sir Henry C Maxwell,
 K.C.B.
 Lyttelton, Hon Dame Edith, D.N.E.
 Lyttelton, General Rt Hon Sir
 Neville G, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
 McAlpine, Sir Thos Malcolm, K.N.E.
 Macardie, Sir Thos Callan, K.N.E.
 Macartney, Sir George, K.C.I.E.
 Macartney, Rt Hon Sir Wm Grey
 Ellison, K.C.M.G.
 Macassay, Sir Lynden Livingstone,
 K.N.E., K.C.
 Macaulay, Br-Gen Sir Geo Bohun,
 K.C.M.G., K.C.I.F., C.N.E.
 McBeath, Sir Wm George, K.N.E.
 McCull, Sir Robert Alfred, K.C.V.O.,
 C.N.
 McCullum, Col Sir Henry E, G.C.M.G.
 McCarthy, Dame Emma Maud,
 G.N.F., K.N.E.
 McCay, Maj Gen Hon Sir James
 W, K.C.M.G., K.N.F., C.N.
 McCracken, Lt-Gen Sir Fredk W
 N, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Macdonagh, Lt-Gen Sir George
 Mark, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Macdonald, Maj-Gen Sir James R
 L, K.C.I.E., C.N.
 Macdonald, Col Sir Murdoch,
 K.C.M.G., C.N., M.P.
 Macdonell, Maj-Gen Sir Archibald
 C, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.N.
 Macdonogh, Lt-Gen, Sir George
 M W, K.C.M.G., C.N.
 McGowan, Sir Harry D, K.N.E.
 McGrath, Hon Sir Patrick T, K.N.F.
 MacGregor, Sir Evan, C.N., C.N.E.
 McIlwraith, Sir Malcolm, K.C.M.G.
 McKean, Sir James, K.N.E.
 McKellar, Hon Sir Chas Kinnaird,
 K.C.M.G.
 Mackennal, Sh Edgar Bertram,
 K.C.V.O., K.N.
 Mackenzie, Sir Alexander, K.N.F.
 Mackenzie, Sir Alexander Campbell,
 K.C.V.O., M.H., D.S.O.
 Mackenzie, Maj-Gen. Sir Colin J,
 K.C.B.
 McKenzie, Col Sir Duncan, K.C.M.G.,
 C.N., D.S.O., V.D.
 Mackenzie, Col Sir Robert C,
 K.N.E., C.N., D.S.O.
 Mackenzie, Hon Sir Thomas, G.C.M.G.
 Mackenzie, Sir Wm Warrender,
 K.N.F., K.C.
 Mackinnon, General Sir Henry,
 G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 MacLagan, Sir Edward D, K.C.S.I.,
 K.C.I.E.
 McLaughlin, Sir Henry, K.N.E.
 Maclean, Rt Hon Sir Donald,
 K.N.E.
 Maclean, Sir James William Ronald
 K.C.M.G.
 Macleod, Sir Frederick L, K.N.E.
 Macleod, Sir John Lorne, G.M.E.
 MacLeod, Sir Reginald, K.C.B.
 McLintock, Sir William, K.N.E., C.V.O.
 McMahon, Lieut-Col Sir A. Henry,
 G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 McKimlan, Hon Sir Daniel Hunter,
 K.C.M.G.
 McKimlan, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
 MacMunn, Maj-Gen. Sir George F,
 K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.

McNabb, <i>Surg. Gen.</i> Sir Daniel J. P., <i>K.C.B., C.M.G.</i>	May, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Edward S., <i>K.C.B., C.M.G.</i>	Morison, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Wm Thomson, <i>K.C.B., C.M.G.</i>
Maenaghten, Hon. Sir Makolm M., <i>K.C.B., C.M.G.</i>	May, Sir George Ernest, <i>K.C.B.</i>	Morland, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Thomas L. N., <i>K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. com.</i>
Maeneal, Sir Hector M., <i>K.C.B.</i>	May, Col. Sir Reginald Seaburne, <i>K.C.B., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.</i>	Morris, Sir Daniel, <i>K.C.M.G.</i>
Maenochie, Sir Evan, <i>K.C.B., C.B.</i>	May, <i>Admiral of the Fleet</i> Sir William H., <i>G.C.B., G.C.V.O.</i>	Morris, Col. Sir William G., <i>K.C.M.G.</i>
Maetherson, Sir Hugh, <i>K.C.B., C.B.</i>	Maybury, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry P., <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Morrison, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Edward W., <i>K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.</i>
Maheor, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Wm Grant, <i>K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.</i>	Mayhew, Sir Basil Edgar, <i>K.C.B.</i>	Mott, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Frederick W., <i>K.B., M.D.</i>
Maiphison, Hon. Sir William Murray, <i>K.C.B.</i>	Maynard, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Charles C. M., <i>K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.</i>	Mount Stephen, The Lady, <i>D.N.E.</i>
Maffey, Sir John Loader, <i>K.C.V.O., C.B., C.F.</i>	Maynard, Sir Hubert John, <i>K.C.B.</i>	Muhammad Ali Beg, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Nawab
Magill, Col. Sir James, <i>K.C.B., K.C.M.G.</i>	Meeks, Hon. Sir Alfred Wm., <i>K.C.B.</i>	Muza Sir, <i>K.C.B., C.V.O.</i>
Mahor, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir James, <i>K.C.M.G., C.B.</i>	Melba, Dame Nellie, <i>D.N.E.</i>	Muhammad Habibulla, Khan Bahadur, Sir, <i>K.C.B.</i>
Mahmudabad, <i>Raja of</i> , <i>K.C.B., C.B.</i>	Mellish, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Charles John, <i>K.C.B., C.B.</i>	Muhammad Khan, <i>Capt. H. H.</i>
Mahon, <i>General</i> Rt. Hon. Sir Bryan, <i>K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.</i>	Mellor, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Sir James Gilbert Shaw, <i>K.B.F., C.B., C.M.G., K.C.</i>	Sir Nawab Taley, Nawab of Palampur, <i>K.C.B.</i>
Makins, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir George Henry, <i>K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S.</i>	Mendi, Sir Sigismund F., <i>K.B.E.</i>	Muhammad Muzammil Khan, Nawab, Sir, <i>K.C.B., C.B.</i>
Malcolm, Sir Ian Z., <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Mensforth, Sir Holberry, <i>K.C.B., K.C.</i>	Muhammad Shah, Khan Bahadur Sir Mian, <i>K.C.B., C.B.</i>
Malcolm, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Nell, <i>K.C.B., D.S.O.</i>	Mercer, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Harvey Frederic, <i>K.C.M.G., C.B.</i>	Mulachy, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Francis Edward, <i>K.C.B.</i>
Maier Kotta, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> H. H. Nawab of, <i>K.C.B., K.C.B.</i>	Mercer, Sir Wm. Hepworth, <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Mullaly, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Herbert, <i>K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.</i>
Mallosson, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Wilfrid, <i>K.C.B., C.B.</i>	Merewether, Sir Edward Marsh, <i>K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.</i>	Muller Sir Wm Grenfell Max, <i>K.C.M.G., C.B.</i>
Mallet, Sir Bernard, <i>K.C.B.</i>	Metcalfe, Sir George, <i>K.B.</i>	Mulock, Hon. Sir William, <i>K.C.M.G.</i>
Mallet, Rt. Hon. Sir Louis, <i>C.M.G., C.B.</i>	Mexu, <i>Admiral of the Fleet</i> Hon. Sir, <i>K.C.B., C.B., C.V.O.</i>	Murray, Sir Alex. R., <i>K.C.B., C.B.</i>
Malta, Most Rev. Bp. of, <i>K.B.E.</i>	Micallef, Hon. Sir Ricardo, <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Murray, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Archibald J., <i>C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.</i>
Manby, Sir Alan Reeve, <i>K.C.V.O., M.D.</i>	Michaels, Sir Maximilian, <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Murray, Col. Sir Chas Wyndham, <i>K.C.B.</i>
Mancherjee Merwanjee Bhownagsee, Sir, <i>K.C.B.</i>	Middleton, Sir John, <i>K.B.F., C.M.G.</i>	Murray, Sir George, <i>K.B.</i>
Manifold, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Courtenay C., <i>K.C.B., C.B., D.S.O.</i>	Middleton, Sir Thos Hudson, <i>K.B.E., C.B.</i>	Murray, Sir Geo. Evelyn P., <i>K.C.B.</i>
Manifold, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Michael G. E. Bowman, <i>K.C.B., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.</i>	Miéville, Sir Walter F., <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Murray, Rt. Hon. Sir George H., <i>K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.</i>
Mann, Sir John, <i>K.B.</i>	Miles, <i>Ltut.-Gen.</i> Sir Herbert S. G., <i>K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G.</i>	Murray, Hon. Sir George John R., <i>K.C.M.G.</i>
Manning, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Sir William H., <i>C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.</i>	Miller, Sir John Ontario, <i>K.C.B.</i>	Murray, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Malcolm D., <i>K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.</i>
Mansell, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir John Herbt, <i>K.C.B.</i>	Miller, Sir James, <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Murray, Sir Oswyn Alex. R., <i>K.C.B.</i>
Mansfield, Sir Alfred, <i>K.B.E.</i>	Milne, <i>General</i> Sir George F., <i>C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.</i>	Murray, Hon. Sir Thomas K., <i>K.C.M.G.</i>
Mansfield, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Herbert, <i>K.C.B.</i>	Mitchell, Sir Edward Fancourt, <i>K.C.M.G., K.C.</i>	Murray, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Sir Valentine, <i>K.C.B., C.B., C.M.G.</i>
Mant, Sir Regd Arthur, <i>K.C.B., C.B.</i>	Mitchell, Hon. Sir James, <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Murshidabad, The Nawab Bahadur of, <i>K.C.B., K.C.V.O.</i>
Marchant, Rev. James, <i>K.B.E., L.L.D.</i>	Mitchell, Hon. Sir Edw., <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Mysore, Col. H. H. the Maharaja of, <i>C.B., C.B.</i>
Marden, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Thomas Owen, <i>K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.</i>	Milton, Sir William H., <i>K.C.M.G., C.V.O.</i>	Mysore, H. H. the Yavaraja of, <i>C.B., C.B.</i>
Marjoribanks, Sir George J., <i>K.C.V.O.</i>	Miraj, Chief of, <i>K.C.B.</i>	Nagar, <i>Raja of</i> , <i>K.B.F., C.B.</i>
Marling, Sir C. Murray, <i>K.C.M.G., C.B.</i>	Mitra, Sir Bhupendra Nath, <i>K.C.B., C.B.</i>	Nance, <i>Surg.-Capt.</i> Sir Arthur S., <i>K.B., C.B., K.B.</i>
Marris, Sir William S., <i>K.C.B., C.B.</i>	Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, Sir, <i>K.C.B.</i>	Naoorz Khan (of Kharan), Sir, <i>K.C.B.</i>
Marshall, Sir Arthur H., <i>K.B.E.</i>	Mollesworth, Sir Guilford L., <i>K.C.B.</i>	Narasingh, H. H. the Rani Regent of, <i>D.N.E.</i>
Marshall, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Wm. Ralno, <i>C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.B.</i>	Monash, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir John, <i>C.M.G., K.C.B., D.P.</i>	Nash, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Philip A. M., <i>K.C.M.G., C.B.</i>
Martin, <i>Ltut.-Gen.</i> Sir Alfred R., <i>K.C.B.</i>	Mond, Violet Florence Mabel, Lady, <i>D.N.E.</i>	Nathan, Col. Sir Frederic L., <i>K.B.E.</i>
Marthdale, Sir Athum H. T., <i>K.C.B.</i>	Money, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir A. Wignau, <i>K.C.B., K.C.B., C.B.</i>	Nathan, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew, <i>C.M.G.</i>
Marwood, Sir William F., <i>K.B.</i>	Monio, Sir Horace Cecil, <i>K.C.B.</i>	Nawnagar—see Ranjitsinhji
Mashtier, Col. Sir George Coupe, <i>K.C.B., C.M.G.</i>	Monio, Mary, Hon. Lady, <i>D.N.E.</i>	Nelsh, Sir Charles Henry Lawrence, <i>K.B.E., C.B.</i>
Mason, Sir David Orme, <i>K.B.E., D.S.O.</i>	Monteath, Sir James, <i>K.C.B.</i>	Newdegate, Sir Francis A. Newdegate, <i>K.C.M.G.</i>
Matheson, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Thorquill George, <i>K.C.B., C.M.G.</i>	Montgomery, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Archibald A., <i>K.C.M.G., C.B.</i>	Newland, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Foster R., <i>K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.</i>
Mathew, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Charles M., <i>K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.</i>	Montgomery, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Robert A. Keil, <i>K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.</i>	Newman, Sir George, <i>K.C.B., M.D.</i>
Maude, Sir Walter, <i>K.C.B., C.B.</i>	Montrose, The Duchess of, <i>G.C.B.</i>	Newsholme, Sir Arthur, <i>K.C.B., M.D.</i>
Maudsley, Col. Sir Henry C., <i>K.C.M.G., C.B.</i>	Mooney, Sir John Joseph, <i>K.B.E.</i>	Newton, Sir Francis Jas., <i>K.C.M.G., C.V.O.</i>
Maurice, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Fredk. Barton, <i>K.C.M.G., C.B.</i>	Moor, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Robert, <i>K.C.M.G.</i>	Newton, Sir G. Douglas C., <i>K.B.E., M.D.</i>
Maxse, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Fredk. Ivor, <i>K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.</i>	Moore, <i>Admiral</i> Sir Archibald G. H. W., <i>K.C.B. (M.), C.V.O., C.B. (C)</i>	Nicholl, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Christopher Rice Harward, <i>K.C.B.</i>
Maxwell, <i>Gen.</i> Rt. Hon. Sir John G., <i>C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.</i>	Moore, <i>Admiral</i> Sir Arthur W., <i>C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G.</i>	Nicholls, <i>Gen.</i> Sir William Charles, <i>K.C.B., M.D.</i>
Maxwell, Sir William, <i>K.C.B., M.D.</i>	Moore, Sir Charles James Stevenson, <i>K.C.B., C.V.O.</i>	Nicholson, Sir Arthur Wm., <i>K.C.B.</i>
Maxwell, <i>Capt.</i> Sir William, <i>K.B.E.</i>	Moore, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir John, <i>K.C.M.G., C.B., A.V.C.</i>	Nicholson, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Cecil L., <i>K.C.B., C.B.</i>
Maxwell, Sir William George, <i>K.B.E., C.M.G.</i>	Moore, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Hon. Sir Newton J., <i>K.C.M.G., M.F.</i>	Nicholson, <i>Vtut.-Adm.</i> Sir Douglas R. L., <i>K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.</i>
May, <i>Surg.-Gen.</i> Sir Arthur W., <i>K.C.B., K.B.F., M.D.</i>	Moreton, Hon. Sir Richd. Chas., <i>K.C.V.O.</i>	
	Moran, Sir Herbert E., <i>K.B.E.</i>	
	Morison, Sir Theodore, <i>K.C.B., K.C.B.E., C.B.</i>	

Nicholson, Sir Frederick A, к. с. и. к.	Nicholson, Sir Walter Frederick, к. с. и. к.	Nicholson, Vice-Adm Sir William C M, к. с. и. к.	Nicol, Sir Thos Drysdale, к. и. ф.	Niemeyer, Sir Otto E, к. с. и. к.	Nimmo, Sir Adam, к. и. к.	Norbury, Dir-Gen Sir Henry F, к. с. и. к.	Norman, Surg-Vice Adm, Sir Wil Ham Hy, к. и. и. к.	Northcliffe, The Viscountess, к. и. к.	Northcote, The Lady, к. и. к.	Northey, Maj-Gen Sir Edward, к. с. и. к.	Notley, Comm Sir Frank B S, к. и. к. и. к.	Novar, The Viscountess, к. и. к.	Nugent, Maj-Gen Sir Oliver S. W, к. с. и. к.	O'Brien, Lieut-Col Sir Charles R M, к. с. и. к.	O'Callaghan, Maj Gen Sir Desmond D T, к. с. и. к.	O'Connor, Sir John, к. и. к. и. к.	O'Donnell, Maj-Gen Sir Thomas J, к. с. и. к.	O'Dwyer, Sir Michael Frus, к. с. и. к.	O'Dwyer, Una, Lady, к. и. к.	O'Farrell, Sir Edward, к. и. к.	Ogilvie, Col Sir Andrew M J, к. и. к.	O'Grady, Capt Sir James, к. с. и. к.	Ogston, Prof Sir Alex, к. с. и. к.	O'Keefe, Maj-Gen Sir Menus Win, к. с. и. к.	Oliver, Sir James William, к. и. к.	Oliver, Bory, Lady, к. и. к.	Oliver, Admiral Sir Henry Fras, к. с. и. к.	Ollivant, Sir Charles, к. с. и. к.	Oman, Sir Charles W C, к. и. к.	Omanney, Sir Montagu F, к. с. и. к.	Ommanney, Admiral Sir R Nelson, к. с. и. к.	O'Neill, Sir Arthur E, к. и. к.	Onslow, Maj-Gen Sir Wm Henry, к. с. и. к.	Oppenheimer, Sir Francis, к. с. и. к.	Oram, Eng-Vice-Adm Sir Hy Jno, к. с. и. к.	Oram, Dame Sarah Elizabeth, к. и. к.	Orpen, Maj Sir Wm, к. и. к.	Oster, Maj-Gen Sir William D, к. с. и. к.	Ottley, Rear-Adm Sir Charles L, к. с. и. к.	Ottley, Col Sir John W, к. с. и. к.	Ozanne, Sir Edward C, к. и. к.	Packe, Sir Edwd Hussey, к. и. к.	Padma Sham Shere Jung, Rana Bahadur, Gen Sir, к. с. и. к.	Paget, Gen Rt Hon Sir Arthur H F, к. с. и. к.	Paget, Louisa, Lady, к. и. к.	Paget, Rt Hon Sir Ralph Spencer, к. с. и. к.	Pahang, H H the Sultan of, к. с. и. к.	Paine, Rear-Adm Sir Godfrey M, к. с. и. к.	Pakenham, Admiral Sir Wm. Christopher, к. с. и. к.	Palaupur, H H the Nawab of, к. с. и. к.	Palin, Maj-Gen. Sir Philip Chas, к. с. и. к.	Palma, H H Maharaja of, к. с. и. к.	Pares, Sir Bernard, к. и. к.	Paris, Maj-Gen Sir Archibald, к. с. и. к.	Parker, Hon Sir (S) Henry, к. с. и. к.	Parry, Vice-Adm Sir John Frank, к. и. к.	Parsons, Hon Sir Charles Algernon, к. и. к.	Parsons, Maj-Gen Sir Harold D E, к. с. и. к.	Partabgarh, H H the Maharawal of, к. с. и. к.	Partridge, Sir Cecil, к. и. к.	Pater, Adm Sir George E, к. с. и. к.	Patilala, Maj-Gen. H H the Maharaja of, к. с. и. к.	Paton, Sir Alfred V, к. и. к.	Pazhamanneri Sundaram Ayyar, Sir, к. с. и. к.	Peacock, Hon Sir Alex J, к. с. и. к.	Peacock, Sir Walter, к. с. и. к.	Pears, Vice-Adm Sir Edmund R, к. и. к.	Pearson, Gen Sir A Astley, к. и. к.	Pearson Ethel Maud Lady, к. и. к.	Peat, Sir William Henry, к. и. к.	Pedder, Sir John, к. и. к.	Peel, Sir Arthur Robert, к. с. и. к.	Peel, Sir Mervyn Lloyd, к. и. к.	Peirse, Adm Sir Richard H, к. с. и. к.	Pelly, Vice-Adm Sir Henry Bertain, к. с. и. к.	Pender, Sir John Denison, к. с. и. к.	Penson, Sir T Henry, к. и. к.	Pentland, The Lady, к. и. к.	Penton, Sir Edward, к. и. к.	Perceval, Maj Gen Sir Edward Maxwell, к. с. и. к.	Perceval, Sir Westby B, к. с. и. к.	Perceval, Col Sir Harold F P, к. с. и. к.	Percy, Maj-Gen Sir John Samuel Jocelyn, к. и. к.	Perofira, Maj-Gen Sir Cecil E, к. с. и. к.	Perlev, Hon Sir Geo Halsey, к. с. и. к.	Perry, Maj-Gen Sir Hugh W, к. с. и. к.	Perry, Sir Percival L D, к. и. к.	Petavel, Sir Joseph E, к. и. к.	Peters, Sir Lindsay Byron, к. и. к.	Petersen, Sir William, к. и. к.	Peyton, Lieut-Gen Sir William Elliot, к. с. и. к.	Phayre, Lt-Gen Sir Arthur, к. с. и. к.	Phillimore, Admiral Sir Richd F, к. с. и. к.	Phillips, Maj-Gen Sir Ivor, к. с. и. к.	Phillips, Sir Percival, к. и. к.	Piggot, Sir G Bettesworth, к. и. к.	Pike, Maj-Gen Sir Wm Watson, к. с. и. к.	Pilkington, Maj Sir Henry, к. с. и. к.	Pinching, Surg-Maj Sir Horace H, к. с. и. к.	Pinnes, Maj-Gen Sir Reginald J, к. и. к.	Plunkett, Rt Hon Sir Horace C, к. с. и. к.	Polson, Col Sir Thomas A, к. и. к.	Pomare, Hon Sir Maui, к. и. к.	Ponsonby, Lt-Col Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk E Grey, к. с. и. к.	Poole, Maj-Gen Sir Frederick C, к. с. и. к.	Pope, Sir Joseph, к. с. и. к.	Pope, Sir William J, к. с. и. к.	Porter, Col Sir Harry E. B. Bruce, к. и. к.	Porter, Surg-Gen Sir Jas, к. с. и. к.	Porter, Sir Leslie A S, к. с. и. к.	Porter, Sir Ludovic Charles, к. с. и. к.	Porter, Maj Gen Sir Robert, к. с. и. к.	Powell, Maj Gen Sir Charles Herbert, к. с. и. к.	Powell, Admiral Sir Fras, к. с. и. к.	Powor, Lt-Col Sn D'Arcy, к. и. к.	Powor, Vice-Adm Sir Laurence Elliot, к. с. и. к.	Prabhashankar Dalpatram Pattani, к. с. и. к.	Pratap Singh, Lt Gen H H Sir, к. с. и. к.	Indar Mahindar Bahadur, of Jammu and Kashmir, к. с. и. к.	Prendergast, Admiral Sir Robert John, к. и. к.	Proston, Sir Frederick G P, к. и. к.	Price, Sir J. Frederick, к. с. и. к.	Price, Col Sir Rhys H, к. и. к.	Prince, Sir Alex Win, к. и. к.	Pringle, Maj-Gen Sir Robert, к. с. и. к.	Troby, Sir Leslie, к. с. и. к.	Proctor, Sir Philip B, к. и. к.	Provis, Sir Samuel R, к. с. и. к.	Pratt, Surg-Adm Sir William W, к. с. и. к.	Pudikkottai, H H the Raja of, к. с. и. к.	Pultney, Lt-Gen Sir William P, к. с. и. к.	Purcell, Sir John S, к. с. и. к.	Raban, Br-Gen Sir Edward, к. с. и. к.	Radcliffe, Brig-Gen Sir Charles Delme, к. с. и. к.	Radcliffe, Maj-Gen Sir Percy P de B, к. с. и. к.	Rae, Capt Sir Jas Robt, к. и. к.	Rahim Bakshi, Maulvi, Sir, к. с. и. к.	Rahmutoola, Sir Ibrahim, к. с. и. к.	Raitt, Maj-Gen Sir Herbert A, к. с. и. к.	Raja Muhammad Nazim Khan, Sir, к. с. и. к.	Rajendra Nath Mukharji, Sir, к. с. и. к.	Rajgarh, H H Raja of, к. с. и. к.	Rajkot, Thakur Sahib of, к. с. и. к.	Ram Krishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Sir, к. с. и. к.	Rama Varma, H H Sir (ex-Raja of Cochin), к. с. и. к.	Rampal Singh, Raja Sir, к. с. и. к.	Rampur, Col H H the Nawab of, к. с. и. к.	Ramsay, Lt-Col Sir John, к. с. и. к.	Ramsay, Sir Malcolm G, к. с. и. к.	Ranjitsingh Vibhaji, H H Maharaja of Nawanganar, к. с. и. к.	Ratlam, Col H H the Maharaja of, к. с. и. к.	Raven, Sir Vincent L, к. и. к.	Read, Sir Herbert Jas, к. с. и. к.	Reading, The Countess of, к. и. к.	Redmayne, Sir Richard A S, к. с. и. к.	Reed, Sir Stanley, к. и. к.	Rees, Sir Milson, к. с. и. к.	Reid, Dame Carlissa, к. и. к.	Reid, Flora, Lady, к. и. к.	Reid, Sir William James, к. с. и. к.	Renwick, Sir Harry B, к. и. к.	Rew, Sir Robert Henry, к. с. и. к.	Rhoad, Lt-Col Sir Thomas D, к. и. к.	Rhodes, Col Hon Sir R. Heaton, к. и. к.	Rhondada, The Dowager Viscountess, к. и. к.	Rice, Admiral Sir Ernest, к. с. и. к.
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Rice, Dame Margaret, Ker Pryse, D.N.E.	Ridley, Sir Michael E., K.C.S.I., C.B.	Sillem, Maj-Gen Sir Arnold F., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Rice, Maj-Gen Sir Spring Robt., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Sale, Sir Stephen Geo., K.C.I.E.	Slimmons, Sir Percy Coleman, K.C.V.O.
Richards, Sir Henry G., K.N.E., K.C.	Salis, Count de, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.	Simmons, Sir Wm Anker, K.N.E.
Richardson, Lt-Gen Sir Geo L R., K.C.B., C.B.I., C.I.E.	Salmond, Air Marshal Sir John M., K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.	Simon, Rt Hon Sir John Alsebrook, K.C.B., C.B.I., C.I.E.
Richardson, Col Sir Wodehouse D., K.C.B.	Salmond, Maj-Gen Sir William, K.C.B.	Simpson, Dame Florence, D.N.E.
Rickard, Sir Arthur A., K.C.B.	Salmond, Air Marshal Sir Wm Geoffrey H., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	Simpson, Sir John William, K.N.E., F.R.I.B.A.
Ridgeway, Col Rt Hon Sir J., K.C.B., C.B., C.M.G., K.C.B.I.	Salter, Sir James Arthur, K.C.B.	Sims, Sir Thomas, C.B.
Ridley The Viscountess D.N.E.	Salvidge, Rt Hon Sir Archibald T J., K.N.E.	Sinclair, Lieut-Adm Sir Edwyn S. Alexander, K.C.N.M.
Ridout, Maj-Gen Sir Dudley H., K.C.B., C.B., C.M.G.	Samson, Sir E. Marlay, K.N.F., K.C.	Sinclair, Lt-Col Sir Walond A. F., K.N.E.
Rigby, Lt-Col Sir Hugh M., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S., K.N.E.	Samuel, H H Chief of, K.C.I.	Singer, Admiral Sir Morgan, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Rimington, Lt-Gen Sir Michael Frederic, K.B., C.V.O.	Samuel, Rt Hon Sir Herbert Louis, K.N.E.	Singer, Sir Mortimer, K.N.E.
Risley, Sir John Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C.	Samuel, Dame Louise Victoria D.N.E.	Sirchi, H H the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Rivas, Sir Charles M., K.C.S.I.	Samuelson, Sir Herbert, K.N.E.	Sirmur, Lt-Col H H Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.I.E.
Robb, Lt-Gen Sir Fiedk S., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.	Sanders, Sir Charles J O., K.N.E.	Sirohi, H H Maharaja of, C.S.I.E.
Roberts, Sir Arthur, K.N.E.	Sangli, Chief of, K.I.E.	Sitannu, H H the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Roberts, The Countess, D.N.E.	Sankey, Hon Sir John, K.N.E.	Skeen, Lt-Gen Sir Andrew, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Robertson, Sir Benj., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.	Sardar Mysore Kantaraj Urs Sir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	Skevington, Sir Joseph O., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Robertson, Lt-Col Sir Donald, K.C.S.I.	Sarma, Sir Bayya Narasimheshwara, Rao Bahadur, K.C.S.I.	Skinner, Col Sir Percy Cyriac Burrell, K.N.F., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Robertson, Sir Malcolm Arnold, K.N.E., C.M.G.	Satow, Rt Hon Sir Ernest M., C.B.	Slade, Admiral Sir Edmond J W., K.C.I.E., C.V.O.
Robertson, Maj-Gen Sir Philip R., K.C.B., C.M.G.	Saunders, Sir Charles J R., K.C.M.G.	Sladen, Com Sir Sampson, K.N.E., K.N.
Robertson, Sir Robert, K.N.E., F.R.S.	Sayad Mehd Shah, Khan Bahadur, Sir, K.C.I.F.	Slater, Sir Alexr R., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.F.
Robin, Maj-Gen Sir Alfred Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Scallan, Gen Sir Robert I., C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O.	Sloggett, Lt-Gen Sir Arth Thos., K.N.F., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.N.E.
Robinson, Hon Sir Arthur, K.N.E.	Schlich, Sir Wilhelm, K.C.I.E., F.R.S.	Stoley, Sir Herbert Cecil, K.C.M.G.
Robinson, Sir H Perry, K.N.E.	Schooling, Sir William, K.N.E.	Slv, Sir Frank George, K.C.S.I.
Robinson, Rear-Adm Sir Hy Rusell, K.C.M.G.	Schroder, Sir Walter, K.N.E.	Smartt, Rt Hon Sir Thos Wm., K.C.M.G.
Robinson, Lt-Col Sir Thos Bilbe, K.N.E., K.C.M.G.	Schuster, Sir Claud, K.C.B., C.V.O., K.C.	Smethurst, Sir Thomas, K.N.F.
Robinson, Sir Thomas, K.N.E.	Scott, Edith Harriet Lady, D.N.E.	Smith, Sir Allan MacGregor, K.N.E.
Robinson, Sir W Arthur, K.C.B., C.B., F.R.C.S.	Scott, Maj-Gen Sir Arthur Binny, K.C.B., D.S.O.	Smith, Hon Sir Charles George, K.N.E.
Roblin, Hon. Sir Rodmond P., K.C.M.G.	Scott, Col Sir Buchanan, K.C.I.E.	Smith, Maj-Gen. Sir Charles H., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Robson, Lt-Col Sir Arthur W Mayo, K.N.E., C.B., C.V.O., F.R.C.S.	Scott, Sir George, K.C.I.E.	Smith, Paym - Rear-Adm Sir Francis H., K.N.E.
Robson, Sir Herbert T., K.N.E., F.R.C.S.	Scott, Sir Robert R., K.C.B., C.S.I.	Smith, Sir Fina Whitmore, K.C.I.E.
Rodd, Rt Hon Sir Kennell, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.	Seabrooke, Sir James H., K.C.I.F.	Smith, Maj-Gen Sir Fred, K.C.S.I., C.B., F.R.C.S.
Rodwell, Sir Cecil H., K.C.M.G.	Setalvad, Sir Chimanlal Harilal, K.C.I.E.	Smith, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
Rolleston, Col Sir Lancelot, K.C.B., D.S.O.	Seton, Sir Malcolm C C., K.C.B.	Smith, Sir H Llewellyn, C.B.
Rosenthal, Maj-Gen Sir Charles, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Severn, Sir Claud, K.N.E., C.M.G.	Smith, Maj Gen Sir Herbert G., K.N.
Ross Sir Archibald John Campbell, K.N.E.	Seymour, Adm of the Fleet Rt Hon Sir Edward H., C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.	Smith, Sir Harry, K.N.E.
Ross, Sir Ronald, K.C.B., F.R.C.S.	Shackleton, Sir David Jas., K.C.B.	Smith, Sir James Jornton, K.N.F.
Ross, Big-Gen Sir Walter C., K.N.F., C.B., C.M.G.	Shahpura, Raja of, K.C.I.F.	Smith, Lt Sir Keith Macpherson, K.N.F.
Ross of Bladensburg, Lt-Col Sir John F G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	Shakespeare, Dame Ethel Mary Reader D.N.E., D.S.O.	Smith, Sir Malcolm, K.N.E.
Rowlatt, Sir Frederick Terry, K.N.F.	Shamsur Singh, Sardar, Sir, K.C.I.F.	Smith, Maj-Gen Sir Sydenham C U., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Rowlatt, Hon Sir Sidney A., K.C.S.I.	Share, Paym-Rear-Adm Sir Hammet H., K.N.E., C.B., K.N.	Smith, Sir Thomas J., K.N.F.
Ruck, Maj-Gen Sir Richard Matthews, K.N.E., C.B., C.M.G.	Sharpe, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Smith, Maj-Gen Sir Wm Douglas, K.N.E., K.C.V.O.
Rumford, Dame Clara Buti, D.N.E.	Shaw, Lt-Gen Rt Hon Sir Fredk Chas., K.C.B.	Smith, Sir William F Haynes, K.C.M.G.
Rundle, General Sir H M Leslie, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.	Shaw, Lt-Gen Sir John S M., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Smith, Sir Wm Rose, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Russell, Maj-Gen. Sir Andrew Hamilton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Sheldon, Sir Mark, K.N.E.	Smith, Subj-Rear-Adm Sir Percy William Bassett, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Russell, Sir Herbert W H., K.N.E.	Sheppard, Vice-Adm Sir Thomas Dawson Lees, K.N.E., C.B., M.V.O.	Smith, Sir Geo B Haddon, K.C.M.G.
Russell, Maj-Gen Sir Michael W., K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.	Sheppard, Sir W Didsbury, K.C.I.F.	Smith, Sir James E Masterton, K.C.B.
Russell, Hon. Sir Odo, K.C.V.O., C.B.	Sherrington, Prof Sir Charles Scott, O.V.G.N.E., M.D.	Smyth, Dame Ethel Mary, D.N.E., M.V.O.
Ryan, Maj-Gen Sir Charles S., K.N.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.V.	Sherwood, Col Sir Arthur Percy, C.S.O., M.V.O.	Smyth, Maj-Gen. Sir Nevill, F.R.C.S.
Rycroft, Maj-Gen Sir William Hy, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Shipley, Sir Arthur Everett, O.N.E., F.R.S.	Snagge, Sir Harold Edward, K.N.E.
Royle, Rt Rev. Herbert Edward, K.C.V.O., D.D.	Shone, Lt-Gen. Sir William T., K.C.B., D.S.O.	Snow, Lt-Gen Sir Thos D'Oyly, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Ryrie, Maj-Gen. Sir Granville de L., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Shuckburgh, Sir John Evelyn, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Solomon, Hon Sir Wm Hy, K.C.S.I., C.M.G.
	Shuja-ul-Mulk, Sir Mehtar, K.C.I.E.	Somur, The Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
	Shute, Maj-Gen. Sir Cameron D., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Soubaly, Sir William Jameson, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E.
	Sitton, Hon Sir Clifford, K.C.M.G.	Sparks, Sir Ashley, K.N.E.
	Sikkin, H H the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.	

Spence, Sir Harris, к.в.е.
 Spencer, Sir Walter Baldwin, к.с.м.г.
 Spicer, Sir Howard H., к.в.е.
 Spring, Sir Fras Edw'd, к.в.е.
 Squires, Hon Sir Richard Ander-
 son, к.с.м.г.
 Stack, Maj-Gen Sir Leo O Fitz M.,
 г.в.е., с.м.г.
 Stamp, Sir Josiah C., г.в.е.
 Standing, Com. Sir Guy, к.в.е.,
 к.с.м.г.
 Stanford, Col. Hon Sir Walter
 E. M., к.в.е., с.м.г.
 Stanishot, Maj-Gen Sir Geo Brad-
 shaw, к.в.е., с.в., с.м.г., к.в.
 Stanley, Hon Sir A. Lyulph, к.с.м.г.
 Stanley, Hon Sir Arthur, г.в.е.,
 с.в., м.г.
 Stanley, Sir Herbert James, к.с.м.г.
 Stanley, Sir John, к.с.м.г.
 Stanton, Maj-Gen Sir Henry E.,
 к.с.м.г., с.в., д.г.о.
 Startin, Admiral Sir James, к.с.в.
 Tavern, Sir William E., к.в.е.
 Teevens, Maj-Gen Sir Jno.,
 к.с.м.г., к.с.м.г.
 Tern, Sir M. Auroel, к.с.м.г.
 Stephens, Lt-Gen Sir Reginald B.,
 к.с.м.г., м.г.
 Stephenson, Sir Albert E., к.с.м.г.
 Stephenson, Sir Hugh Lansdown,
 к.с.м.г., с.н.г.
 Stern, Lt-Col Sir Albert G., к.в.е.,
 с.м.г.
 Stevenson, Sir Geo A., к.в.е., с.г.
 Stevenson, Sir Makolm, к.с.м.г.
 Stewart, Lt-Col Sir Edward, к.в.е.
 Stewart, Sir Charles John, к.в.е.
 Stewart, Sir Gershom, к.в.е.
 Stewart, Maj-Gen Sir Jas Marshall,
 к.с.в., к.с.м.г.
 Stewart, Col Sir James Purves,
 к.с.м.г., в.м.г.
 Stewart, Col Sir Robert King, к.в.е.
 Stileman, R-Adm Sir Harry, к.в.
 Stiles, Col Sir Harold J., к.в.е., м.г.
 Stirling, Hon Sir John Lancelot,
 к.с.м.г., с.г.
 Stokes, Sir F. Wilfred Scott, к.в.е.
 Stokes, Sir Henry B., к.с.м.г.
 Stonor, Hon Sir Hy Julian, к.с.г.
 Stopford, Lt Gen Hon Sir Fredk
 W., к.с.в., к.с.м.г., к.с.г.
 Stopford, Maj-Gen Sir Lionel
 A. M., к.с.г., с.в.
 Storey, Sir Thomas James, к.в.е.
 Stothert, Sir Percy K., к.в.е.
 Stout, Rt Hon Sir Robert, к.с.м.г.
 Strahan, Sir Aubrey, к.в.е., к.с.м.г.
 Strakosch, Sir Henry, к.в.е.
 Streetfield, Col Sir Henry, к.с.г.,
 с.в., с.м.г.
 Strickland, Lieut-Gen Sir Edward
 F., к.в.е., к.с.м.г., с.г.
 Strickland, Sir Gerald (Count della
 Catena), г.в.е., м.г.
 Strickland, Lady, д.в.е.
 Struthers, Sir John, к.с.в.
 Stuart, Maj-Gen Sir Andrew M.,
 к.с.м.г., с.в.
 Stuart, Lt-Col Sir Campbell, к.в.
 Stuart, Maj-Gen Sir John Theo-
 dosius Burnett, к.в.е., с.в., с.м.г.
 Stuart, Maj-Gen Sir Robert Chas
 O., к.с.в., к.а.
 Stubbs, Sir Reginald E., к.с.м.г.
 Sturgis, Sir Mark B. R., к.с.в.
 Suket, H H Raja of, к.с.г.
 Sultan Jan, Senozir Sir, к.с.г.
 Sutherland, Rt Hon. Sir Wm.,
 к.с.в.
 Swaine, Maj-Gen Sir Leopold Victor,
 к.с.в., с.м.г.
 Swales, Sir John, к.в.е.
 Swann, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Oliver,
 к.с.в., с.в.е.

Swaine, Brig-Gen Sir Eric J. E.,
 к.с.м.г., к.в.е., с.в.
 Swettenham, Sir Frank A., г.с.м.е.,
 с.н.
 Swettenham, Sir J. Alex., к.с.м.г.
 Swift, Dame Sarah Ann, г.в.е.,
 к.с.м.г.
 Swinton, Maj-Gen Sir Ernest Dun-
 lop, к.в.е., с.в., д.г.о.
 Sykes, Maj-Gen Sir Frederick H.,
 г.в.е., к.с.в., с.м.г., м.г.
 Sykes, Sir John Chas G., к.с.в.
 Sykes, Lt-Gen Sir Percy M., к.с.г.,
 с.н., с.м.г.
 Syme, Sir George Adlington, к.в.е.,
 м.г.
 Symon, Hon Sir Josiah H., к.с.м.г.
 Symonds, Sir Aubrey Veio, к.с.в.
 Symonds, Sir Charters J., к.в.е.,
 в.м.г.
 Symons, Sir R. Fox, к.в.е., к.с.м.г.
 Tagart, Maj-Gen Sir Harold A. L.,
 к.с.м.г., с.в., д.г.о.
 Taggart, Sir James, к.в.е.
 Talbot, Sir Gerald Francis, к.с.г.,
 с.м.г., с.н.г.
 Talbot, Dame Merial Lucy, д.в.е.
 Talbot, Maj-Gen Hon Sir Reginald
 A. J., к.с.в.
 Talbot de Malahide, The Lady,
 д.в.е.
 Tate, Maj Sir Robert Wm., к.в.е.
 Taylor, Sir John Jas., к.с.в., с.г.
 Taylor, Sir William, к.в.е., с.н.
 Taylor, His Honour Sir Wm. F.
 Kyffin, к.в.е.
 Taylor, Sir Wm Thomas, к.с.м.г.
 Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir, к.с.н., л.д.
 Tej Shumshere Jung, Bahadur Rana,
 Gen Sir, к.с.г.
 Thackeray, Col Sir Edward T.,
 к.с.в., к.с.м.г.
 Theller, Sir Arnold, к.с.м.г.
 Thenguel, Hon Sir Edward Pierson,
 к.с.в.
 Thom, Sir William, к.в.е.
 Thomas, Sir C. Inigo, с.н.
 Thomas, Gen Sir Francis William,
 к.с.н., м.л.г.
 Thomas, Admiral Sir Hugh Evan,
 с.н., к.с.м.г., м.г.
 Thomas, Sir John Lynn, к.в.е., с.в.,
 с.м.г., к.с.г.
 Thomas, Sir Wm Beach, к.с.н.
 Thompson, Sir E. Maunde, с.н.,
 с.г.
 Thompson, Maj-Gen Sir Hy Neville,
 к.с.м.г., с.в., д.г.о., м.г.
 Thompson, Sir Percy, к.в.е., с.н.
 Thompson, Sir Basil H., к.с.н.
 Thompson, Col Sir Constanid, к.в.е.,
 с.н.
 Thomson, Sir Francis Vernon, к.в.е.
 Thomson, Sir Graeme, к.с.в.
 Thomson, Sir James, к.с.г.
 Thomson, Lt-Col Sir Jas. Wishart,
 к.в.е.
 Thomson, Maj-Gen Sir Wm Mount-
 gomerie, к.с.м.г., с.в., м.с.
 Thomson, Sir Wm Rowan, к.в.е.
 Thornhill, Lt-Col Sir Hy Beaufoy,
 к.с.г., с.н.
 Thornton, Lt-Col Sir Edward N.,
 к.в.е.
 Thornton, Lt-Col Sir Hy Worth,
 к.в.е., к.с.г.
 Thornycroft, Sir John Edward,
 к.в.е., л.г.
 Threlfall, Sir Richard, к.в.е., к.с.в.
 Thuring, Sir A. Theodor, к.с.н.
 Thursty, Admiral Sir Cecil Fienes,
 к.с.н., к.с.м.г.
 Thurston, Sir T. George O., к.в.е.
 Thwaites, Maj-Gen Sir William,
 к.с.м.г., с.в.
 Thynne, Maj-Gen Sir Reginald T.,
 к.с.в.

Tighe, Lieut-Gen Sir Michael J.,
 к.с.в., к.с.м.г., с.г., с.н.
 Tilley, Rt Hon Sir John A. C.,
 к.с.м.г., с.н.
 Tinsley, Sir John, к.в.е.
 Todhunter, Sir Chas George, к.с.г.
 Toker, Maj-Gen Sir Alliston C.,
 к.с.в.
 Tonk, H H the Nawab of, с.с.г.,
 с.г., с.н.
 Tothill, Vice Adm Sir Hugh H.
 Darby, к.с.в., к.с.м.г., к.с.г.
 Tower, Sir Regd T., к.с.м.г., с.г.
 Townley, Sir Walter Beaupré,
 к.с.м.г.
 Tregear, Maj-Gen Sir Vincent
 William, к.с.н.
 Treharne, Maj-Gen Sir Francis
 Hapser, к.с.м.г., к.с.с.
 Tritton, Sir Seymour B., к.в.е.
 Trotman, Maj-Gen Sir Charles
 Newsham, к.с.н.
 Trotter, Maj-Gen Sir James K.,
 к.с.н., с.м.г.
 Troubridge, Admiral Sir Ernest
 C. T., к.с.м.г., с.н., м.г.
 Troup, Sir Edward, к.с.м.г., с.г.
 Trutter, Sir Theodorus Gustaf,
 к.н.е., с.м.г.
 Tucker, Lieut-General Sir Charles,
 г.в.е., с.г.
 Tudor, Maj-Gen Sir Henry Hugh,
 к.с.в., с.м.г.
 Tudor, Adm Sir Frederick Charles
 Taylor, к.с.н., с.г.
 Tupper, Hon Sir C. Hibbert, к.с.м.г.
 Tupper, Admiral Sir Reginald G. O.,
 г.в.е., к.с.н., с.г.
 Turner, Sir George R-Adm Sir George
 R., к.с.н., м.г., с.г.
 Turner, Sir Joseph, к.в.е.
 Turner, Lt-Gen Sir Richard E. W.,
 к.с.н., с.г.
 Turpin, Sir William G., к.с.н.
 Twigg, Sir John, к.с.н.
 Tyrell, Sir Wm George, к.с.м.г.,
 к.с.г., с.н.
 Udairpur, H H Maharana of, с.с.г.,
 с.г.
 Una, Hayat Khan, Malik, Maj Sir,
 к.с.г., м.г.
 Unmacke, Maj-Gen Sir Herbert
 C. C., к.с.м.г., с.в.
 Valadier, Maj Sir Augusto Charles,
 к.в.е., с.м.г.
 Van Ryneveld, Lt-Col Sir Hesperus
 A., к.в.е., с.г., с.н.
 Vaughan, Dame Helen Charlotte
 Isabella Gwynne, д.в.е.
 Vaughan, Maj-Gen Sir Louis Rid-
 ley, к.в.е., с.н., д.г.о.
 Venkatagiri, Manubhadar of, к.с.г.
 Vernon, Sir William Henry Venables,
 к.в.е.
 Vesey, Col Sir Ivo Lucius Beres-
 ford, к.в.е., к.с.н., с.м.г., с.г.
 Villiers, Rt Hon Sir Francis Hyde,
 г.в.е., с.г., с.н.
 Vincent, Brig-Gen Sir Berkeley,
 к.в.е., с.н., с.м.г.
 Vincent, Sir Wm H. Hoare, г.с.г.,
 к.с.н.
 Vivian, Col Sir A. Fendaris,
 к.с.н.
 Vyvyan, Air Vice-Marshal Sir
 Arthur Vyell, к.с.н., с.г.
 Wake, R-Adm Sir Drury St. A.,
 к.с.г., с.н.
 Waldegrave, The Countess, д.в.е.
 Walker, Sir Alexander, к.в.е.
 Walker, Sir Charles, к.с.в.
 Walker, Sir Geo Casson, к.с.г.
 Walker, Maj-Gen Sir George T.
 Forester, к.с.н.
 Walker, Sir Herbert Ashcombe,
 к.с.н.
 Walker, Sir James, к.с.н., с.н.

Walker, <i>Lieut-Gen</i> Sir Harold B, к.н., к.м., д.с.о.	Weston, <i>Lt-Gen</i> Sir Aylmer G Hunter, к.н., д.с.о., м.р.	Wilson, Sir William Grey, к.н., к.м., д.с.о.
Wallace, <i>Maj-Gen</i> Sir Cuthbert S, к.н., к.м., д.с.о.	Wheeler, Sir Henry, к.н., к.с.т.	Wilson, Sir Charles Stewart, к.с.т.
Wallace, <i>Lt-Col</i> Sir David, к.н., к.м., д.с.о.	Whigham, <i>Lieut-Gen</i> Sir Robert D, к.н., к.с.м., д.с.о.	Wilton, Sir Ernest Colville Collins, к.с.т.
Wallace, Sir Lawrence, к.н., к.р.	Whitney, Sir Arthur F, к.н., к.р.	Wimble, Sir John B, к.н., к.р.
Waller, Sir Evelyn Ashley, к.н., к.р.	White, <i>Maj-Gen</i> Sir C Brudenell B, к.н., к.м., к.с.т., к.с.н., д.с.о.	Winchester, The Marchioness of, к.н.
Wallington, Sir Edward Wm., к.с.т., к.м., д.с.о.	White, Sir Herbert Edw, к.с.м., д.с.о.	Wingate, Sir Andrew, к.с.т.
Walsh, Sir Charles Arthur, к.н., к.р.	White, Sir Herbert T, к.с.т.	Wingate Catherine Leslie, Lady, к.н.
Walton, Hon Sir Edgar Harris, к.с.м., д.с.о.	White, Col Sir William Hale, к.н., к.р.	Wintace, <i>Admiral</i> Sir Alfred Leigh, к.н., к.с.м., д.с.о.
Walton, Sir William, к.н., к.р.	White, Rt Hon. Sir Wm Thomas, к.с.м., д.с.о.	Winter, Col Sir Ormonde de l'Epee, к.н., к.с.т., к.с.н., к.с.м., д.с.о.
Wapsharo, <i>Lieut-Gen</i> Sir Richard, к.н., к.с.т., к.с.н.	Whitehead, <i>Maj-Gen</i> Sir Hayward R, к.н., к.р., к.с.т.	Winterbotham, Sir Hy Martin, к.с.т.
Ward, <i>Maj</i> Hon Sir John Hubert, к.с.т., к.с.н.	Whitehead, Sir J Beethom, к.с.м., д.с.о.	Wintz, Dame Sophia Gertrude, к.н., к.р.
Ward, Sir William, к.н., к.с.т., к.с.н.	Whitehouse, Sir George, к.н., к.р.	Wittenoom, Hon Sir Edward Horne, к.с.м., д.с.о.
Wardrop, Sir John Oliver, к.н., к.с.м., д.с.о.	Whitelegge, Sir Benjamin Arthur, к.н., к.с.т., к.с.н.	Wodehouse, <i>Maj</i> Sir Edwin Prodk, к.н., к.с.т., к.с.н.
Ware Sir Fabian A G, к.с.т., к.н., к.с.н., к.с.м., д.с.о.	Whitley, Col Sir Edward Nathan, к.н., к.с.м., д.с.о.	Wodehouse, <i>General</i> Sir Joceline H, к.н., к.с.т., к.с.н.
Warner, Sir Frank, к.н., к.р.	Whyte, <i>Paym-Rear-Adm</i> , Sir Wm Marcus Charles Beresford, к.н., к.с.т., к.с.н.	Wood, <i>Maj-Gen</i> Sir Elliott, к.н.
Warraack, Sir James H, к.н., к.р.	Wilberforce, <i>Br-Gen</i> Sir Herbert W, к.н., к.с.т., к.с.н.	Wood, <i>Lt-Col</i> Sir Jas Wm Leigh, к.н., к.с.т., к.с.н., к.с.м., д.с.о.
Warren, <i>Gen</i> Sir Chas, к.с.м., к.с.н.	Wilkinson, <i>Maj</i> Sir Novilo R, к.с.т., к.с.н.	Wood, Sir John Barry, к.с.т., к.с.н.
Warren, Sir Noroot, к.с.т.	Wilkinson, <i>Maj-Gen</i> Sir Percival S, к.с.т., к.с.н.	Woodhouse, <i>Maj-Gen</i> Sir Tom Percy, к.с.т., к.с.н.
Warren, Sir Herbert, к.с.т., к.с.н.	Willocks, <i>Gen</i> Sir James, к.с.т., к.с.н., к.с.м., д.с.о.	Woods, Sir James Williams, к.н., к.р.
Waterford, The Marchioness of, к.н., к.с.т., к.с.н.	Willocks, Sir William, к.с.м., д.с.о.	Woods, <i>Vice-Adm</i> Sir Hy Felix, к.н., к.с.т., к.с.н.
Waterhouse, Sir Nicholas E, к.н., к.р.	Willcox, Col Sir William Henry, к.с.т., к.с.н., к.с.м., д.с.о.	Woodward, <i>Maj-Gen</i> Sir Edward M, к.с.т., к.с.н.
Waterhouse, Sir Ronald Dockratt, к.н., к.с.т., к.с.н.	Willert, Sir Arthur, к.н., к.р.	Woolcombe, <i>Lt-Gen</i> Sir Chas Louis, к.с.т., к.с.н.
Waterlow, Sir William A, к.н., к.р.	Williams, <i>Brig-Gen</i> Sir Arthur J Allen, к.н., к.с.т., к.с.н.	Woon, <i>Gen</i> Sir John Blaxell, к.с.т., к.с.н.
Watkins, <i>Gen</i> Sir Henry B B, к.н., к.р.	Williams, Sir Evan Owen, к.н., к.р.	Wormald, Sir John, к.н., к.р.
Watson, Sir Alfred William, к.н., к.р.	Williams, <i>Maj-Gen</i> Sir Godfrey, к.с.т., к.с.н.	Worthington, Col Sir Edward S, к.с.т., к.с.н., к.с.м., д.с.о.
Watson, Col Sir Chas Gordon, к.н., к.с.т., к.с.н.	Williams, <i>Maj-Gen</i> Sir Hugh Bruce, к.н., к.с.т., к.с.н.	Wortley, <i>Lt-Gen</i> Hon Sir Richard Montagu-Stuart, к.н., к.с.т., к.с.н.
Gordon, к.н., к.с.т., к.с.н.	Williams, <i>Lt-Gen</i> Sir John Hanbury, к.с.т., к.с.н., к.с.м., д.с.о.	Wright, Sir Almoth E, к.н., к.с.т., к.с.н.
Watson, <i>Maj-Gen</i> Sir Harry D, к.н., к.с.т., к.с.н.	Williams, Sir Ralph C, к.с.м., д.с.о.	Wright, Col Sir Wm C, к.н., к.с.т., к.с.н.
Watt, Hon Sir Thomas, к.с.м., д.с.о.	Willington, The Lady, к.н., к.с.т., к.с.н.	Wyndham, Sir Percy C H, к.с.т., к.с.н.
Watts, Sir Francis, к.с.м., д.с.о.	Wills, Sir Frederick J, к.н., к.с.т., к.с.н.	Wynne, <i>General</i> Sir Arthur Singleton, к.с.т., к.с.н.
Watts, Lt Gen. Sir Herbert E, к.н., к.с.т., к.с.н.	Willmot, Sir Saint-Hill Eardley, к.с.т., к.с.н.	Wynne, Sir Trevellyn Rashleigh, к.с.т., к.с.н.
Watts, Sir Philip, к.н., к.р.	Wilson, <i>Maj-Gen</i> Sir Alexander, к.с.т., к.с.н.	Wyon, Sir Albert W, к.н., к.р.
Wenver, Sir Lawrence, к.н., к.р.	Wilson, <i>Lt-Col</i> Sir Arnold T, к.с.т., к.с.н., к.с.м., д.с.о.	Yapp, Sir Arthur K, к.н., к.р.
Webb, Col Sir Arthur L A, к.н., к.с.т., к.с.н.	Wilson, Sir Henry Francis, к.с.м., к.н., к.р.	Yarr, <i>Maj-Gen</i> Sir (M) Thomas, к.с.т., к.с.н.
Webb, Sir Aston, к.с.т., к.с.н.	Wilson, <i>Lt-Gen</i> Sir Henry Fuller M, к.с.т., к.с.н.	Yarrow, Sir George, к.н., к.с.т., к.с.н.
Webb, <i>Vice-Adm</i> Sir Richard, к.с.м., д.с.о.	Wilson, Sir Horace John, к.с.т., к.с.н.	Young, Sir A Henderson, к.с.т., к.с.н.
Webster, Dame My Louise, к.н., к.р.	Wilson, Sir James, к.с.т., к.с.н.	Young, <i>Lt-Col</i> Sir Frank Popham, к.н., к.с.т., к.с.н.
Webster, Sir Thomas Lonsdale, к.н., к.с.т., к.с.н.	Wilson, <i>Lt-Col</i> Rt Hon Sir Leslie Orme, к.с.т., к.с.н., к.с.м., д.с.о.	Young, <i>Capt</i> Sir Frederic Wm, к.н., к.с.т., к.с.н.
Welgill, <i>Lt-Col</i> Sir (William Ernest George) Archibald, к.н., к.с.т., к.с.н.	Wilson, Col Sir Samuel H, к.с.м., к.н., к.р.	Young, Sir Wm Douglas, к.н., к.с.т., к.с.н.
Welby, <i>Lt-Col</i> Sir Alfred C E, к.н., к.с.т., к.с.н.	Wilson, Rt Hon Sir Guy D A Fleetwood, к.с.т., к.с.н., к.с.м., д.с.о.	Yonghusband, <i>Lt-Col</i> Sir Francis E, к.с.т., к.с.н.
Weich, <i>Surg-Rr-Adm</i> Sir George, к.с.м., к.с.н.	Wilson, Sir Thos Fleming, к.н., к.с.т., к.с.н.	Yonghusband, <i>Maj-Gen</i> Sir Geo John, к.с.т., к.с.н.
Wemyss, <i>Capt</i> Sir (M) Francis Colchester, к.н., к.р.		Zaharoff, Sir Basil, к.с.т., к.с.н.
West, <i>Maj-Gen</i> Hon Sir Charles J Sackville, к.н., к.с.т., к.с.н.		
Western, <i>Maj-Gen</i> Sir Wm Geo Balfour, к.с.м., к.с.н.		
Westmacott, <i>Maj-Gen</i> Sir Richard, к.с.т., к.с.н.		

Knights Bachelor.

(A LIST OF THE GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE RECEIVED THE HONOUR OF KNIGHTHOOD.
Exclusive of such as have afterwards received the higher honour of K.C.B., &c., &c.)

Abdul Husain, Khan Bahadur, Sir	Barker, Capt Sir D Wilson	Blomfield, Sir Reginald T	Calamur Viraswami Kumara
Abdur Rahim, Sir	Barker, Sir Stanley	Bolke, Sir Stanley	Swamin, Sakrtivar, Diwan
Abram, Sir George Stewart	Barker, Sir Rayner Childe	Romani, Sir Dhinjibhow	Bahadur, Sir
Acton, Hon Sir Edward	Barnes, Sir Frederic Gorell	Bond, Sir Walter McGough	Caldar, Sir James Charles
Adam Sir James, c. s. r. s. c.	Barnes, Sir Gen Sir John	Boscawen, Lt-Col Rt Hon.	C. s. r. s. c.
Adam, Sir John Good	Barr, Sir James, c. s. r. s. c.	Botwin, Hon Sir Edgar R	Callaghan, Sir Alfred J
Adamson, Sir John E. c. s. r. s. c.	Barran, Sir Rowland H	Bourne, Sir Joseph	Callender, Sir Thomas O
Adkins, Sir Ryland, c. s. r. s. c.	Barratt, Sir Albert	Bowen, Sir Kallash Chandra	Caltret, Sir Joseph
Aikine, Hon Sir James A M	Bartlett, Sir Wm Fletcher	Bourne, Sir Frederick	Cameron, Sir David Young
Aird, Sir John	Barrow, Sir Alfred o. n. z.	Bovell, Sir Henry Alleyne	Cameron, Sir Hector Chre
Afey, Sir Edwin	Barrow, Sir Samuel	Bowater, Sir William Henry	Campbell, Sir James
Alicazar, Sir Hy Albert, c. s. r. s. c.	Barth, Sir Jacob William, c. s. r. s. c.	Bower, Sir Alfred L	Campbell, Sir Malcolm
Alexander, Sir Sidney R	Barton, Lt-Col Sir Hy R	Bowring, Hon Sir Edgar R	Carew, Sir Willoughby L
Allen, Sir Ernest K, c. s. r. s. c.	Barton, Sir John George, c. n.	Bowring, Hon Sir John Alex	Carkeek, Sir Arthur
Allen, Sir Harry B, m. d.	Barton, Sir William	Brace, Sir James	Causton, Sir Arthur c. s. r. s. c.
Allen, Sir Hugh F, m. d.	Bartram, Sir Robert	Brabook, Sir Edw W, c. p.	Chancellor, Hon Sir Walter
Allen, Sir Thomas Wm	Appleyby	Bradford, Sir Thomas de M L	C. F.
Allison, Sir Robt. Andrew	Bachelor, Hon Sir Stanley	Bradford, Sir James	Carr, Sir Emley
Allison, Sir Charles Carrick	Bates, Rt Hon Sir E	Bradley, Col Sir A Montague	Carr, Sir William St John
Amalawanan Kanagasabai, Sir	Dawson, o. n. z.	Bradley, Col Sir A Montague	Carruthers, Sir William
Ames, Sir Herbert Brown	Batten, Sir John Kaye	Brady, Col Sir J. W. A.	Carter, Sir Frank W, c. s. r. s. c.
Anderson, Sir Alex Jas	Baxter, Sir George W	Brammedon, Sir Thos A	Carter, Sir William
Anderson, Sir Hugh Kerr, c. s. r. s. c.	Bayer, Sir Horace	Bramwell, Sir Byrom, m. d.	Carter, Hon, Sir Wm Morris
Anderson, Sir John	Benchmark, Sir Charles	Brown, Sir Charles Ernest	C. s. r. s. c.
Anderson, Sir Robert N	Becheroff, Sir Melville	Branson Hon Sir Geo A H	Carter, Sir Thomas Cave
Anderson, Sir Wm M A, m. d.	Beaman, Sir Frank C O	Bray, His Honour Sir Edw	Chadwick, Sir R Burton, m. d.
Anderson, Sir Charles	Beal, Sir Lewis	Bray, Sir Gen. Sir Edw	Chalmers, Sir Alfred J G
Llewellyn, o. n. z.	Beasdale, Sir William A	Brett, Sir Cecil M W, c. s. r. s. c.	Chamberlain, Sir George
Anderson, Sir Francis Robt	Beattie, Sir John Carruthers	Brett, Sir Charles Henry	Chandler, Sir Wm Kellman, c. s. r. s. c.
Andrews, Prof Sir Fredk	Beauchamp, Sir Harold	Brevitt, Sir Horatio	Channell, Rt Hon Sir A M
William, o. n. z. m. d. r. s. c.	Beaufort, Sir Leicester P	Brickdale, Sir C Portecuse	Chapman, Sir Arthur W
Angier, Sir Theodore V S	Beaumont, Hon Sir William	Bright, Sir Charles	Chapman, Hon Sir Fredk R
Annapu Pararasamadas, Pa-	Beck, Hon Sir Adam	Brockman, Sir H V Drake	Chapman, Sir Samuel, m. d.
tro Garu, Rao Bahadur, Sir	Beck, Sir Cecil T	Brodick, Sir Thomas	Chappell, Sir Ernest, c. s. r. s. c.
Anthony, Sir John	Beck, Sir Raymond	Broadbank, Sir Joseph G	Chatter, Sir Catchek P, c. s. r. s. c.
Appleyby, Sir Alfred	Becker, Sir Fredk E R	Broom, Sir Jas Thomson	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Arbuthnot, Sir Geo Gough	Bedford, Lt-Col Sir Charles	Brown, Sir Frank	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Armstrong, Sir Charles H	H. L. D., m. s.	Brown, Sir John	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Arnold, Sir Th Walkei, c. s. r. s. c.	Begbie, Sir James	Brown, Sir Joseph	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Aschdown, Sir Curtis George	Beharrell, Lt Col Sir John	Brown, Sir J McLeavy, c. s. r. s. c.	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Ashley, Sir William J	Behrens, Sir Charles	Brown, Sir Robt Chas, m. d.	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Aspinall, Sir J Audley F	Bell, Sir Ernest A S, c. s. r. s. c.	Brown, Sir Edmond	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Asbury, Hon Sir Jn Meir	Bell, Sir James, c. s. r. s. c.	Brown, Sir Jas Crichton	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Atkin, Rt. Hon. Sir J	Bell, Sir James	Browning, Sir Jeffrey, c. s. r. s. c.	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Atkins, Sir Ivor A, m. s. doc	Bellhouse, Sir Gerald, c. n. z.	Bruce, Sir A Carmichael	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Atkinson, Sir Wm Nicholas, c. s. r. s. c.	Bennett, Sir Fowerby	Bruce, Sir Robert	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Atlay, Sir Wilfrid	Bennett, Sir Thos J, c. s. r. s. c.	Bruce, Sir Robert, c. s. r. s. c.	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Austin, Sir Herbert	Bennett, Sir Henry Honey	Bruce, Sir Robert, c. s. r. s. c.	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Avory, Hon Sir Horace E	Ward, Sir Wm	Bruce, Sir Robert, c. s. r. s. c.	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Ayling, Hon Sir Wm Bock	Benson, Sir Frank R	Bruce, Sir Robert, c. s. r. s. c.	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Ayyar, Sir T Thegaraya	Benson, Sir J Hawtre, m. d.	Bryant, Sir Francis Morgan	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Ayyar Sadasiva	Berry, Sir Geo Andrews, m. d.	Bryant, Sir Francis Morgan	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Bailey, Sir Rowland, c. s. r. s. c.	Bertram, May-Gen Sir	Bryant, Sir Francis Morgan	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Baines, Sir A. S. r. s. c.	Bertram, Hon Sir Anton, c. s. r. s. c.	Bryant, Sir Francis Morgan	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Baines, Sir Frank, c. s. r. s. c.	Bethell, Sir Thomas Robert	Bryant, Sir Francis Morgan	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Baker, Sir John, m. d.	Bhandari, Sir Bahadur Sir	Bryant, Sir Francis Morgan	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Baker, Sir Wm Frederick	Gopal Das, c. s. r. s. c.	Bryant, Sir Francis Morgan	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Baldwin, Sir Harry, c. s. r. s. c.	Bhatnagar, Sir Bhal	Bryant, Sir Francis Morgan	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Balfour, Sir Graham	chandra Krishna	Bryant, Sir Francis Morgan	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Ball, Sir Albert	Bigger, Sir Edward Coey	Bryant, Sir Francis Morgan	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Ballantyne, Sir Henry	Biggs, May Sir Arthur W	Bryant, Sir Francis Morgan	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Bam, Sir Pieter Caninus van	Binning, Sir Arthur Wm	Bryant, Sir Francis Morgan	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Blommestein Stewart, c. s. r. s. c.	Bined, Chandra Mitra, Sir	Bryant, Sir Francis Morgan	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Bannarji, Sir Pramada Charan	Bird, Sir Henry Busby	Bryant, Sir Francis Morgan	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Banavatra, Col Sir Hormas	Bird, Sir James	Bryant, Sir Francis Morgan	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Basu, Sir Eduljee, c. s. r. s. c.	Bird, Sir William B M	Bryant, Sir Francis Morgan	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Bancroft, Sir Squire E	Birkett, Sir Thomas W	Bryant, Sir Francis Morgan	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Bandaru, Sir Solomon	Biron, Sir Hy Chartres	Bryant, Sir Francis Morgan	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Dias, c. s. r. s. c.	Black, Sir Arthur Wm	Bryant, Sir Francis Morgan	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Banerjee, Sir Surendra Nath	Black, Sir Geo. F. c. s. r. s. c.	Bryant, Sir Francis Morgan	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Banika, Rt Hon. Sir John	Blair, Sir Reginald	Bryant, Sir Francis Morgan	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Eldon	Blair, Sir Robert	Bryant, Sir Francis Morgan	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Barber, Sir E. Fairless	Blair, Lt Col Sir Denis	Bryant, Sir Francis Morgan	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.
Barclay, Sir Thomas, L. S. c.	E. c. s. r. s. c.	Bryant, Sir Francis Morgan	Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c. s. r. s. c.

Colvin, Sir Sidney, <i>n</i> <i>l</i> <i>l</i> <i>t</i>	Dawson, Sir Philip, <i>n</i> <i>r</i>	Evans, <i>Lt Col</i> , Sir Thos	Gauvain, Sir Henry John,
Combe, Sir Ralph Molyneux	Deane, Sir Thos Marly	John Garvey, <i>c</i> <i>l</i> <i>m</i> <i>s</i>	<i>m</i>
Connell, Sir Isaac	Deedes, <i>Lt Col</i> , Sir Wynd	Eve, Hon Sir H. Trelawny	Gelder, Sir Alfred
Connolly, Hon Sir James	ham Henry, <i>c</i> <i>m</i> <i>d</i> <i>s</i> <i>d</i>	Eves, Sir Charles	Gentle, Sir William B
Daniel	De Frece, Sir Walter, <i>m</i> <i>r</i>	Fagan, Sir John, <i>r</i> <i>c</i> <i>s</i> <i>i</i>	Gibb, Sir George Stegmann
Conway, Sir Martin, <i>m</i> <i>r</i>	Dehaise, Hon Sir Louis	Faire, Sir Samuel	Gibbons, Sir Thomas Clark
Coningham, <i>Col</i> , Sir Gerald	Victor, <i>r</i> <i>c</i> <i>o</i>	Fair, <i>May</i> , Sir Charles F	Gillingham, Sir
P. Lenox, <i>r</i> <i>e</i>	De la Fosse, Sir Claude	Farley, Sir Edwin W T	Gilson, Sir Walter Matthew,
Cook, Sir Edward Mitch	Fraser, <i>c</i> <i>i</i> <i>r</i>	Fawke, Sir Ernest John	<i>c</i> <i>v</i> <i>o</i> , <i>i</i> <i>r</i> <i>o</i>
ener, <i>c</i> <i>r</i> <i>i</i> <i>e</i>	Denby, Sir Ellis	Fay, Sir Sam	Giffard, Sir Henry Alex,
Cook, Sir Ernest Hy, <i>d</i> <i>s</i> <i>c</i>	Denham Sir James Gilbert	Fell, Sir Arthur	<i>k</i>
Cook, Sir Henry, <i>m</i>	Denne, Sir Edmund H.	Fenwick, Sir George	Giles, Sir Charles Tyrell, <i>k</i> <i>c</i>
Cook, Sir Theodora A	Barley, <i>c</i> <i>o</i>	Ferguson, Sir Henry Lando,	Giles, Sir Robert Sydney
Combe, Sir Thomas Melrose	Dent, Sir Francis Hy,	<i>c</i> <i>m</i> <i>d</i>	Godfrey, Sir Dan
Cooper, Hon Sir Theophilus	<i>c</i> <i>v</i> <i>o</i>	Fernando Sir Hilarion	Godfrey, Sir Geo Cochrane
Cooper, Sir Thomas Edwin,	De Sampaio, Sir Thomas	Marquis <i>m</i> <i>d</i>	Godfrey, Sir Joseph E. <i>m</i> <i>s</i>
<i>r</i> <i>e</i> <i>n</i> <i>d</i>	De Stauviers Sir H Walter	Feetee, Sir David, <i>m</i> <i>d</i>	Golenka, <i>Rai Bahadur</i> Sir
Coote, Sir Eyre	de Villiers, Hon Sir Jean	<i>c</i> <i>m</i> <i>d</i>	Hart Ham, <i>c</i> <i>i</i> <i>t</i>
Cope, Sir Arth Stockdale,	Etienne Roman	Finlay Sir Campbell K	God, Sir Park, <i>m</i> <i>r</i>
<i>n</i> <i>a</i>	Dublin, Sir Lewis T, <i>k</i> <i>c</i>	Firth, Sir Charles H, <i>l</i> <i>i</i> <i>d</i>	Gold, <i>May</i> , Sir Archibald G
Corke, Sir John Henry	Dickens, Sir Henry Field	Fisc, <i>Surg Gen</i> Sir Eugene,	Gollan, Sir Hy C. <i>c</i> <i>v</i> <i>e</i> <i>k</i> <i>c</i>
Cory, Prof Sir Geo E	<i>m</i> <i>c</i> <i>g</i>	<i>c</i> <i>m</i> <i>d</i> <i>s</i> <i>o</i> , <i>m</i> <i>d</i>	Gollancz, Prof Sir Her-
Costerill, <i>Lt Col</i> Sir Joseph	Dickinson, Sir Arth Lowes	Fisher, Sir Walter Newton	man, <i>m</i> <i>d</i> <i>i</i> <i>t</i>
<i>m</i> <i>c</i> <i>m</i> <i>g</i> , <i>r</i> <i>c</i> <i>s</i>	Dickinson, Sir John	Fithian, Sir Edw Wm.	Gollancz, Prof Sir Ismel,
Cottier, Sir Charles Edward	Dimalaw, Sir Hoimugee	Fitzgerald, Sir John	<i>l</i> <i>i</i> <i>t</i> <i>d</i>
Couch, Sir Arthur T Quiller	Cowasjee, <i>o</i> <i>n</i> <i>i</i> , <i>m</i> <i>v</i> <i>o</i>	Fleming, Sir James	Goodman, Sir Wm. Melch
Court, Sir Josiah, <i>m</i> <i>d</i>	Couris, Sir John W	Fleming, Sir John	Goodwin, Sir William V S
Courts, Sir John W	Cousens, Sir George Edwin	Fleming, Sir Thomas Henry	Bradwell
Cousens, Sir George Edwin	Coventry, Hon Sir Regd	Fletcher, Sir Banister Flight	Gott, Sir Benjamin S
Coventry, Hon Sir Regd	Wm, <i>k</i> <i>c</i>	<i>r</i> <i>e</i> <i>n</i> <i>d</i>	Gould, <i>Lt Col</i> Hon Sir
Cowan, Sir John	Cowan, Sir Wm Henry, <i>m</i> <i>r</i>	Fletcher, Hon Sir Ernest E	Albert John <i>v</i> <i>d</i>
Cowan, Sir John Charles	Coward, Sir John Charles	Fletcher, <i>Col</i> Sir E Lionel,	Gould, Sir Robt Vaughan,
Lewis, <i>k</i> <i>c</i>	Cowan, Sir John Charles	<i>c</i> <i>m</i> <i>d</i>	<i>m</i> <i>d</i>
Cowen, Sir Frederic Hymen	Cowley, Hon Sir Alfred S	Fletcher, <i>Col</i> Sir Henry A,	Graham, Sir Cecil W N
Cowley, Hon Sir Alfred S	Craig, Sir John Geo, <i>m</i> <i>v</i> <i>o</i>	<i>c</i> <i>v</i> <i>o</i>	Graham, Sir Robert
Craig, Sir Archibald	Craig, Sir James, <i>m</i> <i>d</i>	Filtroft, Sir Thos Evans	Graham, Hon Sir Thos
Craig, Sir John Walker, <i>k</i> <i>c</i>	Craig, Sir Maurice, <i>c</i> <i>m</i> <i>e</i> <i>r</i>	Flower, Sir Ernest	Lynedoch
Craig, Sir Maurice, <i>c</i> <i>m</i> <i>e</i> <i>r</i>	Crawford, Sir Wm D, <i>l</i> <i>s</i> <i>o</i>	Forbes, <i>Lt Col</i> Sir Henry	Graham, Sir William
Crawford, Sir Wm D, <i>l</i> <i>s</i> <i>o</i>	Crawford, Sir Homeewood	Forde, Sir Henry J	Granger, His Hon Sir Thos
<i>c</i> <i>v</i> <i>o</i>	Crockett, Sir James H C	Fordeham, Sir (J) George	Collyette
Crockett, Sir James H C	Crossman, Sir William	Forrest, Sir Geo William,	Gray Sir Reginald, <i>k</i> <i>c</i>
Crowe, Sir Charles Thomas	Frederick, <i>c</i> <i>m</i> <i>g</i>	Forster, Sir William Croft	Greaves, Sir William Ewart
Cruickshank, Sir William	Dickson, <i>c</i> <i>i</i> <i>r</i>	Foster, Sir Harry Seymour,	Greaves, Hon Sir Wm H
Dickson, <i>c</i> <i>i</i> <i>r</i>	Crundall, Sir William Hy	<i>m</i> <i>r</i>	Green, Sir John Little,
Cullinan, <i>May</i> Sir Thos	Cunliffe, Sir Robert Ellis	Foster, Sir Norris Tibbasy,	<i>o</i> <i>n</i> <i>y</i>
Cunliffe, Sir Robert Ellis	Cusack, <i>May</i> Sir Thos	<i>c</i> <i>m</i> <i>d</i>	Greenhill, Sir A George,
Cusack, <i>May</i> Sir Thos	Cusack, <i>v</i> <i>d</i>	Fowler, Sir Thomas Gregory	<i>r</i> <i>e</i> <i>n</i> <i>d</i>
Cussen, Hon Sir Lew F B	Dadaboy, Sir Manjee	Fowler, Sir George Jefford	Greenwood, Sir George
Dadaboy, Sir Manjee	Dalal, Sir Dadabhai Metawance,	Fox, Sir Francis	Greer, Sir Frederick A
Dadaboy, Sir Manjee	<i>c</i> <i>i</i> <i>e</i>	Fox, Sir John Charles	Greer, Sir Harry
Dalal, Sir Dadabhai Metawance,	<i>c</i> <i>i</i> <i>e</i>	Frannyton, Sir George, <i>r</i> <i>a</i>	Gregg, Sir Henry
Dance, Sir George	Daniel, Sir George	Francis, Sir John	Gregory, Sir John Roger
Daniel, Sir George	Dannruther, Sir Sigmund	Franklin, Sir John M unsel	Burrow
<i>c</i> <i>i</i> <i>e</i>	Danson, Sir Frns Chaitillon	Fraser, Sir Charles Fredk	Gregory, Sir Richd Arman
Danson, Sir Frns Chaitillon	Darwin, Sir Francis, <i>r</i> <i>e</i> <i>s</i>	Fraser, Sir Edw Cleathir,	<i>c</i> <i>m</i> <i>d</i>
Davidson, Sir Charles	Davidson, Hon Sir Chas	<i>c</i> <i>m</i> <i>d</i>	Greig, Sir Robert B, <i>l</i> <i>i</i> <i>d</i>
Davidson, Hon Sir Chas	Pears	Fraser, Sir Gordon	Girey, Sir Geo Duncan, <i>l</i> <i>i</i> <i>d</i>
Davies, Sir David S,	Davies, Sir George Edmund	Fraser, Sir Hugh Stein	Grice, Sir John
Davies, Sir George Edmund	Davies, Sir Henry, <i>c</i> <i>m</i> <i>g</i>	Fraser, Sir John Foster	Grierson, Sir Philip J H
Davies, Sir Henry, <i>c</i> <i>m</i> <i>g</i>	Davies, Sir John Cecil	Fraser, Sir John George	Griffin, Sir Charles James
Davies, Sir John Cecil	Davies, Sir Thomas <i>m</i> <i>r</i>	Fraser, Sir John George	Griffin, <i>Capt</i> Sir Henry Daly
Davies, Sir Thomas <i>m</i> <i>r</i>	Davies, Sir Walford, <i>m</i> <i>s</i> <i>d</i>	Fraser, Sir John George	Griffith, Sir John Purser
Davies, Sir William	Davies, Sir W Howell	Fraser, Sir Jas Geo,	Griffith, Sir W Brindford,
Davies, Sir W Howell	Davies, Sir Wm Rees	<i>c</i> <i>m</i> <i>d</i>	<i>c</i> <i>i</i> <i>e</i> <i>r</i>
Davis, Sir Charles Henry	Davis, Sir Colin Rees	Frere, Sir Bartle H T, <i>k</i> <i>c</i>	Grubb, Sir Howard <i>r</i> <i>e</i> <i>s</i>
Davis, Sir Colin Rees	Davis, Sir David	Frivell, Sir Charles	Grundy, Sir Cuthbert C
Davis, Sir David	Davis, Sir Mortimer B	Froom, Sir Arthur Hy	Gunsom, Sir James Henry,
Davison, Sir Joseph	Davson, Sir Edward Rae	Frost, Sir John Meadows	<i>c</i> <i>m</i> <i>g</i> , <i>c</i> <i>m</i> <i>e</i>
Davson, Sir Edward Rae	Davson, Sir Chas Shanon	Fry, Sir William	Guthrie, Sir James
Daw, Sir William Herbert	Dawkins, Sir W Boyd,	Fuller, Sir Benjamin John	Hacking, Sir James
<i>r</i> <i>e</i> <i>s</i>	<i>r</i> <i>e</i> <i>s</i>	Fulton, Sir Forrest, <i>k</i> <i>c</i>	Hadow, Sir William H,
		Fulton, Sir Robert Fulton	<i>c</i> <i>m</i> <i>d</i> , <i>m</i> <i>s</i> <i>d</i>
		Gart Sir Robert Richard	Haldane, Sir William S
		Gallagher, Sir James	Hall, Sir R. Marshall, <i>k</i> <i>c</i> <i>o</i>
		Gallagher, Sir William,	Hall, Sir Henry, <i>l</i> <i>s</i> <i>o</i>
		<i>l</i> <i>s</i> <i>o</i>	Hall, Sir Henry James
		Galloway Sir David James	Halliday, Sir Fredk Loch,
		Galloway, Sir William	<i>c</i> <i>i</i> <i>e</i> <i>r</i> , <i>m</i> <i>v</i> <i>o</i>
		Gamble, Sir Reginald A	Hamer, Sir Wm Heaton <i>m</i> <i>d</i>
		Ganga Ram, Sir, <i>c</i> <i>i</i> <i>e</i> <i>r</i>	Hamilton, Sir Colling-
		<i>m</i> <i>v</i> <i>o</i>	wood G
		Ganzoni, Sir John, <i>m</i> <i>r</i>	Hamilton, Sir Daniel M
		Gardiner, Sir Robert S	Hamilton, Sir Robert Wm,
		Gardner, Sir Ernest	<i>m</i> <i>r</i>
		Gardner, <i>Rt Hon</i> Sir Jas	Harrower, <i>Lt Col</i> , Sir Harry
		T Arg., <i>m</i> <i>r</i>	George,
		Garland, Sir S Archibald	Harnson, Sir Philip H, <i>c</i> <i>n</i>
		Garneau, Sir J George,	Hartley, <i>Lt Col</i> Sir David,
		Gastrell, <i>Lt Col</i> Sir Wm	Hastings, Sir Charles
		Houghton, <i>c</i> <i>m</i> <i>d</i>	O'Brien

Harper, Sir Edgar Josiah Harrington, Rt Hon Sir Stanley Harrison, Sir Edwd Richard Harrison, Sir J Burchmore, c m o Hartwing, Sir John Henry Hartley, Sir Percival Horton Smith, c v o, m d Hartnoll, Sir Henry S Harvey, Sir John Martin Harvey, Sir Robert Haslam, Sir Alfred Seale Hastings, Sir George, m d Hastings, Sir Patrick, k c, m p Hatt, Sir Harry Thomas Havtaint, Hon. Sir Fredk Wm. Gordon Haward, Sir Henry E Hawkins, Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins, Sir Benjamin Hay, Sir Robert Hay Drummond, c w o Haycraft, Hon. Sir Thomas W. Hayward, Sir Maurice H W Heaton, Hon. Sir Joseph J Hedstrom, Sir John Maynard Helme, Sir Norval W Henderson, Prof Sir James B Henderson, Sir Robert H C F Henderson, Sir Thomas Henderson, Sir William, c n Hennell, Col Sir Reginald, c o, d n o, c w o Henry, Sir John S Henry, Col Sir William D, c n, v d Henschel, Sir Geo, was nos Heppburn, Sir Harry Frankland Hepper, Col Sir Harry A L Herchenroder, Sir Furcy Alf Hercy, Sir Francis Hugh George, c w o Hewat, Lt-Col Sir John, m d Hewett, Sir Frederick S, m v o Heyman Sir Herman M Hiam, Sir Fred Hicks, Lt-Col Sir Maxwell, c n k Higgins, Sir Sidney Geo, c n k Hielham, Sir Chas F Higlett, Sir Robt Swan, c n k Hill, Hon. Sir Maurice, k c Hinchcliffe, Sir James P Hindley, Sir John Scott Hitching Sir Thos Brooke Hodgson, Sir William Hogg, Rt Hon Sir D McGarel, k c, m p Hogg, Sir Malcolm N Hohler, Sir Gerald Fitzroy, m p Ho Kai, Sir, c m o Holberton, Sir Edgar J, c n k Holden, Sir Edward Thos Holday, Sir Frederick C Holland, Sir Arthur Holland, Sir Thos Erskine, k c Holmes, Sir Charles John Holmwood, Sir Herbert Holt, Capt Sir Hy Glisborne Holt, Sir Herbert Samuel Hood, Sir Alexander Jarvis Hope, Sir Harry m p Hopkinson, Sir Alfred, k c Hopwood, Sir William Hordern, Sir Samuel Horne, Sir Jas Allan Horridge, Hon Sir Thos G Horwood, Hon Sir Wm, Hy Hosie, Sir Alexander	Ho Tung, Sir Robert Hughes, Hon. Sir Thomas Hughes, Sir Thomas John Hugbman, Sir Ernest M Hulett, Hon Sir Jas. Liege Hume Sir George Hopwood, m p Humphery, Sir John Humphries, Sir Sydney R White Hunt, Sir John, o n k Hunter, Sir George Hunter, Sir Mark Somers Hussey, Sir George Hutchinson, Sir G Thompson Hutchinson, Sir Sydney H C Hyde, Sir Clarendon G Hyett, Sir Francis Adams Hyslop, Sir Robert Murray Iliffe, Sir Edward Mauger, c n k, m p Ingdie, Sir Albemarle P, m v o, l s o Inskip, Sir Thomas Walker Hobart, k c, m p Instone, Sir Samuel Intony, Sir John R A Jamal Sait, Khan Bahadur Sir, Hajj Jackson, Sir Henry, m p Jackson, Sir J Ernest, c n k Jaffe, Sir Otto Jaffrey, Sir Thomas James, Sir Edward B James, Hon Sir Walter, k c Jaquet, Sir Robt G, c n k Jeppie, Sir Julius, c n k Jodrell, Sir Neville P John Sir Edwin, c n k John, Sir Wm Goscombe R A Johnson, Sir Benjamin S Johnson, Sir Stanley John, Sir Christopher N k c (Lord Sande) Johnstone, Sir Robert S Jones, Sir Henry (Tasmania) Jones, Sir John Morris Joddell, Sir W H Hyndman Jones, Sir Robt Armstrong, m d Jones, Sir Wm H Quayle Jones, Sir William S Glyn Jones, Sir Wm G Yarworth Joseph, Capt Sir F L'Estrange, c n k Joshi, Sir Morujant Vishwanath Joyce, Rt Hon Sir M Ingie Jury, Sir William P Jute Hon Sir Henry H k c Jwala Prasad, Rai Bahadur, Sir Kay, Sir Robt Newbold Kay, Sir William Kearney, Sir Francis Edgar Keeble, Sir Frederick Wm, c n k, f r s Keelling, Sir Hugh T, c n k Keightley, Sir Samuel H Keith, Sir Arthur, m d Keith, Sir Henry S Kelley, May Sir Fredk A, o n k Kelly, Sir Henry Greene Kelly, Sir Samuel, c n k Kelso, Sir John Scott, f r s Kemnal, Sir James, f r s Kennedy, Sir Alex B W Kennedy, Sir Alex McA Kenrick, Sir Geo Hamilton Kerly, Sir Duncan M, k c Kershaw, Sir Leonard Wm Keymer, Sir Daniel Thos, o n k Kilman, Sir Sidney Killing, Sir Stephen King, Br Gen. Sir C Wallis, o n k, c m o, c v o King, Sir Geo Anthony King, Sir Luana W, c n k Kingsmill, Adm Sir Chas. E	Kinsey, Sir Joseph Jas Kirby, Sir Horace Woodburn Kirk, Sir Amos Child Kirkpatrick, Sir Cyril R S Kirkwood, Sir Walter G C Knibbs, Sir George H, m p Knox, Sir James Kothari, Sir Jehanrai Hotmaaji, o n k Kotze, Hon Sir John Gilbert Kotze, Sir Robert Nelson Kurma, Rai Bahadur Sir Venkata Reddi Navudu Garu Kyd, Sir David Hope, L d Lamb, Sir Ernest H, v o Lancaster, Sir William J Lang, Hon Sir Frederic W Lang, Sir Peter R S Langerman Sir Jan W S Laporte, Hon Sir Hormus- gas Larmor, Sir Joseph, f r s Lascelles, Sir Alfred Geo Lathlain, Sir Wm Francis Lauder, Sir Harry Lawry, Sir John, R A Lawrence, Hon Sir P Ogden Lawrence, Sir Walter Le Bas, Sir Hedley Francis Leche, Sir Eugene P J Ledgard, Sir Henry Lee, Sir Sidney Lees, Sir Wm Clare o n k Leggett, May Sir Edward H M d s o Leishman, Sir James Lemieux, Hon Sir Francois X Lennard, Sir Thos Joseph Le Sage, Sir John Merry Levison, Sir Leon Lewis, Sir John Arthur Lewis, Sir Alfred Edward Lewis, Sir Thos, c n k, m d Lewis, Sir Thomas William Lewis, Sir Walter Llewellyn Liddell, Sir Robert M Lidhard, Sir Herbert Linthorne, Sir Rd Roope, o n k Lister, Sir Fredk Spencer Lister, Sir Robt Ashton, c n k Lithiby, Sir John, c n Lockhart, Sir Robt C Lodge, Sir Oliver, f r s Lodge, Prof Sir Richard London Sir Stanford c n k Long Sir James Longhurst, Sir Hy Bell, c v o Lornier, Sir Robert S A R A Loton, Sir Wm Thorely Low, Sir Sidney James Lowe, Sir Maurice Lucas, Hon Sir Edward Luke, Sir John Pearce Lunn, Sir George Lunn, Sir Henry S, m d Luscombe, Sir John Henry Lush, Hon Sir Montagu Lutyns, Sir Edwin L, R A Lyle, Sir Charles E L Lyle, Sir Thomas Ranken Lynch Sir Henry Joseph Lynn, Sir Robert John, m p Lyon, Sir Alexander Maasdorp Hon Sir Andries MacAlister, Sir John Young W, o n k, f r s McArdie, Hon Sir H Alfred MacCormick, Sir Alex, m d MacCormick, Sir William Symington Maccoy, Sir John McCrae, Col Sir George, d s o, v d McCrath, Sir William Jas. McCollagh, Sir Crawford	MacDonald, Hon Sir Hugh J, k c o MacDonald, Sir Donald McFadyean, Sir John MacFarland, Sir John H, m d McGavin, Maj - Gen Sir Donald Johnston, c n k, d s o Macgregor, Sir James Conyn, c m o Macintosh, Sir William McIver, Maj Sir Charles McKay, Sir G Mills MacKenzie Sir Hector Wm Gavin, m d MacKenzie, Sir James, m d MacKenzie, Sir Wm Leslie Mackinder, Sir Halford J Mackinnon, Sir Lauchlan Macintosh, Sir Harold Vincent Maclean, Lt Col Sir Ewen John, m d Macklin, Sir James McLeod, Sir Chas Campbell McLeod, Hon Sir Norman C McMillan, Sir Frederic K O McMillan, Maj Sir Robt F McMillan, Maj Sir Wm N McNaghten, Sir Henry Pelham Wentworth Macphail, May Sir Andrew o n k, m d Macpherson, Sir Duncan J C F Macpherson, Sir John, c n k Macrae, Sir Colin George McWhae, Hon. Sir John Maddock, Sir Simon Wm Maddocks, Sir Henry, k c Magnie, Brig Gen Sir Charles Lane, c o, c n k Maguire, Sir Alexander Herbt Major, Hon Sir Charles H Mallet, Sir Charles Edward Mallet, Sir Charles C, c n k Mallison, Sir Henry Mance Sir Henry C, c n k Mantleberg, Sir G Charles Manifold, Hon Sir Walter Mann, Sir Donald Jam I Mann, Sir T. Duncanson Manners, May Sir George E J Manville Sir Edward Marks, Sir G Crolydon, c n k Marnott Sir John A R m p Maraden, Sir Thos R, c n k Marshall, Sir John H, c n k, d s o Marsel, Brig Gen Sir Chas Philip, c n k Marten, Hon Sir Amberson B Martin, Sir Edward Martin, Sir James Matheson, Rt Hon Sir Robert E Matthews Sir Herbert Matthews, Sir John B, k c Matthews, Sir Thomas Mather, Sir T. Duncanson Maule, Sir Robert Mawson, Sir Douglas, o n k, d s o, f r s Maxwell, Sir Frederic MacKenzie Maxwell Sir William May, Sir Chichester Gould, m d Mears, Hon Sir Grimwood Meerady, Sir James Mehta, Sir Besant Padabhoj Mehta, Sir Manubhai Nandshankar, c n k Meldon, Sir Albert Mellor, Sir George Mellish, Sir James R Mendl, Sir Charles
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Meneses, May Sir (M) Raymond	Neylan, Sir Daniel, c.m.g.	Piggott, Sir Theodore Caro	Richardson, Col. Sir Philip
Meyer, Sir Robert	Nicholas, Sir Walter Powell	Piggott, Sir Thos. Digby, c.m.g.	Wigham, c.m.g., c.m.g.
Michell, Hon Sir Lewis	Nicholl, Com. Sir Edward	Pilditch, Sir Philip R., m.f.	Richardson, Sir Thos. Wm.
c.v.o.	Nicholls, Hon Sir Herbert	Pinker, Sir John c.m.g.	Ridgeway, Sir Wm. d. litz
Michelli, Sir Pietro J. c.m.g.	Nicholls, Sir Wm. Edgar	Pinner, Sir Arthur Wing	Ridley, Rt Hon Sir Edward
Middlebrook, Sir William	Nicholson, Sir Arthur	Pink, Sir Harold Rufus	Rigg, Sir Edward, c.v.o., c.v.o.
Middleton, Sir John Page	Nicholson, Sir John Rumney, m.g.	Platt, Sir Thomas Comyn, c.m.g.	Ritchie, Sir Adam Beattie
Miles, Sir Henry Alex	Nickel, Rt Hon. Sir Herbert	Plowman, Hon Sir George	Robbins, Sir Alfred F.
Miller, Sir John Charles	c.m.g., m.p.	Thomas, c.m.g.	Roberts, Lt Col Sir James
Miller, Hon Sir Edward	Noble, Sir William	Pocock, Sir Sidney J.	Reid, c.m.g., m.f.
Miller, Hon Sir Frederick	Norman, Sir Fredk John	Poland, Sir H. Bodkin, m.c.	Roberts, Sir John, c.m.g.
Jawson, k.c.	Norman, Sir Hy George	Pole, Sir Felix John Clewett	Roberts, Sir Thos. Edwards
Miller, Hon Sir Leslie C.	North, Sir Jonathan	Pollock, Sir Geo. Herbert	Roberts, His Hon Judge Sir
c.m.g.	Nunan, Sir Joseph J. k.c.	Pollock, Sir Adrian Donald	Roberts, Sir Hy Beyer
Milligan, Sir William, v.d.	Oakley, Sir John Hubert	Wilde	Robertson, Sir Johnston
Mills, Sir William	Obeyesekere, Sir Christoffel	Pollock, Sir Edward James	Forbes
Mitchell, Sir John	O'Connell, Sir John Robt	Pollock, Sir Henry Edward	Robinson, Sir Hugh Mal-
Mitchell, Sir William Lane	O'Connell, Sir Peter	Porter, Sir Alexander	Robinson, Sir John
m.f.	O'Donoghue, Sir James	Powell, Sir Robt Leonard	Robinson, Sir John
Mittler, Sir Provash Chandra	Ogilvie, Sir Francis Grant	Power, Sir Samuel Murray	Robinson, Sir Ed Atkinson
c.m.g.	c.m.g.	c.m.g.	Robinson, Sir Sydney M.
Molteno, Hon Sir James	Oldfield, Sir Francis Du Pre	Prain, Lt-Col. Sir David	Robinson, Sir Thomas
Tennant, c.m.g.	Oldroyd, Sir Ernest F.	c.m.g., c.m.g.	c.m.g., m.f.
Mosey, Sir Leo Chozza	Oliver, Sir Thomas, m.d.	Pratt, Sir John William	Robinson, Sir Thos. Wm.
Mosey, penny, Sir Frederick	O'Malley, Sir Edw. L.	Prescott, May Sir Wm Hy	Robinson, Sir Wm Henry
W. c.v.o., c.m.g.	Onkar, Mull Jatis, Rai	Prentice, May Sir John	Roche, Hon Sir Alex Adair
Montagne, Sir Ernest Wm	Bahadur Sir, c.m.g.	Theodore	Roche, Sir Alex Adair
Sanders	Oppenheim, Sir Ernest	Price, Sir Keith Wm	Roden, Sir Robert Blair
Monteath, Sir Ruthven G.	Orange, Sir Hugh W. c.m.g.	Price, Sir Robert	Roe, Sir Chas Arthur
Moore, Sir Fredk William	c.m.g.	Price, Sir William	Roffey, Sir George Walter
Moore, Sir Harold J. de	Orde, Sir Julian Walter	Prideaux, Sir Walter S.	Roger, Sir Alexander F. P.
Courcy	Ormond, Sir Herbert John	Pryce, Sir Arthur	Rogers, Lt Col Sir Leonard
Moore Sir John Wm m.d.	Otter, Sir John Lonsdale	Pryse, Sir Wm F. K.	c.m.g., m.d.
Morgan, Col Sir Charles	Outerbridge, Sir Joseph	Priestman, Sir John	Rogers, Sir Robert H.
Langbridge, c.m.g.	Owen, Sir Isambard, m.d.	Pritchard, Sir Albert Ed	Romer, Hon Sir Mark
Morgan, May Sir David H.	Owen, Sir James G.	ward	Leon
Morris, Sir Samuel M.	Owens, Lt Col Sir Chas J.	Procter, Sir Hy E. E. c.m.g.	Ronald, Sir Landon
Morse, Sir George Henry	c.m.g.	Pruitt, Lt Col Sir Wm T.	Roney, Sir Ernest
Mottray, Sir Thos Harry	Oxley, Sir Alfred James	c.m.g., c.m.g.	Rose, Lt Col Sir Arthur
c.m.g.	Rice, c.m.g.	Pryke, Sir Wm Robert	Rose, Sir Thos. Kirke
Moulden, Sir Frank Beau	Packard, Sir Edward	Pulley, Sir Charles Thorn	Rose, Sir Edw
mont	Painter, Sir Fredk George	ton	Rose Sir Edward Denison
Muddinan, Sir Alexr P.	Pahar, Sir Gokaldas Ka	Purcell, Sir Gilbert K. T.	c.m.g., p.d.
c.m.g., c.m.g.	bandas	Putnam, Sir Thomas	Rose, Sir John, l.d.d.
Muhammad, Fakhuddin	Paker, Sir George Phillips	Quekett, Sir Arthur Scott	Rose, Sir John (N.Z.)
Khan Bahadur Sayed, Sir	Parkinson, Sir Albert Lind	Quick, Hon Sir John	Rose, Sir John (N.Z.)
Muhamamad Ikbal, Dr	c.m.g.	Quinn, Sir Stephen B.	Ross, Sir F. Francis, c.m.g.
Sheikh Sh	Parkinson, Sir Thos. W. m.d.	Quinn, Sir Patrick, m.d.	Rowbotham, Sir Thomas
Muhamamad Iarar Hasan	Parlett, Sir Harold George	Radcliffe, Sir Fredk Morton	Rowland, Sir Leonard
Khan, Khan Bahadur, Sir	c.m.g.	Rae, Sir Henry Norman	Bromfield
c.m.g.	Parsons, Sir John Herbert	Raghupati Venkataratnam	Royle, Sir George, c.m.g.
Muhammad Rafiq Sir	Paton, Sir James Wallace	Nayudoo Garu, M. B. Ry	Russell, Sir Charles L. S.
Muhamamad Yusuf, Haji, Sir	Paul, Sir George Morrison	Dewan Bahadur, Sir	c.m.g.
Muir, Sir Thomas, c.m.g.	Paul, Sir Jas Balfour, c.v.o.	Rama Nathan, Sir Ponna	Russell, Sir William
Mules, Sir Horace C., c.m.g.	Paulin, Sir David	balam, c.m.g., c.m.g.	Fleming
m.d., c.m.g.	Payton, Sir Chas. Alfred	Ramsay, Sir William M. d.d.	Rustomji, Jehangirji Vakil
Mullens, Sir John Ashley	Peacock, Sir Peter	Randall, Sir Henry F.	Sardar Khan Bahadur, Sir
Mullick, Hon Sir Basanta	Peacock, Sir Robert, m.d.	Ranger, Sir Washington	Ruthen, Sir Chas Taitlin
Kumar	Peuke, Sir Arthur Copson	d.d.	c.m.g.
Munroe, Sir Harry Court	Pearce, Sir Edward Charles	Rason, Hon Sir Cornthwaite	Rutherford, Sir Ernest
hupe, k.	Pearson, Sir Edward Ernest	H	c.m.g.
Murison, Sir William	Pearson, Sir Louis Frederick	Ray, Sir Prafulla Chandra	Rutherford, Sir Robert
Murray, Sir David, m.f.	c.m.g.	Read, Sir Alfred Henry	Rylands, Sir Wm. Peger
Murray, Sir George S.	Peat, Sir Wm Barclay, c.v.o.	Read, Sir C. Hercules, f.m.g.	Salter, Hon Sir A. Clavell
Murray, Sir Hugh, c.m.g.	Peck, Sir William	Redford, Sir Edward P. W.	Saltmarsh, Sir F. George
c.m.g.	Peck, Col. Sir Hy M.	Reed, Col. Sir Joseph	Samuel, Rt Hon Sir Harry S.
Murray, Sir James	c.v.o.	Rees, Sir W. Beddoe, m.f.	Sanders, Sir Edgar C.
Murton, Sir Walter, c.m.g.	Penfold, Lt. Col Sir Stephen	Reichel, Sir Harry	Sanderson, Hon Sir Lance-
Myers, Hon Sir Arthur M.	Percy, Lt-Col Sir Allan m.d.	Reid, Sir Arthur Hay S.	lance, m.c.
Myles, Sir Thos. c.m.g., m.d.	Perry, Sir Wm. Cooper	Reid, Sir John	Sands, Sir James Patrick
Nanton, Sir Augustus M.	Perry, Sir Wm. Cairns, c.m.g.	Reid, Sir Marshall Fredk	Sarbadikari, Sir Debs Pra-
Napier, Sir Walter J. d.c.	Peter, Sir John Charles	c.m.g.	ad, c.m.g., l.d.d.
Nariman, Sir Tremuaji Ehi-	Peters, Sir George	Reid, Sir William m.m.g.	Sargant, Rt Hon Sir
kali.	Petrie, Sir Charles	Reid, Sir William m.m.g.	Charles Hy
Nail, Lt Col Sir Joseph	Petrie, Prof. Sir William	Renton, Hon Sir A. Wood	Sargeant, Sir Alfred Read
d.m.g., m.f.	Pettigrew, Sir Andrew	Reynolds, Sir Alfred Jas	Sarkar, Sir Miratun, m.d.
Nash, Sir Vincent	Hilop	Rhodes, Sir Campbell Ward	Sathappa, Dewan Bahadur,
Needham, Sir Christopher T.	Phillip, Lt-Col Sir Robert	Rhodes, Sir Edward	Sir Ghadizer
Needham, Sir George Wm.	Phillips, Sir John, m.d.	Rice, Sir Frederick Gill, m.f.	Savill, Sir Edwin
Neill, Sir Thomas	Phillips, Sir Edmd B., c.m.g.	Rice, Sir William George	Scebernas, Sir Filippo, m.d.
Neilsen, Sir Amos	Pickford, Sir Alfred Donald	Richardson, Sir Alford H.	Schafer, Sir Ed A. Sharpey
Nelson, Sir Frank, m.f.	Piggott, Sir Fma. Taylor	H. c.m.g.	Schuster, Prof. Sir Arthur
Nettleton, Sir Sidney C.K.F.		Richardson, Sir Alexander	Schwabe, Sir Walter C. S.,
Nevill, Sir Walter P.			Scott, Hon Sir Basil
New, Sir Henry Francis			
Newbolt, Sir Francis G., m.c.			
Newbolt, Sir Hy J., c.m.g.			
Newbold, Sir Babington B.			
Newman, Lt-Col Sir John			
R. Prettyman.			

Scott, Sir Gilbert, F.R.S.E.	Smith, Sir Alfred Samuel	Theobald, Sir Henry Studdy,	Walker, Sir Gilbert Thomas,
Scott, Sir James	Smith, Sir Hy Moncreiff	Thomas, Sir (Abraham) Gar-	Walker, Prof Sir James
Scott, Sir John Harley	Smith, Sir Henry Scott-	rod, M.D.	Walker, Sir John W. T.
Scott, Sir Leslie, K.C., M.P.	Smyley, Sir P. Crampton	Thomas, Sir Brunwell	Walker, Sir Norman, M.D.
Scott, Sir Robt Forsyth,	Smyley, Sir William J., M.D.	Thomas, Maj Sir Hugh	Walker, Sir William, C.B.E.
L.L.D.	Smyth, Sir Robert Middle-	James Protheroe, O.B.E.	Wallace, Sir Robert K.C.
Scrutton, Rt Hon Sir Thos	ton Watson-	Thomas, Sir William Hy.	Wallis, Hon Sir J. E.
Edward	Snell, John F. C.	Thompson, Sir Robert J.	Wallis, Hon Sir J. E.
Seager, Sir William H.	Sources, Sir Ernest J.	Thompson, Sir William John	Wallis, Sir Whitworth
Seaman, Sir Owen	Sounds, Sir John Thos.	Thompson, Sir Fredk W.	Walmsley Sir Hugh
Searle, Hon Sir Malcolm	C.B.E.	Whitley-	Walpole, Sir Charles Geo
Wm	Soward, Sir Alfred W., C.B.	Thomson, Sir Joseph J., O.M.	Watson, Sir Charles
Segrave, Capt Sir Thomas	Sweden, Sir William John	Thomson, Sir St. Clair	Walters, Rt Hon Sir J.
George, C.B.E., M.D.	Speed, Sir Edwin Arney	Thomson, Sir William	Tudor
Selle, Sir Robert Carr	Spencer, Sir J. Ernest	Thornycroft, Sir John, F.R.S.	Walters, Sir Howel
Semple, Lt-Col Sir David	Spicer, Sir Evan	Thornycroft, Sir Wm Hano,	Ward Sir Thomas R. J.
Smith, Sir Fredk. William	Spillmann, Sir Isidore,	C.B.E.	C.B.E., M.D.
Sennett, Sir Richard	C.B.E.	Thorp, Sir Thos Edwd	Warner, Sir Geo Frederic
Christopher	Spillbury, Sir Bernard Hy.	C.B.E., F.R.S.	Warren, Sir Alfred H.,
Sergeant, Sir David Maurice	C.B.E.	Thrift, Sir John Edward	O.B.E.
Sergeant, Col Sir William	Spillbury, Sir Squire M.D.	Tilden, Prof Sir Wm Aug	Warrington, Rt Hon Sir
Charles Eldon, C.B.	Spitt, Sir Fredk L.	D.S.C., F.R.S.	Thos Rolls
Seth Bisheshdar Das, Rai	Spurgeon, Sir Arthur.	Thorneycroft, Sir Victor M.C.	Waterhouse, Sir Herbert
Bahadur, Sir	Stall, Sir Newton John.	Thorneycroft, Sir Victor M.C.	Furnival, Sir
Seth Sarupchand Hukam	Stanes, Sir Robert	Tindal, Sir Nestor I. C.M.D.	Waters, Sir Harry George
chand, Sir Rai Bahadur	Stansfield, Sir Charles H.	Tolpin, His Honour Judge	Watson, Sir Arthur, C.B.E.
Shadi Lal Hon Sir	R., C.B.	Sir Alfred A., K.C.	Watson, Sir Francis, M.D.
Shah, Sir Lalabhai	Stewart, Sir Herbert Edwin	Told, Sir Wm A. Forster	Watson, Sir Logie Pirie
Asghar	Steuhan, Sir Alex Rose	Tomes, Sir Charles S., F.R.S.	Watson, Sir Malcolm, M.D.
Shand, His Hon Sir Charles	Stinson, Col Sir Henry J.	Tomlin, Hon Sir Thomas J. E.	Watson, Sir William J.D.
Lush, Sir	C.B.E.	Towle, Lt Col Sir Francis	Watt, Sir George, C.B.
Sharkey, Sir Seymour J.	Stormer, Sir Chas Walter	C.B.E., F.R.S.	Watts, Sir F. Shadforth
M.D.	Strickland, Sir Alex Rose	Towle, Sir William	Wayland, Lt Col Sir Wm
Sharp, Sir Henry, C.B.	Stephens, Sir Harry Lushington	Towse, Sir J. Wrench	Abraham
Shaw, Sir Montagu, C.B.	Stephens, Sir Alfred	Tredgold, Sir (Jackson) Henry	Webb, Sir Montagu de P.
Shaw, Sir Archibald McInnes,	Stephens, Sir William	Trippel, Maj Sir Francis	C.B.E., C.B.
C.B.	Stephenson, Sir Albert	Tritton, Sir William A.	Wedgwood, Sir Ralph Lewis
Shaw, Sir George Watson,	Frederick	Trotter, Sir Victor M.C.	C.B.E., C.B.
C.B.	Stephenson, Sir Guy, C.B.	Tudhal, Hon Sir William	Welby, Sir Geo Faile
Shaw, Sir Walter Sydney	Stevens, Hon Sir Jno F.	Tudor, Sir Daniel Thos	C.B.E.
Shaw, Sir Wm Naqar	Stevens, Sir Edmond S.	Turnbull, Sir Robt., M.C.	Wells, Capt Sir Lionel de
F.R.S.	Stewart, Sir H. A. Holden	Turner, Sir John	Latour, C.B., M.C., C.B.
Shead, Sir Samuel G.	Stoll, Sir Oswald	Turner, Sir Montagu C.	Wells, Sir William H.
Shearman, Hon Sir Mon	Stockman, Sir Stewart	Turner, Sir Skinner	Wessels, Hon Sir Johannes
lague	Stokton, Sir Edwin F.	Turner, Sir John	West
Shel, Lt Col Sir Martin	Stone, Sir Charles	Turney, Sir Daniel H. R.	West, Sir Glynn H.
Archer, M.C., D.S.O.	Stone, Sir Joseph Hy., C.B.	Turney, Sir Charles B.	Wheatley, Sir Zachariah
Shental, Sir Ernest	Stonchouse, Sir Edmund	Wetherill, Sir Arthur	Wheeler, Sir Wm Ireland
Sherrburn, Sir John	Storrs, Sir Ronald, M.C.	Urquhart, Sir James	C.B., M.D.
Shields, Sir Douglas	Strangman, Sir Thos Joseph	Urwick, Sir Henry	White, Sir C. Arnold
Shipstone, Sir Francis	Studd, Sir Kynaston O.B.E.	Urwick, Sir Thomas Hunter	White, Sir Richard
Short, Sir Frank, R.A.	Stuart, Sir Robert F.	Utting, Sir John	Whitehead, Sir Henry
Shortall, Sir Patrick	Sugden, Sir Wilfrd Hart, M.P.	Vaccha, Sir Dinshah Edalji	Whitender, Sir Cuthbert
Sim, Hon Sir William	Sukhdeo Pershad Rao Ba	Vakil, Sir Naoraji Pestanji	Wm
Alexander	hau Pandit, Sir, C.B.	C.B.	Whitla, Sir Wm, M.D.
Simpson, Sir Clement B.	Sulman, Sir John, F.R.S.E.	Van Boeschoten, Sir Johan	Whittaker, Sir Meredith
Simpson, Sir James	Sutherland, Sir Geo H.	nes G.	Thompson
Simpson, Sir Jas Fletcher	Sutton, Sir John Bland	Van der Meulen, Sir Fredk	White, Sir Alex Fredk
Simpson, Prof Sir Wm J.	Swift, Hon Sir Rigby	A., O.B.E.	Wickham, Sir H. Alexander
K.C., M.C.	Swift, Sir Ernest G., K.C.	Van Hulsteyn, Sir Willelm	Wigley, Sir George
Sinus Sir Thomas, C.B.	Symonds, Sir Alfred Perci	Vargivandas, Sir Juggno	Wild, Sir Ernest, K.C.
Sinclair, Sir John Robt.	Slumpster, Sir Jas. W., C.B.	bandas.	Wilkinson, Sir Hiram S.
Skinner, Sir Henry Ross	Tagore, Maharaja Sir Prod	Vasanti Trikamji Malji Sir	Wilkinson, Sir Wm Henry
Skinner, Sir Sydney Martyn	tag Kumar	Vandrey, Sir Wm Henry	Wilkinson, Sir Dawson, M.D.
Sleigh, Sir Wm Lowrie	Tagore, Sir Rabindranath	Veno, Sir William Henry	Williams, Hon Sir Hartley
Slesser, Sir Henry K., M.P.	Tail, Sir Thomas	Vero, Sir Joseph Cooke, M.D.	Williams, Sir Howell Jones
Slingo, Sir William	Tait, Hon Sir George	Verrall, Sir Thos Jennie,	Williams, Sir I. Thomas
Smalley, Sir Herbert, M.D.	John	L.L.D.	Williams, Sir J. Ernest
Smith, Sir Cecil Harcourt,	Tallis, Sir George	Vicars, Sir William, C.B.E.	Wilder, C.B.
C.B.	Tanner, Sir Henry, C.B.	Vincent, Sir Hugh Corbet	Williams, Sir John Fischer,
Smith, Sir Clarence	Taylor, Sir Doralji Jamsetji	Vine, Sir Somers C.M.G.	C.B.E., K.C.
Smith, Sir Edward	C.B.	Vinogradoff, Prof Sir Paul,	Williams, Sir Richard John
Smith, Sir E. C. Wyldhope	Taylor, Sir Allen	C.B.	Williamson, Sir James, C.B.
Smith, Sir Frederick John	Taylor, Sir Fredk Williams	Voules, Sir Francis Mincchin	Williamson, Sir John S. D.
Smith, Very Rev Sir Geo	Taylor, Sir Herbert John	C.B.E.	Wills, Sir Frank Wm
Adam, D.D.	Taylor, Sir Richd Stephens	Wade, Sir William, C.B.	Wilmot, Rear Adm Sir S.
Smith, Sir Henry White,	Tedder, Sir Arthur John,	Wadson, Hon Sir Thomas	M. Eardley-
C.B.E.	C.B.	John	Wilson, Sir Charles Henry
Smith, Sir James	Temple, Sir Alfred George,	Waghorn, Col Sir Wm.	I.D., M.P.
Smith, Sir Lindsey	F.S.A.	Dauvers, C.B., M.C.	Wilson, Sir Jeremiah, C.M.O.
Smith, Sir Thomas, V.D.	Terry, Sir Richard R.	Wharwright, Sir James G.	Wilson, Sir Robert.
Smith, Sir Thomas James,	Teuson, Sir William	Wheeler, Sir Robert W.	Wilson, Sir Thomas Saulters
C.B.E.	Thakurda, Sir Purnohattan	C.B.E.	Wilson, Sir Wemyss Grant
Smith, Sir Wm Edward, C.B.	das, C.B.E., M.P.	Waley, Capt Sir Fredk	Wilson, Hon Sir John C.
Smith, Col Sir Wm Robert,	Thane, Sir George Dancer,	Geo, C.B.E.	Dove
M.D.	F.R.C.S.		Wilson, His Hon Judge Sir
Smith, Sir Geo Hy Fisher-			Herbert Wm Lush, K.C.
Smith, Com Sir Hamilton			
P. Freer, C.B., K.C.			
Smith, Sir Alfred van			
Waterschoot Lucie			

Wilton, Sir Thomas	Wise, Sir Fredric, M.P.	Woodroffe, Hon. Sir John	Wynne, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry
Windham, Com. Sir Walter George, M.P.	Wishart, Col. Sir Sidney, V.D.	Woods, Sir James Edward.	Yeo, Sir Alfred Wm.
Windham, Sir Wm., C.B.E.	Witt, Sir Robt. Clarmont, C.B.E.	Woods, Sir Robert Hy.	Yorke, Lt.-Col. Sir Horatio A., C.B.
Windle, Sir Bertram C.A.	Woolley, Col. Sir Chas. Augustus, V.D.	Woodward, Sir Arthur Smith, F.R.S.	Young, Sir Alfred Karney.
Winfrey, Sir Richard	Wood, Sir Edward Graham	Woodward, Sir Lionel Mabbott.	Young, Sir Fredk. Wm.
Winicott, Sir John Fredk.	Wood, Sir Henry J.	Worley, Sir Arthur, C.B.E.	Young, Col. Sir John Smith, C.V.O.
Winter, Sir F. Pratt, C.M.	Wood, Sir Henry Trueman	Wright, Sir Bernard Swanwick.	Yoxall, Sir Jas. Henry
Winter, Hon. Sir Marmaduke George, C.B.E.	Wood, Sir H. Kingsley, M.P.	Wright, Sir Robert Patrick.	Zulfiar Ali Khan, Khan Shih
Winterbotham, Sir William Howard	Woodgate, Sir Alfred, C.B.E.		
	Woodhouse, Sir Percy		

Welsh Sovereigns and Princes.

WALES was ruled by Sovereign Princes from the "earliest times" until the death of Llewellyn in 1282. The first English Prince of Wales was the son of Edward I., and was born in Carnarvon town on April 25, 1284. According to a discredited legend, he was presented to the Welsh chieftains as their Prince, in fulfilment of a promise that they should have a Prince who "could not speak a word of English" and should be native born. This son, who afterwards became Edward II., was created "Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester" at the famous Lincoln Parliament on February 7, 1301. The present Prince was installed in Carnarvon Castle on July 13, 1911.

INDEPENDENT PRINCES, A.D. 840 to 1282.

Roderick the Great	840
Anarawd, son of Roderick	877
Howel Dda, the Good	942
Jefan and Jago	948
Howel ap Jefan, the Bad	972
Cadwallo, his brother	984
Meredith ap Owen ap Howell Dda	985
Idwal ap Meryic ap Edwal Voel	992
Llewelyn ap Sisyllht	1015
Iago ap Idwal ap Meryic	1013
Griffith ap Llewelyn Sisyllht	1034
Bleddyn	1063
Trahaearn ap Caradoc	1073
Griffith ap Cynan	1079
Owain Gwynedd	1136
David ap Owain Gwynedd	1169
Llewelyn the Great	1194
David ap Llewelyn	1240
Llewelyn ap Griffith	1246

ENGLISH PRINCES, SINCE A.D. 1301.

Edward, b. 1284 (Edwd. II.), or Pr. of Wales	1301
Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edwd. III.	1343
Richard (Richard II.), s. of the Black Prince	1377
Henry of Monmouth (Henry V.)	1399
Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI.	1454
Edward of Westminster (Edward V.)	1472
Edward, son of Richard III. (d. 1484)	1483
Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII.	1489
Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII.), s. of Henry VII.	1503
Henry Stuart, son of James I. (d. 1612)	1610
Charles Stuart (Charles I.), s. of James I.	1616
Charles (Charles II.), son of Charles I.	1630
George Augustus (Geo. II.), s. of George I.	1714
Frederick Lewis, s. of George II. (d. 1751)	1727
George William Frederick (George III.)	1751
George Augustus Frederick (George IV.)	1762
Albert Edward (Edward VII.)	1841
George (George V.)	1901
Edward	1910

Ancient Irish Titles.

- The Fox (O'Siunnach), James George Hubert Fox, b. 1842.*
The Knight of Glun, Desmond FitzJohn Lloyd FitzGerald, b. 1862, suc. 1895.
The Knight of Kerry (1st), Sir John Peter Gerald Maurice FitzGerald, Bart., M.C., b. 1884, suc. 1916.
The MacCarthy Mor, Samuel Trant MacCarthy, b. 1842.
The MacDermot, Prince of Coolamny, Charles Edward MacDermot, b. 1862, suc. 1904.
The McGillicuddy of the Reeks, Lt.-Col. Ross Kinloch McGillicuddy, D.S.O., b. 1882, suc. 1921.
The O'Connor Don, Owen Phelin O'Connor, b. 1870.
The O'Donoghue of the Glens, Geoffrey O'Donoghue, b. 1859.
The O'Donovan, Col. Morgan William O'Donovan, O.B., b. 1861.
The O'Gorman, Mathghamhnam, Col. Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman, b. 1845.
The O'Grady of Killyballyowen, William de Courcy L. Renzy O'Grady.
The O'Kelly, Chief of Jatkmahe, Maj. Arthur Dillon Denis Kelly, b. 1853, suc. 1897.
The O'Morchoe, Chief of The Sept, Arthur McMurrough Murphy, b. 1835.



THE VICTORIA CROSS. VC.

Ribbon, Crimson for all Services

FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY INSTITUTED 26th January, 1856



Instituted in 1856, on the close of the Crimean War, and extended in 1912 and 1900 A bar may be awarded for any additional act of gallantry

A list of surviving recipients

Adams, Maj-Gen Sir R B, KCB, (I A), Upper Suez 1897	Carroll, Priv, John (Aus Inf.), Expdny F ... 1927
Addison, Rev Wm Robt F (CF), Mesopotamia ... 1916	Cator, Sergt Harry (E. Surr R.), Expdny F ... 1917
Adlam, Capt Tom Edwin (Bedf R.), Expdny F ... 1916	Cartwright, Priv George (Aust.), France ... 1918
Agar, Lieut, Augustine W S, D.S.O. (R.N.), Baltic 1919	Chaffer, Priv George W (E York R.), Expdny F ... 1916
Alexander, Maj-Gen E W, C.B., C.M.G. (R.F.A.), Expdny F ... 1915	Chatta Singh, Sepoy (Bhopal Inf.), Mesopotamia ... 1916
Allen, Capt Wm Barnley, D.S.O., M.C., M.B., (R.A.M.C.), Expdny F ... 1916	Christian, Priv, Harry (K O Royal R.), Exp F ... 1916
Anney, L-Cpl William (R War R.), France ... 1918	Christie, L-Cpl John Alex (Lond R.) ... 1918
Andrew, Corpl Leslie W (N Z Inf.) ... 1917	Clarke, Sergt-Maj James (Lanc Fus), France ... 1918
Angus, Sergt W (H L I.), Expdny F ... 1915	Clement, Corpl J J (Rimgtn's Guides), S Africa ... 1900
Archibald, Napper Adam, (R.E.), France ... 1918	Cloutman, Maj, Brett M, M.C. (R.E.), France ... 1918
Auten, Lieut-Commr Harold, D.S.C. (R.N.R.), Submarine ... 1918	Cobbie, Gen Sir A. S., K.C.B., C.B.I., D.S.O., A.D.C. (King's Afr R.), Somali ... 1902
Axford, L-Corpl Thomas Leslie, M.M. (Aust I F) ... 1918	Coffin, Col Clifford, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. (R.E.) ... 1917
Aylmer, Lt-Gen Sir Fenton J, KCB, (R.E.), Hunza-Nagar ... 1891	Coghlan, Sergt-Maj C (Gordon Highrs), Mutiny ... 1917
Barnford, Maj Edwd, D.S.O. (R.M.L.I.), Zebrugge 1918	Collins, Corpl John, D.C.M. (R. Welch Fus.) ... 1917
Barrott, Lieut John (Leic R.), France ... 1918	Coltman, Lt-Corpl William H, D.C.M., M.M. (N Staff R.) ... 1918
Barker, Maj Wm G, D.S.O. (bar), M.C. (a bars) (R.A.F.), Expdny F ... 1918	Colvin, Lt Hugh (Chesh R.) ... 1917
Barron, Corpl Colln (Cannd Infy) ... 1918	Colvin, Col J M Colquhoun, (R.E.), Mohmand ... 1897
Barter, Capt Fredk M.C. (R. Welch Fus.), Expdny F ... 1915	Congreve, Gen Sir W N, KCB, M.C., A.D.C. Gen (Rif B.), S Africa ... 1899
Bassett, and Lieut Cyril R G (N.Z.) Dardanelles 1915	Cooper, Sergt Edward (K.R.C.), Expdny F ... 1917
Beak, Capt Daniel M Wm, D.S.O., M.C. (R Scots Fus) ... 1918	Coppins, Corpl Frederick George (Manitoba R.) ... 1918
Bees, Priv W (Cannd Inf), S Africa ... 1902	Cosgrove, Sergt W (R Munst. F), Gallipoli ... 1915
Beesley, Priv William (Rif Brig) ... 1918	Costello, Col Edmund W, C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., (I A), Malakand ... 1897
Belcher, Capt D W (L.R.B.), Expdny F ... 1915	Courier, Priv Jack Thomas (King's R.) ... 1918
Bell, Maj F W (W Australia), S Africa ... 1902	Courry, Lt Gabriel G (R.A.F.), Expdny Force ... 1916
Bellow, Capt Edward D (Brit Columbia R.), France ... 1915	Coverdale, and Lt Harry (Manch R.), Expdny F ... 1917
Bennett, Capt F P M, (Worce R.), Expdny F ... 1915	Cox, Priv Christopher (Bedf R.), Expdny F ... 1917
Bent, C-M S S J (East Lancs R.), Exp F ... 1914	Craig, Lt J M (R.A.F.), Expdny F ... 1917
Bingham, Capt Hon E, O.R.N., (R.N.), Jutland ... 1916	Crandon, Pte H G (88th Hrs), S Africa ... 1901
Bisbee, Maj J H, O.R.N. (Tasmania), S Africa ... 1900	Orichton, Priv James (Auckland R., N Z) ... 1918
Bishop, Lt-Col William Avery, D.S.O. (bar), M.C., D.C. (Can Cav & R.F.C.) ... 1917	Crimmin, Col John, C.B., C.I.A., (I M S.), Burma ... 1889
Bisset, Lieut William D (A & S H), France ... 1918	Cross, Corpl Arthur Henry (M.G.C.) ... 1918
Blackburn, and Lt Arthur S (Australia), Expdny F ... 1916	Crowe, Capt John (Worc R.) ... 1918
Bloomfield, Maj Wm. Anderson (S Afr.), Exp F ... 1917	Cruikshank, Priv Robert Edward (Lond R.), Palestine ... 1918
Boleslagon, Brig-Gen, G H, (I A), Hunza-Nagar ... 1891	Crutchley, Lieut Victor Alexander, D.S.C. (R.N.), Ostend ... 1918
Bonner, Lt Charles G, D.S.C. (R.N.R.), Submarine ... 1917	Cunningham, Priv John (E York R.), Expdny F ... 1917
Booth, Capt Frederick C, D.C.M. (S Africa), Expdny F ... 1917	Curtis, Sergt A E (E Surrey Regt), S Africa ... 1900
Borella, Lieut Albert, M.M. (Australia) Exp F ... 1918	Curtis, Sergt Horace A (R. Dub Fus), France ... 1918
Borton, Lt Col Arthur D, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Lond R.) ... 1917	Dalziel, Driver Henry (Aust. I F) ... 1918
Boulter, Lt Wm Ewart (Nants R.), Expdny F ... 1916	Danaher, Sergt J (Connaught Rang), Transvaal ... 1881
Bourke, Lt Col Roland, D.S.O., (R.N.V.R.), Ostend ... 1918	Daniels, (Capt H, M.C. (Rif Bde), Expdny F ... 1915
Boyle, Capt E Courtney, (R.N.), Dardanelles ... 1915	Darwan Sing Negl, Subadar (Garwhal R.), Exp F ... 1915
Bradley, Capt Fredk H (R.F.A.), S Africa ... 1901	Davey, Corpl Philip, M.M. (Aust I F) ... 1918
Brereton, Corpl Alexander (Manitoba R.) ... 1918	Davies, Corpl John Thomas (S Lancs R.) ... 1918
Brooks, C-Sgt-M. Edward (Oxf & B.L.L.), Exp F ... 1917	Davies, Lieut Joseph (R. Welch Fus.), Expdny F ... 1916
Brooks, Sergt. Oliver (Cold Gds), Expdny Force ... 1915	Davies, Col L. A. E. Frioc, C.B., D.S.O. (K.R.C.), S Africa ... 1901
Brown, Corpl Walter Ernest, D.C.M. (Aust. I F) ... 1918	Davies, Wing Com Richard B, D.S.O. (A.F.C.), R.N., Salonika ... 1916
Bryan, L-Corpl Thomas (North Fus.), Expdny F ... 1917	Dawson, Capt, Jas Lennox (R.E.), Expdny F ... 1915
Buchanan, Corpl Angus (S W Bord), Mesopotamia ... 1916	Day, Corpl Sidney J (Suif. R.) ... 1917
Burgess, Lt-Col Dan, D.S.O. (Glouc R.) Exp F ... 1917	Daykins, Sergt John B (York & Lancs R.), France ... 1918
Burman, Sergt William Francis (Rif. Brig.), Exp F ... 1917	Dean, Capt. Donald (R.W. Kent R.), France ... 1918
Burt, Corpl Alfred A. (Herts R.), Expdny F ... 1915	Dean, Lieut P T (R.N.V.R.), Zebrugge ... 1918
Butler, Priv Wm Boynton (W Yorks. R.) ... 1917	de Wiart, Col Adrian Carton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. (4th Dn Gds), Expdny F ... 1916
Bye, Sergt. Robert (Welsh Gds.) ... 1917	Dineson, Lieut Thomas (Quebec R.) ... 1918
Byrne, Private Thomas (East Lancs), Sudia ... 1898	Dobson, Com Claude C, D.S.O. (R.N.), Kronstadt ... 1919
Caffrey, Priv J (York and Lanc R.), Expdny F ... 1917	Dobson, L-Cpl (Coldstr Gds), Expdny F ... 1914
Caldwell, C-Sergt-Maj Thomas (Lancark. Yeo. & R.S. Co Fus), France ... 1918	Doogan, Priv John (East G.), Latins' Nek ... 1881
Calvert, Sergt. Laurence, M.M. (K.O.Y.L.L.) ... 1918	Dorrell, Maj G T (R.H.A.), Expdny Force ... 1914
Campbell, Capt Gordon, D.S.O. (R.N.), Submarine ... 1917	Douglas, Col H E M, C.M.G., D.S.O. (R.A.M.C.), S Africa ... 1899
Campbell, Col John Vaughan, D.S.O. (Coldstr. Gds.), Expdny F ... 1916	Downie, Sergt Robert (R. Dub. F.), Expdny F ... 1916
Carmichael, Sergt John (N. Staff R.), Expdny F ... 1916	Doxat, Maj Alexis C. (K.R.C.G.), S Africa ... 1901
Carpenter, Capt. Alfred Fusa B. (R.N.), Zebrugge 1918	Doyle, C-Sergt-Maj Martin, M.M. (R. Munst Fus), France ... 1918
	Drain, Driver J. C. H. (R.H.A.), Expdny F ... 1917
	Dresser, Priv. Tom (Green Howards), Expdny F ... 1914

Drummond, Lt.-Com Geoffrey H (R N V R)	1918	Harvey, Priv Samuel (York & Lanc. R.), <i>Exp F</i>	1915
<i>Ostend</i>	1918	Hayward, Lieut Regd F. Johnson, m c (Wilt. R.)	1918
Duffy, Priv James (R Innis Fus)	1918	Heaton, Sergt Wm (King's Regt.), <i>S Africa</i>	1900
Dunmore, Maj Earl of, d s o, m v o (16th Lrs),	1897	Heavyside, Priv Michael (Durh. L. I.), <i>Exp F</i>	1917
<i>Upper Suda</i>	1897	Jeddes, Lieut Frederick W (Bedf. R.), <i>France</i>	1918
Dunstan, Lieut William (Australia), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915	Henderson, Trooper H S (Bulawayo), <i>Rhodesia</i>	1896
Durrant, L.-Corp E (Rifle Brig), <i>S Africa</i>	1900	Herring, Maj Alfred Cecil (N'thants R.), <i>France</i>	1918
Dwyer, Sergt. John James (Aust. M G C)	1917	Hewitson, L.-Corp James (K O Royal R.)	1918
Edwards, Sergt Alexander (Sea Highs)	1917	Hewitt, and Lieut William Henry (S Afr Inf)	1917
Edwards, Corp Fredk J (Midld R.), <i>Expdny F</i>	1916	Hill, Priv. Albert (R Welch Fus), <i>Expdny F</i>	1916
Edwards, Priv Thos (Black Watch), <i>Sudan</i>	1884	Hogan, Sergt J (Manchester R.), <i>Expdny F</i>	1914
Edwards, and Lieut Wilfrid (K O York L. I.)	1917	Holbrook, Com. N D (R N), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1914
Egerton, Corp. Ernest Albert (Sherwood F)	1917	Holland, Maj E J. (R Canadian Div), <i>S Africa</i>	1900
Ekow, (Capt. Roland (Roy Scots), <i>France</i>	1918	Holland, Capt John Vincent (Leinster R.),	1916
Engleheart, Sergt H (16th Hrs), <i>S Africa</i>	1900	<i>Expdny F</i>	1916
English, Capt W John (A S C), <i>S Africa</i>	1901	Holmes, Lieut F W (K O Y L I.), <i>Expdny F</i>	1914
Evans, Sergt Arthur (Linc R.) <i>Expdny F</i>	1918	Holmes, Priv Thomas William (Can Med Rif)	1918
Evans, C.-S.-M. George (Manch Regt.), <i>France</i>	1916	Holmes, Priv William E (Gren Gds), <i>France</i>	1918
Evans, Maj Lewis Pugh, m c, d s o (Black	1917	Hornby, Br.-Gen E J Philippe, c n, m c (R A),	1900
Watch)	1917	<i>S Africa</i>	1917
Farmer, Lt.-Col Donald D (King's R.), <i>S Africa</i>	1900	Howell, Corp. Geo Julian, m m (Aust Inf), <i>Er F</i>	1900
Farmer, Corp J J (Army Hosp Corps), <i>Majuba</i>	1881	Howse, Surg.-Gen Sir Neville R, m c u, m c m o	1917
Faulds, Lieut Wm Fredk (S Africa), <i>Expdny F</i>	1916	(N S W Med Staff), <i>S Africa</i>	1900
Finch, Sergt N Augustus (R M A), <i>Zeebrugge</i>	1918	Hudson, Maj Charles Edward, d s o, m c	1918
Findlater, Piper G (Gord Highs), <i>Tirah</i>	1897	(Sherwood F), <i>Expdny F</i>	1918
Findlay, Capt George de C E, m c (R E.), t r	1918	Huffman, Lt James (West Riding R.), <i>France</i>	1918
<i>France</i>	1918	Hughes, Priv Thomas (Can Rang), <i>Expdny F</i>	1916
Finlay, Sergt D (Black Watch), <i>Expdny F</i>	1915	Hull, Shooping-Smith Chas (ant Lrs), <i>Expdny F</i>	1916
Fitzpatrick, Priv F (Conn Rang), <i>S Africa</i>	1879	Hunter, Sergt David Ferguson (High L. I.),	1916
Flaw, Priv Thos (Conn Rang), <i>S Africa</i>	1879	<i>Expdny F</i>	1916
Forshaw, Capt Wm T (M'chester R.), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915	Hutchinson, Capt Bellenen, m c (Can A M C),	1918
Fors, Lt.-Col C C, d s o (Bedf R.), <i>Expdny F</i>	1915	<i>France</i>	1918
Foster, Corp Edward (E Surr R.), <i>Expdny F</i>	1917	Hutchinson, Col E D Brown Synge, c n (14th	1900
Fowler, Colour-Sergt Edmund (Soo Rif), <i>Zulu</i>	1879	<i>Hire</i> , South Africa	1916
Freyberg, Lt.-Col Samuel C, m c, d s o (a Bars)	1916	Hutchinson, Col James (Lanc Fus) <i>Exp F</i>	1916
(Gren Gds)	1916	Hutt, Corp. Arthur (R Warwick R.)	1917
Fricketon, Lieut Samuel (N Z), <i>Expdny F</i>	1917	Ind, Farin Sergt A. E (R H A.), <i>S Africa</i>	1901
Frishy, Capt Cyril Hubert (Cold Gds)	1918	Ingram, Lt George M, m m (Australia), <i>France</i>	1918
Fuller, Sergt W (Welch R.), <i>Expdny F</i>	1914	Inkson, Lt.-Col Edgar Thos (R A M C),	1900
Fuller, Sergt W D (Gren Gds), <i>Expdny F</i>	1915	<i>S Africa</i>	1916
Garforth, Corp Chas E (14th Hus), <i>Expdny Force</i>	1914	Insal, Squads on Leads Gilbert S M, m c (R A F),	1915
Geary, Rev Henj H (E Surrey R.), <i>Expdny F</i>	1915	<i>Expdny F</i>	1915
Geo, Capt Robert, m c, m r (Royal Fus), <i>Er F</i>	1918	Inwood, Priv Reginald Roy (Aust Imp Fec)	1917
Haack, Drymer H H (R H A.), <i>S Africa</i>	1900	Irwin, Corp. Noyon (ant Fumalis), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1917
Gobind Singh, <i>Jemadar</i> (Ind. Can.), <i>S Africa</i>	1918	Jacks, Capt A, m c (Australia), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915
Godley, Priv Sidney F (Roy Fus), <i>Expdny F</i>	1914	Jackson, Priv William (Australia), <i>Expdny F</i>	1916
Gordon, Sergt Herman James (Quebec R.)	1918	James, (Capt H, v c (Worces R.), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915
Jordon, Col W E, c n e, a d c (Gord High),	1900	James, Capt Manley Angell, m c (Glouc. R.)	1918
<i>S Africa</i>	1900	Jarvis, Corp C A (R F), <i>Expdny F</i>	1914
Gordon, Sergt Wm J (W I R.), <i>Gambia River</i>	1892	Jensen, Priv Jorgan C (Aust Inf), <i>Expdny F</i>	1917
Gorie, Lieut Robert (R F A.), <i>France</i>	1918	Jerrard, Priv Jgh Alan (R A F)	1918
Gort, Lieut Col Viscount, d s o, m v o, m c	1918	Johnson, Lt.-Col Dudley G, d s o (bar), m c	1918
(Gren Gds)	1918	<i>S Africa</i>	1918
Goelling, Sergt William (R F A.), <i>Expdny F</i>	1917	Johnson, Lt James (Northum Fus), <i>France</i>	1918
Gourley, and Lieut Cyril E, m m (R F A.)	1918	Johnson, Sergt William Hy (Sher F.), <i>France</i>	1918
Graham, Maj John R N (Aig & Suth H & M G C)	1917	Johnstone, Maj R (Imp Light Horse), <i>S Africa</i>	1899
Grant, and Lt John (Wellington R. N Z.), <i>France</i>	1918	Jones, Priv Thos Alfred, d c m (Chesh R.),	1916
Grant, Col Charles J Wm (I A.), <i>Manipul</i>	1891	<i>Expdny F</i>	1916
Grant, Lt.-Col John Gilroy (I A.), <i>Tibet</i>	1904	Jones, Col C Mansel, d s o (W York R.),	1900
Graves, Corp Fred (Sherwood F.), <i>Expdny F</i>	1917	Joynt, Capt William Donovan (Aust I F)	1918
Greenwood, Lt.-Col Harry, d s o (and Bar), m c,	1918	Judson, and Lieut Reginald Stanley, d c m, m m	1918
(K O Y L I.), <i>France</i>	1918	(Auckland R. N Z.)	1918
Gregg, Lieut Milton F, m c (and Bar), (Nova	1918	Karanbahadur Itana, <i>Nail</i> (Gurkha Rifles)	1918
Scotia R.), <i>France</i>	1918	Kelly, Capt Henry, m c (bar) (W Riding R.),	1916
Gregg, Sergt William, d c m, m (Rif Bgdo)	1917	<i>Expdny F</i>	1916
Grieve, Capt Robert Cuthbert (Aust Inf), <i>Er F</i>	1917	Kelly, Lt.-Col John Sherwood, c m g, d s o	1918
Grimbaldeston, C Q M S William H (K O S B)	1917	(Nort H & R Innis Fus)	1918
Grimshaw, Lt John (Lanc Fus), <i>Galipoli</i>	1917	Kennedy, Lt.-Col Wm Clark, c m g, d s o (bar)	1918
Grogan, Col George Wm St G, c n, c m c,	1918	(Quebec R.), <i>France</i>	1918
d s o a d c (Worc Regt)	1918	Kenny, Priv Henry (Loyal R.), <i>Exp F</i>	1916
Guy, Com. Basil John Douglas, d s o (R N),	1900	Kenny, L Sergt Thomas (Durham L I.), <i>Er F</i>	1916
<i>China</i>	1917	Kenny, Priv Thomas Jas B (Aust Inf), <i>Er F</i>	1917
Haine, Lt Reginald L, m c (H A C), <i>Expdny F</i>	1918	Kenny, Sergt-Drummer W (Gordon H), <i>Exp F</i>	1915
Hall, Sergt Arthur (Aust.), <i>France</i>	1918	Kerr, Capt Allan Ebnenezor (Gord High), <i>France</i>	1918
Halliday, Col Lewis S T c n (R M L I.), <i>China</i>	1900	Kerr, Capt George, m c (Worce), (Aust.), <i>France</i>	1918
Hallwell, Lt John (Lanc Fus), <i>Royal R.</i>	1918	Kerr, Lt George Fraser, m c, m m (Ontario R.),	1918
Haltom, Priv Albert (K O Royal R.)	1915	<i>France</i>	1918
Hamilton, and Lt John (Australia), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1917	Kerr, Priv John Chipman (Canad. Inf.), <i>Er F</i>	1916
Hamilton, L.-Corp. John Brown (High L I)	1917	Keyzor, Lieut Leonard (Australia), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915
Hanna, Lieut Robert (Can Inf)	1917	Khudadad Khan, <i>Subadar</i> (14th Baluch), <i>Er F</i>	1914
Hansen, Maj Percy H (Lincs R.) <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915	Kinross, Priv Cecil John (Canadian Inf)	1918
Hardham, Capt W J (N Z.), <i>S Africa</i>	1901	Kirby, Wing-Comdr Frank H, o m e, d c m,	1918
Hart, Gen Sir R. C, m c n, m c v o (R E.), <i>Alphons</i>	1879	(R A F), <i>S Africa</i>	1900
Harvey, Capt. Frederick M. W. (Can. Inf.)	1917	Knight, and Lt Alfred J. (Sherwood F)	1900
<i>Expdny F</i>	1918	Knight, Capt H J (King's Regt.), <i>S Africa</i>	1900
Harvey, Priv Jack (Lond R.)	1918	Knox, and Lieut Cecil Leonard, (R. E.), <i>Er F</i>	1911
Harvey, Priv Norman (R Innis F.), <i>France</i>	1918		

Konowal, <i>Corpl</i> Filip (Canadian Inf)	1917	O'Rourke, <i>Priv</i> Michael J (Can Inf)	1917
Kulbir Thapa, <i>Rifman</i> (Gurkha R.), <i>Expdny Force</i>	1915	Osborne, <i>Priv</i> Jas (Northampton R.), <i>Transvaal</i>	1881
Laidlaw, <i>Piper</i> Daniel (K O S B), <i>Expdny Force</i>	1915	Parker, <i>L-Cpt</i> Walter R. (R.M.L.I.), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915
Lala, <i>Lance Nalk</i> (Jest Degras), <i>Expdny Force</i>	1916	Peckes, <i>Lt-Col</i> Geo. Randolph, m.c. (Can Inf)	1915
Lauder, <i>Priv</i> David R. (R Scots Fus)	1916	Peck, <i>Lt-Col</i> Cyrus Wesley, m.c. (Manitoba R.)	1916
Laurent, and Lt. Harry John (N.Z. Rif Bde)	1918	Peeler, <i>Lt-Cpt</i> Walter (Aust. I. F.)	1917
Lawrence, <i>Maj</i> T. E. B. (Syth. Lrs.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Phillips, <i>Capt</i> Robert E. (R. War R.), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1917
Lawson, <i>L-Cpl</i> E. (Gord High), <i>Tirah</i>	1897	Pitchei, <i>Petty Off</i> Ernest, m.c. (R.N. Submar in)	1917
Lench, <i>Lt</i> J. (Mchester R.), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1914	Pitts, <i>Lance-Corpl</i> J (Manch Regt), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Leak, <i>Priv</i> John (Australia), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1916	Pollard, <i>Capt</i> Alfred O, m.c. (H A C.), <i>Ex F.</i>	1917
Lenko, <i>Lt-Col</i> A. Martin- (S.A. Const.), <i>S. Africa</i> , 1902, (R.A.M.C.), <i>Clasp</i> , <i>Expdny F.</i>	1915	Pollock, <i>Lieut</i> James O (Cam High), <i>Expy F.</i>	1915
LeQuenne, <i>Lt-Col</i> Ferd Simoun (R.A.M.C.), <i>Burma</i>	1886	Pool, <i>Capt</i> A. H. Batheun, m.c. (R Muns. F.),	1916
Lewis, <i>Priv</i> Herbert Wm (Welch R.), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1917	Potts, <i>L-Cpl</i> Fredk W O (Berk's Yeo), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915
Lister, <i>Sergt</i> Joseph (Lanc Fus)	1917	Poulter, <i>Priv</i> Arthur (W. Rid R.), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1915
Lloyd, <i>Maj-Gen</i> Sir Owen E. P. c. b. (A.M.S.), <i>Burma</i>	1893	Procter, <i>Priv</i> Arthur H (King's R.), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1916
Lowerson, <i>Sergt</i> Alfred (Aust.), <i>France</i>	1918	Prowse, <i>Ch. P. O.</i> George (R.N.V.R.), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1918
Luke, <i>Sergt</i> F. (R.H.A.), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1914	Quigg, <i>Priv</i> Robert (R. Ulster Rif.), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1916
Lyall, <i>Capt</i> Graham (Cent Ontario R.), <i>France</i>	1918	Rainsden, <i>Lieut</i> H E (Protect Regt), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899
McAulay, <i>Sergt</i> John, m.c. (Scots Gds)	1918	Ratcliffe, <i>Priv</i> William (S. Lanc R.), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1918
McCarthy, <i>Lt</i> Lawrence (Aust.), <i>France</i>	1918	Rayfield, <i>Sergt</i> Walter (Brit Colum R.), <i>France</i>	1918
McDonald, <i>Sergt</i> Stanley R. (Aust. Inf. Foe.)	1918	Raynes, <i>Sergt</i> John C. (R.F.A.), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1915
MacDowell, <i>Maj</i> Thain W. n.c. (Can. Inf.)	1917	Readitt, <i>Sergt</i> John (S. Lanc R.), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1917
MacGregor, <i>Capt</i> John, m.c. (D.C.M. (Bar) (Canad. Mtd Rif) <i>France</i>	1918	Reed, <i>Maj-Gen</i> Hamilton L., c.m. (R.A.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899
McIntosh, <i>Priv</i> George (Gord Highs)	1917	Rees, <i>Sergt</i> Ivor (S. Wales Bord.), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1917
MacIntyre, <i>Lt</i> David Lowe (Arg. & South. High)	1918	Rees, <i>Wing-Comd</i> Lionel W. B., m.c., m.c., A.P.O. (R.A.F.), <i>Ex. F.</i>	1916
Mackay, <i>Lt-Col</i> Joo (S. A. S. Gls), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Reld, <i>Capt</i> O. A. (The King's Regt), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1916
McKean, <i>Capt</i> George Burdon (Canadian Inf)	1918	Rendle, <i>Corpl</i> T. E. (D.C.L.I.), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1914
McNall, <i>Sergt</i> William, m.c. (Green Howards), <i>France</i>	1918	Reynolds, <i>Capt</i> Henry, m.c. (R. Scots)	1917
McNamara, <i>Capt</i> Frank H. (Aust. R.F.C.), <i>Ex F.</i>	1917	Reynolds, <i>Lt-Col</i> James Hy. (R.A.M.C.), <i>Rorke's Drift</i>	1899
McNamara, <i>Corp</i> John E. (Surr. R.)	1918	Richards, <i>Sergt</i> Alfred (Lancs Fus), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915
McNess, <i>Lt-Sergt</i> Fred (Scots G.), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1916	Ricketts, <i>Priv</i> Thos. (R. Newland R.), <i>France</i>	1918
Maling, <i>Capt</i> Geo. Allan, m.c. (R.A.M.C.), <i>Expy F.</i>	1915	Ripley, <i>Sergt</i> John (Black Watch), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1915
Mallison, <i>Lieut</i> W. St. (R.N.), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915	Ritchie, <i>Comd</i> H. P. (R.N.), <i>Dar-es-Salaam</i>	1916
Marling, <i>Corpl</i> Sir Percival S., Bt., c.b. (K.R.R.C.), <i>Sudan</i>	1904	Ritchie, <i>Corpl</i> Walter (Seaford H.), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1916
Martin, <i>Capt</i> Cyril G., d.s.o. (R.E.), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1915	Roberts, <i>Maj</i> F. C., d.s.o., o.f.m., m.c. (Worc R.)	1918
Masters, <i>Priv</i> Richard George, (R.A.S.C.)	1918	Robertson, <i>Lt-Col</i> Charles Graham, m.c. (R. Fus)	1918
Masterson, <i>Maj</i> J. E. I. (K.O. Royal R.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Robertson, <i>Lt-Col</i> James Forbes, d.s.o., m.c. (Border R.)	1918
Maufe, <i>Capt</i> Thomas H. B. (R.G.A.), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1917	Robertson, <i>Lt-Col</i> William (Gord Highs), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899
Maxwell, <i>Lt</i> Joseph, m.c. (Aust.), <i>France</i>	1916	Robinson, <i>Capt</i> Eric G. o.m.s. (R.N.), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915
May, <i>Lieut</i> H. (Scottish R.), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1914	Rubson, <i>Priv</i> H. H. (Royal Scots), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1914
Maydon, <i>Lt-Sergt</i> Tom F. (K.O. Royal R.)	1917	Rochford, <i>Capt</i> G. A. Boyd-Scots G.), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1917
Meekosha, <i>Capt</i> Samuel (W. Yorks. R.), <i>Expy F.</i>	1915	Rogers, <i>Lieut</i> James (S.A. Constab), <i>S. Africa</i>	1901
Mellish, <i>Rev</i> Edward Noel, m.c. (C.F.), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1916	Room, <i>Lt-Corpl</i> Frederick G. (R. Ulster R.), <i>Expy F.</i>	1917
Melliss, <i>Maj-Gen</i> Sir Chas John, c.b., <i>Ashanti</i>	1900	Roupell, <i>Capt</i> G. R. P. (E. Surrey R.), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1915
Melvin, <i>Priv</i> Charles (R. Highs)	1917	Rutherford, <i>Lieut</i> Charles Smith, m.c. (Quebec R.)	1918
Merrifield, <i>Sergt</i> William (Cent Ontario R.), <i>France</i>	1918	Ruthven, <i>Lt-Col</i> Hon Alex G. A. Horro, m.c., d.s.o. (Welch Gds), <i>Sudan</i>	1898
Metcalf, <i>L-Cpl</i> William Henry, m.c. (Manitoba R.)	1918	Ruthven, <i>Sergt</i> William (Aust. I. F.)	1918
Miles, <i>Priv</i> Francis G. (Glouc R.), <i>France</i>	1918	Ryan, <i>Priv</i> John (Aust.), <i>France</i>	1918
Mir Daat, <i>Jemadar</i> (Coke's Rif), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1915	Ryder, <i>Priv</i> Robert (Middx R.), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1916
Mitchell, <i>Capt</i> Coulson N. m.c. (Canad. Engrs.), <i>France</i>	1918	Sadler, <i>Lieut</i> Clifford Wm. King (Aust. I. F.)	1918
Moffatt, <i>Priv</i> M. (Leinster R.), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1918	Sage, <i>Priv</i> Thomas Hy. (Som. L.I.)	1917
Molyneux, <i>Sergt</i> John (R. Fus)	1917	Sanders, <i>Capt</i> George (W. Yorks. R.), <i>Expy F.</i>	1916
Moon, <i>Lt</i> Rupert V. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1917	Sanders, <i>Lt</i> Arthur J. T. Fleming (E. Surrey R.), <i>Expdny Force</i>	1915
Moore, <i>Lieut</i> Montagu S. S. (Hants R.)	1917	Sartorius, <i>M-G</i> E. H. c.b. (E. Lanc R.), <i>Afghan</i>	1899
Mott, <i>Sergt</i> Edward J., d.s.o. (Border R.), <i>Expy F.</i>	1917	Saunders, <i>Sergt</i> Arthur F. (Suffolk R.), <i>Expy F.</i>	1916
Mountain, <i>Sergt</i> Albert (W. Yorks R.)	1918	Schofield, <i>Lt-Col</i> Harry N. (R.A.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899
Moyney, <i>Sergt</i> John (Ir. Gds)	1917	Scott, <i>Q-M Sergt</i> R. (Manch Regt), <i>S. Africa</i>	1915
Mugford, <i>Lt-Cpl</i> Harold, (M.G.C.)	1917	Scrimger, <i>Maj</i> F. A. C. (Can A.M.S.), <i>Expy F.</i>	1900
Mullane, <i>Sergt-Maj</i> Patrick (R.A.), <i>Afghan</i>	1880	Shahamad Khan, <i>Hovindar</i> (Fanjabis), <i>Expdny</i>	1916
Mullin, <i>Sergt</i> George Harry, m.c. (Can Inf)	1918	Shahawaz (Gurkhas), <i>Mahsud</i>	1916
Murray, <i>Lt-Col</i> Henry Wm., c.m.g., d.s.o., d.c.m. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Ex. F.</i>	1917	Shankland, <i>Capt</i> Robert (Can Inf)	1918
Murray, <i>Corp</i> Jas. (Conn Rang.), <i>Transvaal</i>	1891	Sharpe, <i>Corpl</i> C. (Lines R.), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1915
Myles, <i>Lieut</i> Edgar K., d.s.o. (Worc R.), <i>Mesopot.</i>	1916	Shaul, <i>Sergt</i> J. (High L.I.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899
Nasimith, <i>Capt</i> Martin E., c.b. (R.N.), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915	Shepherd, <i>Rifman</i> Albert E. (K.R.C.)	1918
Nearne, <i>Lt-Col</i> P., n.c. (R.E.), <i>Expdny Force</i>	1915	Sinton, <i>Maj</i> John A. o.m.s. (I.M.S.), <i>Mesopotamia</i>	1916
Nesbitt, <i>Capt</i> R. C. (Mashonaland), <i>Rhodesia</i>	1896	Skinner, <i>C-Sgt</i> M. John (K.O.S.H.)	1917
Newland, <i>Capt</i> James E. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1917	Smith, <i>Genaral</i> Albert (R.A.), <i>Sudan</i>	1898
Nickerson, <i>Lt-Col</i> William Hy. S., c.m., c.m.g. (R.A.M.C.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Smith, <i>Col</i> Clement L. (Som. L.I.), <i>Somaland</i>	1918
Nunney, <i>Priv</i> C. J. P., d.c.m., m.c. (Can. Inf.), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1918	Smith, <i>Lt-Sergt</i> Edward, d.c.m. (Lanc. Fus.)	1918
Nurse, <i>Lieut</i> G. E. (R.A.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899	Smith, <i>Sergt</i> Isay (Manchester R.), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1915
Ockendon, <i>Sergt</i> James (R. Dub. Fus)	1917	Smith, <i>Sergt</i> James (The Buffs), <i>Mohmand</i>	1897
O'Leary, <i>Lieut</i> Michael (Northum Fus.), <i>Expy Force</i>	1915	Smith, <i>Private</i> James (Border R.), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1914
O'Meara, <i>Priv</i> Martin (Australia), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1916	Smyth, <i>Capt</i> J. G. m.c. (Ludhiana Sikhs), <i>Expdny F.</i>	1915
O'Neill, <i>Sergt</i> John (Leinster R.), <i>France</i>	1918	Smyth, <i>Mt-Gen</i> Sir Nevill M., c.o.n. (and D.G.), <i>Sudan</i>	1898
Onions, and <i>Lieut</i> George (Devon R.), <i>France</i>	1918	Speckman, <i>Sergt</i> Charles Edward (Border R.)	1918
Ormsby, <i>Sergt</i> John Wm. (K.O.Y.L.I.), <i>Expy F.</i>	1917	Stanton, <i>Sergt</i> Percy Clyde, m.c. (Aust. I. F.)	1918
		Steele, <i>Lieut</i> Comd. Gordon C. (R.N.), <i>Afonst</i>	1919

The Victoria Cross—Other Decorations and Medals.

Steele, *Serjt*, Thomas (Seaforth H.), *Expdy F*, 1917
 Stone, *Gunner* Charles Edwin, *m.c.* (R.F.A.), 1918
 Storker, *Capt*, Percy Walington (Aust. I.F.), 1918
 Strachan, *Lieut* Henry, *m.c.* (Can Cav.), 1917
 Stringer, *Priv*, George (Manch. R.), *Mesopotamia*, 1916
 Stuart, *Lieut*, Ronald Neil, *d.s.o.* (R.N.R.), *Submarines*, 1917
 Stubbs, *Serjt*, Frank E. (Lanc. Fus.), *Gallipoli*, 1915
 Sullivan, *Cpl* Arthur P. (Roy Fus.), *N Russia*, 1917
 Sykes, *Priv*, Ernest (Northd Fus.), *Expdy F*, 1917
 Symons, *Capt* Wm. J. (Australia), *Dardanelles*, 1915
 Tandy, *Corpl* H. *d.c.m.*, *m.m.* (W. Riding R.), *Exp Force*, 1918
 Thackeray, *Col* Sir E. T., *k.c.b.* (R.E.), *Mutiny*, 1857
 Thomas, *L.-Cpl* John (Staff R.), *Dardanelles*, 1918
 Throssell, *Lt* Hugo V. H. (Aust.), *Dardanelles*, 1915
 Tollerton, *Private* R. (Cameron H.), *Expdy F*, 1914
 Tombs, *L.-Corpl* Joseph (King's R.), *Expdy F*, 1915
 Towers, *Priv* James (Scott Rif), *France*, 1918
 Towner, *Lieut* Edgar, *m.c.* (Aust. M.G.C.), *France*, 1918
 Towse, *Capt* E. B. B., *c.b.* (Gord Highrs.), *S Africa*, 1899
 Toye, *Lieut*, Alfred M., *m.c.* (Middx R.), 1918
 Train, *Serjt*, Charles Wm (Lond R.), 1901
 Traynor, *Serjt* W. B. (W Yorks R.), *S Africa*, 1901
 Turner, *Lt.-Gen* Sir R. E. W., *k.c.b.*, *k.m.g.*, *d.s.o.* (R. Can Dns), *S Africa*, 1900
 Turrall, *Priv* Thos. Geo. (Worc R.), *Expdy F*, 1916
 Unwin, *Capt* E., *c.m.*, *c.m.g.* (R.N.), *Dardanelles*, 1915
 Upton, *Corpl* J. (Sherwood F.), *Expdy F*, 1915
 Veale, *Corpl* Theodore W. H. (Devon R.), *Expdy F*, 1915
 Vickers, *Corpl* Arthur (Warwick R.), *Expdy F*, 1915
 Vickers, *Capt* Chas. G. (Sherwood F.), *Exp F*, 1915
 Vickery, *Corpl* S. (Dorset R.), *Tirah*, 1897
 Walker, *Maj-Gen* William George, *c.b.* (I.A.), *Somaland*, 1903
 Walker, *Maj* A. R. Hill (Nthmp R.), *Tananaal*, 1881
 Wallace, *Lt* Samuel T. D. (R.F.A.), *Expdy Force*, 1917

Ward, *Private* C. (Yorksh. L.I.), *S. Africa*, 1900
 Wark, *Maj* Blair A., *d.s.o.* (Aust.), *France*, 1918
 Wassall, *Private* Samuel (S. Staff R.), *Zulu*, 1879
 Waters, *Maj* Arnold Horace S., *d.s.o.*, *m.c.* (R.E.), *France*, 1918
 Watt, *Ch Skipper* Joseph (R.N.R.), *Strs of Otranto*, 1917
 Weale, *Serjt* Henry (R. Berk Fus.), 1918
 Welch, *Corpl* James (R. Welch R.), *Expdy F*, 1917
 West, *Flight-Lieut* Ferdinand M.F., *m.c.* (R.A.F.), 1918
 Wheeler, *Maj* Geo. Campbell (Gurkha R.), *Mesopotamia*, 1917
 White, *Maj* Archie Cecil T., *m.c.* (Green Howards), *Expdy F*, 1916
 White, *Priv* Jack (K. O. Royal R.), *Expdy F*, 1917
 White, *Lt* Wm. Allison (M. G. Corps), 1918
 Whitfield, *Priv* Harold (K. Shrop. L.I.), 1918
 Whittle, *Serjt* John W., *d.c.m.* (Aust. Inf.), *Er F*, 1917
 Wilkinson, *L.-Cpl* Alfred (Manch R.), *France*, 1918
 Wilcox, *L.-Cpl* Alfred (Oxf & Bucks L.I.), 1918
 Williams, *Pte* John (S. Wales Bord.), *Horne's Drift*, 1879
 Williams, *C.-Serjt*, Maj. John H., *d.c.m.*, *m.m.* (Bar), *S. Wales Bord.*, *France*, 1918
 Williams, *Seaman* William (R.N.R.), *Submarines*, 1917
 Willis, *Lt-Col* Richard R. (Lancs Fus.), *Dardanelles*, 1915
 Wilson, *Private* G. (Highland L.I.), *Expdy F*, 1914
 Wood, *Priv* Wilfred (Northd. Fus.), 1918
 Woodall, *L.-Sergt* Joseph Edward (Rif Brig.), 1918
 Woods, *Priv* J. (Aust. Inf.), *Expdy F*, 1918
 Woolley, *Rev* Geoffrey H., *m.c.* (Qn Vic Rif), *Exp F*, 1915
 Wright, *Col* Wallace D. (R. W. Surrey), *Sokoto*, 1903
 Wyatt, *Corpl* George H. (Cold Gds.), *Expdy F*, 1915
 Wyllie, *Maj* Guy G. E. (Tasmania), *S Africa*, 1900
 Young, *Pte* John F. (Quebec R.), *France*, 1918
 Young, *Priv* Thomas (Durh. L.I.), 1918
 Zengel, *Serjt*, Raphael L., *m.m.* (Saskatchewan R.), 1918

OTHER DECORATIONS AND MEDALS

The Distinguished Service Cross—1914—D.S.C.—In substitution for the Conspicuous Service Cross, 1904, is designed for bestowal on all officers of the R.N. below the rank of Lieutenant Commander, and on Warrant Officers.

The Military Cross—1915—M.C.—Awarded to Captains, Lieutenants and 1st class Warrant Officers in the Army and Indian and Colonial Forces.

The Distinguished Flying Cross—1915—D.F.C.—Designed for bestowal upon Officers and Warrant Officers in the Royal Air Force for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.

The Air Force Cross—1918—A.F.C.—Instituted as preceding, but for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying, although not in active operations against the enemy.

The Military Medal—1916—M.M.—Awarded to non-commissioned officers and men for individual or associated acts of bravery in the field. In exceptional circumstances the Medal may be awarded to women of all nations.

The Distinguished Service Medal—1914—D.S.M.—Is designed for chief petty officers, petty officers, men, and boys of all branches of the R.N., to non-commissioned officers and men of the R.M.A., and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in His Majesty's Service abroad, for distinguished conduct in war.

The Distinguished Flying Medal—1918—D.F.M.—and the **Air Force Medal—A.F.M.**—for warrant and non-commissioned officers and men for equivalent services as for D.F.C. and A.F.C.

The Conspicuous Gallantry Medal—C.G.M.—Is bestowed upon warrant officers and men of the R.N.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal—D.C.M.—Awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Army.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration—V.D.—Was an honour for rewarding the meritorious services of officers of the Force in question, who must have been in commission and have served twenty years.

The Territorial Decoration—T.D.—Established in 1908, is restricted to commissioned officers of twenty years' good service in the Territorial Army. Similarly a **Territorial Long Service Medal** has been substituted for that formerly awarded to Volunteers.

The Royal Red Cross—R.R.C.—For ladies founded 1883, is a distinction conferred upon ladies of any rank or nation who may be brought to the Sovereign's notice for acts of mercy in attending to the sick or wounded in time of war.

The Order of Mercy—Both sexes, was established in 1899 in connexion with the **League of Mercy**, an institution also founded in 1899 to promote the welfare of hospitals by obtaining small subscriptions for King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, &c.

The Indian Order of Merit—Instituted in 1837, as a reward for personal bravery, to Indian officers and men.

The Kaiser-i-Hind Medal—Was founded in 1900, and is a reward for any person, of either sex, who shall have rendered useful service in or for India.

The Albert Medal—A.M.—Dates from 1866, with extensions in 1867 and 1877 and is a recognition of acts of gallantry performed by any person whatever—"For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea" or "on Land."

The King's Police Medal—Instituted in 1909 as a reward "only for acts of exceptional courage and skill or conspicuous devotion to duty" to officers and men of any recognised Police Force or organised Fire Brigade in the United Kingdom, India, and His Majesty's Dominions beyond the Seas. The number of medals awarded in any one year shall not exceed 200.

The Royal Naval Reserve and Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Decoration—R.N.D.—and Medal—Instituted in 1922 to reward good and long service by officers and men of these Services.

His Majesty's Ministers.

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CABINET MINISTERS.

<i>Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury</i> ..	The Rt Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P. (b 1869)	£5,000
<i>Lord Privy Seal</i> ..	The Rt Hon. Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G. (b 1825)	£4,000
<i>Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Lords</i> ..	The Rt Hon. Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G. (b 1859)	£2,000
<i>Lord High Chancellor</i> ..	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Cave, G.C.M.G. (b 1855)	£2,000
<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i> ..	The Rt Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, M.P. (b 1874)	£5,000
<i>Secretaries of State —</i>		
<i>Home Affairs</i> ..	The Rt Hon. Sir William Joynson Hicks, Bt, M.P. (b 1865)	£5,000
<i>Foreign Affairs (and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons)</i> ..	The Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P. (b 1853)	£5,000
<i>Colonies</i> ..	The Rt Hon. Leopold Charles Maurice Stennett Amery, M.P. (b 1873)	£5,000
<i>War</i> ..	The Rt Hon. Sir Laming Worthington Evans, Bt, G.C.B. (b 1858)	£5,000
<i>India</i> ..	The Rt Hon. Earl of Birkenhead, K.C. (b 1872)	£5,000
<i>Scotland</i> ..	The Rt Hon. Sir John Gilmour, Bt, D.S.O., T.D., M.P. (b 1876)	£2,500
<i>Air</i> ..	The Rt Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bt, C.M.G., M.P. (b 1880)	£3,000
<i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i> ..	The Rt Hon. William Clive Bagdikian, M.P. (b 1864)	£4,500
<i>President, Board of Trade</i> ..	The Rt Hon. Sir Philip Lloyd Greame, Knt, M.C., M.P. (b 1884)	£4,500
<i>Minister of Health</i> ..	The Rt Hon. Arthur Neville Chamberlain, M.P. (b 1869)	£2,000
<i>President, Board of Education</i> ..	The Rt Hon. Lord Eustace Percy, M.P. (b 1887)	£2,000
<i>Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries</i> ..	The Rt. Hon. Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, M.P. (b 1881)	£2,000
<i>Minister of Labour</i> ..	The Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Herbert Drummond Ramsey Steel Maitland, Bt, M.P.	£2,000
<i>Attorney General</i> ..	The Rt Hon. Sir Douglas McGarel Hogg, K.C., M.P. (b 1872)	£7,000
<i>First Commissioner of Works</i> ..	The Rt Hon. Viscount Peel, G.C.B. (b 1867)	£2,000
<i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster</i> ..	The Rt Hon. Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, K.C. (b 1864)	£2,000

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET.

<i>Minister of Pensions</i> , Major Rt Hon. G. C. Tryon, M.P. (b 1872)	£2,000
<i>Postmaster General</i> , Sir William Lawson Mitchell Thomson, Bt, K.C.B., M.P. (b 1877)	£2,500
<i>Minister of Transport</i> , Lt Col Rt Hon. Wilfrid William Ashley, M.P. (b 1867)	£2,000
<i>Solicitor General</i> , Sir Thomas Walker Hobart Inskip, K.C., M.P. (b 1876)	£6,500
<i>Paymaster General</i> ..	unpaid
<i>Civil Lord of the Admiralty</i> , Earl Stanhope, D.S.O., M.C. (b 1880)	£2,000
<i>Treasury — Financial Secretary</i> , Lt Col Rt Hon. Walter Edward Guinness, D.S.O., T.D., M.P. (b 1869)	£2,000
<i>Patronage Secretary</i> , Comm Rt Hon. D. M. Eyres Monsell, M.P. (b 1872)	£2,000
<i>Junior Lords</i> , Major G. R. J. Hennessy, O.M., M.P. (b 1877), Major W. Cope, M.P. (b 1870), F. C. Thompson, K.C., M.P., each £5,000, Capt Viscount Curzon, C.B., M.P. (b 1864) unpaid, Lord Stanley, M.P. (b 1894)	unpaid
<i>Assistant Whips</i> , Lieut Col R. F. Roundell, M.P. (b 1872), Major W. F. Colfox, M.P. (b 1888)	unpaid
<i>Under Secretaries of State —</i>	
<i>Home</i> , Godfrey Lamson Tennyson Locker-Lampson, M.P. (b 1875)	£2,500
<i>Foreign</i> , Rt Hon. Ronald F. McNeill, M.P. (b 1885)	£2,500
<i>Colonies</i> , Hon. William George Arthur Ormsby Gore, M.P. (b 1825)	£2,500
<i>War</i> , Earl of Onslow, C.B. (b 1876)	£2,500
<i>Do (Financial)</i> , Capt H. Douglas King, C.B., D.S.O., V.D., M.P. (b 1877)	£2,500
<i>India</i> , Earl Winterton, M.P. (b 1883)	£2,500
<i>Air</i> , Maj Sir Philip Sassoon, Bt, C.B., C.M.G., M.P. (b 1888)	£2,500
<i>Admiralty</i> , John Colin Campbell Davidson, C.B., M.P. (b 1889)	£2,500
<i>Trade</i> , Sir Burton Chadwick, M.P. (b 1865)	£2,500
<i>Miners</i> , Lt-Col G. R. Lane Fox, M.P. (b 1870)	£2,500
<i>Overseas Trade (Joint Secretariat, Foreign Office and Board of Trade)</i> , Arthur Michael Samuel, M.P. (b 1872)	£2,500
<i>Agriculture (and Deputy Minister of Fisheries)</i> , Lord Bledisloe, K.C. (b 1867)	£2,500
<i>Transport</i> , Col John Theodore Outhbert Moore Bradshaw, D.S.O., M.P. (b 1872)	£2,500
<i>Labour</i> , Henry Bucknall Botton, C.M.G., M.P. (b 1872)	£2,500
<i>Post Office</i> , Viscount Wolmer, M.P. (b 1887)	£2,500
<i>Pensions</i> , Col Hon G. F. Stanley, C.M.G., M.P. (b 1872)	£2,500
<i>Education</i> , The Duchess of Athol, M.P. (b 1874)	£2,500
<i>Health</i> , Sir H. Kingsley Wood, M.P. (b 1876)	£2,500

Scotland

<i>Secretary (in the Cabinet)</i> ..	£2,500
<i>Under Secretary (Health)</i> , Capt W. E. Elliott, M.C., M.P. (b 1880)	£2,500
<i>Lord Advocate</i> , Rt Hon. William Watson, K.C., M.P. (b 1873)	£5,000
<i>Solicitor General</i> , D. P. Fleming, K.C., M.P.	£2,000

Ministers of the Royal Household

<i>Lord Steward</i> , Rt Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O., C.B. (b 1869)	£2,000
<i>Treasurer</i> , Col Rt Hon. George Abraham Giblin, M.P. (b 1873)	£904
<i>Comptroller</i> , Maj Sir H. Barnston, Bt, M.P. (b 1870)	£904
<i>Lord Chamberlain</i> , Rt Hon. Earl of Cromer, G.C.V.O. (b 1877)	£2,000
<i>Vice Chamberlain</i> , Capt D. H. Hacking, O.M., M.P. (b 1864)	£904
<i>Lords in Waiting</i> , The Earl De La Warr, the Lord Mili Mackenzie, G.C.B., the Viscount Hampden, K.C.B., each £700	
<i>Captain, Gentlemen at Arms</i> , Rt Hon. Earl of Dunmore, T.D., D.S.O. M.C.	£2,800
<i>Captain, Gentlemen of the Guard</i> , Lord Loch, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.	£2,800
<i>Master of the Horse</i> , Rt Hon. Earl of Granard, K.P., G.C.V.O.	£2,500

* These Appointments had not been announced at the time the ALMANACK was sent to press. The names given are those of the holders of the various offices before the change of Government.

CABINET MINISTERS' PENSIONS.—(First Class Pension £5,000, Second Class Pension £2,500. None paid since April 6, 1924.) Pensions were paid to the following Ministers, but have been resigned by them.—Rt Hon. J. A. Pease now Lord Gainford (£1,000 per annum), Rt Hon. G. W. Balfour (£1,000 per annum), Lord George Hamilton (£2,000 per annum).

Mr. Baldwin's Former Ministry.

CABINET MINISTERS.

<i>Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury</i>	The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P. (b 1867)	£2,000
<i>Lord President</i>	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Cecil (b 1864)	£2,000
<i>Lord President of the Council and Deputy Leader of the House of Lords</i>	The Rt. Hon. Marquess of Salisbury, M.P. (b 1826)	£2,000
<i>Lord High Chancellor</i>	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Cave, M.P. (b 1856)	£2,000
<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i>	The Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P. (b 1869)	£2,000
<i>Secretary of State — Home Affairs</i>	The Rt. Hon. William Clive Bridgeman, M.P. (b 1864)	£2,000
<i>Foreign Affairs (and Leader of the House of Lords)</i>	The Rt. Hon. Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, M.P. (b 1859)	£2,000
<i>Colonies</i>	The Rt. Hon. Duke of Devonshire, M.P. (b 1828)	£2,000
<i>War</i>	The Rt. Hon. Earl of Derby, M.P. (b 1865)	£2,000
<i>India</i>	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Peel, M.P. (b 1867)	£2,000
<i>Scotland</i>	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Nova, M.P. (b 1860)	£2,500
<i>Air</i>	The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel House, Bart. M.P. (b 1880)	£2,500
<i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i>	The Rt. Hon. Leopold Charles Maurice Stenier Amery, M.P. (b 1873)	£4,500
<i>President, Board of Trade</i>	The Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Lloyd Greame, K.B.E., M.C., M.P. (b 1884)	£2,500
<i>Minister of Health</i>	The Rt. Hon. Sir William Johnson Hicks, Bart., M.P. (b 1865)	£2,000
<i>President, Board of Education</i>	The Rt. Hon. Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, M.P. (b 1871)	£2,000
<i>Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries</i>	The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert A. Sanders, Bart. (b 1867)	£2,000
<i>Minister of Education</i>	The Rt. Hon. Sir Montague Barlow, M.P. (b 1868)	£2,000
<i>Postmaster General</i>	The Rt. Hon. Sir Laming Worthington Evans, Bart., M.P. (b 1858)	£2,500

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET.

<i>Minister of Pensions</i>	Major Rt. Hon. G. C. Trion, M.P. (b 1871)	£2,000
<i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster</i>	John Colin Campbell Davidson, C.B., C.B. (b 1889)	£2,000
<i>First Commissioner of Works</i>	Major Rt. Hon. Sir John Lawrence Band, Bart. M.P. (b 1874)	£2,000
<i>Attorney General</i>	Rt. Hon. Sir Douglas McGarel Hogg, K.C., M.P. (b 1872)	£2,000
<i>Solicitor General</i>	Sir Thomas Walker Hobart Husk, K.C., M.P. (b 1876)	£2,000
<i>Paymaster General</i>	Major A. B. Boyd Carpenter (b 1873)	unpaid
<i>Chief Lord of the Admiralty</i>	The Marquess of Linlithgow, M.P. (b 1887)	£2,000
<i>Treasury — Financial Secretary</i>	Lt. Col. Hon. Walter Edward Guinness, M.P. (b 1889)	£2,000
<i>Patronage Secretary</i>	Comm. Rt. Hon. B. M. Eyres Monsell, M.P. (b 1871)	£2,000
<i>Junior Lords</i>	Capt. H. Douglas King, M.P. (b 1877)	£2,000
<i>Major W. Hope, M.P. (b 1870)</i>	Lt. Col. Rt. Hon. Sir J. Gilmour Bart., M.P. (b 1875)	unpaid
<i>Assistant Whip</i>	Lt. Col. R. F. Roundell, M.P. (b 1879)	unpaid
<i>Under Secretaries of State —</i>		
<i>Home</i>	Godfrey Lamson Tennyson Locker Lampson, M.P. (b 1875)	£2,500
<i>Foreign</i>	Ronald F. McNeill, M.P. (b 1881)	£2,500
<i>Colonial</i>	Hon. William George Arthur Ormsby Gore, M.P. (b 1885)	£2,500
<i>War</i>	Lt. Col. William William Ashby, M.P. (b 1867)	£2,500
<i>Do (Financial)</i>	Rupert Backville Gwynne, M.P. (b 1873)	£2,500
<i>India</i>	Earl Winterton, M.P. (b 1884)	£2,500
<i>Air</i>	The Duke ofutherland (b 1888)	£2,500
<i>Admiralty</i>	Major A. B. Boyd Carpenter (b 1873)	£2,500
<i>Trade</i>	Viscount Wolmer, M.P. (b 1889)	£2,500
<i>Africa</i>	Lt. Col. G. R. Lane Fox, M.P. (b 1870)	£2,500
<i>Overseas Trade (unpaid)</i>		£2,500
<i>Agriculture (and Deputy Minister of Fisheries)</i>	Earl of Annet (b 1867)	£2,200
<i>Works and Transport</i>	Col. John Theodore Cuthbert Moore Babazon, M.P. (b 1894)	£2,500
<i>Labor</i>	Henry Bucknall Betterton, M.P. (b 1872)	£2,200
<i>Pensions</i>	Rt. Hon. Charles Curtis Craig, M.P. (b 1869)	£2,200
<i>Education</i>	Earl of Onslow, M.P. (b 1875)	£2,200
<i>Health</i>	Lord Eustace Percy, M.P. (b 1887)	£2,500
<i>Charity Commissioners</i>	Lt. Col. H. H. Spender Clay, M.C., M.P. (b 1875)	unpaid
<i>Forestry Commissioners</i>	Major C. L. Forester Walker, M.P. (b 1871)	unpaid
<i>Rocks and Commissioners</i>	Major J. D. Birchall, M.P. (b 1875)	unpaid
Joint Secretariat (Overseas Trade Department Foreign Office and Board of Trade)		

Scotland

<i>Secretary (in the Cabinet)</i>		£2,500
<i>Under Secretary (Health)</i>	Capt. W. E. Elliot, M.P. (b 1883)	£2,500
<i>Lord Advocate</i>	Rt. Hon. William Watson, K.C. (b 1872)	£2,500
<i>Solicitor General</i>	F. C. Thomson, K.C., M.P.	£2,000

Ministers of the Royal Household

<i>Lord Steward</i>	Rt. Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P. K.C.V.O., C.B. (b 1869)	£2,000
<i>Treasurer</i>	Col. Rt. Hon. George Gubb, M.P. (b 1873)	£2,000
<i>Comptroller</i>	Major H. Buxton, M.P. (b 1870)	£2,000
<i>Lord Chamberlain</i>	Rt. Hon. Earl of Cromer, C.B., C.V.O. (b 1877)	£2,000
<i>Vice-Chamberlain</i>	Capt. D. H. Hacking, M.P. (b 1884)	£2,000
<i>Lords in Waiting</i>	Viscount Valentia, K.C.V.O. (b 1843), Rt. Hon. Lord Somerset, C.B., C.V.O. (b 1857)	£2,000
<i>Earl of Bradford</i>	(b 1873), Earl of Lonsdale, C.B., C.V.O. (b 1866), Earl of Malmesbury (b 1872), Earl of Albemarle, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.V.O. (b 1860)	£2,000
<i>Captain Gentlemen at Arms</i>	Rt. Hon. Earl of Charendon (b 1877)	£2,000
<i>Captain Yeomen of the Guard</i>	Lord Hylton (b 1862)	£2,000
<i>Master of the Horse</i>	Rt. Hon. Marquess of Bath, K.C., C.B., C.V.O. (b 1862)	£2,000

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Ministry.

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CABINET MINISTERS.

<i>Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury</i>	The Rt Hon J Ramsay MacDonald, M.P. (b 1866)	£5,000
<i>Lord Privy Seal and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons</i>	The Rt Hon John R. Clynes, M.P. (b 1859)	£5,000
<i>Lord President of the Council</i>	The Rt Hon Lord Parmoor, K.C.B. (b 1851)	£5,000
<i>Lord High Chancellor</i> ..	The Rt Hon Viscount Haldane, K.T., O.M. (b 1856)	£10,000
<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i>	The Rt Hon Philip Snowden, M.P. (b 1864)	£5,000
<i>Secretaries of State —</i>		
<i>Home Affairs</i> ..	The Rt Hon Arthur Henderson, M.P. (b 1863)	£5,000
<i>Foreign Affairs</i>	The Rt Hon the Prime Minister	
<i>Colonies</i> ..	The Rt Hon James Henry Thomas, M.P. (b 1875)	£5,000
<i>War</i>	The Rt Hon Stephen Walsh, M.P. (b 1859)	£5,000
<i>India</i>	The Rt Hon Lord Olivier, K.C.M.G., C.B. (b 1859)	£5,000
<i>Scotland</i>	The Rt Hon William Adamson, M.P. (b 1863)	£5,500
<i>Air</i>	The Rt Hon Brig Gen Lord Thomson (C.B., D.S.O.) (b 1875)	£5,000
<i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i>	The Rt Hon Viscount Chelmsford, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.I.	£5,500
<i>President, Board of Trade</i>	The Rt Hon Sidney Webb, M.P. (b 1859)	£5,000
<i>Minister of Health</i>	The Rt Hon. John Wheatley, M.P. (b 1869)	£5,000
<i>President, Board of Education</i>	The Rt Hon Charles P. Trevelyan, M.P. (b 1870)	£5,000
<i>Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries</i>	The Rt Hon. Noel Burton, M.P. (b 1869)	£5,000
<i>Ministry of Labour</i>	The Rt Hon Thomas Shaw, M.P. (b 1872)	£5,000
<i>Postmaster General</i>	The Rt Hon Vernon Hartshorn, O.B.E., M.P. (b 1872)	£5,500
<i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster</i>	The Rt Hon Colonel Josiah Clement Wedgwood, D.S.O., M.P. (b 1872)	£5,000
<i>First Commissioner of Works</i>	The Rt Hon Frederick William Jowett, M.P. (b 1864)	£5,000

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET

<i>Minister of Transport</i> , Harry Gosling, C.B. M.P. (b 1861)	£5,000
<i>Minister of Pensions</i> , Rt. Hon. Frederick Owen Roberts, M.P. (b 1876)	£5,000
<i>Attorney General</i> , Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., M.P. (b 1880)	£5,000
<i>Solicitor General</i> , Sir Henry Herman Blesser, K.C. (b 1883)	£5,000
<i>Paymaster General</i> , Harry Gosling, C.B., M.P. (b 1861)	£5,000
<i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i> , Frank Hodges, M.P. (b 1867)	£5,000
<i>Treasury — Financial Secretary</i> , Rt. Hon. William Graham, M.P. (b 1867)	£5,000
<i>Patronage Secretary</i> , Rt. Hon. Ben C. Spoor, M.P. (b 1879)	£5,000
<i>Junior Lords — Freedom Hall</i> , M.P. (b 1855)	£5,000
Thomas Kennedy, M.P. (b 1876)	£5,000
John Robertson, M.P. (b 1867)	£5,000
G. H. Waine, M.P. (b 1877)	£5,000
<i>Under Secretaries of State — Home</i> , Rhys John Davies, M.P. (b 1877)	£5,000
<i>Foreign</i> , Arthur Augustus William Henry Ponsonby, M.P. (b 1871)	£5,500
<i>Colonial</i> , Lord Arnold (b 1879)	£5,500
<i>War</i> , Major Clement Richard Attlee, M.P. (b 1883)	£5,500
<i>Do (Financial)</i> , John James Lawson, M.P. (b 1881)	£5,500
<i>India</i> , Robert Richards, M.P. (b 1884)	£5,500
<i>Do</i> , William Lench, M.P. (b 1884)	£5,500
<i>Admiralty</i> , Charles George Amson, M.P. (b 1873)	£5,500
<i>Trade</i> , Albert Victor Alexander, M.P. (b 1867)	£5,500
<i>Miners</i> , Emmanuel Shinwell, M.P. (b 1884)	£5,500
<i>Overseas Trade</i> (Joint Secretaries <i>Torques Office and Board of Trade</i>), William Lunn, M.P. (b 1872)	£5,500
<i>Agriculture (and Deputy Minister of Fisheries)</i> , W. R. Smith, M.P. (b 1872)	£5,500
<i>Labour</i> , Margaret Grace Bonfield, M.P. (b 1873)	£5,500
<i>Pensioners</i> , J. W. Muir, M.P. (b 1866)	£5,500
<i>Education</i> , Morgan Jones, M.P. (b 1886)	£5,500
<i>Health</i> , Arthur Greenwood, M.P. (b 1880)	£5,500
<i>Charity Commissioner</i> , Robert Richardson, M.P. (b 1881)	£5,500
<i>Church Estates Commissioner</i> , George Middleton, M.P. (b 1881)	£5,500

Scotland.

<i>Secretary of State (in the Cabinet)</i> ..	£5,500
<i>Under Secretary (Health)</i> , James Stewart, M.P. (b 1864)	£5,500
<i>Lord Advocate</i> , Rt. Hon. Hugh Pattinson MacMillan, K.C.	£5,000
<i>Solicitor-General</i> , J. C. Fenton, K.C.	£5,000

Ministers of the Royal Household

<i>Lord Steward</i> , Rt. Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.B., C.B.E. (b 1869)	£5,000
<i>Treasurer</i> , Thomas Griffiths, M.P. (b 1867)	£5,000
<i>Comptroller</i> , John Allen Parkinson, M.P. (b 1870)	£5,000
<i>Lord Chamberlain</i> , Rt. Hon. Earl of Cromer, G.C.B., C.B. (b 1877)	£5,000
<i>Vice-Chamberlain</i> , John E. Davison, M.P. (b 1870)	£5,000
<i>Lords in Waiting</i> , The Earl De La Warr, the Lord Mun Maackenzie, G.C.B., the Viscount Hamilton, G.C.B., the Lord Coleridge, G.C.B.	£5,000
<i>Captain Gentlemen-at-Arms</i> , Rt. Hon. Earl of Dunmore, F.R.S., D.S.O., M.P.	£5,000
<i>Captain Women of the Guard</i> , Lord Loch, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.P.	£5,000
<i>Master of the Horse</i> , Rt. Hon. Earl of Glasgow, K.P., G.C.B.	£5,000

164 Parliamentary Summary, Lords and Commons, 1923-24.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.—During the recess of 1923, Mr Baldwin announced his conviction that a Protectionist policy was necessary, and when Parliament reassembled on Nov 13 it was at once intimated that the King had given his assent to an immediate dissolution. In the House of Commons Mr Baldwin declared that the Government proposed to establish without delay a system of tariffs as being in their opinion the sole cure for unemployment. He thought the election should take place immediately so that if the country released him from the pledge given a year earlier by Mr Bonar Law he could incorporate in the next Budget the measures which he believed to be necessary. The only legislation dealt with was a Workmen's Compensation Bill, which was hurriedly passed, and Parliament was prorogued on Nov 16. The election campaign commenced forthwith, and polling took place on Dec 6, with the result that the new policy was rejected and a three-party system in the Commons inaugurated, the Conservative majority of 77 being converted into a minority of 99. The Conservatives remained the strongest party with 258 members, against 192 Labour representatives and 157 Liberals, with eight Independents, and Mr Baldwin retained office until he met with defeat in the new Parliament.

THE DEFEAT OF MR BALDWIN.—The new Parliament met on Jan 8, when, on the motion of Sir Ellis Hume Williams, K.C., seconded by Mr James O'Grady, Mr Whitley was re-elected Speaker. Mr Baldwin, Mr Ramsay MacDonald and Mr Lloyd George following with brief congratulations. After the sweating-in of members, the King opened the Session in State on Jan 15, the Royal speech intimating that proposals to give effect to the conclusions of the Imperial Conference in favour of the extension of the principle of Imperial Preference would be submitted to Parliament. In the Upper Chamber Lord Daryington moved and Lord Kylsant seconded the Address in reply, which was agreed to, while in the Commons the Address was moved by Mr R. M. Banks and seconded by Lord Apsley. After two days devoted to a general discussion, Mr Clynes on Jan 17 moved the amendment to the Address which brought about the fall of the Conservative administration and placed the Labour Party in office. It was in the following terms: "But it is our duty respectfully to submit to Your Majesty that Your Majesty's present advisers have not the confidence of this House," and was, therefore, a vote of "no confidence." Mr Asquith declared that he proposed to vote, and to advise all his friends to vote, in favour of the amendment, which he characterised as a clear, distinct and unencumbered vote of want of confidence in the Government. Mr Baldwin's administration, he said, would be remembered for confusion, vacillation and impotence, both at home and abroad. The Liberal Party were, however, pledged to give no more countenance to Socialistic experiments than to a Protectionist policy. On Jan 22 Mr Baldwin explained why the General Election was held, and declared that his Party would indulge in no factious or fractious opposition, but would be critical as an Opposition should be on legislation and administration. Mr MacDonald replied that the Labour Party would do their best to allay the fear about the Labour Government's policy. The amendment was

carried by 328 against 256, a majority of 72, and the Address as amended was carried by 328 against 251, a majority of 77. Lord Curzon and Mr Baldwin announced the Government's resignation on the following day, and both Houses adjourned until Feb 12, by which time Mr MacDonald had completed his Administration.

THE LABOUR PARTY IN OFFICE.—When Parliament reassembled with Labour members on the Treasury Bench, statements were made on the new Government's policy by the Lord Chancellor (Viscount Haldane) in the Upper Chamber and by the new Prime Minister in the Commons. Mr MacDonald said that the new Government were not going to pursue a policy of tranquillity but a popular policy—a policy of confidence. They were going to continue the subsidy for houses, and as to unemployment their intentions were to provide work and an effective income if work could not be provided. They proposed to speed up the Trade Facilities Act, and would deal with export credits and extend the period over which they would operate. The Government would consider the whole question of the national debt, and he suggested that an expert committee should be appointed to make a scientific survey of our national finances. As to foreign affairs, the Prime Minister referred to the decision to recognise the Soviet, and declared that France had nothing to fear from any policy which the new Government might pursue. The debate was extended over three days and on Feb 14 Mr MacDonald acknowledged the goodwill displayed by the House towards the Government, and intimated that the capital levy was in the same position as Protection—it could not be enacted in the present Parliament. Replying to inquiries regarding the attitude that would be taken in the event of a defeat, the Premier said that if it were a defeat upon a principle it would be regarded as equivalent to a vote of censure. He assured the House that the Government would not remain in office five minutes after a division in the House had deprived it of its dignity. The Government as it proved, suffered a number of defeats during the Session, but none was on a matter of principle.

THE BUDGET.—The first Labour Budget, "vindictive against no class and against no interest," as its author claimed, was "opened" by Mr Philip Snowden on April 29 in a speech which won general commendation for its manner and warm approval from Ministerialists and Liberals for its matter. After explaining that the realised surplus on the preceding year of £48,000,000 had, together with the statutory sinking fund of £40,000,000, gone to the redemption of the debt, the Chancellor said that our one real external debt now was that to the United States. We no longer owed any of our war debts contracted in Holland, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, the Argentine, Chile, Japan and Canada. Our internal debt had been reduced by nearly £150,000,000, comparing the face value with that in December, 1920, but by nearly £400,000,000 allowing for the increase in nominal values owing to conversion, while on the same basis the total debt reduction, both external and internal, was over £650,000,000—practically the amount of the National Debt at the outbreak of the war. As a result of this "wonderful and highly creditable national achievement" our annual interest charge had

been reduced by £40,000,000 a year. Estimating the total expenditure for the current year at £790,026,000, Mr. Snowden said he felt justified in being "rather optimistic" as to the future revenue. Employment, though still very bad, was improving, there were hopes of a new settlement in Europe, British trade was showing flickering, but hopeful, signs of recovery. On the existing basis of taxation, the Chancellor anticipated a total revenue of £828,100,000, leaving him with a surplus of £38,074,000. Dealing with the resolutions passed by the Imperial Conference on the subject of tariff preference, the Chancellor said that the Government were unable to endorse the proposals of their predecessors, though they regretted any disappointment and inconvenience that might be caused to the Dominions and Colonies. But, without endorsing or offering any kind of guarantee, the Government did not propose, so long as it remained in power, to ask Parliament to abolish preferences now accorded, which they suggested should remain on the existing statutory basis. The House would be given an opportunity to express a free and unfettered decision on the subject of the resolutions. The Chancellor then came to his proposed reductions in taxation, first intimating that he made no alteration in the main outline of the scheme of income-tax allowances, and that he was not in a position to make any considerable changes in the postal rates, a penny post not yet being an economic proposition. The sugar duty would be reduced from 25s 8d per cwt to 11s 8d per cwt, a reduction of 13½d per lb., the standard rate of tea duty would be halved—from 8d. to 4d. per lb., which brought it below the pre-war rate, the duties on cocoa, coffee and chicory would also be halved, while the increase of 50 per cent in the duty on dried fruits would not be renewed, bringing the rate from 10s 6d to 7s. per cwt. The estimated cost of these reduced duties was £23,700,000, and Mr. Snowden was confident that the reductions would reach the consumer. He proposed also to abolish the duty upon sweetened table waters. A more controversial matter was the Chancellor's decision to repeal the "McKenna Duties," imposed in 1915 on various imported manufactured articles and renewed from year to year. To avoid hardships to traders, the duties were renewed until Aug. 1, when they would expire. With regard to the entertainment duty, Mr. Snowden proposed to abolish the duty on payments for admission up to and including 6d., and to reduce the duty on payments over that amount up to and including 1s 3d. at a cost of £3,400,000 in the current year and of £4,000,000 in a full year. The inhabited house duty would be repealed altogether, and after June 30 the Corporation Profits Tax would be abolished. The Chancellor estimated the total cost of the reductions in taxation at £34,050,000 this year and at £40,443,000 in a full year. The estimated surplus of £4,024,000 he felt bound to keep. "These proposals," said Mr. Snowden in conclusion, "are the greatest step ever made towards the near realisation of the cherished Radical idea of a free breakfast. They give some relief to every man, woman and child in the country." Sir Robert Horne, who followed, claimed that Mr. Snowden's predecessors were entitled to some little credit for the financial position, and condemned his attitude towards Imperial preference and the abolition of the "McKenna duties," while Mr

Asquith supported a Budget which he regarded as proceeding upon thoroughly sound financial lines. In the discussion on the following day Sir Robert Horne described the Budget as a very good electioneering Budget, but Mr. J. H. Thomas said that the Government had many more Budgets to present. Sir Robert's criticisms were mainly directed against the abandonment of the "McKenna duties." The consideration of the resolutions was concluded on May 12, when the Finance Bill was brought in, a motion by Mr. Baldwin declaring it inexpedient to remove the "McKenna duties" "by which employment has been preserved," being defeated by 317 to 252. The second reading of the Bill was secured without a division on May 27, the Chancellor declaring that he had in the Budget a sound economic basis for the Government's financial proposals upon which next year they would be able to build an even more satisfactory Budget. The Committee stage was commenced on June 30, when an amendment exempting from the entertainments duty any entertainment the profits of which were devoted to philanthropic, charitable or educational purposes was carried against the Government by 220 to 105. On the Chancellor's suggestion this was modified on the Report stage by the addition of words granting exemption if the expenses did not exceed 50 per cent of the receipts. The third reading was secured on July 23 without a division, and, passed quickly through the Lords, the Royal Assent was given on Aug. 1.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE REJECTED.—A number of resolutions in favour of Imperial Preference and based upon the decisions of the Imperial Conference of 1923, were placed on the Order Paper by Mr. Baldwin and were discussed by the House of Commons on June 17 and 18. The Leader of the Opposition, who spoke on the second day, said the country needed markets more than anything. His ideal was an Empire which had free trade within its borders with a tariff for revenue only outside the whole ring. He suggested that the Government should consider the possibility of bringing together a body of economic experts to study scientifically the whole question of Empire development and of economic systems fitted for our country. Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Asquith took part in the debate and the Prime Minister opposed the resolutions, expressing the opinion that it was rather by deciding on lines of political development and constructive democracy than by haggling on preference that the problem would be solved of how Great Britain, free trade by economic circumstance, and the Empire, Protectionist from the same cause, might co-operate in building up a strong commonwealth based on a sound economic policy. Mr. Snowden announced that the Government had submitted to the Dominion Governments a proposal of a definite character in regard to overseas food supplies. The resolutions dealing with dried fruits, tobacco, wines and sugar were defeated by majorities of 6, 13, 17 and 20 respectively and the remainder were not proceeded with. The House of Lords on June 26, agreed to a motion introduced by Viscount Long, expressing regret at the Government's decision not to endorse the proposed preferences and recording the belief that "this unsympathetic attitude to a policy which has been unanimously approved by all the States

of the Empire at successive Conferences must seriously weaken the stability of our Imperial trade relations and prejudice the unity of the Empire.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.—The main outlines of the Government's housing proposals were revealed by Mr. Wheatley on June 31 in Committee on the money resolution upon which the new bill was founded. The Minister of Health described the 1923 Act as a complete failure and, explaining the agreement arrived at with the building industry, said it was based on a fixed annual output of houses. At the end of three years there would be a stock-taking, and if the average output agreed upon were not forthcoming the agreement would be terminated, but if the output were maintained the agreement would be continued. He announced the formation of three committees—one of builders and operatives, another of manufacturers of materials and merchants, and the third a prices survey committee. Moving the second reading of the bill on June 23, Mr. Wheatley said that it extended for 15 years the period during which the subsidy was to be given, and increased the subsidy payable to a local authority from £6 for 20 years to £9 for 40 years, and in an agricultural parish by a further £3 10s if the houses complied with certain conditions. The primary object, the Minister declared, was to secure continuity in the building of working class houses, and he asked Parliament to guarantee financial support for 15 years to enable the industry to extend its resources in men, materials and finance. He added that an agreed scheme for augmenting labour in the industry had been reached between the employers and the operatives. An amendment for the rejection of the bill was defeated by 269 to 206, and the bill was committed to the whole House by 315 to 175 against the desire of the Government. On July 17 Mr. Wheatley agreed to a concession giving facilities for the sale of houses on terms which resembled those already operating. On July 21 the committee stage was concluded. At Mr. Wheatley's invitation a clause was added giving the benefit of the subsidy under the Chamberlain Act to private persons in areas where local authorities had failed to put into operation either the Chamberlain Act or the new proposals. An amendment making the clause retrospective by bringing in persons who had already started to build houses but were unable to complete them because they could not get the subsidy was then carried against the Government by 201 to 135. The third reading was secured on July 25 after the defeat by 225 to 131 of an amendment for rejection moved from the Opposition benches. During the committee stage in the House of Lords the Government agreed on Aug. 4 that an immediate inquiry should be set on foot as to the possibility of building houses with other materials than bricks. The Commons restored the original provision—deleted by the Peers—giving the building industry three years to carry out its promise, and the Royal Assent was accorded on Aug. 7, when both Houses adjourned until Oct. 28, the Speaker being given power to summon Parliament earlier in the event of Ulster failing to appoint a member of the Boundary Commission.

EVICIONS FROM DWELLINGS.—Prior to the discussions on the Housing Bill, the Government

had been in trouble over the problem of evictions from houses for arrears of rent, a question of particular importance in Scotland. On April 2 Mr. Wheatley moved the second reading of a measure which authorised the Court, where it appeared that the arrears of rent were due to unemployment, to refuse an application by the owner for an order for possession unless the Court were satisfied that greater hardship would follow the refusal than by granting it. Mr. Asquith at once announced that unless this proposal were withdrawn the Liberals would vote against the Government. The Prime Minister on April 7 explained that the Government proposed to amend the Bill by providing that no eviction order should be issued until a tenant had had a reasonable opportunity of applying to the local poor law authority for relief, but this was not acceptable, and after a lively debate the second reading was rejected by 221 to 222. By a coincidence a private member's bill on the same subject was read a second time on that evening, and on the following day Mr. MacDonald said the Law Officers would co-operate to make this satisfactory to the Government. This measure, which provided that a landlord could only obtain possession where a dwelling house was reasonably required for his own occupation as a residence and where the Court was satisfied that greater hardship would be caused by refusing to grant the order than by granting it, passed through Standing Committee, and on report the Government accepted an amendment limiting the provision to landlords who had become owners by purchase before May 5, 1925. The Lords made certain amendments, with some of which the Commons declined to agree, and the bill was placed on the Statute Book.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Several bills dealing with unemployment insurance were passed before the summer recess, the first measure brought forward by the new Government being one to fill the "gap" of three weeks in the benefit. This bill, which Mr. Shaw thought would cost under half a million, was passed through both Houses before the end of February. In April a bill was placed on the Statute Book extending from 26 weeks to 41 weeks, the period during which the benefit was given, Mr. Shaw estimating the cost to the Insurance Fund at rather over two millions up to October. A wider measure followed. Moving the second reading on May 20, Mr. Shaw said he had had to consider whether it was possible to increase the benefits so that any genuine worker should be obliged to submit to a policy of "gaps" or have recourse to the Guardians. He had decided to submit a proposal which would give in genuine cases full benefits so long as unemployment lasted. There was considerable opposition to the extension, and on May 22 a motion to reduce the Labour Minister's vote as a protest was only talked out after the defeat of the closure by 244 to 210. The bill was considered by a Standing Committee, and on July 18 it was given a third reading after a Government defeat by 171 to 149 on an amendment which enabled "contracting out" to be continued for a time. The Lords amended the measure, but the Speaker ruled that the most important changes involved questions of privilege and these were deleted. The other

amendments were accepted and the Royal Assent was given on Aug. 1.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT QUESTION.—Towards the close of the first half of the Session—on July 30—the Chancellor of the Exchequer outlined the Government's proposals for dealing with unemployment. He said the solution of the problem was to be found in the full development of our national and natural resources and in the scientific organisation of production. It was intended to spend £5,000,000 on reconstruction of main trunk roads and a further road programme had been approved amounting to £13,500,000. Legislation would be introduced to give the Electricity Commissioners the compulsory powers proposed in 1919, and the State would, at a cost of £10,000,000, standardise frequency of current. The scheme for the Severn barrage would be revived, and the home sugar industry was to be encouraged by a subsidy.

LONDON'S TRAFFIC PROBLEM.—As a sequel to the strike of tram and bus employees in the London area, the Government proceeded with the bill prepared by its predecessors on the subject of London's traffic. This measure, which was given a second reading by a majority of 99 on March 28, set up a co-ordinating authority to deal with passenger road traffic in the metropolitan area and regulated the routes on which omnibus services might run. Mr Gosling explained that the Advisory Committee of 18 members would have no executive power but would simply advise the Minister of Transport. After being amended in Standing Committee, the third reading was secured on June 26 by 149 to 69. The Upper Chamber made several alterations in the Bill, chiefly regarding the constitution of the Advisory Committee, the powers of appointment of the Minister being restricted. They also sought to include trams in its operation, but on the Commons objecting did not insist upon this provision. The Lords further proposed that the Act should remain in force until the end of 1930 instead of 1927, but a compromise was reached by substituting 1928, and the Royal Assent was given to the Bill on Aug. 7.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—Moving the second reading of the Agricultural Wages Bill on June 2, Mr Noel Buxton said it sought to set up county wages committees which would fix both wages and hours and consider other conditions, but which would be subservient to a Central Wages Board. There was, he said, no fixed figure in the Bill as that would be very difficult to apply. A motion for rejection was defeated by 245 to 214, but the Bill only secured its passage through a Standing Committee by a compromise between the Government and the Conservative members. When the third reading was obtained on July 28, a Labour member endeavoured to move an amendment providing a minimum wage of 30s., but the Speaker refused to allow this course. Mr Buxton said the Government regretted that the Bill could not be made to apply to the whole problem of agricultural wages, but they were not in a position to impose their will on the House and in the present state of parties legislation was only possible by agreement. In the Lords on Aug. 5 an amendment to include a minimum wage of 30s. was defeated by 32 to 17, and after

a compromise between the two Houses on one of the Peers' amendments, the Royal Assent was accorded on Aug. 7.

HIGHER OLD AGE PENSIONS.—There was no opposition to a Government scheme to increase old age pensions. Introducing the necessary financial resolution on June 25, Mr. Snowden said that the cost of universal old age pension was at present prohibitive. The proposal was that to determine the weekly rate of pension to which a person should be entitled, there should be deducted from his means such part, not exceeding £39, as was derived from any source other than earnings. Hitherto, where a weekly income did not exceed ten shillings, the pension was ten shillings, and as the income rose the pension decreased, the maximum income, including the pension, being £1 a week. Under the new scheme, the maximum income, including the pension, might be 35s. a week, provided that 25s. of the first 25s. came from sources other than earnings. As the income increased beyond 25s. the amount of the pension decreased, so that the total was never more than 35s. a week. On the second reading on July 1, Mr. Graham explained that the Bill gave an additional benefit of £39 a year to a single individual, and of £78 a year to a married couple, over and above the scales of allowances previously applicable. The measure received the Royal Assent on Aug. 7.

THE IRISH BOUNDARY.—Parliament was called together early to pass the Bill sanctioning the appointment of a Boundary Commissioner in place of Ulster's nominee. Moving the second reading on Sept. 30, the Prime Minister denied that the Government were attempting to coerce Ulster. Mr Baldwin said the Conservatives would not oppose, and an Ulster motion for the rejection was defeated on the following day by 201 to 124. In Committee an amendment prohibiting any substantial alteration of the area of Northern Ireland was defeated by 257 to 201, and the third reading was secured by 251 to 99 on Oct. 8. The Peers passed the Bill without amendment, and on Oct. 9 the Royal Assent was given.

THE DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT.—As a result of the interest taken in the action of the Attorney-General in withdrawing a prosecution, a day was given for a debate on the subject, and with very little warning the country found itself in the midst of a General Election following the Government's defeat. On behalf of the Conservatives Sir Robert Horne, on Oct. 8, moved a vote of censure on the Government. The Liberals, through Sir John Simon, countered with an amendment asking for a Select Committee, and the Prime Minister intimated that they would resign if either was carried. The Conservative motion was defeated by 359 to 198, and the Liberal amendment was carried by 364 to 198. On the following day Mr. MacDonald announced that the King had consented to a dissolution to avoid the municipal elections and reduce inconvenience to a minimum, the dissolution took place the same evening, and nominations were fixed for the 18th and polling for the 29th October. The General Election resulted in a clear majority for the Conservative party, and on Nov. 4, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald tendered his resignation, which was accepted. The King sent for Mr. Baldwin, whose cabinet will be found on page 162.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS

(After the Dissolution, Oct. 26, 1922)

After the Dissolution of the Parliament elected in December, 1918, the number of Members was reduced from 707 to 615, through the decrease of Irish representation from 105 to 13 Members —

England	
London	62
Boroughs	193
Counties	230
Universities	7
Wales and Monmouth	
Boroughs..	11
Counties	24
University	1
Scotland	
Burghs	33
Counties	38
Universities	3
Northern Ireland	
Ulster	13
Total	615

POLITICAL PARTIES.

(After the General Elections, 1923 and 1924.)

The following table shows the membership of the House of Commons by political allegiance, after the General Elections of Dec. 6, 1923 and Oct. 29, 1924 —

	1923.	1924
Conservative	258	413
Labour and Socialist	191	150
Liberal	156	39
Constitutionalist	—	7
Independent	6	4
Irish Nationalist	2	1
Sinn Féin	1	—
Speaker	1	1
Total	615	615

The New House of Commons (1924).

The sixth Parliament of King George V and the Third Parliament of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was elected on October 29, 1924. The General Election had returned 413 Conservative, 7 Constitutional, 150 Labour, 40 Liberal, 1 Irish Nationalist, and 4 Independent, distributed as shown in the following table —

	DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS				PARTY STRENGTH (Nov. 18, 1924)		
	Counties	Boroughs	Universities	Total Members	Government	Opposition	Majority
England	230	255	7	492	361	131	+ 230
Wales & Monmouth	24	11	1	36	9	27	- 18
Scotland	38	33	3	74	37	37	—
Northern Ireland	8	4	1	13	13	—	+ 13
Total	300	303	12	615	420	195	+ 225

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

The following list gives Surname, Initials, Politics, Key Number of Seat on pp 174-186, Name of Division, and Majority at the General Election of 1924 of each of the 615 Members of Parliament

C = Conservative, Const = Constitutionalist, Lab = Labour, L = Liberal, Ind. = Independent, N. = Irish Nationalist, Com = Communist, Rep = Irish Republican

	Maj		Maj
Adamson, W M (Lab.), 422Cannock	1,182	Astor, Viscountess (C), 193Sutton	5,079
Adamson, Rt Hon W (Lab.), 575Fife, West	8,670	Astor, Maj Hon J J (C), 347Dover	13,559
Ainsworth, Capt C (C), 103Bury	3,096	Atholl, Duchess of, D B B (C), 593Kincross	8,279
Albery, I J (C), 349Gathead	4,441	and Western	8,785
Alexander, A V (Lab.), 215Hillsborough	4,019	Atkinson, C, K O (C), 266Altrincham	6,021
Alexander, E E (C), 148Leyton, E	1,562	Attlee, Maj. C. R. (Lab.), 50Limehouse	6,366
Alexander, Ruz-Gen Sir W, K B E, C B, C M G, D S O, T D (C), 544Central Glasgow	5,641	Baird, Maj Rt Hon Sir J L, Bt, C M G, D S O (C), 531Ayr	1,743
Allen, J S (C), 160H Derby	6,860	Baker, J (Lab.), 251Bristol	4,777
Allen, Lt-Col Sir W J, K B E, D S O (C), 609Armagh	17,265	Baker, W J (Lab.), 97East Bristol	unop
Amery, Lt-Col Rt Hon L C M S, (C), 80Sparkbrook	5,969	Baldwin, Rt Hon S (C), 456Dewdney	15,770
Ammon, C G (Lab.), 10Camberwell, N	3,736	Balfour, G (C), 24Hampstead	3,458
Applin, Lt-Col. R. V K, D S O (C), 384Epsfield	2,079	Balmeil, Lord (C), 364Lonsdale	2,904
Apsley, Lord, D S O, M C (C), 218Southampton	8,520	Banks, R Mitchell, K C (C), 454Swindon	unop
Ashley, Col Rt Hon W W. (C), 329New Forest	11,264	Barker, G (Lab.), 522Abertillery	988
Astbury, Lt.-Com F W (C), 209W Salford	4,352	Barnes, A. (Lab.), 117East Ham S	3,250
		Barnett, Maj R W (C), 45St Pancras, S W	1,669
		Bainston, Maj Sir H, Bart. (C), 269Edisbury	1,046
		Barr, Rev. J. (Lab.), 585Motherwell	2,195
		Bartlett, E. Ashmead, C B E (C), 22 N Hammersmith	

Batey J (Lab), 313	Spennymoor	May	7,110	Caine, G R Hall, C B E (C), 299	Dorset, E	May	5,651
Beaunish, Capt T P H, C B, R N (C)				Campbell, E T (C), 11 N W	Cambridge		194
Beckett, Hon Sir G, Bart (C), 139	North Leeds	8,356		Cape, T (Lab), 283	Workington		3,110
Beckett, J (Lab), 121	Gateshead	10,582		Carlington, N W Smith- (C), 355	Rutland		6,653
Bellah, Maj L Hore- (L), 191	Devenport	9,336		Carpenier, Maj A B Boyd- (C), 107	Coventry		4,824
Bell, Maj Sir A C Morrison, Bart (C), 293	Homerton	581		Cassels, J D, K O (C), 149	Leam, W		3,403
Bellais, Com C (C), 351	Maidstone	2,779		Caulley, Sir H S, Bart, K O (C), 441	E Grinstead		12,761
Benn, Sir A Shirley (C), 192	Drake	7,929		Cayzer, Sir C, Bart (C), 267	Chester		6,953
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Morgau, Col K P Vaughan (C), 16	Fulham, E	unop	
Morris, R H (L), 506	Cardigan	6,254	
Morrison, H (C), 453	Salisbury	unop	
Morrison, R (Lab), 231	North Tottenham	5,337	
Murchison, C K. (C), 340	Hunts	557	
Murnin, H (Lab), 561	Stirling & F	3,124	
Nall, Lt-Col Sir J, D.S.O. (C), 167	Hulme	1,944	
Naylor, T E (Lab), 49	S Southwark	2,294	
Nelson, Sir F (C), 324	Stroud	4,248	
Neville, R J N (C), 392	Norfolk, E	8,555	
Newman, Sir R, Bt (C), 120	Exeter	2,169	
Newton, Sir G D C, K.B.E. (C), 104	Cambridge	8,163	
Nicholson, O W (C), 59	Abbey	5,884	
Nicholson, Col W G (C), 330	Peterhead	13,607	
Nield, Rt Hon Sir H, K C (C), 115	Ealing	10,891	
Nuttall, J E (C), 70	Birkenhead, W	11,807	
Oakley, T (C), 414	Wrekin	336	
O'Connor, T J (C), 257	Luton	2,878	
O'Connor, Rt Hon T P (N), 157	Scotland	3,948	
Oliver, G H (Lab), 288	Ilkeston	unop	
Oman, Sir C W C, K.B.E. (C), 487	Oxford Univ	1,808	
O'Neill, Maj Rt Hon H (C), 608	Antum	136	
Owen, Maj G, D.S.O. (L), 509	Carnarvon	58,250	
Palin, J. H (Lab), 180	Newcastle, W	469	
Palling, W (Lab), 469	Newcastle	4,630	
Parkinson, J (Lab), 247	Wigan	2,696	
Pease, W E (C), 110	Darlington	5,344	
Pennefather, Sir J De F, Bart (C), 156	Liverpool, Kirkdale	2,166	
Penny, F G (C), 137	Kingston-on-Thames	5,023	
Percy, Rt Hon. Lord E (C), 127	Hastings	14,293	
Perkins, Col. E. K., C.B.E., V.D. (C), 219	Southampton	9,135	
Perring, W G (C), 38	Paddington, N	8,018	
Peto, Basil E (C), 202	Barnstable	3,563	
Peto, Capt. G K. (C), 416	Frome	1,195	
Philpison, Mrs. Hilton (C), 401	Berwick	2,745	
Pielou, D P (C), 459	Stourbridge		
Pilcher, G (C), 278	Penryn & F		
Pilditch, Sir P (C), 388	Spelthorne		
Ponsonby, A A W H (Lab), 211	Brightside		
Potts, J (Lab), 65	Barnsley		
Power, Sir J C (C), 250	Wimbledon		
Pownall, Lt-Col Assheton (C), 36	East Lewisham		
Preston, W (C), 237	Walsall		
Price, Maj C W M (C), 527	Pembroke		
Pingale, J A, K C (C), 613	Meranagh		
Radford, E A (C), 208	Salford, S		
Raine, W (C), 230	Sunderland		
Ramsden, E (C), 92	Bradford, N		
Rawlinson, Rt Hon J. F P, K C (C), 488	Cambridge University		
Rawson, Lt-Comm A C (C), 95	Brighton		
Rees, Sir Beddoe (L), 99	Bristol, S		
Reid, Capt A S C, D.F.C. (C), 240	Warrington		
Reid, D D (C), 610	Down		
Renet, J R (C), 271	Maudesfield		
Remnant Col Sir J F, Bt, C.B.E. (C), 25	Holborn		
Rentoul, G S C (C), 429	Lowestoft		
Rhys, Hon C, M.C. (C), 315	Romford		
Rice, Sir F (C), 317	Harwich		
Richardson, Col Sir P W, O.B.E. (C), 433	Chertsey		
Richardson, R (Lab), 309	Houghton-le-Spring		
Riley, Ben (Lab), 113	Dewsbury		
Ritson, J (Lab), 308	Durham		
Roberts, E H G (C), 512	Plum		
Roberts, Rt Hon F O (Lab), 242	West Bromwich		
Roberts, S (C), 332	Hereford		
Robertson, J (Lab), 581	Bothwell		
Robinson, Sir T (Const), 370	Stretford		
Robinson, W C, O.B.E. (Lab), 471	Elland		
Ropner, Maj L (C), 529	Sedgely		
Rose, F H (Lab), 520	Aberdeen, N		
Runciman, Rt Hon W H (L), 503	Swansea, W		
Russell, Maj A West- (C), 233	Tynemouth		
Rye, F G (C), 376	Loughborough		
Saklatvala, S (Com.), 3	Battersden, N		
Salmon, Major I (C), 386	Larrow		
Salter, Dr A (Lab), 6	Bernondestey, W		
Samuel, A M (C), 436	Farnham		
Samuel, S (C), 57	Pulney		
Sanders, Lt-Col Rt Hon Sir R A, Bt (C), 418	Wells		
Sandeman, D.A.S., O.B.E. (C), 365	Middleton		
Sanderson, Sir F B, Bt (C), 358	Darwen		
Sandon, J (Const), 413	Stretbury		
Sassoon, Maj Sir F., Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G. (C), 130	Hylthe		
Savery S S (C), 461	Holderness		
Scott, Sir L, K C (C), 124	Exchange		
Scurr, J (Lab), 51	Mile End		
Scrymgeour, E (Ind), 534	Dundee		
Sexton, J., O.B.E. (Lab), 206	St Helens		
Shaw, Lt-Col. A D McInnes (C), 596	Renfrew W		
Shaw, R. G (C), 483	Sowerby		
Shaw, Rt Hon T, C.B.E. (Lab), 197	Preston		
Shaw, Capt W (C), 455	Westbury		
Sheffield, Sir Berkeley, Bt (C), 378	Brigg		
Shepperson, E. W. (C), 333	Leominster		
Shiels, Dr. Drummond (Lab.), 537	Edinburgh E		

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Short, A (Lab), 241	Wednesbury	Viant, S P (Lab), 249	Willesden, W.
Simms, (Maj-Gen) Rt Rev J M, C B,		Waddington, R (C), 204	Rosendale
CMG, D.D. (C), 611	Down	Walker, C L	Foxtier- (C), 524
Simon, Rt Hon Sir J, K C (L), 484	Spenn Valley	Wallace, Capt E (C), 128	Hornsey
		Wallhead, R C (Lab), 498	Meithyr
Smelair, Sir A H M, Bt, CMG (L),		Walsh, Rt Hon S (Lab), 362	Lea
571	Carlthess	Ward, Lt-Col A L, D.S.O. (C), 135	Hull, N W
Sinclair, Col T, C B, M.D. (C), 615	Belfast	Ward, Col J, C B (Const), 228	Stoke-on-Trent
Sitch, C H (Lab), 423	Kingwinford	Wa-render, Sh V, Bait, M.C. (C),	
Skelton, A N (C), 594	Perth	354	Grantham
Slaney, Maj P Kenyon (C), 295	Tarstock	Waine, G H (Lab), 403	Wansbeck
Slesser, Sir H, K C (Lab), 122	Leeds, S E	Warner, Brig-Gen W W, CMG (C),	
Snillie, R (Lab), 174	Morpeth	258	Bedford, Mid
Smith, Ben (Lab), 13	Kotherkith	Waterhouse, Capt C (C), 145	Leicester, S
Smith, Prof H B Lees (Lab), 473	Keighley	Watson, Sir F (C), 477	Pudsey
		Watson, Rt Hon W, K C (C), 105	Carlisle
		Watson, W McL (Lab), 535	Dunfermline
Smith, R (Lab), 475	Pennstone		
Smith, R W (C), 562	Aberdeen, C	Watts, Dr T. (C), 171	Hatlington
Smithers, W (C), 345	Chislehurst	Webb, Rt Hon Sidney (Lab), 321	Seaham
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Snowden, Rt Hon P (Lab), 468	Colne Valley	(Lab), 176	Newcastle-under-Lyne
Spencer, A A (C), 251	Windsor	Weir, L MacN (Lab), 598	Clackmannan
Spencer, G A (Lab), 405	Brixton	Wells, S R (C), 256	Hedford
Spoor, Rt Hon B C, OBE (Lab),		Welsh, J C (Lab), 582	Coatbridge
304	Bishop Auckland	Weston, Lt-Gen Sir A Hunter (C),	
Sproat, Col Sir A, Bt, CMG, (C) 586		566	Bute and Northern
	Lanark, N	Westwood, J (Lab), 590	Peebles
Stamford, T W (Lab), 123	Leeds, W	Wheatley, Rt Hon J (Lab), 553	Shetleston
Stanley, Lord, M C (C), 360	Widale	Wheeler, Lt-Col G C H (C), 348	
Stanley, Col Hon G F, CMG (C) 248			
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Stanley, Hon O F G (C), 450	Westminster		
Steel, Maj S S (C), 343	Ashford	White, Lt Col G D (C), 221	Southport
Stephens, Rev C (C), 562	Canlachie	Whiteley, W (Lab), 305	Blaydon
Stewart, J (Lab), 552	St Rollox	Whitley, Rt Hon J H (L), 125	Halifax
Stott, Lt-Col W H, C B (C), 69	Birkenhead, E	Wignall, J (Lab), 323	Forest of Dean
		Wilkinson, Ellen C (Lab), 172	Middlesbrough, E
Strickland, Sir G, GCMG (C), 363	Lancaster		
		Williams, A M (C), 277	Cornwall, N
Stuart, Lord C Crichton (C), 272	Northchurch	Williams, Com C A N, D.S.O., R.N. (C),	
Stuart, Hon J (C), 502	Morley and Narm	297	Tonquay
Stykes, Capt H W (C), 352	Seatonfoaks	Williams, C P (C), 511	Wrexham
Sueter, Rear-Adm Murray F, C B (C),		Williams, David (Lab), 502	Swansea, E
335	Hertford	Williams, H G (C), 199	Reading
Sugden, Sir W (C), 126	The Hartlepool	Williams, Dr J H (Lab), 508	Llanelli
Sutton, J E (Lab), 164	Clayton	Williams, T (Lab), 470	Don Valley
Sykes, Maj-Gen Sir F H (C), 214	Hallam	Williams, Sir W E Hume, Bart, K.B.E.,	
		K.C. (C), 404	Bassettlaw
Tasker, Maj R I (C), 261	Widlington, E		
Taylor, R A (Lab), 150	Lincoln	Wilson, C H (Lab), 210	Attercliffe
Templeton, W P (C), 569	Banff	Wilson, Sir C H (C), 138	Leeds, Central
Thomas, Rt Hon J H (Lab), 111	Derby	Wilson, Col M J (C), 464	Richmond
Thomas, Sir R J, Bt (L), 504	Anlsey	Wilson, R J (Lab), 310	Jarrow
Thompson, L (C), 229	Sunderland	Wilson, R R (C), 425	Lichfield
Thomson, F C, K.C. (C), 530	Aberdeen, S	Winby, Lt-Col L P (C), 375	Harborough
Thomson, T (C), 173	Middlesbrough	Windsor, W (Lab), 17	Bethnal Green, N E
Thomson, Sir W Mitchell, Bart, K.B.E.		Winterton, Rt Hon Earl (C), 445	Horsham
(C), 109	Croydon, S	Wise, Sir F (C), 131	Ilford
Thorne, G R (L), 252	Holtherhampton E	Wolmer Viscount (C), 326	Aldershot
Thorne, Will (Lab), 243	Plawton	Womelsley, W J (C), 124	Grimsby
Thurtle, E (Lab), 46	Shoreditch	Wood, B Crompton, C.B.E. (C), 415	Bridgewater
Tinker, J (Lab), 47	Leigh		
Tinne, J A (C), 159	Wavertree	Wood, Maj Rt Hon E F L (C), 478	Ripon
Tinfield, Marquess of (C), 407	Newark	Wood, E W H (C), 273	Stalybridge
Tooth, Sir H Lucas, Bt (C), 341	of Ely	Wood, Sir K. (C), 62	Woolwich, W
Trevelyan, Rt Hon G P (Lab), 177	Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Central	Wood, Maj. Sir Samuel H Hill-, Bt (C),	
		287	Hugh Peak
Troyte, Lt-Col G J Acland- (C), 296	Tiverton	Woodcock, Col. H C (C), 153	Everton
		Wragg, H. (C), 284	Belper
Tryon, Maj Rt Hon G C. (C), 94	Brighton	Wright, W (Lab), 587	Rutherglen
Turton, E. B. (C), 466	Threk & Mutton		
		Yerburgh, Maj R D T (C), 302	Dorset, S
Varley, F. B (Lab), 406	Mansfield	Young, Com. Rt. Hon. E Hilton (L), 122	Norwich
		Young, R, O.B.E. (Lab.), 367	Newton

Figures following name of constituency denote the number of electors (*M.* = Men, *W.* = Women), *C.* = Conservative, *Const.* = Constitutionalist, *L.* = Liberal, *Lab.* = Labour, *Ind.* = Independent, *N.* = Irish Nationalist, *Comm.* = Communist *Rep.* = Irish Republican. * Denotes a Member of the late Parliament

England		FULHAM		South, <i>M.</i> 18,645, <i>W.</i> 19,900	
LONDON BOROUGHES, 62		East, <i>M.</i> 21,613, <i>W.</i> 17,538	31* <i>Sir W H Dawson, K B E,</i>	... unop	
CITY OF LONDON,		16* <i>Col K P Vaughan-</i>	LAMBETH.		
<i>M.</i> 26,310, <i>W.</i> 18,017		<i>Morgan, O B E, C</i>	16,657	Brixton, <i>M.</i> 22,020, <i>W.</i> 18,054	
1* <i>E C Grenfell, C</i>		<i>I Palmer, Lab</i>	10,403	32 <i>Sir Davidson Dalziel,</i>	
2* <i>Sir V Bowater, Bt, C</i>		West, <i>M.</i> 22,365, <i>W.</i> 18,021		<i>Bt, C</i>	
BATTERSEA		17* <i>Sir Cyril S Cobb, K B E,</i>		15,755	
North, <i>M.</i> 23,552, <i>W.</i> 17,034		<i>M V O, C</i>	17,109	<i>J Adams, Lab</i>	
3 <i>S Saklatvala, Comm</i>		<i>R M Gentry, Lab</i>	11,706	* <i>F J Laverack, L</i>	
* <i>H C Hogbin, Const</i>		GREENWICH, <i>M.</i> 27,426, <i>W.</i> 20,290		Kennington, <i>M.</i> 21,191, <i>W.</i> 16,438	
South, <i>M.</i> 24,949, <i>W.</i> 19,420		18 <i>Sir G H Hume, C</i>	18,473	33 <i>G Harvey C</i>	
4* <i>Vacount Curzon, C</i>		* <i>E T Palmer, Lab</i>	17,409	* <i>Lt-Col T S Beau-</i>	
A J Winfield, Lab		HACKNEY		<i>champ Williams, Lab.</i>	
BERMONDSEY		Central, <i>M.</i> 20,071, <i>W.</i> 15,898		North, <i>M.</i> 18,130, <i>W.</i> 13,736	
Rotherhithe, <i>M.</i> 16,989, <i>W.</i> 12,917		19 <i>Sir R Gower, O B E, C</i>	11,414	34* <i>F Bryant, L</i>	
5* <i>Ben Smith, Lab</i>		<i>E Hunter, Lab</i>	9,684	<i>G R Stans, Lab</i>	
C G L Du Cann, C		* <i>L B Franklin, L</i>	5,594	<i>J Lazarus, C</i>	
West, <i>M.</i> 15,124, <i>W.</i> 11,775		North, <i>M.</i> 18,739, <i>W.</i> 15,273		Norwood, <i>M.</i> 23,667, <i>W.</i> 20,648	
6 <i>Dr A Salter, Lab</i>		20 <i>Capt A U M Hudson, C</i>	11,975	35* <i>W Greaves-Lord, K C, C</i>	
* <i>Rev R M Kedward, L</i>		* <i>J H Harris, L</i>	7,181	<i>G J Austey, Lab</i>	
BETHNAL GREEN		<i>Dr Stella Churchill, Lab</i>	6,097	LEWISHAM	
North-East, <i>M.</i> 15,808, <i>W.</i> 12,019		South, <i>M.</i> 19,535, <i>W.</i> 15,030		East, <i>M.</i> 27,154, <i>W.</i> 22,865	
7* <i>W Windsor, Lab</i>		21 <i>Capt G M Garrio-Jones,</i>		36* <i>Lt-Col Ascheton Pow-</i>	
G Edmunds, L		<i>L</i>	13,415	<i>nall, O B E, C</i>	
South-West, <i>M.</i> 12,534, <i>W.</i> 8,988		* <i>H S Morrison, Lab</i>	11,657	<i>J C Wilnot, Lab</i>	
8* <i>P A Harris, L</i>		HAMMERSMITH		West, <i>M.</i> 23,656, <i>W.</i> 20,382	
J J Vaughan, Lab		North, <i>M.</i> 17,621, <i>W.</i> 14,573		37* <i>Sir Philip Dawson, C</i>	
C P Nolan, C		22 <i>Ellis Ashmead Bartlett,</i>		<i>Mis B Duke, Lab</i>	
CAMBERWELL		<i>C B E, C</i>	12,925	<i>B L O Malley, Lab</i>	
Dulwich, <i>M.</i> 17,954, <i>W.</i> 15,869		* <i>J P Gardner, Lab</i>	10,970	PADDINGTON	
9* <i>Lt Col Su F Hall,</i>		South, <i>M.</i> 17,132, <i>W.</i> 14,501		North, <i>M.</i> 20,070, <i>W.</i> 18,155	
<i>Bart, K B E, D S O, C</i>		23* <i>Rt Hon Su F Bull,</i>		38* <i>W G Perrow, C</i>	
Dr C A Smith, Lab		<i>Bart, C</i>	12,679	<i>J W Gordon, Lab</i>	
C R Cooke-Taylor, L		<i>Di C Addison, Lab</i>	8,804	<i>A C Crane, L</i>	
North, <i>M.</i> 16,856, <i>W.</i> 12,674		<i>E D Wetton, L</i>	1,393	South, <i>M.</i> 16,714, <i>W.</i> 14,953	
10* <i>G Anonon, Lab</i>		HAMSTEAD,		39* <i>Capt H D King, C B E,</i>	
Dame H Gwynne-		<i>M.</i> 21,173, <i>W.</i> 19,136		<i>D S O, V D, R N V R,</i>	
Vaughan, D B E, D S C,		24* <i>George Balfour, C</i>	21,432	<i>C</i>	
C		<i>T Hendin, Lab</i>	5,662	POPLAR	
V Duval, L		HOLBORN, <i>M.</i> 15,140, <i>W.</i> 12,350		Bow and Bromley,	
North-West,		25* <i>Lt-Col Su J F Rem-</i>		<i>M.</i> 20,228, <i>W.</i> 15,218	
<i>M.</i> 17,621, <i>W.</i> 14,726		<i>nant, Bt, C B E, C</i>	11,428	40* <i>George Lansbury, Lab</i>	
11 <i>E T Campbell, C</i>		<i>W W Messer, Lab</i>	3,718	<i>H A Hull, C</i>	
Dr H B Morgan, Lab		ISLINGTON		South, <i>M.</i> 21,924, <i>W.</i> 16,412	
* <i>Rt Hon T J Macna-</i>		East, <i>M.</i> 24,598, <i>W.</i> 20,390		41* <i>Samuel March, Lab</i>	
<i>mara, L</i>		26 <i>Maj R I Tasker, C</i>	14,174	<i>H H Williams, L</i>	
Peckham, <i>M.</i> 21,616, <i>W.</i> 17,437		<i>Di Ethel Bentham, Lab</i>	10,280	ST MARYLEBONE,	
12 <i>H Dalton, D S C, Lab</i>		* <i>A S Comyns-Cair, K C,</i>		<i>M.</i> 25,954, <i>W.</i> 24,657	
Lt-Col Su M Archer-		<i>L</i>	7,406	42* <i>Rt Hon Su D McG</i>	
Shee, C M G, D S O, C		27* <i>Sir W H Cowan, C</i>	15,562	<i>Hogg, K C, C</i>	
J N Emery, L		<i>E G Culpin, Lab</i>	12,376	<i>G Elmer, Lab.</i>	
CHELSEA, <i>M.</i> 15,102, <i>W.</i> 14,480		<i>N Saigant, L</i>	7,136	ST PANCRAS	
13* <i>Col Rt Hon Su J G</i>		South, <i>M.</i> 19,259, <i>W.</i> 15,559		North, <i>M.</i> 20,149, <i>W.</i> 17,572	
<i>Hoare, Bt, C M G, C</i>		28* <i>W S Chase, Lab</i>	12,347	43 <i>Capt Ian Fiasin, C B E,</i>	
Hon B Russell, Lab		<i>T F Howard C</i>	8,668	<i>C</i>	
I A Williams, L		<i>E Brotherton - Rat-</i>		* <i>James Marley, Lab</i>	
DEPTFORD, <i>M.</i> 31,068, <i>W.</i> 24,729		<i>cliffe, L</i>	5,158	<i>H D Roome, L</i>	
14* <i>Rt Hon C W Bover-</i>		West, <i>M.</i> 18,690, <i>W.</i> 14,737		South-East, <i>M.</i> 17,556, <i>W.</i> 14,123	
<i>man, Lab.</i>		29* <i>P Montague, Lab</i>	10,174	44 <i>J W W Hopkins, C</i>	
J Hargreaves, C		<i>Maj J St G F Des-</i>		* <i>H G Rometti, Lab</i>	
FINSBURY, <i>M.</i> 21,604, <i>W.</i> 18,907		<i>pencer-Robertson, C</i>	9,490	South-West, <i>M.</i> 17,165, <i>W.</i> 13,501	
15* <i>G M Gullett, Lab</i>		<i>J W Molden, L</i>	2,780	45* <i>May R W Barnett, C</i>	
Rear Adm. E A Taylor,		KENSINGTON		<i>E N. Bennett, Lab.</i>	
C M G, C V O, C		North, <i>M.</i> 23,695, <i>W.</i> 20,320		SHOREDITCH	
R. Shaw, L		30* <i>Percy G Gates, C</i>	16,255	<i>M.</i> 30,052, <i>W.</i> 22,646	
		<i>F R West, Lab</i>	14,401	46* <i>E Thistle, Lab</i>	
				<i>Sir H J Reckitt, Bt, L</i>	

SOUTHWARK		ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE		Yardley, M. 23,064, W. 16,171	
Central, M. 18,724, W. 13,877		M. 14,172, W. 11,564		82* A. R. Jephcott, C. . .	16,149
47* Harry Day, Lab.	9,109	64 C. W. J. Homan, C.	8,971	A. G. Gossling, Lab.	14,184
J. D. Gilbert, L.	7,817	C. I. Malone, Lab.	7,451	BLACKBURN, M. 33,816, W. 28,706	
C. L. Nieldon, C.	5,937	H. T. Greenwood, L.	6,292	83* F. Duckworth, L.	31,612
North, M. 14,509, W. 11,388		BARNESLEY, M. 22,542, W. 13,927		84* S. S. H. H. Henn,	
48* Dr. L. Holden Guest		65* J. S. Polla, Lab.	14,738	K. B. E., C.	31,347
M. C., Lab.	8,115	Maj. J. Neul, L.	13,785	Mrs. M. Hamilton, Lab.	24,330
E. A. Stavrus, L.	7,085	BARROW-IN-FURNESS		T. H. Gill, Lab.	24,317
J. J. I. Jewellin, C.	2,305	M. 19,664, W. 14,050		BLACKPOOL, M. 27,162, W. 24,752	
South-East, M. 17,603, W. 13,833		66 I. Brimble, Lab.	15,512	85* S. W. de Fries, C.	25,839
49* T. E. Naylor, Lab.	11,635	*D. G. Someville, C.	14,802	*Lt. Col. H. M. Meyler,	
G. Lloyd, C.	7,387	BATH, M. 17,830, W. 16,215		C. B. E., D. S. O., M. C., L.	18,712
Mrs. E. C. Elias, L.	2,388	67 Capt. C. T. Forcroft, C.	16,067	BOLTON, M. 49,256, W. 37,110	
STEEPLEY		*W. Rafferty, L.	8,800	86* J. H. Cunliffe, K. C., C.	34,697
Limehouse, M. 17,326, W. 13,601		Capt. W. S. Scobel, Lab.	3,914	87. C. Dalton, C.	33,405
50* Major C. R. Atlee, Lab.	11,713	BATLEY AND MORLEY		*Albert Law, Lab.	30,632
T. Miller Jones, C. . .	5,692	M. 27,035, W. 16,804		W. H. Hutchinson, Lab.	28,924
H. Marks, L.	2,869	68 H. Forster, L.	16,369	J. P. Taylor, L.	10,036
Mile End, M. 14,221, W. 10,004		*Ben Turner, O. B. E., Lab.	15,966	A. E. Holt, L.	8,558
51* John Scott, Lab.	8,000	BIRKENHEAD		BOOTH, M. 20,750, W. 14,555	
Lt.-Col. J. B. Dodge, C.	4,960	East, M. 20,708, W. 12,988		88 Lt.-Col. V. F. Hender, con.	
R. B. Solomon, L.	3,872	60 Lt. Col. W. H. Stott,		M. C., C.	12,261
WHITECHAPEL AND ST. GEORGE'S		C. B., T. D., C.	11,328	John Kinley, Lab.	9,437
M. 15,056, W. 10,400		*H. Graham White, L.	9,275	*Maj. J. Binnie, M. C., L.	5,386
52* Harry Gossling, C. H., Lab.	10,147	J. Coulthard, Lab.	7,456	BOURNEMOUTH	
Maj. H. L. Nathan, L.	7,193	West, M. 18,783, W. 12,951		M. 20,587, W. 20,451	
STOKE NEWINGTON		70 J. E. Nuttall, C.	13,059	89* Brig. Gen. S. H. Pope	
M. 12,842, W. 12,250		*W. H. Evans, Lab.	12,723	Croft, Bart., C. M. G., C.	20,680
53 G. W. H. Jones, C.	10,688	BIRMINGHAM		Minnie Pallister, Lab.	7,735
*Dn. G. E. Speto, L.	4,758	Aston, M. 21,336, W. 15,055		BRADFORD	
I. Silkin, Lab.	3,450	71* Rt. Hon. Sir F. F. F. F.		Central, M. 25,634, W. 19,493	
WANDSWORTH		Creech, G. B. E., C.	14,244	50 Lt. Col. A. Cadie, C.	17,854
Balham and Tooting,		E. J. Strachey, Lab.	11,859	*W. Leach, Lab.	16,052
M. 23,252, W. 19,512		Peritend, M. 22,692, W. 15,268		T. J. T. M., M. 21,507, W. 16,151	
54* Sir Alfred Butt, C.	20,378	72* S. S. Cooke, C.	13,552	91 T. D. Fenby, L.	15,240
P. Archibald, Lab.	9,672	P. Longden, Lab.	12,760	*F. W. Jowett, Lab.	15,174
Central, M. 16,852, W. 13,490		Duddenden, M. 20,447, W. 14,226		North, M. 18,761, W. 15,353	
55 Sir Henry Jackson, C.	13,234	73* F. B. B. B. B.	11,407	52 B. Ramsden, C.	11,459
C. Latham, Lab.	8,235	G. F. B. B. B.	10,892	E. F. Wise, Lab.	9,442
Clapham, M. 19,816, W. 17,056		Edgbaston, M. 21,203, W. 16,671		*Walter R. Rae, L.	8,007
56* Sir J. Leigh, Bt., C.	16,404	74* Sir P. Lowe, Bt., C.	18,822	South, M. 22,266, W. 19,229	
C. Diamond, Lab.	9,204	F. Sharkey, Lab.	5,744	93 H. Hust, Lab.	13,910
Putney, M. 19,113, W. 15,917		Erdington, M. 22,773, W. 16,091		G. G. Witcheson, C.	11,586
57* Samuel Samuel, C.	17,341	75* Rt. Hon. Sir A. Steel		*H. H. Spencer, L.	10,237
I. M. Allen, Lab.	6,609	Marland, Bt., C.	16,754	BRIGHTON, M. 43,425, W. 40,555	
Streatham, M. 15,556, W. 14,350		C. J. Stummons, Lab.	11,412	94* Maj. Rt. Hon. G. C.	
58* Sir W. Lane-Mitchell,		Handsworth, M. 22,275, W. 16,597		Triron, C.	39,387
C.	15,936	76* Com. O. Locker Lunn-		95* Com. A. Cooper-Rau-	
Guy Parslow, L.	4,111	son, C. M. G., D. S. O., C.	20,056	C.	39,253
A. M. Wall, Con.	3,204	P. J. Baker, Lab.	10,516	A. Gordon, Lab.	14,072
WESTMINSTER		King's Norton,		BRIEFOL	
Abbey, M. 21,688, W. 16,381		M. 17,474, W. 12,566		Central, M. 22,083, W. 18,169	
59* Otto W. Nicholson, C.	17,915	77 R. Dennison, Lab.	10,497	96* Sir T. H. H. H. H.	
A. H. Woolf, Lab.	4,308	*Sir H. Austin, B. F., C.	10,364	C. B. E., K. C., C.	17,177
St. George's, M. 17,879, W. 15,245		J. Fryer, L.	3,370	J. A. L. Fraser, Lab.	14,048
50* J. M. M. Erskine, C.	unop	Ladywood, M. 19,483, W. 14,158		East, M. 20,807, W. 15,634	
WOODWICH		78* Rt. Hon. A. Chamber-		97* Walter J. Baker, Lab.	16,920
East, M. 20,157, W. 14,778		lain, C.	13,374	H. J. Maggs, L.	12,143
61* Harry Snell, Lab.	16,600	Oswald Mosley, Lab.	13,297	North, M. 21,006, W. 16,815	
D. A. Gooch, C.	12,862	A. W. Bowkett, L.	24,333	98 Capt. Rt. Hon. F. E.	
West, M. 20,493, W. 15,560		Mosley, M. 25,488, W. 19,388		Guest, C. B. E., D. S. O., L.	17,799
62* Sir H. Kingsley Wood, C.	15,504	79* P. J. H. Hannon, C.	24,333	*W. H. Ayles, Lab.	12,319
W. Barefoot, Lab.	12,304	G. Blizard, Lab.	7,183	South, M. 22,120, W. 16,936	
ENGLISH BOROUGHES		Sparkbrook, M. 22,049, W. 16,609		99* Sir W. Beidre Rees, L.	16,722
ACORRINGTON, M. 24,203, W. 18,670		80* Lt. Col. Rt. Hon. L. C. S.		D. J. Vaughan, Lab.	15,702
63* J. H. Edwards, Const.	20,392	Amery, C.	15,718	West, M. 20,512, W. 19,240	
C. Roden Buxton, Lab.	18,148	B. V. Botter, Lab.	9,759	100* Lt. Col. Rt. Hon. G. A.	
		E. T. Ray, L.	12,580	Giles, C. . .	23,574
		West, M. 21,755, W. 15,999		M. Giles, Lab.	6,276
		81* Rt. Hon. A. Chamber-			
		lain, C.	14,801		
		Dr. R. Dunstan, Con.	7,198		

BROMLEY, *M* 25,823, *W* 22,205
 101* *Lt.-Col Hon. Culbert James CBE, C* 20,272
F K Griffith, L 11,580
H J Warrington, Lab. 5,876
 BURNLEY, *M* 29,225, *W* 21,937
 102* *Rt Hon A Henderson, Lab* 20,549
Ian Fairbairn, C 16,084
J Whitehead, KC, L 8,601
 BURY, *M* 18,537, *W* 14,445
 103* *Capt C Ainsworth, C* 13,382
H W Wallace, Lab 10,286
J Duckworth, L 4,847
 CAMBRIDGE,
M 15,796, *W* 13,576
 104* *Sir G D C Newton, KBE, C* 12,628
A S Fitch, Lab 6,744
F R Salter, L 4,670
 CARLISLE, *M* 14,923, *W* 11,403
 105* *Rt Hon W Watson, KC, C* 12,787
**G Middleton, Lab* 10,676
 CHELTENHAM,
M 12,719, *W* 12,735
 106* *Rt Hon Sir J T Agg-Gardner, C* 11,909
J S Holmes, L 9,146
 COVENTRY, *M* 36,267, *W* 26,833
 107 *Maj A B Boyd-Carter, C* 22,712
**A A Puccell, Lab* 17,888
H P Gisborne, L 12,953
 CROYDON
North, M 27,997, *W* 22,700
 108* *Lt.-Col G K M Mason, DSO, C* 25,972
G A Roan, Lab 10,954
South, M 28,130, *W* 22,834
 109* *Sir W Mitchell Thomson, BT, KBE, C* 23,734
H T Muggenidge, Lab 12,979
 DARLINGTON,
M 18,867, *W* 13,879
 110* *W E Pease, C* 15,174
A Shepherd, Lab 13,008
 DERBY, *M* 36,421, *W* 26,659
 111* *Rt Hon J H Thomas, Lab* 27,423
 112 *Maj-Gen Sir R H Lucas, KCMG, CB, VD, TD, C* 25,425
**W R Raynes, Lab* 25,172
Mis H Hulce, C 21,700
J H Stewart, L 7,083
 DEWSBURY, *M* 16,214, *W* 12,463
 113 *Ben Riden, Lab* 9,941
F W Skelsey, C 7,516
**T E Haivley, L* 6,723
 DUDLEY, *M* 15,526, *W* 11,300
 114* *Cyril E Lloyd, OBE, C* 11,199
Oliver Baldwin, Lab 10,314
 EALING, *M* 18,174, *W* 16,449
 115* *Rt Hon Sir H Nield, KC, C* 18,572
A H. Chilton, Lab 6,765
 EAST HAM
North, M 20,693, *W* 15,803
 116 *C W Crook, C* 11,194
**Susan Lawrence, Lab* 10,137
E E Edwards, L 6,970

South, M 20,211, *W* 14,470
 117* *A Barnes, Lab* 13,644
E M C Denny, L 12,656
 ECCLES, *M* 21,075, *W* 17,182
 118 *A Bethel, C* 16,823
**J Buckle, Lab* 14,798
 EDMONTON, *M* 17,740, *W* 13,280
 119* *F A Broad, Lab* 11,614
G W S Jaiett, C 10,278
 EXETER, *M* 16,215, *W* 14,514
 120* *Sir R H S D Newman, BT, C* 14,522
A J Penny, Lab 6,359
T F Day, L 4,350
 GATESHEAD,
M 33,139, *W* 23,519
 121 *John Beckett, Lab* 23,514
Hilton Philipson, C 14,178
**Capt J P Dickie, L* 9,185
 GLOUCESTER,
M 15,112, *W* 11,488
 122* *Lt.-Col J Nockell-Horlock, OBE, M.C., C* 10,525
M Phillips Price, Lab 8,005
T Mathew, L 3,566
 GREAT YARNOUTH,
M 15,100, *W* 13,347
 123 *Sir F C Meyer, BT, C* 10,273
**Arthur Harbord, L* 9,202
T Tyler, Lab 3,264
 GRIMSBY, *M* 31,204, *W* 23,520
 124* *W J Womersley, C* 21,487
C Franklin, Lab 14,874
T Wing, L 5,272
 HALIFAX, *M* 28,467, *W* 22,762
 125* *Rt Hon J H Whitley, L (Speaker)* unop
 HARTLEPOOL, THE,
M 25,531, *W* 17,145
 126 *Sir Wilfrid Sugden, C* 19,077
**W A Jowitt, KC, L* 15,724
C M Atchison, Lab 3,717
 HASTINGS, *M* 14,690, *W* 15,505
 127* *Rt Hon Lord Buxton Percy, C* 15,217
Mis M M Porter, Lab 6,082
 HORNSEY, *M* 24,563, *W* 22,611
 128 *Capt E Wallace, C* 21,017
Dr E L Bugin, L 13,217
Lt.-Col C F Healy, Lab 4,277
 HUDDERSFIELD,
M 32,046, *W* 27,130
 129* *J H Hudson, Lab* 19,010
E Hill, C 16,745
Sir A H Marshall, KBE, L 16,626
 HYTHE, *M* 11,023, *W* 9,959
 130* *Maj Sir P Sassoon, BT, GBE, CMG, C* 12,843
C Gallop, Lab 3,936
 ILFORD, *M* 26,156, *W* 25,895
 131* *Sir Frederic Wise, C* 22,825
Dan Chater, Lab 8,460
Capt J W Morris, L 7,780
 IPSWICH, *M* 22,749, *W* 17,630
 132 *Sir John Ganzoni, C* 19,621
**R F Jackson, Lab* 15,791
 KINGSTON-UPON-HULL
Central, M 21,309, *W* 15,205
 133* *Lt.-Com Hon. J M Kenworthy, L* 15,234
Lt.-Com. L E Gaunt, C 12,904

East, M 20,781, *W* 14,686
 134* *L R Lumsley, C* 12,296
G Muff, Lab 11,130
F C Thornborough, L 5,140
W E Mashford, Ltd 444
 NORTH-WEST,
M 19,130, *W* 15,305
 135* *Col A Lambert Ward, DSO, C* 15,072
Sir John Baran, BT, L 8,080
F L Kerran, Lab 5,151
 SOUTH-WEST, *M* 21,035, *W* 15,205
 136 *H Brent Grotian, C* 11,190
**Maj C F Entwistle, L* 8,155
J Arnott, Lab 7,965
 KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES,
M 21,364, *W* 18,504
 137* *F G Penny, C* 19,933
A B Bishop, Lab 5,640
W M Freeman, L 2,850
 LEEDS
Central, M 25,389, *W* 19,143
 138* *Sir C H Wilson, LL D* 16,182
E J C Neep, Lab 10,975
North, M 21,808, *W* 17,565
 139* *Sir G Beckett, Bart, C* 18,502
S C Moore, Lab 7,920
 NORTH-EAST,
M 21,274, *W* 16,765
 140* *Maj J D Buchall, C* 16,396
Mis E Penny, Lab 8,084
G R Woodcock, L 3,007
South, M 20,239, *W* 15,846
 141* *H C Charleson, Lab* 12,857
G Ford, C 11,004
F Geary, L 3,800
 SOUTH-EAST, *M* 20,705, *W* 15,289
 142 *Sir Henry Slesser, KC, Lab* 15,133
Hon W T Whiteley, L 10,707
West, M 22,468, *W* 17,176
 143* *T W Stanford, Lab* 13,057
Capt A F G Kenton, C 13,054
H Brown, L 4,597
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East, M 22,668, *W* 17,238
 144 *Capt J F Loder, C* 16,090
**George Banton, Lab* 15,669
South, M 20,021, *W* 16,784
 145 *Capt C Waterhouse, C* 15,005
H B Usher, Lab 8,912
**R W Allen, L* 6,079
West, M 23,006, *W* 18,201
 146* *F W Petrick-Lawrence, Lab* 16,047
Prot M A Gerotwohl, C 15,310
 LEIGH, *M* 23,377, *W* 14,633
 147* *J Timken, Lab* 17,262
E Owen, C 16,247
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East, M 16,341, *W* 13,163
 148 *E E Alexander, C* 10,649
**Maj A G Church, DSO, M.O., Lab* 9,087
R W Puddicombe, L 3,174
West, M 19,997, *W* 15,961
 149* *J D Canels, KC, C* 13,212
A Smith, Lab 9,809
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150 R A Taylor, Lab	11,566	169 Rt Hon J Clynes, Lab	17,233	Central, M 18,499, W 15,912	
Su G C Hamilton, C	11,557	F H Holmes, C	16,228	184 A J Bennett, C	15,107
A G Macdonnell, L	4,952	E Baker, L	1,538	W H Coultrate, Lab	6,852
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East Toxteth,		M 17,818, W 15,329		East, M 17,827, W 14,514	
M 19,135, W 15,159		170 F B Merriman, K C, C	13,341	185 C E R Brocklebank, C	11,524
151 A E Jacob, C	16,139	*Rt Hon C F G. Mas-		*N Birkett, K C, L	10,078
C Burden, Lab	6,620	termian, L	7,772	Tom Mann, Com	2,666
F C Bowring, L	4,163	W. Paul, Com	5,328	South, M 17,675, W 13,596	
Edgehill, M 19,711, W 14,340		Withington, M 17,567, W	15,145	186* Lord H. Cavendish-	
152* J. H. Hayes, Lab	14,168	171 Dr. T. Watts, C	13,633	Bentinck, C	13,725
D. C. Williams, C	12,587	*E D Simon, L	10,435	H Mills, Lab	8,897
Everton, M 16,111, W 11,904		E Whiteley, Lab	2,467	West, M 18,113, W 13,461	
153 Col F C. Woodcock, C	10,705	K Burke, Ind	236	187* A Hayday, Lab	12,782
H Walker, Lab	10,075	MIDDLESBROUGH		C E Loseby, C	9,790
Exohange, M 22,979, W 16,938		East, M 17,924, W 11,823		OLDHAM, M 41,591, W 30,243	
154* Sir Leslie Scott, K C,		172 Ellen C. Wilkinson, C	9,574	188 A Duff Cooper, C	37,419
C	unop	J R P Ward-Aldam, C	8,647	189* Lt-Col Sir E W M	
Fairfield, M 17,599, W 13,563		*Col Penry Williams, L	6,688	Grigg, C V O, C M G,	
155* May J E B Cohen, C	14,277	West, M 20,888, W 14,685		D S O, M C, L	36,761
Mrs Mercer, Lab	8,412	173* Pevsley Thomson, L	unop	*W J Tont, Lab	23,623
Kirkdale, M 18,683, W 13,167		MORPETH, M 28,046, W 17,118		J Wilson, Lab	22,081
156* Sir J. De F Penne-		174* Robert Smilke, Lab	19,248	OXFORD, M 14,520, W 12,619	
father, Lab	14,392	Ilene Ward, C	10,828	190* R C Bourne, C	12,196
E Sandham, Lab	9,369	John Dodd, L	3,805	Dr. R O Moon, L	6,836
Scotland, M 18,177, W 13,649		NELSON AND COLNE,		F Ludlow, Lab	2,260
157* Rt Hon T P O'Con-		M 25,351, W 19,520		PLYMOUTH	
nor, A	unop	175* A Greenwood, Lab	19,922	Devonport, M 18,700, W 14,459	
Walton, 17,637, W 13,041		J H S Aitken, L	18,478	191* M L Hore Belisha,	
158* Lt-Col Sir H W S		NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME,		L	11,115
Chalcoff, C	13,387	M 17,899, W 12,917		S Gluckstein, C	10,534
T Gillinder, Lab	8,924	176* Col J C Wedgwood,		H Knight, Lab	6,350
S Skelton, L	1,910	D S O, Lab	14,226	Drake, M 19,975, W 16,651	
Wavertree, M 19,619, W 14,585		A Hassam, C	10,425	192* Sir A S Benn, K B E, C	14,669
159 J A Tims, C	14,063	NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE		J J H Moses, Lab	12,161
W A Robinson, Lab	10,383	Central, M 20,732, W 14,619		S Stephens, L	3,645
H R Rathbone L	5,206	177* Rt Hon C P Trevelyan,		Sutton, M 21,071, W 17,199	
West Derby, M 21,411, W 15,750		Lab	14,542	193* Viscountess Ash, C	18,174
160 J Sandeman Allen, C	15,667	Hon F M B Fisher,		Capt F G J Woulfe-	
T G Adams, Lab	8,807	C	13,646	Brenan, Lab	13,095
*C S Jones, L	5,321	East, M 20,248, W 13,525		PORTSMOUTH	
West Toxteth,		178 M Conolly, Lab	13,120	Central M 21,417, W 16,549	
M 21,490, W 13,694		*Sir R W Aske, Bt, L	12,776	194 Sir Harry Seymour	
161* J Gibbins, Lab	15,542	W Temple, C	2,420	Foster, C	14,028
T White, C	15,163	North, M 19,349, W 14,993		W G Hall, Lab	10,521
MANCHESTER		179* Sir A Grafton Doyle, C	18,386	F Gray, L	5,926
Ardwick, M 21,600, W 16,588		H Maw, Lab	6,991	North, M 21,165, W 16,003	
162* T Lowth, Lab	15,941	West, M 19,920, W 14,406		195* Sir B Falle, Bt, C	17,597
Mary L K Jones, C	13,115	180 John Henry Patin,		Dr O Gleeson, Lab	10,279
Blackley, M 14,341, W 12,033		C Vernon, C	13,089	South, M 22,090, W 19,327	
163 W J H Briggs, C	9,737	*Capt C B Ramage,	8,459	196* Maj Sir H R Cayzer,	
*P M Olivier, C B E, L	6,609	M C, L	7,208	Bar, C	22,423
W Burke, Lab	6,195	NORTHAMPTON,		Jessie Stephen, Lab.	8,310
Clayton, M 21,350, W 16,379		M 26,264, W 20,279		PRESTON, M 33,486, W 27,354	
164* J E. Sutton, Lab	17,338	181 Lt-Gen Sir A E A.		197* Rt Hon T Shaw	
T. E Thorpe, C	34,634	Holland, K C B,		C B E, Lab	27,009
Exchange, M 23,633, W 16,854		K C M G, D S O,		198 A R Kennedy, K C, C	25,887
165 E B Fielden, C	13,200	M V O, C	16,017	*Lt-Col J P Rodge, L	25,327
*R. N. Barclay, L	10,693	*Margaret G Bond-		G Barnes, C	24,577
Gorton, M 20,980, W 15,398		field, Lab	15,046	READING, M 26,459, W 19,775	
166* J Compton, Lab	26,383	J Mansfield, L	9,436	199 H G Williams, C	21,338
B C Sellers, C	11,898	NORWICH, M 34,088, W 27,907		*Dr S. Hastings, Lab	18,337
Hulme, M 22,880, W 18,051		182 Com Rt Hon E		RICHMOND (SURREY),	
167* Lt-Col Sir J Nall,		Hilton-Young, D S O,		M 18,971, W 16,733	
D. S. O, C	15,374	L	28,842	200 Maj-Gen Sir Newton	
A J McElwee, Lab	13,080	183 Capt. J G Fairfax, C	28,529	J Mome, K C M G, C	19,948
F J M Brunner, L	3,777	*W R Smith, Lab	23,808	H. Parker, Lab.	6,034
Moss Side, M 19,307, W 15,409		*Dorothea Jewson, Lab	12,931		
168 Col G B Hurst, K C, C	14,235				
*F. R. Ackroyd, L	10,226				

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Chatham, M 18,682, W 13,995					
202* Col J P C Moore-Brabazon, C	13,184				
W H Moore, Lab	9,276				
C B Dallow, L	2,806				
Gillingham, M 17,363, W 12,849					
203* Sir G F Holder, K C, C	12,418				
Col. M. Spencer, C M G, Lab	8,309				
G Bryans, L	2,839				
ROSENDALE, M 20,589, W 15,805					
204* R Waddington, C	12,836				
J Bell, Lab	9,951				
E J Young, L	7,958				
ROTHERHAM, M 26,356, W 15,895					
205* F W Lindley, Lab	18,800				
H J Temple, C	15,712				
ST HELENS, M 28,744, W 17,256					
206* J Sexton, C B E, Lab	21,313				
E Pilkington, C	16,908				
SALFORD.					
North, M 20,856, W 15,476					
207 S Pinburgh, C	14,250				
* Ben Tillett, Lab	13,114				
J Rothwell, L	3,818				
South, M 21,848, W 15,366					
208 P A Redford, C	15,163				
* J Toole, Lab	14,455				
West, M 19,427, W 14,899					
209 Lt-Com P W Atterbury, C	16,739				
* A W Haycock, Lab	12,367				
SHEFFIELD.					
Attercliffe, M 21,249, W 13,594					
210* C H Wilson, Lab	16,802				
W B Faraday, C	9,629				
Brightside, M 23,335, W 16,644					
211* A J W H Parkinson, Lab	17,053				
M Sheppard, C	13,708				
Central, M 21,017, W 14,281					
212* Rt Hon J P Hope, C	13,202				
Tom Snowden, Lab	12,995				
Ecclesall, M 16,819, W 13,043					
213* A Harland, C	16,131				
A Taylor, Ind	2,624				
Hallam, M 17,500, W 13,663					
214* Maj Gen Sir P H Sikes, G B E, K C B, C M G, C	15,546				
E Snellgrove, Lab	8,807				
Hillsborough, M 21,993, W 15,381					
215* A V Alexander, Lab	16,573				
Lt.-Col. N G Thwaites, C B E, M V O, M C, C	12,554				
Park, M 18,547, W 13,071					
216* R Storry Deans, K C, C	14,053				
A Latham, Lab	11,576				
SMETHWICK, M 20,981, W 14,462					
217* J E Dawson, Lab	14,491				
J M Pike, C	13,438				
SOUTHAMPTON.					
M 44,885, W 33,884					
218* Lord Ashley, D S O, M C, C	30,703				
219* Col F K Perkins, C B E, V D, C	30,201				
T Lewis, Lab	22,183				
Rev R W. Soarsen, Lab	21,768				
SOUTHEND ON SEA, M 25,352, W 21,907					
220* Viscount Morden, C B, C M G, C	23,417				
J D Young, L	10,924				
S A Moseley, Lab	3,144				
SOUTHPORT, M 18,488, W 15,009					
221 Lt-Col G D White, C	17,430				
* Sh J Brunner, Bt, L	11,158				
SOUTH SHIELDS, M 21,667, W 21,455					
222* Hon E A St A Hamey, K C, L	23,171				
W Lawther, Lab	16,852				
STOCKPORT, M 35,684, W 29,005					
223* H Greenwood, C	28,057				
224 S S Hammeley, C	26,417				
A E Townend, Lab	21,986				
* C Koyle, L	12,386				
STOCKTON ON TEES, M 23,911, W 16,070					
225 Capt H Macmillan, C	15,163				
F F Riley, Lab	11,948				
* Maj R S Stewart, L	8,971				
STOKE UPON-TRENT, M 28,640, W 13,235					
226 Andrew MacLaren, Lab	14,391				
W Allen, Const	13,755				
Hanley, M 20,348, W 14,493					
227 S Clowes, Lab	13,527				
F Collis, C	11,973				
Stoke, M 24,626, W 16,640					
228* Col J Ward, C B, C M G, Const	17,864				
John Watts, Lab	13,318				
SUNDERLAND, M 45,442, W 32,919					
229* Luke Thompson, C	28,612				
230* Walter Rayne, C	28,608				
Jeremiah MacVeagh, Lab	21,823				
Maj L A Common, D S O, L	20,139				
I C Hannah, L	12,731				
POTTENHAM, M 21,104, W 16,799					
231* R C Morrison, Lab	13,800				
J Leng Sturrock, Const	13,243				
South, M 20,020, W 15,740					
232 Maj P B Malone, C	13,600				
* Percy Alden, Lab	12,099				
TYNEMOUTH, M 17,767, W 11,667					
233* Maj A West Russell, C	11,210				
Maj H Barnes, L	6,820				
J S Barr, Lab	6,818				
WAKEFIELD, M 15,035, W 10,045					
234 R G Ellis, C	11,086				
* G H Sherwood, Lab	10,192				
WALLASEY, M 22,383, W 19,433					
235* Sir R B Chadwick, C	25,599				
J H. Warren, Lab	7,634				
WALLSEND, M 23,224, W 25,374					
236* Sir Patrick Hastings, K C, Lab	17,274				
S Howard, C	15,672				
WALSALL, M 26,855, W 19,552					
237 William Preston, C	15,268				
* Pat Collins, Lab	12,734				
G L R. Small, Lab	11,474				
J J Lynch, Ind	622				
WALTHAMSTOV, M 16,664, W 13,197					
238 Rt Hon Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bt, K C, Const	11,312				
J G Dale, Lab	8,246				
P H Heffer, L	3,745				
West, M 19,313, W 14,467					
239 Maj H E Crawford, Lab	12,991				
* V La T McEnlee, Lab	12,521				
WARRINGTON, M 22,011, W 13,193					
240 Capt A S C Reid, Bt, C	15,788				
* E C Dukes, Bt, Lab	15,251				
WIDNESBURY, M 22,976, W 17,059					
241* A Short, Lab	18,170				
B G Lampland-Vachell, C	17,832				
WEST BROMWICH, M 20,457, W 14,046					
242* Rt Hon F O Roberts, Lab	15,384				
H A R Graham, C	14,413				
WEST HAM, M 21,969, W 15,472					
243* W H Thorne, Lab	15,609				
F G Penny, C	7,638				
Silvertown, M 20,900, W 14,187					
244* J J Jones, Lab	15,962				
E Doran, C	3,732				
Stratford, M 19,973, W 14,320					
245* T E Groves, Lab	13,264				
H E Balfour, C	10,414				
Upton, M 18,916, W 14,328					
246 Capt H P Holt, C	13,410				
* B W Gardner, Lab	11,443				
WIGAN, M 24,594, W 15,623					
247* J A Parkinson, Lab	20,350				
D P M Fyfe, C	15,006				
WILLESDEN, M 22,807, W 19,063					
248 Lt Hon G F Stanley, C M G, C	15,965				
* Harcourt Johnstone, L	7,992				
W D Lloyd, Lab	7,860				
West, M 23,060, W 17,822					
249* S P Viant, Lab	14,884				
Maj M. Brice, C	13,539				
J McCulloch, L	3,061				
WIMBLEDON, M 21,238, W 18,366					
250 Sir J C. Pinner, C	21,200				
Mark Starr, Lab	7,366				

WOLVERHAMPTON.		CAMBRIDGE.		Penrith and Cockermouth	
Bilston, M 19,530, W 13,914		M 21,828, W 15,798		M 12,709, W 9,457	
251 *Baker, Lab.	14,583	255 *Capt R G Biscoe,	15,530	281 *A C Newnham, C	11,431
*Lt-Col C K Howard		M C, C	10,781	F Tall, Lab	5,404
Bury, D S O., C	12,840	G T Garnall, Lab		Whitehaven, M 16,587, W	11,647
East, M 19,234, W 13,368		CHESHIRE		282 R S Hudson, C	13,149
252 *G R Thorne, L	11,066	Altrincham, M 26,173, W	21,080	*T Gavan Duffy, Lab	11,741
Su T J Strangman, C	10,093	266 C Atkinson, K C, C	24,439	Workington, M 19,626, W	13,064
D R Williams, Lab	5,118	*R. Alstead, L	15,654	283 *Tom Cape, M B E, Lab	15,353
West, M 23,291, W 17,370		City of Chester,		E Davies, C	12,243
253 *Su R Bird, Bart, C	17,886	M 16,808, W 11,849		DERBYSHIRE	
W J Brown, Lab	17,046	267 *Su C Cayzer, Bt, C	12,491	Belper, M 19,368, W	13,188
WORCESTER, M 13,403, W 12,209		W C Llewellyn, L	5,533	284 *Herbert Wragg, C	14,766
254 *W P C Greene, C	11,956	G. Beardsworth, Lab	5,451	J Lees, Lab.	10,618
R R Fambaitn, L	6,139	Crewe, M 22,612, W 15,971		Chesterfield, M 21,146, W	13,577
P Williams, Lab	3,272	268 Ernest Gray, C	18,333	285 *B Kenyon, L	13,971
YORK, M 23,878, W 17,897		*E G Hemmerde, K C,		G Benson, Lab	9,206
255 *Su J A R Marriott, C	19,974	Lab	14,705	Clay Cross, M 20,176, W	11,833
D Adams, Lab	15,500	Eddisbury, M 13,916, W	9,488	286 *C Duncan, Lab	14,618
ENGLISH COUNTIES.		269 *Maj Su H Barnston,		Lt-Col J Shetwood	
(Excluding Monmouthshire)		Bart, C	11,006	Kelly, M B E, C M G,	
BEDFORDSHIRE		R J Russell, L	9,337	D S O, C	8,069
Bedford, M 19,233, W 15,994		Knutsford M 21,453, W	15,738	High Peak, M 19,481, W	15,247
256 *W P C Greene, C	11,000	*Erig-Gen E Makins,		287 *Sir Samuel H Hill-	
Milner Gray, L	8,451	CB, D S O, C	18,199	Wood, Bart, C	14,560
G Dixon, Lab	5,330	J P McDougall, L	11,885	R McDougall, L	12,772
Luton, M 22,095, W 17,606		Macclesfield, M 21,517, W	18,445	Ilkeston, M 18,547, W	12,774
257 Terence James O'Con-		271 *J R Rene, C	17,171	288 *G H Oliver, Lab	11,011
nor, C	15,443	J Williams, Lab	10,187	H V A Raikes, C	9,203
*Hon. Geoffrey Howard,		H K Nield, L	6,434	Lady Batlow, L	4,320
L	11,495	Northwich, M 25,102, W	16,478	North-Eastern,	
P Millwood, Lab	5,850	272 *Lord Colum Crichton-		M 22,508, W 13,796	
Mid, M 17,476, W 13,488		Stuart, C	14,545	289 *Frank Lee, Lab	13,420
258 Brig Gen W W Wai-		Mis B A Gould, Lab.	11,630	G H Bowden, C	6,914
ner, C M G, C	12,317	A Mort, L	7,495	P Guedalla, L	6,520
*F C Linfield, M B E, L	11,356	Stalybridge and Hyde,		Southern, M 22,873, W	17,928
BERKSHIRE		M 24,874, W 19,301		290 J A Grant, C	10,448
Abingdon M 15,621, W 11,365		273 E W H Wood, C	16,412	A Goodere, Lab	15,033
259 Major R G C Glyn,		W Fowden, Lab	12,509	A J Swenson Taylor, L	5,647
M C, C	13,117	*J L Tattersall, L	8,201	Western, M 17,647, W	13,365
*E A Lessing, O B E, L	8,805	Witral, M 21,605, W	15,627	291 *Maquess of Harting-	
D F Brunditt, Lab	1,355	274 John Grace, C	17,705	ton, M B E, C	15,324
Newbury, M 18,467, W	14,502	*S R Dadds, L	11,697	W C Mullish, L	11,612
260 Brig-Gen H C Brown		CORNWALL		DEVONSHIRE	
C	14,759	Bodmin, M 18,964, W	14,671	Barnstaple M 18,387, W	15,422
*I H Stranger, L	10,444	275 G J C Harrison, C	14,163	292 Basil E Peto, C	15,479
F M Jacques, Lab	1,219	*Isaac Foot, L	13,548	*Capt J T Tudor-	
Windsor, M 21,120, W	16,838	Camborne, M 17,604, W	16,705	Rees, Lab	14,284
261 *A A Somerville, C	20,370	276 Capt A H Moring,		Honiton, M 16,060, W	14,162
C N B Crisp, L	5,514	Const	9,530	293 *Maj Su A C Mour-	
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE		*Rt Hon Leif Jones, L	7,220	son Bell, Bt, C	14,804
Aylesbury, M 22,217, W 17,231		F P Rowe, Lab	5,477	J G H Halse, L	12,025
262 Lt-Col Sir A Bui-		Northern, M 16,553, W	13,644	South Molton,	
goyne, C	18,132	277 A M Williams, C	12,639	M 16,584, W 12,046	
*T Kees, L	11,574	*Su G C Marks, C B F L	10,927	294 C Druce, C	12,811
F C Watkins, Lab	2,655	Penryn and Falmouth,		*Rt. Hon G Lambert,	
Buckingham.		M 21,309, W 17,331		L	12,157
M 20,912, W 16,462		278 G Pitcher, C	12,485	Tavistock, M 15,968, W	12,052
263 *Capt G E W Bowyer,		*Su C Mansel, Bt, L	9,913	295 Maj P Kenyon-Sla-	
M C, C	15,129	F J Hopkins, Lab	6,462	nen, C	12,058
E J Pay, Lab	8,939	St Ives, M 15,714, W	14,798	*M R Thornton, L	10,786
K. Johnson, L	5,144	279 J A Hauke, K C, C	11,159	Tiverton, M 15,334, W	12,564
Wycombe M 27,650, W 21,002		*Sh C Cory, Bt, L	9,912	276 Lt-Col G J Acland-	
264 Maj-Gen Su A W F		CUMBERLAND		Thryte, C M G, D S O,	
Kno, K C B, C M G,		Northern, M 13,248, W	9,469	C.	13,601
C.	20,820	280 *Capt. Hon. D. S. P		*Rt Hon F D. Acland,	
*Lady Terrington, L	12,526	Howard, C	10,586	L	11,942
G Young, Lab	4,626	R D Holt, L	6,821		
		B. Brooke, Lab.	2,125		

<p>Torquay, M 19,190, W 18,108 297 Comm. C A N Wd- iams, D S O, R N, C 18,119 *Capt P G Thompson, L 12,958 A Moyle, Lab 2,752 Totnes, M 22,430, W 18,573 298 May S E Harvey, C 19,777 *H Viviani, L 14,786 K F. Spuriell, Lab 2,240</p> <p>DORSET Eastern, M 18,649, W 15,600 299*G R Hall-Caine, C B E, C 14,479 A E Glassey, L 8,828 E J Stocker, Lab 4,205 Northern M 14,630, W 10,986 300 Cecil Hanbury, C 11,819 *J E Emlyn-Jones, L 10,431 Southern, M 16,739, W 13,106 301*May R D T Yer- burgh, C 13,900 W Rusdon, Lab 5,821 Western, M 13,834, W 11,018 302*May W P Colford, M C, C 12,426 Mrs L Simpson, Lab 5,764</p>	<p>ESSEX Chelmsford, M 21,387, W 16,269 314 Sir H. Curtis-Bennett, K C, C 15,875 *S W Robinson, L 10,244 N H Moller, Lab 2,904 Colchester, M 17,904, W 14,105 315*Sir Hon Sir L Wouth- ington - Evans, Bt, G B E, C 14,283 Capt R L Reiss, Lab 10,953 Epping M 23,661, W 19,394 316 Rt Hon W. S Churchill, C H, Const 19,843 G G Sharp, L 10,080 J R McPhie, Lab 3,268 Harwich, M 17,052, W 12,995 317 Sir F Rice, C 12,219 *A E Hillary, L 9,904 A Barton, Lab 1,604 Maldon, M 17,447, W 13,126 318 May E A Ruggles- Brise, M C, C 13,209 *V G Crittall, Lab 9,323 H R G Brooks, L 2,744 Romford, M 27,022, W 19,686 319*Hon. C Rigg, M C, C 15,520 A Emil Davies, Lab 13,312 D M Mason, L 5,957 Saffron Walden, M 18,627, W 13,963 320*W Foot-Mitchell, C 12,289 W Cash, Lab 6,340 A M Mathews, 5,195</p>	<p>New Forest and Christchurch, M 21,923, W 16,982 329*Col Rt Hon. W. W. Ashley, C 17,945 A C F Boulton, L 6,681 C L Brighton, Lab 3,137 Petersfield, M 18,342, W 13,285 330*Col W G Nicholson, C 14,646 G Spencer, L 3,755 G G Desmond, Lab 2,582</p> <p>Winchester, M 20,867, W 15,716 331*May G R J Hennessy, O B E, C 15,026 Reginald Stamp, Lab 8,216 W J West, L. 3,012</p> <p>HEREFORD Hereford, M 16,362, W 12,797 332*Samuel Roberts, C 13,210 J H Whitehouse, L 8,604 Leominster, M 15,288, W 11,763 333*E W Shepperson, C 12,470 G A Edinger, L 6,897</p>
<p>DUKHAM Barnard Castle M 13,351, W 8,580 303 Lt-Col C M Headlam, D S O, O B E, C 9,465 *Mr Tunner Samuels, Lab 9,152</p> <p>Bishop Auckland, M 21,177, W 14,169 304*Sir Hon B C Spoor, O B E, Lab 15,784 J Bainbridge, L 12,866 Blaydon, M 22,733, W 13,911 305*W. Whiteley, Lab 17,070 G Denson, C .. 10,549</p>	<p>South-Eastern, M 28,403, W 20,009 321 H W Looker, C 19,731 *P C Hoffman, Lab 13,820</p> <p>GLOUCESTERSHIRE Cirencester and Tewkesbury, M 20,898, W 16,036 322*Sir Thomas Davies, C 18,201 J H Alpess, Lab 7,078 Forest of Dean, M 17,633, W 12,063 323*James Wignall, Lab 11,048 M W Beaumont, C 9,739 Stroud M 20,770, W 16,566 324 Sir Frank Nelson, C 15,973 E Picton-Tunbridge, Lab 7,418 A W Stanton, L 6,057</p>	<p>Hertford, M 19,474, W 14,841 335*Rea Ann Murray F Suter, C B, C 14,582 T M Davies, Lab 5,828 E Selley, Lab 3,885</p> <p>Hitchin, M 18,928, W 15,137 336*G M Kindersley, O B E, C 14,019 J A Taylor, Lab 5,773 Rev D MacLachlan, L 3,881</p> <p>St. Albans, M 20,904, W 16,989 337*Lt-Col P E Free- mantle, O B E, M D, C 18,004 F Heibell, Lab ... 8,682</p>
<p>Chester-le-Street, M 25,126, W 15,450 305*John J. Lawson, Lab 22,700 M D McCarthy C 9,250 Consett, M 24,574, W 15,717 307*Rev H Dunn, Lab 18,842 Ursula Williams, Const 14,836 Durham, M 19,442, W 12,716 308*J. Rutson, Lab 15,032 S R Streatfield, C 9,614 W McKee, L 2,747</p> <p>Houghton-le-Spring, M 23,342, W 15,425 309*Mr Richardson, Lab 17,857 A C Curry, L 13,073 Jarrow, M 28,355, W 15,702 310*Mr J Wilson, Lab 18,203 A E Baucher, C 13,527 Seaham, M 17,068, W 16,283 311*Sir Hon Sydney Webb, Lab 22,399 Maj Ronald Ross, C 11,775 Sedgefield, M 19,145, W 11,911 312*Major L. Roper, C 13,968 J. Herriotts, Lab. 12,552</p>	<p>Thornbury, M 21,210, W 15,462 325 D W Gwanton, C .. 12,500 *A Rendall, L 10,283 G Elton, Lab 6,376</p> <p>HAMPSHIRE Aldershot, M 14,444, W 12,512 326*Lieut Colonel Wolmer, C 14,081 H Beaumont, Lab 4,131</p> <p>Basingstoke, M 20,128, W 14,538 327 Sir A Holbrook, B E, C 15,558 *Lt.-Col. R. T. H Fletcher, L. ... 9,429 B Greene, Lab ... 2,172</p>	<p>Watford, M 20,077, W 17,192 338*Dr Herbert, C 15,271 H H Elvin, Lab 7,417 Mrs C Ashley, L 5,205</p> <p>HOLLAND-WITH-BOSTON, M 25,381, W 17,747 339*Arthur Wellesley Dean, C 15,459 G R B White, Lab 10,889 R P Winfrey, L 6,413</p> <p>HUNTINGDONSHIRE, M 16,640, W 12,317 340 C K Murchison, C. 12,827 *L W J Costello, L 9,703</p>
<p>Spennymoor, M 20,903, W 13,934 313*J. Bates, Lab 17,211 Brig-Gen H C Sut- tees, O B, C M G, D S O, M V O, C. 10,101</p>	<p>Fareham, M 20,801, W 16,152 328*May-Gen Sir J H. Davidson, K C M G, O B D S O, C .. 19,108 J B Baker, Lab 6,304</p>	<p>ISLE OF WIGHT, M 24,682, W 21,370 342 Capt P D Macdonald, C 19,346 *Major Gen Rt Hon. J E B Seely, C B, C M G, D S O, T D, L 13,944 Maj H E Weaver, Lab 3,620</p>

KENT			Loughborough,		
Ashford, M	20,552	W 15,107	M	19,674	W 13,649
343* Maj S S Steel, C	15,159		F G Rye, C		11,114
L J Humphrey, L	5,487		E Winterton, Lab		9,751
Basil Noble, Lab	4,473		*Brig Gen E L Spears,		
Canterbury, M	19,440	W 16,596	C B E, C M C, L		7,040
344* Rt Hon Ronald McNeill,			Melton, M	19,481	W 14,931
Col	16,693		377 W Lindsay Everard, C	17,090	
C D Carnegie, L	7,061		A Richardson, L	11,934	
Chislehurst, M	16,751	W 13,278	LINDSEY (PARTS OF)		
345 J L Thompson, Lab	3,757		Brigg, M	19,953	W 13,171
R C R Nevill, L	3,647		378* Su Berkeley Sheffield,		
Dartford, M	28,985	W 20,819	Bt, C		15,125
346 Col Hon A McDonnell,			D J K Quibell, Lab		11,669
C B, C M G, C	20,108		Gainsborough,		
*J E Mills, Lab	19,352		M	16,215	W 11,404
Dover, M	21,246	W 17,334	379 H P C Crookshank, C	10,281	
347* Maj Hon J Astor, C	21,186		H Knowles, Lab	5,958	
A F George, Lab	7,627		*Su R Wintley, L	5,590	
Faversham, M	24,011	W 17,578	Horncastle, M	14,368	W 10,918
348* Lt-Col G C H Wheeler,			380 Henu C Haslam, C	10,912	
C B E, L	14,432		*S Pattinson, L	9,743	
Rev S J W Morgan,			Louth, M	16,914	W 12,746
Lab	9,180		381 Lt Col A P Humeay,		
A J Solomon, L	7,132		D S O, C		12,674
Gravesend, M	19,428	W 14,312	*Mrs M Winttingham,		11,330
349* Irving James Atherly, C	15,410		MIDDLESEX		
*G A Isaacs, Lab	10,999		Acton, M	17,409	W 14,590
Isle of Thanet,			382* Su H Brittain, K B E,		
M	21,434	W 19,961	C M G, C		12,759
350* Hon E Harcourt, C	21,130		H A Baldwin, Lab	5,583	
A F Luxmoire, K C, L	6,779		B A Levinson, L	3,074	
D L Aman, Lab	4,202		M R Richardson, Ind	1,775	
Maidstone, M	19,388	W 15,423	Brentford and Chiswick,		
351* Con C Bellairs, C	16,121		M	15,715	W 12,891
F S Cocks, Lab	8,192		383* Lt-Col Grant Morden, C	12,098	
Sevenoaks, M	18,337	W 14,323	W Haywood, Lab	6,114	
352 Capt H Walter Styles,			I C Squire, L	2,540	
*C	15,125		Enfield, M	17,758	W 13,639
*Maj R S A Williams, L	9,311		384 Lt-Col R V K Ap-		
Tonbridge, M	20,145	W 20,953	pln, D S O, C		13,886
353* Col H H Spender-Clay,			*W W Henderson, Lab	11,807	
C M G, M C, C	17,392		Embley, M	17,585	W 15,399
W F Toynbee, Lab	6,504		385 Mj Hon E Cadogan,		
J M Tucker, L	5,898		C		15,277
KESTEVEN AND RUTLAND			*T A Robertson, L		10,942
Grantham, M	21,432	W 15,589	Harrow, M	21,003	W 17,641
354* Su Victor Warrender,			386 Maj I Salmon, C		16,526
Bart, M C, C	14,746		K Lindsay, Lab	9,507	
A Lyle-Samuel, L	7,730		Sir R Blair, L		4,320
M W Moore, Lab	7,279		Hendon, M	21,466	W 18,697
Rutland and Stamford,			387* Maj Rt Hon. Sir P		
M	15,886	W 11,983	Lloyd Greame, K B E,		
355* V W Smith-Carrington,			M C, C		19,182
C	13,286		A J Blue, L		5,618
H F Wheeler, Lab	6,633		J A Skinner, Lab		5,267
LANCASHIRE			Spelthorne, M	21,949	W 17,459
Chorley, M	21,431	W 15,938	388* Su P Pidditch, C		17,650
356* Capt D H Hackney,			F W Temple, Lab		7,792
O B E, C	17,844		Twickenham,		
Z Hutchinson, Lab	13,074		M	21,031	W 17,323
Clitheroe, M	19,122	W 15,481	389* Rt Hon Su W Joy-		
357* Capt W Brass, C	16,637		son-Hicks, Bt, C		18,889
D Hall Caine, Lab	14,041		S, Sherman, Lab		7,945
Darwen, M	17,661	W 15,015	Uxbridge, M	20,564	W 15,580
358 Sir F B Sanderson,			390* Connn, C D Bunney,		
Bt, C	13,017		C M G, R N, C		13,525
*F C Hindle, L	12,028		R Small, Lab		8,459
T Ramsden, Lab	5,188		J S Griffith-Jones, L		3,976
Farnworth, M	20,735	W 15,323			
359* T Greenall, Lab	15,327				
A K Woisthorne, C	12,521				
J C Martin, L	4,467				
Fylde, M	24,113	W 16,872			
360* Lord Stanley, M C, C					
Heywood and Radcliffe,					
M	23,221	W 19,296			
361* Lt-Col A England,					
C M G, D S O, Const	19,131				
A G Walkden, Lab	15,307				
Ince, M	20,440	W 12,802			
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*J J O Neil, L	11,085				
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364 Lord Balmul, C	13,460				
*H Maule, L	10,002				
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365* D A Stewart Sunde-					
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366* J Hopkinson, Ind	15,435				
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367* Robert Young, O B E,					
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J A W. Watts, C	10,066				
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368* F N Bhendell, C	13,392				
R B Walker, Lab	10,402				
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369 Dr A V Davies, C	13,859				
*W Gorman, L	11,433				
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370* Su T Robinson, C B E,					
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371* Capt M Bullock,					
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372* R J Davies, Lab					
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373* Dr G C Clayton,					
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374 Capt R Gee, T M,					
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375 Lt-Col L P Winby, C	13,084				
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438* <i>R J Meller</i> , C 15,984	454* <i>R Mitchell Banks</i> , K C, C 15,608	471* <i>John Reynolds</i> , C 12,463
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441* <i>Sir H S Cavendish</i> , Bt, K C, C 18,365	B R Swift, L 3,473	Atterbury Jones, K C, L 8,339
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442* <i>Capt T P H Beamish</i> , C B, R N, C 13,399	J C Leigh, Lab 6,792	475 <i>Rebecca Smith Lab</i> , L 10,997
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446 <i>Capt A O J Hope</i> , C 15,242	YORK-SHIRE, NORTH RIDING	Rothwell, M 23,584, W 15,051
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447 <i>Capt D Maugesson</i> , C 14,434	* <i>Sir Charles Stamer</i> , L 10,260	481* <i>W Mackinder</i> , Lab 11,862
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489* Sir G G G Butler,
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502* David Williams, Lab 11,274

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517* W Jenkins, Lab unop.

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518* Rt Hon Vernon Hart-

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526* Col David Dames, L 14,942

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537 Dr Drummond Shiels,

Lab 9,220

C Milne, C 6,105

*J M Hogge, L 5,625

North, M 20,152, W 17,447

538 P J Ford, C 14,461

E Stewart, Lab 8,122

*P. W Ruffau, L 6,669

South, *M* 16,310, *W* 17,137
539**Sir Samuel Chapman*,
C 15,854
D C Thomson, *L*... 8,777
West, *M* 19,944, *W* 16,674
540 *Ian Macnair*, *C*... 10,268
G Mathers, *Lab*... 9,003
*H Vivian Philipps, *L* 8,790

GLASGOW.
Bridgeton, *M* 21,858, *W* 14,714
541**J Maxton*, *Lab* 16,856
M J McClacken, *C* 10,633

Camlachie, *M* 20,436, *W* 15,476
542**Rev C Stephen*, *Lab* 14,588
P D Ridge-Beedle, *C* 14,737
Cathcart, *M* 18,467, *W* 16,588

543**R Macdonald*, *C* 18,446
Capt J P Hay, *Lab* 9,911
Central, *M* 26,126, *W* 17,888
544**Brig Gen Sir W Alexander*, *K B E*, *C B*,
CMG, DSO, TD, C 18,256

J D White, *Lab* 12,617
Gorbals, *M* 24,084, *W* 16,407
545**G Buchanan*, *Lab* 19,480
R McLellan, *C* 10,092

Govan, *M* 18,643, *W* 12,851
546**Niel Maclean*, *Lab* 15,132
H Stanley, *C* 8,812
Hillhead, *M* 13,832, *W* 13,689

547**Rt Hon Sir R S Horne*,
GBE, KC, C 14,572
J L Kinloch, *Lab* 6,951
Kelvingrove,
M 21,871, *W* 17,972

548**Capt W E Elliot*,
MC, C 18,034
T A Kern, *Lab* 12,844
Maryhill, *M* 19,675, *W* 15,262

549 *J B Couper*, *C* 15,466
**J W Muir*, *Lab* 13,947
Partick, *M* 15,331, *W* 12,919
550 *May H Brown-Land-*
say, *C* 13,167

**Andrew Young*, *Lab* 9,612
Pollok, *M* 18,137, *W* 17,052
551**Col Rt Hon Sir John*
Gilmour, *Bt*, DSO, C 20,622

J Rankin, *Lab* 6,749
St. Rollox, *M* 21,774, *W* 15,304
552**J Stewart*, *Lab* 16,196
J Johnston, *L* 11,238

Shettleston, *M* 17,772, *W* 12,555
553**Rt Hon J Wheatley*,
Lab 12,714
J M R Miller, *C* 12,084

Springburn, *M* 20,320, *W* 14,600
554**G D Hardie*, *Lab* 15,635
D A Guild, *C* 12,043
Tradeston, *M* 20,232, *W* 14,145

555**T Henderson*, *Lab* 14,067
D Macdonald, *L* 11,074
GREENOCK, *M* 20,114, *W* 13,579
556**Col Sir G P Collins*,
K B E, CMG, *L* 12,752

A Geddes, *Com.*... 7,590
S Kelly, *Lab*... 5,874
KIRKCALDY DISTRICT,
M 18,932, *W* 13,622

557**Tom Kennedy*, *Lab* 12,038
J. Murray, *L*... 12,607

LEITH, *M* 22,459, *W* 17,021
558**Capt Wedgwood Benn*,
DSO, DFC, *L* 16,569
R F Wilson, *Lab*... 11,250

MONTROSE DISTRICT,
M 11,785, *W* 11,783
559 *Mag Gen Sir R Hut-*
chinson, KCMG, CB, DSO, *L*... 9,226

T Barton, *Lab* 6,914
PAISLEY, *M* 21,740, *W* 16,166
560 *E R Mitchell*, *Lab* 17,057

**Rt Hon H H Asquith*,
KC, *L* 14,829
SPRILING AND FALKIRK DIS-
TRICT, *M* 18,604, *W* 11,988

561 *Hugh Munro*, *Lab* 13,456
**Sir George McCrae*,
DSO, *L* 11,512

SCOTTISH COUNTIES.
ABERDEEN AND KINCARDINE
Central, *M* 16,809, *W* 11,849
562 *R W Smith*, *C* 9,130

**May M Wood*, OBE, *L* 7,639
J Newman, *Lab*... 3,791
Eastern, *M* 15,570, *W* 11,456

563 *R J G Boothby*, *C* 7,363
**F Martin*, *L* 4,680
W S Cormack, *Lab* 3,899

KINCARDINE AND WESTERN,
M 13,107, *W* 9,395
564**C M Barclay-Harvey*,
C 8,260

J Scott, *L* 6,889
ARGYLL, *M* 18,891, *W* 12,996
565 *F A Macquisten*, KC, *C*... 9,240

**Rt Hon Sir W Sutherland*,
KC B, *L* 6,211
J H MacIver, *Lab*... 4,532

AYR AND BUTE
Bute and Northern,
M 22,165, *W* 17,911
566**Lt Gen Sir A G Hunter-*
Weston, KC B, DSO, *C* 16,203

P Stephen, *Lab*... 10,075
Kilmarnock, *M* 20,321, *W* 13,994
567 *Charles Glen Mac-*
Andrew, *C* 14,237

**R Christie*, *Lab* 13,054
South Ayrshire,
M 18,808, *W* 11,420
568**James Brown*, OBE, *L*... 11,313

C I A Dubs, *C*... 11,136
BANFF
M 17,115, *W* 11,750
569 *W P Templeton*, *C* 6,829

**Sir Charles Barrie*,
KBE, *L* 5,426
Rev W. A. Ground-
water, *Lab* 3,722

BERWICK AND HADDINGTON,
M 20,139, *W* 13,878
570 *Lt Col C de W Crook-*
shank, *C*... 11,745
**R. Spence*, *Lab*... 8,822
W H. Pringle, *L*... 4,986

CAITHNESS AND SUTHERLAND,
M 13,969, *W* 9,012
571**Sir A H Sinclair*,
Bt, CMG, *L* unop

DUMBARTON,
M 19,981, *W* 14,694
572 *D P Fleming*, KC, *C*... 16,223
MC, *C* 12,872

**W H Martin*, *Lab* 16,223
DUMFRIES, *M* 19,738, *W* 14,335
573 *Brig Gen J Charteris*,
CMG, DSO, *C* 12,718

**Dr W A Chapple*, *L* 8,472
Mrs A Dollan, *Lab* 6,342
FIFE

Eastern, *M* 18,441, *W* 16,049
574 *Com Hon A D Coch-*
rane, DSO, RN, *C* 12,664
**J D Millar*, KC, *L* 11,242

Western, *M* 20,180, *W* 18,828
575**Rt Hon Win Adam-*
son, *Lab* 14,685
J MacRobert, *L* 6,015

FORFAR, *M* 13,491, *W* 10,425
576 *Sir Harry Hope*, *C* 8,022
**James Falconer*, *L* 4,581
C N Gallic, *Lab* 3,736

GALLOWAY
M 17,109, *W* 12,831
577 *Vice-Adm Sir A J*
Hencken, *Hughan*,
Bt, CB, *C* 12,268

**May C R Dudgeon*, *L* 10,851
INVERNESS AND ROSS AND
CROMARTY

Inverness, *M* 20,408, *W* 13,467
578**Sir M Macdonald*,
KCMG, CB, *L* 11,468
T Henderson, *Lab* 6,863

Ross and Cromarty,
M 14,983, *W* 9,509
579**Rt Hon J I Macphie-*
son, KC, *L* unop

Western Isles.
M 12,559, *W* 8,601
580**Mackenzie Livingstone*,
L 4,579
Capt W S Morrison, *C* 2,218

A G Burns, *Lab* 1,454
LANARK
Bothwell, *M* 20,446, *W* 12,219

581**J Robertson*, MBE, *L* 14,591
Mrs H B Shaw, *C* 11,314
Coatbridge, *M* 19,197, *W* 11,155

582**J C Welsh*, *Lab* 12,782
Lt Col T C Russell
Moore, OBE, *C* 12,725

Hamilton, *M* 17,400, *W* 10,527
583**Duncan Graham*, *Lab* 13,003
A D Gibb, *C* 8,372
Lanark, *M* 18,158, *W* 12,984

584 *Stephen Mitchell*, *C* 12,714
**Thomas S Dickson*,
Lab 11,426
Miss Mitchell, *L* 2,126

Motherwell, *M* 18,591, *W* 11,279
585 *Rev J Barr*, *Lab* 12,816
**Hugh Ferguson*, *C* 11,776
Northern, *M* 20,301, *W* 11,895

586 *Col Sir Alexander*
Sprot, *Bt*, CMG, *C* 13,880
**J Sullivan*, *Lab*... 7,852

186 Parliamentary Constituencies—Officers of the House of Commons.

Rutherford, M 20,000, W. 13,058	Western, M 20,642, W. 15,591	West, M 37,103, W. 28,907
587* W Wright, Lab 13,796	596 Lt-Col A D McIlmies-Shaw, C 13,267	606* Sir R J Lynn, C .. 28,435
R McLaren, C 12,707	*Robert Murray, Lab 11,252	H Midgley, Lab 21,122
LINLITHGOW	ROXBURGH & SELKIRK	P Nash, Rep ... 2,688
M 22,867, W 13,245	M 19,007, W 15,548	COUNTIES (8)
588 James Kidd, C .. 14,765	597* Earl of Dalkeith, C 12,684	ANTRIM
*E Shiwell, Lab .. 14,123	I Wyllie, L 7,737	M 58,567, W 40,049
MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES	G Dallas, Lab 7,266	607* Capt Rt Hon C C Clavin, C 60,868
Northern, M 15,012, W 10,877	STIRLING & CLACKMANNAN	608* Maj Rt Hon H O'Neill, C 60,764
589 G A Clark-Hutchison, K C C 11,320	Clackmannan & Eastern, M 20,180, W 12,996	P McCormick, Rep 2,514
A B Clarke, Lab 9,173	598 L MacN Weir, Lab 13,032	ARMAGH
Peebles and Southern, M 14,048, W 10,162	E J Donaldson, L 11,752	M 33,110, W 21,266
590* J Westwood Lab 7,797	Western, M 14,752, W 9,668	609* Lt-Col Sir W J Allen, K B E, D S O, C 29,021
C B Hamilton, C 6,723	599 Com G D Fanshawe, R N, C 10,043	J McKee, Rep 11,756
W Mitchell, K C, L 4,550	*I Johnston, Lab 9,747	DOWN
MORAY AND NAIRN	SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES,	M 57,850, W 38,425
M 13,311, W 10,234	M 27,714, W 4,263	610* D D Reid, C 58,929
591* Hon James Stuart, C 9,762	(St Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh)	611* Maj-Gen Rt Rev J M Swaney, C B, C M G, D D, C 58,777
B S Mackay, Lab 6,005	600* Rt Hon Sir Henry Craik, K C B, C 7,180	M Murney, Rep 8,941
ORKNEY & SHETLAND,	601* D M Cowan, L 5,010	FERMANAGH AND TYRONE
M 14,772, W 9,031	602* Sir George Bell, LL D, F R S E, C 3,781	M 62,568, W 34,478
592* Sir R Hamilton, L unop	Rev J M Munro, Lab 1,638	612 Maj Sir C F Fyfe, C 44,716
PERTH AND KINROSS	Northern Ireland	613 J A Pringle, K C, C 44,711
Kinross and Western, M 14,384, W 11,317	BOROUGHS (4)	M McCann, Rep 6,812
593* Duckess of Atholl, D B F, C 13,565	BELFAST	T Corrigan, Rep 6,685
J McDiarmid, Lab 5,286	East, M 25,622, W 18,587	LONDON DERRY
Perth, M 19,166, W 15,601	603* Capt Rt Hon H Dixon, O B E, C unop	M 39,052, W 24,041
594 A N Skelton, C 13,022	North, M 26,305, W 20,507	614* Hon Sir M Macnaghten, K B E, K O, C 30,875
R MacGregor Mitchell, L 7,998	604 T E McConnell, C B E, C 34,182	C MacWhinney, Rep 5,869
C Roberts, Lab 5,316	H Colvin, Rep 1,192	W H Galt, Ind C 517
RENFREW	South, M 25,170, W 18,365	UNIVERSITY (1).
Eastern, M 17,410, W 12,086	605* Rt Hon Thomas Mole, C unop	QUEEN'S, BELFAST
595 Alex M MacRobert, K C C 13,716		M 2,559, W 365
*Robert Nichol, Lab 10,903		615 Col T Sinclair, C B, M D, C unop.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker (re-elected Nov 1924)	The Rt Hon John Henry Whitley, M P for Halifax ..	£5,000
Secretary, Lt-Col Ralph Verney, C I E		£700
Chairman of Committees		£2,500
Deputy Chairman,		£1,000
Temporary Chairman (unpaid)		
Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Thomas Lonsdale Webster, K C B		£3,000
Clerk Assist, Horace Christian Dawkins M B F		£1,800
Second do, Gilbert F Montrose Cannon		£1,000
Principal Clerk Public Bill Office, and Clerk of the Fees, H A Ferguson-Davie, C B		£1,200
Principal Clerk of Committees and Private Bills, F R Williams-Wynn		£1,000 to £1,200
Clerk of the Journals, J W G Bond		£1,000 to £1,200
Senior Clerks, A H Ellis, F C Holland, R P Colclough, Bivau Fell, Sir J S Housburgh-Porter, Bart, F C Bramwell, C R Turner, W K Gibbons, C O Williams, G W B Throckmorton	each	£650 to £900
Assistant Clerks, B H Coode, A W M Bull, F W Metcalfe, C R P Drive, E A Fellowes, C L Ferguson, R A W Dent, L A Abraham, N L Lockton, S St G S Kingdom, E J H Edenborough, D J Gordon	each	£150 to £600
Accountant, J Luxford	...	£400 to £650
Assistant Accountant, C L Watson		£200 to £350
Vote Office Principal Clerk, Maj B T St John		£650
Sergeant-at-Arms, Adm Sir Colin Keppel		£1,200
K C I E, K C V O, C B, D S O		
Deputy Sergeant, Francis R Gosset		£800
Assistant do, Walter H Erskine M B E		£650
Chaplains to the Speaker, Rev Canon Wm H Carnegie, M A		£400
Counsel to the Speaker, Sir Ernest Moon, K C B, K C		£1,800
Examiner for Private Bills and Taxing Officer, Hon Edward Gully, C B		£800
Librarian, A E A W Smyth		£1,000 to £1,200
Assistant do, Vivian Kitto		£400 to £600
Shorthand Writer, Walter Hodgson		seen
Deputy do, H A Stevens		
Official Reports (Editor), W. Turner Perkins		£550 to £600
Do (Asst. Editor) T H. Part	...	£400 to £450

THE ELECTORATE.

Owing to the reduction in the Irish membership the electorate is smaller than at the General Election of 1918 by nearly 2,000,000. The following table shows the growth in the electorate through the extensions of the franchise under various Acts of Reform

1832 ..	(Men only)	1,000,000
1867	"	2,500,000
1885	"	5,000,000
1918	(Men and Women)	21,392,000

The latest official return for the United Kingdom (1920), showed the number of voters as under

England and Wales	17,465,638
Scotland	2,306,996
Ireland	2,002,949

Total 21,775,583

A more recent return for England and Wales puts the number of voters at 17,657,723. The average population per member is

England (Counties and Boroughs)	71,005
Wales (Counties and Boroughs)	72,099
England and Wales together	71,078
Scotland	66,862
Ireland	43,000

Votes recorded 1922.—Over 82 per cent of the Electors and Electresses recorded their votes in Constituencies where the election was contested. The Electorate in such Constituencies numbered (approximately) 17,200,000, and nearly 14,110,000 votes were recorded

LABOUR AND PARLIAMENT.

Strength of the Labour Party in Parliament, from the days when its representatives were first elected to the House of Commons

1882	15	1910 (December)	42
1895	12	1918	62
1900	11	1922	142
1906	52	1923	191
1910 (January)	40	1924	150

PARLIAMENTARY MAJORITIES.

The Majorities of recent Governments are shown below

Year	Majorities	
1886	Unionist	114
1892	Liberal	40
1895	Unionist	152
1900	Unionist	134
1906	Liberal	356
1910 (Jan)	Liberal	124
1910 (Dec)	Liberal	126
1918 ...	Coalition	263
1922	Conservative	79
1923	No Majority	—
1924	Conservative	225

GENERAL ELECTION, 1923.

The General Election of Dec. 6, 1923, resulted as under —

GOVERNMENT	
Conservative	258
OPPOSITION	
Labour	191
Liberal	157
Nationalist	2
Sinn Féin	1
Independent	6

Total Members 615

CONSERVATIVE MINORITY

99

GENERAL ELECTION, 1924

The General Election of Oct. 29, 1924, resulted as under —

GOVERNMENT	
Labour and Socialist	150
OPPOSITION	
Conservative and Constitutional	420
Liberal	40
Nationalist	1
Independent	4

Total Members 615

LABOUR MINORITY 315

THE UNION JACK.

FLYING THE UNION JACK.—Although there is no definite list of days on which the Union Jack should be hoisted, the rules suggested by the London County Council appear to meet with general approval. In schools administered by the London County Council, where flagstaffs are provided, the Union Jack is flown from 8 a.m. until sunset on the following days —

April 23.—St. George's Day.
May 6.—Anniversary of the King's Accession
May 24.—Empire Day
May 26.—The Queen's birthday.
June 3.—The King's Birthday
June 4.—Do, Official celebration
June 23.—The Prince of Wales's birthday.
October 21.—Anniversary of Trafalgar
December 1.—Birthday of Queen Alexandra.

And on the occasion of the opening and closing of Parliament by the King

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

The payments to Members of the Legislatures of various countries are shown in the following table —

Australia, £1,000 per annum *†
Canada, \$4,000 per session *†
France, 27,000 francs per annum *†
Germany, 12,000 marks per annum *
Great Britain, £400 per annum *
Irish Free State, £360 per annum *
Italy, 15,000 lire per annum (Lower House) *
New Zealand, Upper House £315, Lower House £450 per annum *†
South Africa, £400 per annum *†
Sweden, 3,500 kroner per annum *
United States, \$7,500 per annum *

* With allowances for travelling in addition.
† Compulsory contributions to Widows and Orphans Fund.
‡ Deductions for non attendance

Government and Public Offices.

ADMIRALTY. (See pp 235-6)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

Whitehall Place, S W 1, 43 Parliament Street,
S W 1, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S W 1

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES was constituted pursuant to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Act 1929 (9 and 10 Geo V (1) 91) which amended the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Acts, 1889 to 1909. The Board of Agriculture for Great Britain was established in 1889. By the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1903, the duties of the Fisheries Department of the Board of Trade were transferred to the Board of Agriculture, the designation of which was at the same time altered. The expression "agriculture" is defined to include "horticulture".
The administration of the Ordnance Survey and of Kew Gardens is under the control of the Ministry.

Estimates, 1924-5. £2,188,888

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Rt Hon Edward F L Wood, M.C. £2,000
Private Sec., C T Houghton, R H Franklin
Parliamentary Sec., Lord Bledisloe, K.B.E. £1,200
Parliamentary Secretary, Lord Bledisloe, K.B.E. £1,200
Private Sec., D B Toye, O.B.E.
Permanent Secretary, Sir F L C Plond, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., D E Vandepoer
Chief Scientific Adviser, Sir A Daniel Hall, K.C.B., D.S.O. £2,200
Private Sec., H H Parker
Fisheries Secretary, H G Maurice, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Welsh Secretary, Brynnei Jones, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Secretaries, H G Maurice, C.B.E. (Principal Assistant Secretary, £1,200 to £1,500), H E Dile, C.B., A F A Dobson, H L French, C.B.E., Brynnei Jones, C.B.E., E B Shine, Lt J Thompson, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Establishment Officer, E B Shine
Legal Adviser and Solicitor, F A Jones, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Legal Adviser and Solicitor, A D Stocks, O.B.E. £800 to £1,000
Principals, A Dunbar, R R Enfield, Maj E Garnsey, H H Judson, P W Millard, E L Mitchell, A W Munro, C.B., C Nathan, B W Phillips, H G Richardson, C W Sabin, A W Street, C.B.E., M C, Wynn Thomas, H D Vigor, M.C., and C R T Williams, O.B.E. (also *Deputy Establishment Officer*) £700 to £900
First Class Clerks, R H Hooker, A G L Rogers, G W Sneyd-Lloyd, I.S.O., O.B.E. £600 to £800
Assistant Principals, J B Baber, M.C., W R Black, R H Franklin, C T Houghton, A M Lowe, H Meadows, F K Milson, D B Toye, O.B.E., D E Vandepoer, V E Wilkins
Principal Finance Officer, G Macey £850 to £1,000
Deputy Finance Officer, P J Langley, M.B.E. (and allowance, £100) £550 to £700
Chief Veterinary Officer and Director of Veterinary Research, Sir S Stockman, M.C.V.S. (and allowance, £200) £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Veterinary Inspector, J R Jackson, M.C.V.S. (and allowance, £100) £700 to £900
Assistant Veterinary Officer, J McI McCall, M.B., M.C.V.S. £500 to £700
Controller of Horticulture, W G Lobjoit, O.B.E. (and allowance, £100) £500 to £700
Deputy Controller of Horticulture, H V Taylor, M.B.E. (and allowance, £100) £500 to £700
Director, Pathological Laboratory, (Plant Diseases), J C F Fryer, M.A. £700 to £900
Mycologist, G H Pethybridge £500 to £700
Chief Education Inspector, P G Dallinger, O.B.E. £800 to £1,000
Deputy Chief Education Inspector, J G Stewart £600 to £800

Dairy Commissioner, J F Blackshaw, O.B.E. £700 to £900
Poultry Commissioner, P A Francis, M.B.E. £700 to £900
Marketing Commissioner, R B Forrester £1,000
Section of Superintending Inspectors, A H Berry, E G Haygarth Brown, A B Bruce, A V Campbell, G G Gough, G F Haynes, W H Hogg, W S Jones, P J L Kelland, A M Munro, J O Fowler, Capt W G Wrang £500 to £700
Live Stock Commissioner, G T Dixon £700 to £900
Superintending Live Stock Officers, R N Jones, W P Middleton, P A Mytton £500 to £700
Director of Land Acquisition and Disposal, S Magee, C.B.E. £1,200
Chief Land Commissioner, H V Raffety, O.B.E. £1,000
District Land Commissioners, D C Barnard, J H Diggle, W T Hewes, M.B.E., R Jackson, C M Roberts, F E N Rogers, T H Sutton £600 to £800
Deputy Commissioner, S Fitch £500 to £600
Chief Drainage Engineer, J C A Rosevare
Director of Scientific Fishery Investigations, E S Russell, O.B.E. £1,000
Chief Inspector of Fisheries, H S Moss Blundell, C.B.E. £750 to £850
Principal Naturalists, J O Borley, O.B.E., V.A., R W Hodgson, M.D. £650 to £750

Agricultural Wages Board,

Chairman, Rt Hon Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O.
Secretary, R E Stanley

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

Director of Royal Botanic Gardens and Technical Adviser in Botany, A W Hill, M.D., F.R.S. £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Director, Major T F Chipp, M.C. £600 to £800
Keeper, Herbarium & Library, A D Cotton £500 to £700
Curator of Gardens, W J Bean, I.S.O. £250 to £600
Keeper of Museums, J M Hillier £500 to £600
Assistant Keeper, Jodrell Laboratory, L A Boodle, F.R.S. £250 to £600
Assistants, J Aikman, K W Braid, W Dallimore, J H Holland, F S J Hutchinson, C V H Marquand, S A Skan, T A Sprague, W B Turfill, W N Winn, C H Wright, A.I.C. £250 to £600
Lady Assistant, Miss E M Wakefield £250 to £400

Ordnance Survey Department, Southampton.

Director-General, Col-Comdt E M Jack, M.C., D.S.O.
Executive Officer, Lt-Col A J Wolff, D.S.O.
Officers in Charge of Headquarters Divisions —
Publications, Lt-Col J E E Craster, O.B.E., F.R.S.
Control and Trigonometrical, etc., Maj M N MacLeod, D.S.O., M.C., R.E.
Acting Adjutant, Capt E H M Clifford, M.C., R.E.
Levelling, Lieut J D Newman, M.C., R.E.
Stores, Lieut W M Papworth, M.C., R.E.
Quartermaster, Lieut G T Northcott, R.E.
Small Scale & Map Branch, Capt J G Withycombe
Staff Officers —
Research Officer, H L P Jolly, M.A.
Archaeologist, O G S Crawford, M.A., F.S.A.
Chief Clerk and Finance Officer, F C Bagley, I.S.O.
Division Officers —
Edinburgh, Lieut H E Pike, R.E.
York, Lieut B T Godfrey-Faussett, M.C., R.E.
Bristol, Capt C L Y Parker, R.E.
Norwich, Lieut J R T Aldous, M.C., R.E.

AIR MINISTRY (see pp 248-9).

COLLEGE OF ARMS or HERALDS' COLLEGE, Queen Victoria Street, E C 4. (See also Scottish Section)

The Herald's College was incorporated and endowed by Richard III in 1484, as a College of Arms, presided over by the Earl Marshal, the other members being the then Kings of Arms, and the six Heralds, to regulate the granting and the bearing of Coat Armour, in addition to the ordinary functions of the Heralds. Their first residence was in Pallenny's Inn until the present site was granted by Queen Mary in 1554, the house being rebuilt and now stands after its destruction in the Great Fire. Earl Marshal, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk. Deputy Earl Marshal, Rt Hon Viscount FitzAlan, PC, GVO, DSO.

KINGS OF ARMS
Carter, Sir Henry Farnham Burke, KCVO, CB, FSA
Clarenceux, William Alexander Lindsay, CVO, KC,
FSA
Norroy, Gordon Ambrose de Lisle Lee, CB

SIX HERALDS
Somerset, Everard Green, FSA
Chester, Arthur William Stewart Cochrane, MAO
Richmond, Gerald Woods Wollaston, MAO
Windsor, Algus Henry Stafford Howard, MA
Lancaster, Archibald George Blomfield Russell
York, Hon Philip Plantagenet Cary

FOUR PURSIVANTS
Portcullis, George Rothwell
Rouge Dragon, John Dunmace Hexton Armstrong
Rouge Croix, Henry R C Muth
Bluemantle, Aubrey John Toppin

SPEAKER OF PARLIAMENT
Earl Marshal's Sec., Gordon A. de Lisle Lee, CVO
Registrar, Arthur W S Cochrane, MAO

CHARITY COMMISSIONERS, Ryder Street, St James's, S W 1

The Charity Commission was appointed by Act of Parliament in 1853 "for the better administration of Charitable Trusts in England and Wales." In 1874 the powers previously exercised by the Endowed Schools Commissioners were temporarily transferred to the Charity Commission, and in 1896 the transfer was made permanent. The powers of the Commissioners over all endowments held for purely Educational purposes have now been transferred to the Board of Education in pursuance of Orders in Council made under the Board of Education Act, 1899.

Chief Commissioner, J F Mills £1,500
Second Commissioner, G W Wallace £1,000 to £1,200
Secretary, C F Ritchie £1,000
Parliamentary Commissioner (Unpaid),

Assist Commissioners and Principal Clerks, E Macpherson, J L C Adams, H D S Leake, W F Fox, G B Rooke, A E McLaren, & Co £750 to £900

1st Class Clerks, R E Ford, C N Hope-Wallace, MBE, F B Jackson, S E Turner £550 to £700
2nd Class Clerks, L T Ford, C G Barnardo, P T Carden, J C G Pownall, G E L Puddington £300 to £500

Accountant, Off Trustees' Dept., F H Lewis £700 to £800

Assist do, S Hart £500 to £600

Heads of Divisions do, F Buckingham, J R Smith £400 to £500

Clerk of Registration and Monuments, A L Guest £400 to £500

Librarian and Clk to Sec, H B Denham £400 to £500

Clerk in charge of Accounts of Charities, H P Brown £400 to £500

Assistant Draftsman, A V Masham £400 to £500

THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST

(Government Laboratory)
13 Clement's Inn Passage, W C 2, and Custom House,
Lower Thames Street, E C 3
Establishment Expenses, 1924-1925, £53,900
Government Chemist, Sir Robert Robertson, KCVO,
DSC, FRS
Deputy Government Chemist, G Stubbs, CBE, FRS
£500 to £1,000

Superintendent Chemists, *T J Cheater, ISO, DSC, J Fox, MBE, DMC, FIC, D A Gracey, FIC, J F Halpin, FIC, A More, ARCA, FIC £700 to £850
Chemists, Class 1, R Rodger, FIC, T H Bowles, FIC, P J Sageman, FIC, *W. Williamson, A E Middleton, A G Francis, DSC, FIC, *F G H Tate, F S Aumonier, DSC, FIC, A J H Gauge, FIC £450 to £600

Staff Officer, W Davis £450 to £600
Senior Clerk, *I Wortin, H Blanks £300 to £500
Chemists, Class II, *G F Sheppard, J Carmichael, FIC, T W Harrison, DSC, FIC, J R Nicholls, DSC, FIC, C A Adams, DSC, AIC, J E. Byles, DSC, FIC, F R Ennos BA, DSC, AIC, J Kirk, *F B Buns, FIC, A T Parsons, DSC, AIC, A H Rheinlander, DSC, AIC, E A Nisbo, DSC, AIC, *J Stephenson, DSC, AIC, B A Ellis, MA, AIC, *A F Weiss, DSC, AIC, R Sutcliffe, MA, AIC, *J King, FIC, J A Heald, MC, DSC, AIC, J W Pooley, DSC, AIC, S A Ashmore, DSC, AIC, C E Baiton DSC, P M Mooney, DSC, AIC, G H Croft, MSc, C C Nickolls, MSc, FIC, A B S, AIC, R H Suttle, BA, AIC, E H Williams, DSC, AIC, FIC, AIC £250 to £400

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

Burlington Gardens, S W 1

The Civil Service Commission was established in 1855 to apply tests of fitness for junior situations in all branches of the Civil Service. In 1870 an Order in Council applied the system of competitive examination throughout the Service. The examinations are open to all persons of the requisite age, health, and character, subject to certain restrictions. Establishment Expenses 1923-24, £55,540

1st Commissioner, Sir Stanley M Leathes, KCVO £1,500

Assistant Commissioners, D B Mur (Director of Examinations), L C H Weekes (Secretary) each £1,000 to £1,200

Assist Sec, G G Mennell £700 to £1,000

Senior Clerks, J H Blackburnery, T L Hedder £550 to £700

COLONIAL OFFICE, Downing Street, S W 1

The business of the Colonies was until 1801 included in the functions of the Home Secretary, to be transferred in that year to the newly created Secretary for War. In 1854 the outbreak of the Russian War led to the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies to replace the War Secretary of Colonial business. The Colonial Secretary possesses an advisory power of veto on legislation of the self governing Dominions and is responsible for the government of the remaining Dominions beyond the Seas in inverse proportion to the amount of self government granted to them. The salaries &c. of the Colonial Office are estimated at £173,031 for 1924-25

Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, Rt Hon L C M S Amey, MP £5,000

Private Sec, Do (Appointments), Major R D Furze, DSO £700 to £800

Do (Parliamentary), Assist Priv Sec W C Hankinson, MC unpag.

Do (Appointments), Capt A F Newbolt (£400), G N Irby (£400), S Robinson

UNDER-SECRETARIES

Permanent, Sir James Masteron-Smith, KCVO £3,000

Private Secretary, A B Acheson

Parliamentary, Hon W G A Ormsby-Gore, MP £1,500

Private Secretary, E B Boyd

Assistant Under Secretaries, Sir H J Read, KCVO, CB £3,200, Sir G E A Grindle, KCVO, CB, Sir C T Davis, KCVO, Sir J E Shuckburgh, KCVO, CB

Personal Adviser to the Secretary of State on Business Questions, Lord Stevenson, GCMG £1,200 to £1,500

Legal Adviser, Sir John Shuckburgh Risley, KCVO, CB, KC £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, C Straucher, CB, A E Collins, MC, W D Ellis, MC, J F N Green, T. C.

* At Custom House Branch

Macnaghten, CMC, CBE (*Vice-Chairman, Oversea Settlement Committee*), A Fiddian, (*Establishment Officer*) J C Bottomley, CMC, CBE, E R Darnley, A W Harding, CBE, H R Cowell, E J Harding, CMC, R P Vernon, CMC, G G Whiskard, CMC, M H W Young, CMC, DSO (*temp*), H F Battenbee, CMC, CMO (*Actg*), A C C Parkinson, CBE (*Actg*) £2,000 to £2,200
Legal Assistant, H G Bushe £500 to £1,000
Principals, E H Marsh, CMC, CVO, J E W Flood, O G R Williams, R A Wiseman, CMC, DSO, F N Tait, F G S Mchugh, CMC, J A Calder, H F Downie, A Cooke, H Bickett, H T Allen, G L M Clouston, CBE, G A Jones, C J Jeffries, A J Dawe, L B Freeston, F J Howard, CBE (*temp*), E Keith Roach (*temp*), E T Crutchley, CBE (*temp*), J E Stephenson (*Actg*), J H Hild, DSO, MC (*Actg*), S M Campbell (*Actg*), G E J Gent, DSO, MC (*Actg*) £500 to £500

Assistant Principals, O C Chapman, J B Siddobotham, N E Ather, J J Paskin, MC, C R Price, S Robinson, E B Boyd, R R Sedgwick, W C Hankinson, MC, A B Acheson, G W Whitaker, DSO, P Lauching, M F Antrobus, L J Bunces, MC, K W Baxter, G F Seel, A Bevir, T I K Lloyd, S L Holmes, MC, J A Clutterbuck, MC, G H Crows, Major G S M Hutchison, A L Ayton £500 to £500
Accountant, W H Eggett, CBE, DSO £550 to £700
Librarian, E E Wilkinson, MBE £400 to £500
Chief Registrar, W F Westbrook £400 to £500
Superintendent of Printing, T Wilson, DSO £400 to £500
Assistant Accountant, M J Drayson £400 to £500
Acting Asst Accountant, V H Boyse £400 to £500
Superintendent of Copying, A W May, MBE £300 to £400
Staff Officers, W E Hobson, MBE, J A Smith, MBE, S R Pugh, W R Shipway, CBE, J Hunter, M Jewell, J H Eames, F H Harper, MBE, E H Howell, C M Hatchell £400 to £500
Medical Advisers—London—Sir William Prout, CMC, MBE, CMC, A E Hoin, CMC, DSO
Liverpool—R H Kuhn, MBE, MBE, FROST, DSO
Edinburgh—Lt-Col W Glen Lister, CBE, DSO (ret.)
Dublin—Sir J Hawtrey Benson, MBE, DSO

Colonial Audit Department,

28 Victoria Street, S.W. 1

The Accounts of certain Colonies and Protectorates are audited on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The cost of this audit is borne by the Colonies and Protectorates affected.

Director, Sir Edward Stephenson, KCMG £1,200
Senior Clerks, H D Fisher, J C Fisher, CBE £600 to £800

Second Class Clerks, H E C Merrick, F P Smith, C E Dale, CMC, CBE (*temp*), J Craig £500 to £500

Oversea Settlement Department.

3 and 4, Clements' Inn, W.C. 2.—(to 5 Sat. 10 to 1.30)
 H.M. Government have found it necessary to undertake closer responsibility in connexion with the movements of British subjects wishing to settle overseas within the Empire, or to emigrate to foreign countries than they have exercised in the past. In order to assist them in carrying out their policy they appointed a Committee at first known as 'The Government Emigration Committee', now renamed 'The Oversea Settlement Committee'. In 1923 British migrants under the Empire Settlement Act, 1922 numbered 37,277 of whom 25,227 went to Australia, 6,145 to New Zealand, and 6,025 to Canada.

President, The Secretary of State for the Colonies
Chairman, The Parliamentary Secretary, Department of Overseas Trade

Ex-Officio Members, The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, The Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Labour
Vice-Chairman, Mr C Macnaghten, CMC, CBE
Secretary, G F Platt
Finance Officer, W Binkes Amery, CBE
Chief Clerk, Malcolm Jones, CBE

Imperial Institute.

South Kensington, S.W. 7

The Imperial Institute was erected as a memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria (see page 528), and by the

Imperial Institute (Management) Act of 1916 is under the management of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, assisted by an Executive Council composed of twenty-five members. The principal work of the Imperial Institute is the promotion of inter-Imperial trade in raw materials, by investigations with a view to utilisation, by supplying information as to sources, quality and uses and by exhibitions illustrative of the resources of the Empire.

Executive Council, P W L Ashley, CBE, Sir Arthur Shirley Burn, CBE, Sir Edward Broekman, KCMG, Sir Robert Carlyle, KCSI, CBE, Sir Edward Dawson, A Fiddian, Sir Gilbert Grindle, KCMG, CBE, Sir A D Hall, KCB, KBE, M F Headlam, CBE, Rt Hon Lord Kysant, CMC, D O Malcolm, R W Matthew, CMC, Lord Stevenson, CMC, Sir Richard Threlfall, KCSI, FRS, The High Commissioners for Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland.

The following are the principal Committees of the Institute—

Committee for Canada

The Hon P C Larkin (*Chairman*), J G Colmer, CMC, Sir Robert Kindersley, CBE, J H Plummet, Sir Keith Price

Committee for Australia

The Rt Hon Sir Joseph Cook, CMC (*Chairman*), Sir Gordon Campbell, KBE, Capt Sir R Muirhead Collins, KBE, CMC, E V Reid

Committee for New Zealand

Col the Hon Sir James Allen, KCB (*Chairman*), G F Gee, R D McLean, Alexander Michie, Sir James Mills, KCMG

Committee for South Africa and Rhodesia

Hon Sir Edgar Walton, KCMG (*Chairman*), A Cunham, D O Malcolm, C W S Maude, W Mosenthal, W Soyer, MBE

Committee for India

Sir Harvey Adamson, KCSI (*Chairman*), Sir Charles Armstrong, Sir Thomas Bennett, CBE, MBE, Sir Manoharjee Bhownagore, KCSI, Rt Hon Lord Cable, Sir Robert Carlyle, KCSI, CBE, Rt Hon Lord Carmichael, CBE, CMC, Sir John G Cunningham, CBE, CMC, Sir Cecil Graham, Sir Lionel Jacob, KCSI, H H The Maharaja-Rajah of Jhalawar, KCSI, J Wardlaw Milne, MBE, Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson, KCSI, Sir George Sutcliffe

In addition there are Advisory Technical Committees on Mineral Resources, Timbers, Silk, and Rubber, and a Committee on Raw Materials, with representatives of the Chambers of Commerce.

Acting Director and Secretary to Executive Council, H M Liddell, DSO

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION BUREAU

Supers, H Brown, E Goulding, DSO, S E Chandel, DSO, R Allen, MBE
Asst Supers, S J Johnstone, BSC, J R Furlong, PhD

PUBLIC EXHIBITION GALLERIES

Colonial and Indian Collections

Senior Technical Superintendent, H Spooner (*acting*)

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1

(Stock Transfer Office, 1 Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C. 2, Shipping Office, 230 Leadenhall St., E.C. 3)

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and act as business and financial agents in this country for the Governments of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, some 22 in number. The self-governing Dominions have Agents of their own (see p. 95).

Crown Agents, Sir Henry Lambert, KCMG, CBE £2,000, H C Thornton, CMC, CVO, £1,750, Percy Hubert Ezechiel, CMC, Lt-Col J F H Carmichael, CMC, CBE, MICE, late R.N. (*Engineer-in-Chief*) each £1,500

General Dept., N. E. O. Willis (Chief Clerk), £850 to £1,000	H. C. Ransom, one, £550 to £700
Finance do, C. F. R. H. Uquahat, £850 to £1,000	W. A. Phillips, one, £550 to £700
Pay & Checking do, H. M. T. Ward, £850 to £1,000	H. K. Puncell, one, £550 to £700
Stores do, H. F. Smith, one, £850 to £1,000	Blackwood, one, £550 to £700
Appointments do, H. Mutin, one, £850 to £1,000	F. M. Pearson, one, £550 to £700
Shipping do, H. W. Lotts Naylor, one, £750 to £850	A. N. Atches, one, £550 to £700
Engineering Contracts do, W. Ewart, one, £750 to £1,000	Engineering Inspection do, C. E. Williams, one, £850 to £1,000
Inspecting Design do, J. W. Spiller, one, £900 to £1,050	

BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

Lower Thames Street, E. C. 3

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1671 and housed by the King in London the present "Louis Room" replacing that built by Charles II. and rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1728 and 1834. The Excise Department was formerly under the Inland Revenue Department and was amalgamated with the Customs Department on 1 July 1909.

THE BOARD

Chairman, Sir Horace P. Hamilton, K. C. B.	£3,000
Private Sec., C. W. Hudrich	
Deputy Chairman, F. Sydney Paine, C. B.	£2,200
Commissioners & Secretaries, A. J. Dyke, C. B. E., William Young, C. B.	£1,200 to £1,500
Private Sec. to Deputy Chairman and Commissioners, A. E. H. Tucker	

SECRETARIES' OFFICE

Assist. Secs., W. Christian, C. J. T. B. Gills, C. B., A. S. Lupton, J. L. Mackie, J. S. Sutton, H. W. Trotter, C. B.	£1,200 to £1,200
Principals, F. S. Burtenshaw, E. S. Butt, J. Cook, E. M. Craven, A. J. Dehman, C. E. L. Fletcher, C. J. Flynn, A. E. Greene, J. H. Higginson, T. J. D. Large, O. Mundy, J. E. Nowell, H. H. Rider, J. W. Train, and H. S. Gregory (Acting)	£700 to £900
Assistant Principals, A. H. Garrett, C. W. Hardisty, C. A. Munden, G. A. Pligmin, T. F. Randall, F. N. Roberts, A. J. Simons, A. E. H. Tucker	£200 to £500
Senior Executive Officers, R. H. Davis, E. J. Denney, W. S. Douglas, R. W. Harrison, E. H. Kenney, J. H. Newman, A. Redman, W. E. H. Rhvdderch, A. E. Walker, C. M. Woodford, one, E. H. Hart (Acting) and H. S. Marshall (Acting)	£550 to £700
Assistant Committee Clerks, H. E. Cotsell, A. Turk	£550 to £650
Higher Executive Officers, C. E. C. Applegate, H. Barrett, G. L. Bond, one, S. M. Cyprian, D. K. Claret, H. E. Clark, W. O. Colver, P. J. E. Craven, one, H. Goates, A. E. Howell, P. J. Lucas, J. W. Norval, J. A. Phyllman, R. E. Spence, E. J. Wess	£400 to £500
Superintendent of Revenue, P. M. Dudd, one	£500 to £600
Librarian, B. R. Leftwich	£400 to £500
Staff Officer, A. W. Hume, one	£400 to £500

LAW OFFICERS

Solicitor, Sir Benjamin Hawkins	£1,800
Assistant Solicitors, C. E. Fitzroy, J. C. Robertson	£1,000
Chief Clerks, F. Dart, A. F. Hubbard, C. Simpson	£750 to £900
Asst. do, R. J. Benthie, T. G. Gibson, C. V. Walker	£550 to £700
Professional Clerks, E. R. Booth, R. L. Fisk, H. N. Harrington, H. B. Henderson, A. R. Pierson, E. D. Teasdale	£200 to £500

CHIEF INSPECTOR'S OFFICE

Chief Inspector, Sir Jeffrey Blomfield, C. B. E., one	£1,400
Dep. Ch. Insps., C. H. Biter, H. Genshino, J. Jameson, J. Johnson, one, C. G. Kitton, J. Prince, A. Woodruff	£600 to £1,000
Inspectors and Class, W. J. Cowper, R. H. Crookall, P. V. Dillon, W. J. Haines, J. Hemmingsway, J. P. Kelly, W. J. B. Leonard, C. J. Mills, C. W. Parsons, F. H. Putnam, D. J. Roberts, M. Ryan, E. J. Seales, J. Shrivies, T. B. Smith, C. Suter, G. E. Tomlinson, J. Whitfield, J. P. Wimpless	£600 to £850
Inspectors and Class, W. G. Atkinson, A. R. Belcher, J. J. Hamilton, W. H. Hancock, E. H. Harris, C. L. Hopps, C. McCos, F. J. R. Mitchell, E. J. Reid, J. W. Simmons, R. Sparshatt, A. E. Thomason, C. W. Todd, A. H. Warch, J. Whithie	£650 to £750
Chief Deputy Officer, P. B. Renshaw	£600 to £750

MEDICAL OFFICER

Surgeon Commander W. K. Hopkins, one (ret.)	£700 to £800
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ACCOUNTANT AND COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE

Accountant and Comptroller General, E. C. Cunningham, one	£1,200 to £1,500
Assistant do, R. Kibick, H. R. Poole, one	£850 to £1,000
Chief Accountant, J. H. Avison	£750 to £850
Accountants, T. A. Bourne, P. S. Brandon, A. H. Chandler, J. Crozier, J. W. Dobie, A. P. Eiston, W. H. Anderson, J. I. Lambett, J. P. C. Letchford, A. H. Mathews, P. McIntire, A. E. Miles, A. R. Potts, G. S. Shepherd-Jones, S. H. Strong, J. W. Taylor, A. C. Wood	£550 to £700
Asst. Accountants, H. Anderson, G. S. Bratcliffe, H. W. Bridger, A. Culver, T. J. Clarke, J. J. Edmunds, G. E. Epton, R. Gibson, J. Godfrey, F. W. Loveless, H. G. McDaniel, F. H. Mondie, H. Pepper, S. H. Quavie, W. G. Rose, R. Soar, J. de W. Stapleford, A. E. Thorpe, I. W. Tompkins, H. Walden, J. G. Walker, H. J. Wickins, and C. Williams (Acting)	£400 to £500

STANDARD OFFICE

Controller, J. E. Hagger, one	£900
Deputy Controller, R. Barnard	£600 to £700
Senior Staff Officers, C. Clarke, C. Curran, J. Newman	£500 to £600
Staff Officers, H. W. Astbury, J. J. Baglan, T. Kelly, J. J. Naughton, P. H. Ping, W. W. Watson, one	£400 to £500

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

Principal, H. V. Reule, one	£1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Principal, A. D. Webb	£700 to £900
Intelligence Officers, J. Baime, G. Rutledge	£550 to £700

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF WATERCLOSET

Inspector General of Watercloset, N. Thompson, one	£1,000
Dep. Insp. Gen., J. G. Fitzsimmons	£650 to £700
Asst. Inspectors, E. J. Andrews, J. Brahm (attached), J. W. Connaway (unattached)	£500 to £600

STORES BRANCH

Superintendent, J. B. Huidie	£550 to £650
Deputy do, J. J. Jackson	£400 to £500

LONDON PORT

Collector, Chief Registrar of Shipping and Receiver of Wreck, E. A. Harris, one	£1,200
Asst. Collector (and Sec.), E. White	£800 to £850
Do (and Class), C. M. Cattle, C. J. Meade, J. E. Pine, H. Quass	£650 to £750
Surveys (Liner Room), S. W. J. Hart, H. McChure, T. Reynolds, S. Tully, G. E. Wade	£500 to £600
Surveys (Outboard), L. Arundel, E. M. Atkins, H. P. Beadle, J. Beard, C. L. Blyth, F. Briggs, G. H. Brooks, P. Carey, R. W. Ches, F. W. Cordwell, J. J. Culin, J. W. Dawson, P. F. Doran, P. Drake, H. H. Fryer, A. P. Goodwin, G. T. Hands, D. J. Hennessy, A. R. Howlett, J. R. Keely, J. King,	

P. T. A. Livingstone, A. E. McCartney, R. R. McGowan, R. H. Millos, T. S. Nicol, T. O'Brien, R. Ockenden, V. V. Piani, F. J. Read, T. Seivice, E. M. Wood £500 to £600

LONDON WATERGUARD

Superintendent of Waterguard (1st Class), W. Donald £600 to £700
Do. (2nd Class), T. W. Pounder £500 to £600

DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION,

6A Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1

Appointed under the Development and Road Improvement Funds Acts of 1909 and 1910. Advances are made for the Development of Agriculture and Rural Industries, Reclamation and Drainage of Land, Harbours and Fisheries.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Richard Cavendish, C.B., M.C. (unpaid)
Vice-Chairman, Vaughan Nash, C.B., M.C. £1,500
Paid Commissioner, Sir Thomas H. Middleton, B.A., M.C. £1,500
Unpaid Commissioners, H. Jones Davies, Sir William Haldane, Sir Walter W. Berry, K.B.E., Rt. Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, K.T., M.C., M.P., Prof. W. G. S. Adams, M.A.
Private Sec. to Chairman & Vice-Chairman, S. Stagg Secretary, R. T. Walcott
Assistant Secretary, E. H. E. Havelock

THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1

Cornwall was created a Duchy by Edward III. for the support of his eldest son (afterwards created Prince of Wales), and the eldest son of the sovereign has since that time been born Duke of Cornwall.

The Revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall in the year ended December 31, 1921, was £394,000, and was derived principally from Rents and Profits of Courts, £154,229. Annuity in lieu of Tin Cornage Duties £16,277, and Dividends on Stock, £6,844. The Payments include £39,045 Outlay for the benefit of the Estate, £47,306 Deductions under various Acts, £46,868. Allowances, Donations, and Charities, and £42,226 Expenses of Management. The sum of £33,736 was paid on account of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Prince of Wales's Council

The Lord Clinton (Lord Halden of the Stannaries and Keeper of Privy Seal), The Lord Revelstoke, C.B. (Receiver-General), Earl Fortescue, Viscount Falkstone, Vice-Adm. Sir Lionel Halsey, C.B., C.V.O., K.C.M.G., K.C.I.F., C.B., John Anthony Hawk, K.C. (Attorney-General), Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bt., C.B., C.V.O., Sir Walter Peacock, K.C. (Sec. and Keeper of Records)

Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Auditor, Sir Laurence E. Halsey, K.B.E.
Solicitor, R. E. Tucker
Assistant Secretary, C. Liddell
Clerk Surveys, H. Kirk
Deputy Receiver, A. E. Gillett
Sherriff, Cornelius Cecil Morley

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER,

Office, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C. 2

Lancaster was created into a Palatine Duchy by Edward III. for his son John of Gaunt in 1399 but in 1599 it became merged in the Crown through the accession of his son as Henry IV.

The Revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster was £20,000 in 1847 and amounted to £128,469 in the year ended December 31, 1921. The contributory items are Rents and Profits of Courts, £66,865. Royalties and Dues, £12,442. Expenditure, £12,125. Outlay for the benefit of the Estate, £26,403 deducted under various Acts of Parliament, £5,642. Allowances, Donations, and Charities, £2,000. Salary of the Chancellor of the Duchy and £20,585 Expenses of Management. The sum of £60,000 was paid (for His Majesty's use) to the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.

Chancellor The Rt. Hon. Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, K.C. £2,000

Private Sec., Norman R. C. Warwick, C.B.E.

Vice-Chancellor, R. B. Lawrence, K.C.

Attorney-Gen., Joseph Herbert Cunliffe, C.B., M.P.

Receiver-Gen., Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir F. Ponsonby, C.B., K.C.B.
Auditor, F. W. Pixley

Clerk of Council & Registrar, Herbert E. Mitchell, C.B.

Solicitor, Elliot A. C. Bruce

Surveyor Gen. and Deputy Receiver Gen., T. Vaughan Prickard

Coroner, A. M. M. Forbes

Chief Clerk, Louis F. Feignsson

Registrar, Preston and Manchester Dioceses, J. B. Blackburne and A. E. Steinthal, Joint Registrars

Do. Liverpool Dist., Roger W. Lowden.

Constable of Lancaster Castle, Lord Ashton

THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM.

It is uncertain when "Palatine" privileges were first exercised in the County of Durham, and formal creation of the Palatinate by charter or deed appears to have ever been made. From the founding of the See of Lindisfarne, out of which the bishopric and palatinate of Durham arose, the Bishops received large grants of lands, with extensive immunities, and Guthred, King of Northumbria, and Alfred the Great appear to have confirmed the grant to the See of the whole of the land between the rivers Tyne and Wear. There is no evidence of the exercise of palatine privileges by the Bishops prior to the Norman Conquest, but it is probable that these were acquired in the reign of the Conqueror, and they were exercised by the Prelates until resumed by the Crown in 1836. Palatine counties are understood to have been erected for the defence of neighbouring kingdoms against the Welsh and Scots, and were in reality self-contained kingdoms in alliance with their creator. The ancient customs of the County Palatine of Durham are in some measure retained, the administrative authority being exercised on behalf of the Crown.

Chancellor, Edward Tindal Atkinson, K.C.

Attorney-General, Herbert F. Manisty, K.C.

Solicitor-General, Sir Henry Arthur Colclough, K.B.E., K.C.

Registrar of Chancery Court, A. O. Smith

Steward & Clerk of Holdmotes, Stanford E. Downing

Deputies, G. Aynsley Smith

Manors Surveyors, Sir A. N. Landauy Wood, Bart.

Receivers, Smiths, Gore & Co.

ECCLIASTICAL AND CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS,

1, Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1

(Hours 10 to 5)

The Ecclesiastical Commission for the Management of Church Property, as now existing, was incorporated in 1856 its constitution being amended in 1862 and 1868. The main function of the Commission (whose members are given below) is the management of the Estates of the Church in order to endow or augment benefices, &c.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1921, 1922 and 1923
 (Extracted from Annual Report presented to Parliament.)

	1921	1922	1923
Forward	£290,000	£261,000	£233,000
Estates	1,523,000	1,364,000	1,559,000
Dividends and Interest	839,000	934,000	964,000
	£2,652,000	£2,557,000	£2,756,000
Benefices, Archbishops, Bishops, Administration, &c.	£1,956,000	£1,889,000	£1,879,000
Appropriation for future Augmentations, &c.	356,000	355,000	535,000
Mfn Depreciation Fund	80,000	80,000	80,000
Balance forward	261,000	233,000	264,000
	£2,652,000	£2,557,000	£2,756,000

Ecclesiastical Commissioners, The 2 Archbishops, the 35 Bishops, The Dean of Canterbury, St. Paul's and Westminster, The Lord Chancellor, The Lord President of the Council, The First Lord of the Treasury, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, one of H. M. Principal Secretaries of State, The Lord Chief Justice, The Master of the Rolls, Earl Beauchamp, K.C.,

P.C. & C.M.G., Viscount Halifax, Lord Stuart of
Wortley, **P.C.**, Lord Darnley, **P.C.**, Rt Hon R.
Hobhouse, **P.C.**, Rt Hon Laurence Hardy, **P.C.**,
Sir W. A. Mount, **Bt. C.M.G.**, Sir Lewis T. Diddin,
P.C., G. Middleton, **M.P.**, A. T. Lloyd.
Church Estates Committee of Trustees, Sir Lewis
T. Diddin, **P.C.**, G. Middleton, **M.P.**, Lord Stuart
of Wortley, **P.**

**Secretary, Financial Adviser, and Steward of the
Manors**, S. E. Downing

Private Sec., D. P. Dixon

Assistant Secretaries, C. Hogg, G. H. Wheeler

Asst. Financial Adviser and Accountant, S. S. Briester

Special Commissioners (Union of Benefices), L. G. Diddin

Heads of Divisions, H. A. Glegg, G. A. Andrews,
R. W. Fowell, E. J. Davies

Establishment Officer, J. W. Lintott, **O.N.S.**

Assistant Heads of Divisions, J. Kershaw, A. E.
Palmer, W. Telfer, A. N. Allan, W. H. Webb,

S. Mills, W. H. Mouncey, E. V. Oliver, **O.N.S.**, W.
Green, **M.C.**

Higher Executive Officers, E. H. B. Phillips, S. J.
Gunn, **O.N.S.**, F. A. Marillier, **P.C.**

Solicitors, Messrs. Milles, Jennings-White & Foster,
5 Little College Street, Westminster, W. 1.

Surveyors, Messrs. Clutton, 5 Great College Street,
Messrs. Smith, Goro & Co., 7 Little College Street,
Westminster, S. W. 1.

Architects, Messrs. Caroe & Passmore, 3 Great College
Street, Westminster, S. W. 1.

Legal Department

Official Solicitor and Assistant Steward of the Manors,
H. De Hock Porter

Asst. Solicitors, H. T. H. Bond, F. A. Mears

Senior Legal Assistant, W. T. T. Channell

Legal Assistants, F. Walmsley, A. F. G. Ruston,
C. E. M. Broadley, J. M. Wilkinson, W. M. Jones

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Whitehall, London, S. W. 1

The Government Department of Education was, until
the establishment of a separate office, a Committee of
the Privy Council appointed in 1839 to supervise the dis-
tribution of certain grants which had been made by
Parliament since 1801. The Act of 1899 established the
Board of Education, with a President and Parliamentary
Secretary, and created a Consultative Committee. The
cost of administration was estimated at £450,000 in
1924-25, with £350,347 for Inspection and Examination.

THE BOARD

The Right Hon. Lord Eustace Percy, **M.P.**, **President**
(£2,000). The Lord President of the Council,
the Principal Secretaries of State, the First
Lord of the Treasury, and the Chancellor of the
Exchequer.

Principal Private Secretary to the President, E. G.
Howarth, £700 to £900 + (additional) £250

Assistant Private Secretary to the President, J.
Wilkie, £500 to £550 + (additional) £150

Parly Private Secretaries to the President, unpaid

Secretariat.

Permanent Secretary, Sir L. Amherst Selby-Bigge,
Bart., **C.B.**, £3,000

Private Sec., B. L. Pearson, **D.S.O.**, **M.C.** (Assistant
Principal) £200 to £500 + (additional) £150

Parliamentary Sec., The Duchess of Atholl, **M.P.**, £1,200

Private Sec., E. D. Marris (Assistant Principal)
£200 to £500 + (additional) £150

Second Secretary, E. K. Chambers, **C.B.**, £2,200

Permanent Secretary of Welsh Department, Sir Alfred
T. Davies, **K.B.E.**, **C.B.**, £1,500

Elementary Schools, Principal Assistant Secretary,
Sir Edmund B. Phillips, **C.B.**, £1,200 to £1,500

Principal, W. C. Cleary, £700 to £900

Secondary Schools, Principal Assistant Secretary,
E. H. Pelham, **C.B.**, £1,200 to £1,500

Principal, C. W. Maundslay, £700 to £900

**Technical and Continuation Schools and Royal College
of Art, Principal Assistant Secretary**, W. R.
Davies, **C.B.**, £1,200 to £1,500

Principal, H. B. Wallis, £700 to £900

Assistant Principal, C. O. G. Douie, £200 to £500

**Universities, Training Colleges, Pensions, &c., Principal
Assistant Secretary**, R. J. G. Mayor, **C.B.**, £1,200 to £1,500

Finance, Accountant General, Sir Hugh W. Orange,
C.B., £1,200 to £1,500

Staff Officer, H. E. Mann (Principal), £700 to £900

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Chairman, Sir W. H. Hasdow, **C.B.**, unpaid

Secretary, *R. F. Young (Principal), £700 to £900

Territorial Divisions

Assistant Secretaries, R. R. Campbell, F. E. Douglas,
W. C. Eaton, R. E. S. Hart, J. G. Milne, A. P.

Oppé, C. E. Sykes, £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, A. T. Baines, D. du B. Davidson, E. E.
Froehlich, A. R. Guest, E. L. Heath, F. H. B.

Ingles, A. Maxwell-Lyte, G. D. Rokelling,
G. H. V. Sutherland, E. L. Turnbull, D. Vesey,

O.N.S., T. H. H. Walrod, R. S. Wood, *R. F.
Young, £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, A. W. C. Mitchell, £250 to £500,
A. F. Birch Jones, **M.C.**, J. H. Burrows, A. McL.

Currie, G. A. N. Lowndes, M. J. J. Rhodes, W. R.
Richardson, A. F. Slarson, E. N. Strong, G. G.

Williams, J. Wilson, C. W. Woodward, **M.C.**, £200 to £500

Assistant Inspector, L. C. Schiller

Welsh Department.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Alfred T. Davies, **K.B.E.**, **C.B.**

Assistant Secretary, J. E. Talbot, £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, A. J. Finny, T. G. Roberts, £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, A. E. Thomas, £250 to £500,
H. E. Weston, £200 to £500

**Universities, Training of Teachers, Pensions,
and Ex-Service Students' Branch**

Principal Assistant Secretary, R. J. G. Mayor, **C.B.**, £1,200 to £1,500

UNIVERSITIES AND TRAINING OF TEACHERS

Medical Assessor, *Sir George Newman, **K.C.B.**, **M.D.**

Assistant Secretaries, W. H. Fawkes, J. E. Talbot,
Principal, H. B. Jenkins, S. H. Wood, **M.C.**, £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, R. Heath, J. Wilkie, £200 to £400,
Miss K. W. Elliott, £200 to £400

PENSION AWARDS

Assistant Secretary, I. J. Morison, £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, H. A. S. Ferris, J. C. Gravestock,
£700 to £900

EX-SERVICE STUDENTS

Assistant Principal, D. O. Cochrane, £200 to £500

Finance Branch.

Accountant General, Sir Hugh W. Orange, **C.B.**, **C.I.F.**,
£1,200 to £1,500

Deputy do., B. P. Moore, £1,000 to £1,200

Principal Finance Officer, J. G. Rhodes,
£850 to £1,000

Finance Officers, H. W. Buckley, F. J. Gardiner,
£750 to £850

Establishment Branch

Director of Establishments, M. G. Holmes, **O.N.S.**,
£1,000 to £1,200

Legal Branch

Legal Adviser, W. R. Barker, **C.B.**, £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Legal Advisers, W. G. B. Ritchie, H. J.
Simmonds, **C.B.**, **C.M.G.**, £1,000 to £1,200

Legal Assistants, E. L. Hopkins, J. B. Lincoln, **O.N.S.**,
£550 to £700, A. C. Dawes, B. L. Gordon, **M.C.**, £200 to £500

Medical Branch.

Chief Medical Officer, *Sir George Newman, **K.C.B.**, **M.D.**

* See also under Territorial Divisions.

† See also under Consultative Committee.

‡ See also under Universities, &c., Branch.

§ See also under Medical Branch.

¶ See also under Welsh Department.

* Also Chief Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Assist Sec, A H Wood £1,000 to £1,300
Principal, N D Bosworth Smith, D W Corrie, M B F, J R Warburton £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, H D Bentliff, R Cohen, G N Flemming £300 to £500

MEDICAL STAFF

Chief Medical Inspector, A Eichholz, C H E, M D £1,000 to £1,300
Chief Woman Medical Advisor, *Dame Janet M Campbell, O B E, M D, M A £850 to £1,000
Medical Staff Officer, R H Crowley, M D £850 to £1,000
Medical Officers, Miss M C Bywaters, M D, H C T Langdon, O B E, M B, M T Morgan, M C, M B, Chas, R P Williams M D, Miss L E Wilson, M D £600 to £800

Office of Special Inquiries and Reports.

Assistant Secretary, A R Ainsworth £1,000 to £1,300
Librarian and Information Officer, A E Twentyman £700 to £900

Architect's Office

Architect, G F N Clay £600 to £900
Assistant Architect, G E Kendall £400 to £600

Principal Executive and Clerical Staff.

(a) GENERAL

Heads of Sections, W C Barber, M B E, F H Bate, W C Mavniard, J W Minister £650 to £750
 W G Lambert, E G Westell, £550 to £700
 W Binks, S W Steele, £550 to £650, W H R Light, A J Pitman, O B E £500 to £600
Staff Clerks, L J Bayley, E Biggs, E C Brewer, A Brown, A Birch, W W Cook, T W Eames, W J Fisher, J F Freeth, A V Fullerton, R J Harry, M B, P V Haynes, V T Hickman, A J Hill, O B E, J S Jackson, J P Lloyd, A E Marshall, M B E, B G Mason, J A Manger, O B E, W R Mills, W P Millard, R R Nichol, P Nixon, H C Tasker, W B Trethowan £400 to £500

(b) FINANCE STAFF

Accountants, G A Billing, M B E, A R Cordingley, C E Hain, J W Hughes, S Stephens £550 to £700
Assistant Accountants, F J Baldwin, F Dark, T G Kagle, T Faint, J Hook, W C H Hutchins £400 to £500

(c) PENSIONS STAFF

Principal Staff Officers, H E Down, W W Kennerley, J H Smith, £550 to £700, Miss H F Morley, M B E £450 to £550
Higher Executive Officers, Miss L E Cornwell, M B E, Miss M B H Gudgeon, Miss L N C Mullett, Miss I Stevens, M B E £300 to £400

Inspectorate.

(A) England.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Chief Inspector, H M Richards, C B £1,300
Divisional Inspectors, F W Capel, H J Deant, W J Hands, C B E, T Howard, J F Leaf, H J R Murray, C J Phillips, G R R Routh, A L Thornton £850 to £1,000
Staff Inspectors, J E Hales £850 to £1,000
Inspectors, B S Conish, E F Davidson, G A Turner, E Wynn-Williams, £550 to £950, A B Adams, O B E, H Blopp, H R V Ball, W J Batchelder, E D Albion, C Boufflower, A S Bright, J L Brookbank, G W Buckle, E H Carter, O B E, W J Carter, F W Chambers, O B E, R H Charles, A H Cherrill, P B Coles, Sir R C M Curtis, Bart., J J Draper, A H Dunn, E D Fear, H Firth, K B D Forbes, J H Ford, E Glasgow, P L Gray, H Hartley, J M Haslam, H A Hinton, C B Hunt, C E Jackson, H A Jenkin, O B E, J Johnson, A E Kenney-Herbert, A T Kerlake, O B E, P Laverder, J Leicester, G R R Loch, J Melnnes, F O Mann, O B E, C F Markham, J Maudsley, A M Moore, T J M. More, O B E, A M Morley, F A B

Newman, A F Norman-Butler, O B E, A F Page, W M Page, C H E, C L J M Parkinson, C D Pawle, A N G Peters, G R Purdie, W St J Pym, H H Quilley, J B Reynish, C A Richardson, E E Roberts, J R F Robinson, J B Russell, J S Scott, W Scott, J A Shawyer, W K Spencer, J J Steele, S Steele, G K Sutherland, E R Swanton, H R Sweeting, N Taylor, G R Theobald, F W Thompson, H M Thurston, J W Versey, J H Whitely, W J G Winn, L S Wood, W H Young £500 to £900
Assistant Inspectors, E G Baker, C W S Hudson, J G Saltmarsh £300 to £500, H W Allam, T W Balmer, E Barracough, J A Barrow, A G Rate, E E Bossey, F C Bishop, J F Blockside, J L Brown, H Bryett, O B E, W W Burley, P F Burns, H L Burrows, E Cathedral, E H Chadwick, C K Clague, A F Collins, J. Cooke, Lt-Col J H Cooke, J R Coulthard, W E Crabb, E O Cutter, F W Dee, W H Dolman, E J Edwards, D G Evans, C D Forth, F C R Frost, T G Germain, S N Godfree, J W Gofton, E E Gomersall, H E E Green, H Grime, G Gunmer, R F Harding, T C Hartley, F Harvey, N Heslop, A W Holton, G Hornfall, T Hunt, O B E, E E Jefferis, W Jewsbury, S Lamplugh, H J Larcombe, L G H Lee, R E Marsden, G W Matthews, T C Millean, A Mills, H Moorhouse, M C Morris, G Neil, M C, F Northrop, J W Page, H N Parker, J Payne, O B E, A Platts, G A Pockock, G E Puttergill, S A Radcliffe, T Reed, J Reeves, J Reynolds, S Rossiter, W H J Salt, A F Sanders, C S Satterlev, O B E, C H Settrington, E J Smith, L W Smith, P F Smith, W F Spikes, C H Stevens, W Stringer, D Summerson, S Taylor, H E Thomas, M C, S Threlfall, W T Tregeur, T H Vickers, H Vigars, O B E, E J B Walsh, A F Watts, G H Wheeler, E C Whitworth, T R Williams, O B E, H G Wilson, F G Witts, H Woodhead, W E Wight £300 to £500

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Chief Inspector, W C Fletcher, C B £1,300
Divisional Inspectors, J J R Bridge, C B E, T W Phillips, F B Stead, J Strachan, W E Urwick £850 to £1,000
Staff Inspectors, S F Dufton, D A Macnaughton, F Spencer, T A Stephens, H W T Wager £850 to £1,000
Inspectors, E M Battiscombe, Lt-Col F W D Bendall, C M O, J E Burton, G E St L Carson, H H Champion, G H F Cookson, F R G Duckworth, M B E, A Dufton, E R Edwards, H L Firkins, G T Hankin, C B Jover, O B E, E W E Kempson, M C, F C Kittson, H J A McMichael, W Newbold, C W Parkes, I T Pritchard, A B Roberts, E G Savage, A J Smith, F E A Traves, F W Westaway £500 to £900
Temporary Inspector of Art (part time), G H Hooper (inclusive) £600

TECHNICAL AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS

Chief Inspector, A Abbott £1,300
Divisional Inspectors, G A Baxandall, W J Gannon, A Harris, H T Holmes, O B E, C F Smith £850 to £1,000
Staff Inspectors, A S Barnes, H Davies, A Kahn, A Morley, J Owen £850 to £1,000
Inspectors, H E Boothroyd, M S Briggs, F T Chapman, A Coulson, J A Cressey, J E Dalton, W S Dunn, W F B Edwards, W Elliott, G W Hefford, J E W E Hennessy, E L Hummel, E J W Jackson, W H Jackson, G McFarlane, J L Manson, A J Margotson, J O Peet, W W F Pullen, J W Ransbottom, S H Steifox, A J Walker, J Wilson, G H Winstanley £500 to £900
All branches of the Inspectorate assist in the Inspection of Evening Schools.

SCHOOLS OF ART

Inspectors, J W Allison, H Allport, F W Burrows, A Kidd £500 to £900

* A Senior Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health
 † See also under Training Colleges.

† See also under Training Colleges.

TRAINING COLLEGES

Chief Inspector for the Training of Teachers, Herbert Ward, **1, 1, 1** £1,200
Inspectors, Miss A B Ash†, A S Bright*, F W Cape*, Miss C E Carpenter, Miss E R Clarke†, Mrs L M Dale, H J Deane*, Miss R H Greenall†, Capt F H Grenfell, **1, 1, 1** £1,200
 F T Howard*, Miss A E E Koettler†, J F Leaf*, Miss E P McCall, Miss E R Manley, **1, 1, 1** £1,200
 F O Mann, **1, 1, 1** £1,200
 H J R Murray*, Miss N M Palmer†, Miss E M Perry†, W Scutt*, G T Shaw†, Miss H Sillitoe, W K Spence*

PHYSICAL EXERCISES

Staff Inspector, Capt F H Grenfell, **1, 1, 1** £1,200
Inspectors, Capt S J Parker, **1, 1, 1** £1,200
 Sison, £500 to £900, Misses A B Ash†, E R Clarke†, C S Ferguson, R H Greenall†, A E E Koettler†, N M Palmer†, E M Perry†
 £300 to £500

MUSIC

Principal Inspector, A Somervell (inclusive) £1,000
Inspector, G T Shaw† £500 to £900

WOMAN INSPECTORS

Chief Inspector, Miss A E Wark £500 to £1,000
Staff Inspectors, Misses K M Baines, **1, 1, 1** £1,000
 R A Ford, K Manley, **1, 1, 1** £1,000
 H Sillitoe† £500 to £650
Inspectors, Misses E J Ahrons, J D Archibald, A B Ash†, W P Ayton, E E Barton, K P Baster, W Biggs, E F Boulton, G Bowen, C L Callis, C E Carpenter†, L N A Canson, E Castoll, E R Clarke†, V M E Collins, B F Cooke, E L Cuming, L Daly, S E Davies, M Dawson, B M Dunn, M E Ellis†, C S Ferguson†, A M Ferguson†, F L Gauntlett, R H Greenall†, D M Hammond†, A F Harrington, K M Heale, M G Henry, R E Hewetson, M M Heygate, M Hill, E H Hornblow, A K Hutchinson, H M Johnston, F A Jones, E E Kemple, M Kennedy, E E Koettler†, L Lovady, S Luce, D F Lunn, E McCall†, E F G McCutchan, A F Marks, E Moore, M M Morris, M Nicholson, N M Palmer†, N Peel, E M Perry†, A G Philip, R Robbins, M J Rowlands†, E Russell, M S Ryan, B M Schooley, C F Shearson, H B Smith, J E I Smythe, E E Spencer, F M Tann, L E Theadum, W M L Wakefield, L E Walter, **1, 1, 1** £1,000
 H E Wix, C I J Wollaston, Mrs L M Dale†
 £200 to £500

(B.) Wales.

Divisional Inspectors, G P Williams, W Williams £500 to £1,000
Inspectors, W C R Johns, A J Jones **1, 1, 1** £1,000
 J E Jones, T Owen, **1, 1, 1** £1,000
 C Rees, W Roberts, R Rhedderch, B B Skirrow, J Thomas £500 to £900
Women Inspectors, Misses M E Ellis, M J Rowlands £300 to £500
Assistant Inspectors, A Taylor, £300 to £500, C P Clayton **1, 1, 1** £1,000
 D T Davies, M H Davies, **1, 1, 1** £1,000
 W H Evans, J E Hoosen, J W Lewis, D Thomas, **1, 1, 1** £1,000
 W J Williams £300 to £500

Royal College of Art, South Kensington, S W 7
Principal, Professor William Rothenstein, **1, 1, 1** £1,000
Registrar and Lecturer, H L Wellington (inclusive) £1,000
Professors, Malcolm Osborne, **1, 1, 1** £400 to £500
 J Hubert Worthington, **1, 1, 1** £250
Master of Method, F C Richards, **1, 1, 1** £250 (inclusive) £250

- * See also under Elementary Schools
- † See also under Physical Exercises
- ‡ See also under Music
- § See also under Training Colleges
- || See also under Inspectors of Schools in Wales
- ¶ Part-time.

ELECTRICITY COMMISSION.

Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S W 1.

Chairman, Sir John Snell, **1, 1, 1** £1,000
Vice-Chairman, Sir Harry Haward
Commissioners, H Booth, **1, 1, 1** £1,000
 W W Lackie, **1, 1, 1** £1,000
 J A Page, **1, 1, 1** £1,000
Secretary, R T G French, **1, 1, 1** £1,000
Director, E W Tindon
Chief Engineer and Inspector, Col T C Ekin, **1, 1, 1** £1,000
Asst do., A N East, J A Lee
Senior Staff Officers, M J Collins, W Cook

EMIGRANTS INFORMATION OFFICE

(see Oversea Settlement Committee, p 191)

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

Victoria Embankment, E C 4

This is the Department of the Comptroller and Auditor General, an office created by the Act 29 & 30 Vict c 39 (1866) to replace with extended powers, the separate offices of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer and of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts. This officer is appointed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, and is removable except upon an address from the Two Houses of Parliament. In his capacity of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer he authorises all issues from the Exchequer after satisfying himself that Parliament has given authority for them. He examines the Exchequer accounts and makes an annual report on them to Parliament. In his capacity of Auditor General of Public Accounts he is charged with the duty of examining on behalf of the House of Commons the accounts of expenditure out of monies provided by Parliament, the accounts of the receipt of revenue, and generally all other public accounts, including the accounts of Government stores and of trading services conducted by Government Departments. The results of his examination of those accounts are reported to the House of Commons.

The net expenses of the Department were estimated to amount to £153,300 in 1924-25

Comptroller and Auditor General, Sir Malcolm G Ramsay, **1, 1, 1** £3,000
Private Secretary, F W Gladwin

Secretary, F N Dixon £1,000
Directors of Audit, T B Pearson, **1, 1, 1** £1,000
 Nicholls, **1, 1, 1** £1,000
 A C Hayward, S Hoping, **1, 1, 1** £1,000

Deputy Directors, A Diggins, **1, 1, 1** £1,000
 W Johnson, **1, 1, 1** £1,000
 A J Knowlden, J Putnam, **1, 1, 1** £1,000
 E H Waver, £750 to £850

Senior Auditors, A Hogan, **1, 1, 1** £1,000
 W Li Davies, **1, 1, 1** £1,000
 T E Jenner, J Brand, **1, 1, 1** £1,000
 C I de Wolff, A W Couzens, **1, 1, 1** £1,000
 A W Hargreaves, G T V Steer, J W A Hayden, H J Gage, P J Aslin, G R Thomas, H R Cornfield, F C Cooke, J W Balfour, **1, 1, 1** £1,000
 E G Hibald, R G Wall, E J Elias, A Towell, N W Lindsay, W McCann, F N Harley, D F C Blunt, C P Isaac, J M Fisher, W V Egbers, F H Wav, T H Jones, G E Stokes, **1, 1, 1** £1,000
 C W Sayers, G Walker, J O Mcadden £550 to £700

There are also 145 Auditors £250 to £500

FINE ARTS COMMISSION.

Whitehall Gardens, S W 1

Secretary, H C Bradshaw, A R I B A

FOREIGN OFFICE, Downing Street, S W 1

The Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs was created in 1702, superseding the ancient Secretary for the Northern Department of Europe (as the Office had been called since 1688). He is assisted by two Under Secretaries, one Parliamentary, the other Permanent; three Assistant Under Secretaries, Local Advisers, a Finance Officer, seven Counsellors, a Librarian, and a staff of Clerks. The chief functions, in addition to the formal duties, are receiving and answering communications from individuals or other Government Departments, from Diplomatic and Consular Agents of the country or others, and in determining the policy of the country towards Foreign Powers. The administrative expenses of the Foreign Office were estimated at £177,594 in 1924-25.

Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons, Rt Hon Austen Chamberlain, M.P. £5,000

Private Sec., Walford Selby CVO

Asst Private Secs., Hugh Lloyd Thomas (Diplomatic), R G Leigh, C.V.O.

Personal Private Sec., John Wilson, C.M.G.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Eyre A. Crowe, C.M.G., C.M. £3,000

Private Sec., G. N. M. Bland

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State —

(1) **Foreign Affairs, Rt Hon Ronald F. McNair, M.P.** £2,500

Private Sec., Neville M. Butler

(2) **Overseas Trade, Arthur M. Samuel, M.P.** £2,500

Private Sec., A. Mullins, C.M.P.

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, Sir W. G. Tyrrell, C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B. £2,200, C. H. Montgomery, C.B., C.V.O., V.A.A.H. Wellesley, C.B. £2,200 to £2,500

Legal Adviser, Sir C. J. B. Huist, K.C.M.G., K.C. £2,200 to £2,500

Asst. do., H. W. Malkin, C.M.G. £900 to £1,000

Montagu Shearman, C.M.G. £700 to £900

Finance Office, Sir F. G. A. Butler, C.M.G., C.B. £1,300

Counsellors, J. D. Gregory, C.M.G., R. G. Vansittart, C.M.G., M.V.O., G. H. Villiers, C.M.G., M. W. Lamson, C.M.G., M.V.O., L. Oliphant, C.M.G., G. A. Moteney, C.M.G., M.V.O., W. H. M. Selby, C.V.O., S. P. P.

Waterlow, C.M.G., E. F. Gale, C.V.O. £1,000 to £1,200

Historical Adviser, J. W. Headlam Morley, C.M.G. £1,200

His Majesty's Assistant Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, J. B. Monck £600 to £700

Asst. Secretaries, E. H. J. Leslie, C.M.G., G. R. Warner, P. A. Koppel, C.M.G., O. G. Sargent, R. L. Craigie, R. H. Campbell, C.M.G., Hon. A. M. G. Cadogan, C. H. Seymour, C. W. Orde, E. E. Adam, C. St. O. Mailey, D. J. M. D. Scott, G. N. M. Bland, B. C. Newton, C. Howard Smith, E. G. F. Adam, C.M.G., L. Collier, G. W. Rendel, V. C. W. Forbes, R. W. A. Leifer, C.M.G., F. T. A. Ashton-Gwatkin, R. F. Wigan £700 to £900

and Asst. Secretaries, C. E. S. Dodd, G. A. D. Ogilvie Forbes, W. Strang, V. A. L. Mallet, T. Shone, C. W. Bester, C. W. Robert, E. P. Kirkpatrick, A. F. Penckley, M.C., C. H. Bateman, M.C., A. W. G. Randall, C.M.G., A. F. Aveling, C.M.G.

W. R. Connor Green, N. M. Butler, P. B. B. Nichols, J. M. Troutbeck, E. A. Walker, N. B. Ronald, J. C. S. Bennett, M.C., J. V. T. W. T. Perowne, Sir A. W. M. Ballie, B.A., H. F. B. Maxse, H. Dobinson, M.C., C. J. Norton, W. E. Houston Boswell, M.C., G. H. Carr, M.P.

J. H. F. McEwen, A. H. Hamilton-Gordon, H. E. L. Montgomery £800 to £900

Assistant, Chief Clerk's Department, William H. Robinson, C.M.G. £700 to £900

Chief Accountant, O. V. Blake, C.M.G. £500

Senior Establishment and Accounts Officers, H. H. Quarby, C.M.G., L. R. Sherwood, C.M.G. £550 to £700

Establishment and Accounts Officers, R. C. Calder, C.M.G., T. J. W. Wilson; H. G. Kelsey, E. H. Rance, S. K. Miller £400 to £500

Junior Establishment and Accounts Officers, H. W. Minshull, C. H. Haines, G. J. White, W. C. Scott, D. V. Staines, E. A. Netting, E. Williams, A. H. Keighley, W. J. Latham, J. K. O'Donoghue, G. H. Maxwell, H. A. Abbott, P. E. Lewis £300 to £400

Librarian, S. Gesslen, C.M.G. £600 to £800

Assistant, R. C. Dickie, C.M.G. £550 to £700, W. L. Berrow, C.M.G., S. W. L. M. Dunlop, C.M.G.

(Registrar), C. S. Nicholl £500 to £600

Technical Assistant (Treaty Dept.), H. Ritchie, C.M.G. £700 to £900

Do (Consular Dept.), E. Parkes, C.M.G. £700 to £900

Assistant Registrar, W. Leighell, M.P. £400 to £500

Staff Officers, J. W. Field, M.P., G. Monk, M.P., E. W. Light, C.M.G. (£400 to £500), John Gritton, L.S.O., M.P., H. A. Slade, J. H. Meares, F. Gritton, J. F. French, M.P., R. C. Thomson, M.P., W. T. Harrower, A. F. Orford, S. H. Gellatly £300 to £450

Minor Staff Officers and Division Clerks, A. E. Airey, R. C. Cox, W. J. Owens, F. T. Campion, E. H. Cleburn, W. W. Pate, H. Ward, E. H. Oldham, H. K. Grey, E. G. Adams

Chief Women Officers, Miss M. V. Moore, Miss D. A. Bigby, M.P. £300 to £400

Staff Officers (Women), Miss M. F. West, Miss E. W. Guthrie, Miss I. A. Strong, Miss M. K. Spencer £320 to £350

Supt. of Printing, Stationery and Stores, Joseph Kennell, M.P. £450 to £550

King's Messengers, Lt.-Col. P. W. North, D.C.O., Maj. A. F. Custance, Lt.-Col. A. S. M. Porter, each £220 to £400,

A. Hay, C.M.G. (£700 incl.), G. P. Anthonis, C.M.G., R. G. Leigh, C.M.G., Lt. Comdr. B. W. Cotesworth, M.P., H. Eastwood, O. H. d. A. Steward, A. V. Wheeler-Holohan, C. E. Jesser-Davis, Lt.-Col. J. S. Mellor, Maj. J. S. Oldham, G. K. Baynes (£400 to £650 incl.), D. W. Wilton (actg.)

Home Service Messengers, A. E. Morbey, Jervis Wright, M. E. Ling, C. E. Johnson, R. D. Rust, E. J. Buchan, J. Cook, C. E. Flynn, C. Fenwick, L. Buchan each £320 to £350

Head Officekeeper and Housekeeper, J. Wright £200 to £350

Passport Office

Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S. W. 1.

Chief Passport Officer, Hubert S. Martin, C.M.G. £750 to £850

Asst. do., James W. Stafford, C.M.G. £550 to £700

Establishment Officer & Accountant, Leslie G. Brown £400 to £500

Staff Officers, R. Bloore, O. J. Hubbert, M.P., H. S. Blank £400 to £500

and Div. Clerk, H. Jones

Passport Officer, Liverpool, J. S. Giant £400 to £500

FORESTRY COMMISSIONER.

22 Grosvenor Gardens, S. W. 1.

The Forestry Commissioners were appointed under the Forestry Act (1919), and were created a Body Corporate in April 1920. The Commissioners are charged with the general duty of promoting the interests of forestry, the development of afforestation and the production and supply of timber in Great Britain. The Act transferred to the Commissioners the powers and duties of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, in relation to forestry, and also the powers of those departments under the Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, 1877 and 1907, so far as those powers relate to insects or pests destructive only to forest trees and timber. The Forestry Act 1923 provides for the transfer of the Crown Woods and Forests to the Commissioners, it also cancels the condition of repayment to which grants in respect of afforestation were subject under the Act of 1919.

The net estimated expenditure on forestry operations, &c. for the year 1924-25 was £593,000.

Chairman, Maj.-Gen. Lord Lovat, K.T., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.

Commissioners, Right Hon. F. Dyke Acland; Rt. Hon. Lord Clinton, L. Forester-Walker, M.P., Sir Hugh Murray, C.B., C.M.G., R. L. Robinson, C.M.G., Col. W. Steuart-Fotheringham, Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell, Bt.

Assistant Commissioners, H. A. Pritchard, C.M.G. (England and Wales), Whitehall, S. W. 1; John Sutherland, C.M.G. (Scotland), 25, Drumshough Gardens, Edinburgh)

Secretary, A. G. Herbert, 22 Grosvenor Gardens, S. W. 1.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES REGISTRY.

17 North Audley Street, W. 1.

A Barrister was appointed in 1880 to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, and in 1880 to certify those of Friendly Societies. In 1886 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly Societies Act, 1893, the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created, consisting of Chief Registrar and the Assistant Registrars for England. It exercises numerous and important functions under the Friendly Societies Act, the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, the Building Societies Act, the Trade Union Acts, the Workmen's Compensation Acts, the Scientific Societies Act, the Trustee Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Banks Acts, the Loan Societies Act, the Shop Clubs Act, and a great number of local and personal Acts. Under the Industrial Assurance Act 1923 the Chief Registrar is charged with various powers and duties in relation to Industrial Assurance Companies and Collecting Societies, and in that capacity is styled the Industrial Assurance Commissioner. Net expenses, 1924-25, £48,458.

Chief Registrar and Industrial Assurance Commissioner, G. Stuart Robertson, K.C. £2,000

Private Sec., G. H. Cooper.

Assistant Registrar and Deputy Industrial Assurance Commissioner, John Fox, c.n. £1,000 to £1,500
Asstt. Registrars, G. D. Barlow, Digby L. F. Roe £500 to £1,000
Principal Legal Assistant, M. A. Mackinnon, m.c. £500 to £700

Heads of Branches
Legal, H. P. Harker £500 to £700
Industrial Assurance, B. K. White £500 to £700
Returns and Reports, H. C. Souter £500 to £700
Estab. and Accounts, F. W. Roberts £500 to £600
Registers & Records, T. F. Dunning £500 to £600

THE GOVERNMENT ACTUARY.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S. W. 1.

Government Actuary, Sir A. W. Watson, c.n. £5,500
Private Sec., G. C. Turner £1,000 to £1,500
Deputy do., A. Henry £1,000 to £1,500
Principal Actuaries, S. J. H. W. Allin, c.n. £1,000 (Acting Secretary), G. S. W. Epps £500 to £1,000
Actuaries, J. Buchanan, G. Gillies, P. N. Harvey, C. W. S. Jamieson, W. R. Jarman, J. G. Kyd, D. A. Porteous £500 to £800
Assistant Actuaries, W. T. C. Blake, R. K. Brodie, P. G. Brown, S. P. Brown, W. G. Craig, H. Freeman, O. C. J. Klages, M. B. Knowles, G. H. Maddox, A. W. Marshall, F. A. A. Menzler, G. D. Stockman £500 to £650
Staff Clerk, W. Johnson £400 to £500

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALITY FUND.

King Charles Street, Whitehall, S. W. 1.

The Government Hospitality Fund was instituted in 1908 for the purpose of organizing official hospitality on a regular basis, with a view to the promotion of international goodwill.
Minister, The First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings
Secretary, E. E. Beare, c.n.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH,

Whitehall, S. W. 1.

This Department was established by the Ministry of Health Act, 1909, to exercise in England and Wales powers with respect to Health and Local Government, and to be transferred by the Act, subject to certain provisos (a) all the powers and duties of the Local Government Board, the Insurance Commission and the Welsh Insurance Commission, (b) the powers of the Board of Education relating to the health of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five, and to the medical inspection and treatment of children and young persons, (c) all the powers of the Privy Council and of the Lord President of the Council under the Midwives Acts, 1902 and 1908, and the powers hitherto exercised by the Secretary of State under Part I. of the Children Act, 1908. There may also be transferred to the Minister certain specified powers and any other powers and duties in England and Wales of any Government Department which appear to relate to matters affecting or incidental to the health of the people.
Minister, Rt. Hon. Arthur Neville Chamberlain, m.p. £5,000

Private Secretary, Douglas Veale £300
Assistant do., A. Nevill Rucker £100
Parly do., unip.
Parliamentary Secretary, Sir H. Kingsley Wood, m.p. £2,500
Private Secretary, H. H. George, m.c. £1,500
First Secretary, Sir Arthur Robinson, k.c.v.o. £3,000
Private Secretary, E. S. Hill £150
Second Secretary, Sir Aubrey Symonds, k.c. £2,200
Private Secretary, R. Stanton £150
Chief Medical Officer, Sir George Newman, k.c.m.d., Hon. D.O.L., m.c. £2,300
Private Secretary, P. P. Cooper £100
Solicitor and Legal Adviser, M. L. Gwyer, c.n. £1,500 to £1,800

Director General of Housing, Sir C. T. Ruthen, o.n. £ (unpaid)
Principal Assistant Secretary for Finance and Accountant General, E. J. Strohmenger, c.n. £1,500 to £1,800

Director of Establishments, Sir A. Woodgate, c.n. £1,500 to £1,800
Assistant Director of Establishments, H. A. Leggett, c.n. £1,000 to £1,200

Principal Assistant Secretaries, E. R. Forber, c.n., c.n., and S. P. Vivian (also Registrar General) £1,500 to £1,800

Assistant Secretaries, L. G. Brock, c.n., R. B. Cross, o.n., H. W. S. Francis, o.n., I. G. Gibbon, c.n., A. B. MacLachan, F. L. Turner, c.n. £1,000 to £1,500
Secretary to Consultative Councils, M. Heseltine, c.n. £1,000

Principals, P. Barter, J. N. Beckett, R. H. Crook, J. N. Dark, C. B. R. Ellis, W. R. Frazer, o.n., L. Infield, o.n., R. H. W. Keenleyside, o.n., T. Lindsay, F. R. Lovett, m.n., E. D. Macgregor, F. F. Marchbank, H. A. de Montigny, o.n., E. F. C. Mosse, E. H. Phillips, o.n., E. H. Rhodes, o.n., W. A. Ross, A. N. C. Shelley, R. J. Simpson, F. Slater, H. H. Turner, L. N. Ure, J. C. Wrigley, £700 to £900, and Miss Z. L. Puxley £600 to £750

First Class Clerk (Old Establishment), C. E. Royds £500 to £600

Assistant Principals, I. F. Armer, P. N. R. Butcher, H. H. George, m.c., A. E. H. Goddard, S. F. S. Hearder, P. S. Hill, H. S. Hunter, A. E. Joll, C. R. Kaywood, A. M. Legge, C. C. North, m.c., W. J. Peete, G. N. Pell, A. N. Rucker, E. C. H. Salmon, m.c., T. H. Sheepshanks, R. Stanton, E. J. G. Titterton, m.n., D. Veale, D. C. L. Ward £500 to £600

Statistical Officer, G. W. B. McLeod £500 to £600

Insurance Department.

Controller, Sir W. S. Kinnear, m.n. £1,000 to £1,500
Deputy do., E. Hackforth £1,000 to £1,200
Heads of Branches, J. G. Bell, J. M. Hendrie, E. Tudor Owen, o.n. £500 to £1,000
Superintending Clerks, E. W. Baynes, o.n., C. E. Brackenbury, R. Clark-Turner, C. E. Coward, J. C. Dixon, A. Elms, H. Greer, G. S. Mackay, A. W. Neville, R. A. Nurse, J. Power, o.n., P. N. Russell, m.c., R. J. Smith, E. Wilmer £500 to £700

First Class Clerks, H. K. Ainsworth, H. W. Anderson, W. T. Begley, E. B. Bein, C. J. Bentley, H. W. Blunt, T. Clark, P. P. Cooper, K. Curtis, A. J. F. Daniels, m.c., D. E. M. Donohue, A. E. Evans, A. G. Gibb, m.n., H. S. Herbert, H. N. Howarth, E. H. Kelly, W. Kennedy, m.n., H. G. Kent, J. A. Lawlor, m.n., E. C. Moffrey, E. J. Price, H. B. Riddle, A. Sharp, T. W. Sissons, H. W. Stockman, W. F. Wackill, o.n., G. S. C. Wiggins, H. W. V. Williams, A. S. Woolmer, W. F. Wright, £400 to £500, and the Misses N. B. Avenel, M. Hambridge, M. Milledge, m.n., M. Polson, E. M. Savill, E. E. Turner, m.n. £300 to £400

Accountant-General's Division.

Principal Assistant Secretary for Finance & Accountant-General

E. J. Strohmenger, c.n. £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Accountant-General, W. G. Hunter £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant do., J. Chown, S. H. G. Hughes, c.n., C. J. Maslin, o.n. £800 to £1,000
Chief Accountants, S. C. Alford (Acting Assistant Accountant-General), R. P. James, o.n. £700 to £800
Accountants, F. N. Bath, A. H. Carter, H. C. Chatfield, I. P. Crowther, R. T. Hogg, G. W. Joffery, W. C. Stewart, £550 to £700, and Miss J. Borthwick, o.n. £450 to £550
Regional Finance Officers, G. J. Allen, m.n., W. Bartholomew, m.n., E. C. Blight, B. J. S. Brown, A. Gray, F. A. Hughes, A. P. Jones, T. A. Riden, O. M. Smith, J. L. Watson £550 to £700
Deputy Contracts Officer, G. C. Smallwood, o.n. £550 to £700

Assistant Accountants, F. J. Bonham, W. Buttrum, A. B. Carpenter, G. H. Clark, G. E. Danbury, J. E. Elmes, R. H. Farrell, F. W. Fowkes, W. Gilmour, W. Hampson, F. J. Harris, J. Hepworth, H. Jerwood, D. C. Lamont, H. Lemon, H. B. Lidstone, F. C. Marks, E. H. C. Newby (Acting Accountant), F. Noble, G. Paterson, J. F. Posen, D. Reid, W. Rowbotham, J. H. E. Saunders, K. Stimpkin (Acting), O. A. Thorogood, W. T. L. Tough, £400 to £500, and Miss H. F. Butler £300 to £400

Establishment and Intelligence Division.*Director of Establishments*, H A Leggett, *cbe**Deputy do (and Secretary to Consultative Councils)*, M Howel, *cbe**Principal*, L N Ure*Head of Foreign Intelligence Branch*, G M Harris, *cbe**Superintending Clerks*, S A Bailey, *mbe*, W T Fitzgerald*First Class Clerks*, A W Holloway, *mbe*, W B Thomas, *£400 to £500*, and Miss E M Beavoor, *mbe*, *£300 to £400***Medical Staff.***Chief Medical Officer*, Sir G Newman, *kcb, md*, Hon DCL, *frcp*, *£2,300**Senior Medical Officers*, Sir G S Buchanan, *cbe, md*, Dame Janet M Campbell, *dsc, mbe, ms*, F J H Coutts, *cbe, md*, H A Macdowell, *cbe, md, mbe, mrcs*, A W J MacFadden, *cbe, mbe*, J Smith-Whitaker, *mrcs*, *£1,200 to £1,400**Medical Officers*, E W Adams, *cbe, md*, M B Arnold, *md*, Miss Isabella D Cameron, *md*, J P Candler, *md*, T Carnwath, *dso, mbe*, J E Chaplain, *mrcs*, S A M Copeman, *md*, *frcp, fms*, Miss Emilio C Croasser, *mbe, Miss Barbara M Cunningham, cbe, md*, A Eastwood, *md*, J A Glover, *cbe, md*, M Greenwood, *mrcs, mbe*, F Griffith, *md*, J M Hamill, *cbe, md*, G C Hancock, *(cbe, mrcs)*, J R Hutchinson, *md*, Lieut Col S P James, *md*, A A Jubb, *md*, R Bruce Low, *mrcs*, J Spencer Low, *cbe, mbe*, G F McCleary, *md*, A S MacNalty, *md*, A Macphail, *md*, *mbe, mrcs (Inspector of Anatomy)*, E I Manby, *md*, A C Parsons, *mrcs*, J Pearce, *cbe, md*, A E Quine, *mbe, frcs*, G Ruffan, *md, frcs (ed)*, H M Richards, *md*, W M Scott, *md*, F R Seymour, *md*, W V Shaw, *cbe, md*, A B Smallman, *cbe, dso, md*, P G Stock, *cbe, mbe*, Hon frcs (ed), E L Sturdee, *cbe, mbe, ms*, Miss Jane H Turnbull, *cbe, md*, S V Wheaton, *cbe, frcs*, Lieut Col E Wilkinson, *mbe*, G W Monier Williams, *cbe, md, frcs*, D J Williamson, *md*, W P Yetts, *cbe, mrcs*, *£600 to £1,100**Divisional Medical Officers (Outdoor)*, R E Crosse, *mrcs*, A Fulton, *md*, C H Milburn, *cbe, mbe*, H J Neilson, *cbe, md*, *£1,600**Medical Officers (Outdoor)*, G Ashton, *md, mrcs*, F J Blackley, *md*, S A Bontor, *md*, T M Carter, *cbe, md*, W Davidson, *md*, W Duncan, *cbe, mbe*, J G Duncanson, *mbe*, G W Eastace, *mbe*, R A J Harpel, *md*, A Hault, *md, frcs*, A Linnell, *mrcs*, M G McElligott, *frcs*, D G Newton, *mbe, frcs*, J Otton, *md*, R Paterson, *mbe*, B A Richmond, *md*, W Rigby, *mbe*, B M H Rogers, *md*, J Dill Russell, *mbe, frcs*, H L Rutter, *mbe, md, frcs*, E W Selby, *cbe, md, frcs*, G K Smiley, *cbe, mbe*, M R Taylor, *mrcs*, F B Thornton, *mbe*, H A Whitcombe, *mbe, cbe*, E H Wilcock, *mrcs*, C Howdon Wood, *md*, R T Worthington, *md*, *£1,000 to £1,400**Medical Officer (temp)*, Brevet Col L W Harrison, *dso, mbe, cbe*, *£1,500**Nurse Inspectors*, Miss E M Burnside, *cbe*, Miss E G Colles, Miss T Montagu, Miss J F O'Brien, and Miss M A Quinlan, *£300 to £350***Government Lymph Establishment**

Colindale Avenue, The Hyde, NW 9.

Bacteriologist in charge, Sir Lymph, F R Blaxall, *md*, *£500**Asst Bacteriologists*, H S Fennell, *mrcs*, O K Wright, *mrcs*, *£300 to £450***Legal Branch.***Solicitor and Legal Adviser*, L M Gwyer, *cbe**Asst Solicitors*, H J Comyns, E J Maude, *£1,500 to £1,800**Chief Clerks*, L G Dawson, G R Hill, *£750 to £900**Asst Chief Clerks*, P A Currie, H C Talbot, *£550 to £700**Professional Clerks*, R C S Ashworth and J F Hall, *£300 to £350***Inspectorate.***Chief General Inspector*, A B Lowry, *cbe*, *£1,100**General Inspectors*, W D Bushell, R H A G Duff, W P Elias, J Evans, A G Hayward, *mbe*, G A F Hervey, *cbe*, H K Nisbet, *cbe*, J S Oxley, *cbe*, C F Roundell, *cbe*, G R Snowden, J W Thompson, W J T Turton, *cbe*, Hon G Walsh, *£600 to £900**Asst Gen Inspectors*, N B Butterbury, A P Hughes, *cbe*, *£500**Superintending Woman Inspector and Assistant General Inspector*, Miss L W Wansley, *£400 to £450**Women Inspectors*, Mrs M Andrews, Miss B Evans, Mrs M O Gordon, Miss M Hobbs, Miss M K Lea, Miss E Humphreys Roberts, *£300 to £350**Chief Inspector Alkali, etc, Works*, T L Bailley, *phd*, *£1,000**Inspectors Alkali, etc, Works*, A C Carter, W A Damon, *cbe*, E M Fletcher, R D Littlefield, *cbe*, J Picken, *cbe*, F N Sutton, *cbe*, *£500 to £800**Chief Inspector, Insurance*, E G Bearn, *£1,000**Chief Woman Inspector, Insurance*, Miss M M A Wud, *£400 to £550**Deputy Chief Inspector, Insurance*, H W Bromby, *£700 to £800**Divisional Inspectors, Insurance*, P R T Ashton, G W Brake, F N Curtis Bennett, T A Brook, C H J Garland, W T Ivimey, S M Jessop, A Mason, F J Matheson, J J Mownihan, W P Shinn, F C Wheeler, *£550 to £700**Inspectors (Men)*—J Addy, F B Alcock, G H Barson, H F Bidell, F C Brook, J Brunton, F Byun, *mbe*, L E Buncher, N Cheesman, W R C Clarke, F H Comfort, J J Dawe, A H Eady, T M Evans, C W Fisher, J S Fisher, A W Fraser, C W Gauge, T A Gailley, W H Garner, T Gibson, G E Gladstone, C H F Gordon, H T Griffith, J S W Grove, T E Halstead, A E Hickford, E Holmes, O W Holstius, A J Langridge, P J Latham, *cbe*, S J Long, A Macfarlane, *cbe*, F G Mackintosh, J N P Mackie, A J Mayhew, W Millidge, W H Murray, J H Needham, A L Newell, J M O'Gara, L J Organ, C A Reading, G M Robinson, R Rowlett, R T Rowntree, A C Scott, J H Sinkinson, A Sixsmith, F Smith, W E Varnals, I Watson, T J Watson, H L T West, *cbe*, G Wigglesworth, W Williams, G E Wright, *£400 to £400**Inspectors (Women)*, The Misses J J Brown, E M Cohen, M M Dalglish, E M Gardner, C S Howe, D M Jennings, M D Jones, A K Leach, E A McCleverty, E J D Morrison, B B Murby, A E Otter, E E Page, E G Roe, B S Whitehouse, E G Woodgate, *£300 to £400**Inspector under Animal Baiting Acts*, J Llewellyn, *£500 to £600**Inspectors of W (Unit of the Blind)*, M Priestley, W H Thurman, *£500 to £700**Public Cleansing and Salvage Inspectors*, J J Dawes, *cbe*, *£400 to £500**Pharmacist*, R D Hutchinson, *£350 to £500***Engineering Staff***Chief Engineering Insp*, E A Sandford Fawcett, *cbe, mbe, cbe*, *£1,450**Deputy do*, Lt Col C E Norton, *cbe, cbe*, *£1,300**Engineering Inspectors*, A W Brightmore, *mbe, cbe*, H E Byrne, *mbe, cbe*, R C Cox, *mbe, cbe*, W M Cross, *mbe, cbe*, P M Crosthwaite, *mbe, cbe*, A G Drury, *mbe, cbe*, R G Hetherington, *cbe, mbe, cbe*, H R Hooper, *cbe, mbe, cbe*, M K North, *mbe, cbe*, F O Stanford, *cbe, mbe, cbe*, Major J Stewart, *cbe, mbe, mbe, cbe*, J R Taylor, *mbe, cbe*, M G Weekes, *mbe, cbe*, F G Williams, *mbe, cbe*, *£600 to £1,000**Chemical Inspector*, H T Calvert, *mbe, frcs*, *£600 to £1,000*

Architects.

Architect, B T Kitchin, F.R.I.B.A. £500 to £1,000
Assistant Architects, H J Pooreson, A H Womack, F.R.I.B.A., £500 to £600, E Hardwick-Torrey £500 to £350

Audit Staff.

Chief Inspector of Audits, W S Wilkinson £1,000 to £1,200
Inspector at Headquarters, H Locke (acts as Deputy to Chief Inspector) £1,000
Inspectors of Audits, N M Griffiths O.B.E., E S Mills, J Orchard, A C Roberts (Technical Adviser on Audit matters), H D Roberts, N C Simmes £1,000

District Auditors, W A Ayton; O E B Bigden, J W Crowe, W D Easterby, C W O Gibson, G L Gibson, W Wynne Griffith, W M Hunt, C V W Lucas, H Lyon, H W Magrath, H Ward Oliver, R T L Parr, M D Probert, W Robbs, P T Turner, A Q Twiss, H D Wraith £700 to £900

Senior Assistant Auditors, D F Belchamber, O.B.E., *W L Brett, *L M Burrell, *E R M Castle, R K Cowperthwaite, *N Cross, *W W Dolby, *J H Easton, *H W W Grdin, E C C Hamblin, *G St J. Hibbert, A R H Hobbs, C R H Hobbs, *H S Millett, *B O'Gorman, D.S.O., W E Fitzgibbon, *B Snow, *G G H Stone, *L P Walker, *H H Walrand, *E H V. Weigall, *I M White, *R G Woodvatt £550 to £700

Junior Assistant Auditors, F C Baker, H T K Bates, A Beal, A J Bridgewater, A Broadlev, A E M Coles, M.C., W E Davies, E F Davis, C O Dean, A P Dickinson, R J R Farron, W Poord, E T Goddard, M.C., H R S Godley, K V Grant, A S Light, C A Hughes, J M Mackenzie, W Maginn, E J Miller Williams, C W Paddon, W Parmenter, A R Parr, W Payne, W F M Provis, J N Richards, G Russell, G C Simpson, H L Stevens, E Thomas, G Thompson, F M Tuke, F D White, W M Williams, A Wilson, W H Winter £500 to £500

Housing Technical Staff.

Director of Housing, J Walker Smith, M.A. £1,200
Chief Town Planning Inspector, Raymond Unwin, F.R.I.B.A. £900
Town Planning Inspector, G L Pepler £600 to £800
Housing Inspectors, H A Chapman, F.R.I.B.A., W H Collin, C H Evles, F.R.I., E Leonard, F.R.I., H Stewart, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.I. £400 to £700

General Staff.

Senior Staff Officers, F Adams, J W Davidson, W G Gilling, H Hall, M.B.E., F H O Jerram, M.B.E., T R Johnson, I.S.O., E Laws, M.B.E., R Magowan, A W Mason, F Mayes, F J Ogden, A T Page £500 to £600
First Class Clerks and Staff Clerks, H G Allum, M.B.E., F C Allworth, S C Barham, C J Bayley, F Bowdella, H M Bright, A H Cudde, V H Coleman, C M Cordingley, F Davenport, W G H Davis, C W T H Dyke, L J Harding, V L Harkness, F C Harrop, R J Harrison, W C Hunter, A E Keech, W H M Kirk, J A H Macfarlane, M.B.E., W Mackenzie, R O Morris, H J Pearman, T Philpott, M.B.E., E W Pickering, H H Sersale, L W Shubbrook, C S Smith, W Smith, J Topping, W M Wilson, M.B.E., W Young, M.B.E. £400 to £500
Controller of Typists, Miss A Howard, M.B.E. £300 to £400

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH.

Chairman, Sir Thomas Hughes £1,500
Members, J Rowland, M.C., M.B.E. (Deputy Controller of Insurance), D Llewellyn Williams, M.C., M.B.E. (Member), £1,000 to £1,500; P E Watkins (Secretary) £1,000
Senior Assistant Secretary, Howell E James £700 to £850

* District Auditors on Old Establishment

Assistant Secretaries, Lewis Evans, W G Hayward £550 to £700
Chief Accountant, J C Morgan £550 to £850
Accountant, D Emyln Jones £550 to £700
Legal Adviser, A M Bulloch £500 to £700
Superintending Clerks, J Owain Evans, M.B.E., J J. Scott £550 to £700
First Class Clerks, J Haydn Jones, W L Jones, D A Lewis, T A Morgan, J S Price, D J Roberts, T Sylvania, A T Thomas, W Thomas, P M Williams £400 to £500
Medical Officers, R Bruce Low, M.B.E., T W Wade, M.B.E., Laura W Pugh, M.B.E., £600 to £1,200
Regional Medical Officers, E Fary Evans, M.B.E., John Evans, D.S.O., M.B.E., T R Llewellyn, M.B.E. £7,000 to £1,400

Outdoor Staff (Insurance)
Chief Inspector, R Thorfor Williams, M.B.E. £550 to £700

Inspectors (Men), D G Evans, J Handel Jones, D Ellis Thomas, J T Williams, Silas Williams £400 to £500, (Women) Sarah Evans £300 to £400
Secretary to Welsh Consultative Council, Percy E Watkins

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE JOINT COMMITTEE

Members, The Minister of Health, The Secretary for Scotland, The Minister of Labour for Northern Ireland.

Deputies, Sir W S Kinnear, M.B.E., Sir J Leishman, J A Dale, Sir T Hughes
Joint Financial Advisers, Sir A W Watson, M.C., and E J Strohmenger, C.B.
Medical Adviser, J Smith Whitaker, M.B.E.
Secretary, W F Wackrill, O.B.E.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

(ENGLAND AND WALES),
 Somerset House, W C 2

The Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths is believed to have been inaugurated by Thomas Cromwell in 1532, but the Statutes concerning registration are of a comparatively modern date and were consolidated by 37 & 38 Vict. c. 88. The first Registrar General was appointed in 1836, his work being economically increased by the Act of 1874, which made registration compulsory in England and Wales. The Registrar General is responsible for the taking of the Census and the preparation of the Census Returns. The expenses of the Office including the Census Office, for 1924-25 were estimated at £107,679. The estimate of receipts from fees for the same period is £20,250.

Quarterly Notices.—In the Registrar General's report for the September quarter of the year 1924, a further fall in the Birth Rate, to 19.3 per 1,000, marks the lowest rate ever recorded in the third quarter of the year, except during the periods covered by the Great War, but the Death Rate, at 9.3 per 1,000 is the lowest ever recorded and the natural increase in the population by excess of births over deaths is 96,493. The number of Marriages in the June quarter of 1924 was 262,345, an increase of 68,395 on the total for the preceding three months and 12,488 more than the number in the corresponding quarter of 1923. The total corresponds to an annual rate of 27 per 1,000 estimated population in the middle of 1923, which was 2.3 per 1,000 above that in the second quarter of last year, but 0.6 per 1,000 below the average rate in the corresponding quarter of the ten preceding years.

Registrar-General, S P Vivian

Private Sec., A W Mundy
Assistant Registrars General, F Finch, W L Rind £850 to £1,000

Professional Officers, T H C Stevenson, M.B.E., M.C. (£800 to £1,000), V P A Derrick (£600 to £800), A. J. Thompson £400 to £500

Senior Clerks, F Bandle, C W Danby, G V Howell £550 to £600

Senior Staff Officer, C M Watts, O.B.E. £550 to £650
Inspectors of Registration, W O D Jones (£600), J W Reading £400 to £500
Staff Officers, W F Cook, H C Eason, A B Garrard, H G Dowden, C H Martin, R A Mond, T A Saunders. £400 to £500

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Lunacy and Mental Deficiency.)

66 Victoria Street, S W 1. (£516,932)

Chairman, Sir F J Willis, *K.B.E.*, £1,800
 Private Secretary, H J Clarke £500
 Unpaid Commissioners, C L Forrester Walker, *M.P.*,
 Sir Marriott Cooke, *K.B.E.*, Miss R. Darwin
 Paid Commissioners, S J Fraser Macleod, *K.C.*, Lt-
 Col B T Hodgson, *C.M.G.*, C H Bond, *C.B.E.*, *D.S.O.*,
M.D., *F.R.C.S.* each £1,500, A Rotherham, *M.B.*,
 R W Branthwaite, *C.B.*, *M.D.*, Hon H C Bailey,
 Mrs E F Pinsonet each £1,200 to £1,500
 Secretary, O E Dickinson £1,000
 Inspectors, A E Evans, *M.B.*, *D.S.O.*, S E Gill, *M.D.*,
 E O Lewis, *D.S.O.*, *M.R.C.S.*, *R.C.P.*

Women Inspector, Miss C Landon each £500 to £800
 Architect, J Kirkland, *R.I.B.A.* £800
 Assist Architect, F C Webster, *O.N.R.*, *A.R.I.B.*,
F.S.I. £500 to £400
 Superintending Clerks, W E J Cardy, *M.B.E.*, F J
 Caswell, W Fairlie, *M.B.* each £550 to £700
 Staff Officers, F Chantel, W H S Rose, G F
 Williams each £400 to £550
 First Division Clerk (Old Establishment), A J Percie
 £150 to £500

HOME OFFICE Whitehall, S W 1

The Secretaryship of State for Home Affairs was created in 1872, the duties having previously been assigned to the "Southern" Secretaryship, which embraced the affairs of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, and also Southern Europe. By the appointment of the "Home" and "Foreign" Secretaries the duties were divided in accordance with the names of the offices, the former retaining Irish and Colonial business, and until 1794 War business also. In 1802 the Colonial business was also removed. The Home Secretary is the medium by which the Sovereign acquaints his people of his pleasure, and a channel of communication with the Sovereign and his main functions are the maintenance of the King's peace, the enforcement of rules made for the internal well-being of the community, and the exercise of the prerogative of mercy.

Principal Sec *Ex gratia* State for Home Affairs, Rt Hon Sir William Johnson-Hicks, *Bt.*, *M.P.* £5,000

Private Sec, G R A Buckland
 Asst Private Sec, H R Boyd, *C.V.O.*, *C.B.* *unp*
Parliamentary Sec, Lord Emslie, *M.P.* *unp*

UNDER-SECRETARIES

Permanent, Rt Hon Sir John Anderson, *G.C.B.* £3,000
 Private Sec, F A Newsum, *M.P.*, C. Crapper, *W.C.*
Parliamentary, Godfrey Lampton Tennison Lock
 Lampton, *M.P.* £1,500

Private Sec, H H C Prestidge
 Assistant (Legal), Sir Ernie Blackwell, *K.B.* £2,200,
 (Permanent Deputy), Sir Malcolm Delevingne, *K.C.B.*
 £1,800

Principal Asst Secretary, Sir J Pedder, *K.B.E.*, £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, H B Shippson, *C.B.*, A J
 Bagstone, *C.V.O.*, R R Bannatyne, *C.B.*, S W
 Harris, *C.B.*, *C.V.O.*, A L Dixon, *C.B.E.*, A
 Maxwell, *C.B.* £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, J F Henderson*, C G Markbreiter,
C.B.E., A Locke, *C.B.*, H R Scott, C D C
 Robinson, M H Whitlock, A Crapper, W C
 Platt, *O.B.E.*, Sir Ernest W E Holderness, *Bt.*
 (£700 to £900), Rose E Squire, *O.B.E.* (£600 to £750),
 W G Allen, F C Johnson, G R A Buckland,
 C M Martin-Jones £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, A L R Parsons, H H C
 Prestidge, L N B Odgers, *M.C.*, J H Burrell,
 J C Maciver, F A Newsum, *M.P.*, A S Hinsdel-
 wood, C B McAlpine, T W Fox, A S
 Hutchinson, T Hutson, R L Bicknell, S Hoare,
 G D Kirwan, *M.C.*, G F Porter, S J Bakers
 £500 to £500

Assistant Legal Advisers, Sir J F E Williams, *C.B.E.*,
K.C., £900 to £1,000, O F Dowson, *O.B.E.* (tempy),
 £1,200, C M Knowles £550 to £700

Clerk of Accounts, A Whitley £550 to £700
 Assistant do., L C Labram £400 to £500

Supt of Statistical Branch, W J Farran, *Bt.*, *M.P.*,
 £550 to £650

* Lent to another Department
 † Additional for Irish business

Principal Staff Officer, Factory Dept., W Gaskell

Clerk for Factory Statistics, L W Thomas, *Bt.* £400 to £500

Chief Clerk, Children's Branch, E J Mettles £400 to £500

Sub-Accountant, do, W A Hermon £500 to £600
 Staff Officers (Administrative), B J Reynolds, E Field
 £400 to £500

Official Analysts, J Webster, *Bt.*, and G Roche
 Lynch, *M.B.*, *M.R.C.S.*, St Mary's Hospital, W 2

Factory Department, Home Office.

In 1913 there were 3,616,713 males and 1,725,012 females employed in factories in England and Wales, a total of 5,342,625, in 1903 the numbers were 3,324,481 males and 1,778,759 females a total of 5,103,240. In 1913 there were 125,551 accidents in the factories of Great Britain and Ireland, of which 867 were fatal

H M Chief Inspector, Sir Gerald Bellhouse, *C.B.E.* £1,200 to £1,500

Dep Chief Inspectors, Home Office, J Jackson, *O.B.E.*,
 £1,000, H J Wilson, *O.B.E.*, £900, and Miss C I
 S Smith, *O.B.E.* £750 to £850

H M Superintending Inspectors, W Williams, Lon-
 don J H Rogers, Bristol, C F Wight, *O.B.E.*,
 Leeds E F May, Manchester, T Brown, Glas-
 gow E A R Werno, *O.B.E.*, Birmingham, John
 Law, Sheffield, W Buchan, Liverpool, £600 to
 £800 (two), and £750 to £850, Miss H Martindale
O.B., London, Miss E J Slocock, Leicester
 £550 to £700

Medical Inspectors, T M Legge, *C.B.E.*, *M.D.*, £1,200,
 J C Bidge, *F.R.C.S.D.*, Home Office, S A Henry,
M.D., Manchester, E L Middleton, *M.D.*, Glasgow
 £500 to £600

Electrical Inspectors, G S Ram, *M.P.*, *M.F.R.*, £600 to £800,
 H W Swann, *A.M.I.E.E.*, Home Office, W Brown,
A.M.I.E.E., Leeds, A L Tackley, *A.M.I.E.E.*, Bir-
 mingham A J McColgan, *A.M.I.E.E.*, Glasgow,
 Miss S G Overton, *M.B.*, Home Office £600 to £900

Engineering Inspectors, G S Taylor, *O.B.E.* £600 to £800,
 L C McNair, *C.V.O.*, W R Price, E L Macklin, *O.B.*,
 C F Hunter, Home Office, £400 to £650

H M Inspectors (Class Ia), W H S Shuter,
 Chester, H C G A Taylor, Bradford, S Shuter,
 Leeds South, T O Edwards, Cardiff, F J Parkes,
 Central London, J Hilditch, Swansea, T C
 Butler, West London, H Verney, South London,
 E V Clark, Finsbury, A Wolff, Sheffield, W B
 Lander, *O.B.*, Glasgow, H J Paddock, Liver-
 pool, South, T C Taylor, Leicester, A F J
 Dunolly, Newcastle-on-Tyne, W D Kirkwood, *O.B.*,
 Larnarsh, W H Beverley, Stoke-on-Trent,
 J Owen, Bristol, H E Brothers, Warrington,
 D F Young, Dundee, R Eatock, Gateshead, J H
 Warren, Derby, J L Edwards, Woolwich, L Ward,
O.B., Birmingham East, W F Ireland, Wolver-
 hampton, C F R Johnston, East London, E L
 Allison, Edinburgh, H W Younger, Manchester
 East, (Class Ib), W J B Davis, (Glasgow), S R
 Bennett, Middlesbrough, G E Duckering, * F G
 Mudford, Northampton, G L Crampton, Renfrew,
 H H C Thomas, Preston, R U Shaxby, South
 Essex, A B Franklin, Barrow-in-Furness, T Por-
 tsmouth, Huddersfield, D R Wilson, * Home Office, W K
 Board, North-East London, W E Harding, Plym-
 outh, S Hird, Stockport, H R Rogers, Coventry,
 G G Sumner, Wakefield, A W Garrett, Liverpool
 North, P A Heath, Walsall, H A Scott, Keighley,
 C E Whitelaw, Richmond, H Topham, *M.B.E.*,
 Burnley, F W Hunt, Hull, D T C Eva, Yeovil,
 C C Plumble, Rotherham, M K Pedlar, Southampton,
 H Clarke, Blackburn, L D Hooper, Worcester, F E
 Pollard, *M.B.E.*, Oldham, B J Cook, Ipswich, A C
 Lowe, Wigan, A Fotheringham, Newport, W H
 Mead, Gloucester, R G Broadhead, Ayr, W Turner,
 Reading, J S Young, Aberdeen, C B Ross, Maid-
 stone, H E Chastoney, West Cheshire, R A Goddard,
 Brighton, F W Sedgwick, Stirling, H A Hopburn,
 Birmingham West, W Barrett, Rochdale, C J
 Paterson, Lincoln, E M Rees, Wrexham, N H
 Jones, Hatfield, D Timothy, Carmarthen, J White-

* Lent to another Department
 † Also in receipt of an allowance of £50

side, Norwich, C G Gates, Exeter, H W Atkinson, Cambridge, D Menzies, Scotland Division, C H Taylor, Aberdeen, G F Sedgwick, Eastern Division, W Abbott, Midland Division, E F Smith, North Midland Division, O Jenkins, Western Division, L le Couteur, North Western Division, T P Threlkeld, East Lancashire Division, W G Poole, South Eastern Division, T Dymock, North Eastern Division, S H Makepiece, South Eastern Division, G P Barnett, Southern Division.

£350 to £550, 28 to £650
Women Deputy Superintending Inspectors, Miss E Sadler, London, Miss I J W S Molejohn, Glasgow, Miss F I Taylor, Manchester, Miss A M Ahrons, Leeds, Miss A E Smith, Birmingham.

£350 to £550
Women District Inspectors, Miss I M S Keolv, North West London, Miss M C Anderson, Luton, Miss E Sanderson, Addon-under-Lyne, Hon Miliam Pease, Nottingham, Miss A W Hastings, Leeds, North, Miss A R Ewart, Etc., Miss A D E Dunch, North London, Miss E Macleod, Birmingham South.

£350 to £450
Senior Inspector of Textile Particulars, H Taylor, Blackburn.
£350 to £550
30 Inspectors (Class II)
20 Women Inspectors
26 Inspectors' Assistants
Assistant Inspectors of Particulars (4)

Inspectors of Explosives, Home Office

In 1921 360 accidents at Factories and Magazines were reported causing 28 deaths, in 1923 there were 428 accidents and 37 deaths.

Chief Inspector, Major A McN C Cooper Key, £1,000
Inspectors, Major T H Crozier, Bt Lt Col R A Thomson, £700 to £800, H E Watts, £800 to £900
Assistant Inspector, C R Malcolm £400

Inspector under the Inebriates Acts.

Inspector, R W Branthwaite, £1,000 to £1,200

Aliens Branch, Home Office.

Chief Inspector, W Maldane Porter, £1,000 to £1,200

Deputy Chief Inspector (Home Office), E Davies, £750 to £850

Superintending Inspectors, E N Cooper, £750 to £850
Western and Northern District, F H Mughstone, £600 to £750

Inspectors, C W Kennedy, Liverpool, F C Cook, £750 to £850, London, J W Oldfield, Newcastle, R C Follett, Hull, G E Marshall, Dover, C H Stephens, £750 to £850, Home Office, H D Patterson, £750 to £850, Southampton.

Chief Immigration Officers, T M Blagg, London, B E Reeve-Jones, Southampton, W R Parks, Folkestone, C E Adams, Plymouth, W N Norris, Harwich, F Stovell, Hull, C Nethercott, Dover, W S Chapman, Liverpool, F J Ralfie, Newcastle, E A Pym, Tynemouth.

Immigration Officers (80) £400 to £500
Assistant Immigration Officers (25) £120 to £200

Inspector under Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920.

Inspector, A H Anderson £400 to £500

Inspectors under Cruelty to Animals Act

Inspectors, Major J A Giles, £750 to £850, Lt-Col P S Lelan, £750 to £850

H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary for England and Wales.

Sir L Dunning, £750 to £850, Maj-Gen L W Atchley, £1,000 to £1,200

H.M. Inspectors of the Children's Branch

Home Office, S W 1
Chief Inspector, A H Norris, £750 to £850, £1,000 to £1,200
Inspectors Cl I, W H Bulky, £1,000 to £1,200, F S Scruby, £750 to £850

Inspectors Cl II, R Macdonald, W H C Davey, £300 to £500
Woman Inspector, Miss J I Wall £300 to £500

Med Insp, G H Culverwell, £600 to £800
Honorary Medical Inspector (Assistant), Miss A M Whitlock, £600 to £800

Prison Commission, Home Office, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Maurice Lyncham Waller, £1,500
Prison Commissioners and Directors of Convict Prisons, Alexander Paterson, £1,000 to £1,200, J R Farewell, G B Griffiths, £1,000 to £1,200

Director of Convict Prisons, Sir H B Donkin, £1,000 to £1,200
Secretary Inspector, A J Wall, £600 to £800
Inspectors, Lt-Col J S Knox, £600 to £800, M H Lamb, £600 to £800

Medical Inspector, W N East, £600 to £800
Surgeon, Lt-Col H S Rogers, £600 to £800
Assistant, T J Welsh, £300 to £400

Chief Clerk, W T Hall, £550 to £700
Controller of Stores and Manufactures, J J Maxwell (acting), £550 to £700

Clerk in charge of Accounts, J H Palmer, £550 to £700
Sole Clerk, J C Hepworth (1 counts), W H Williams (acting) (Secretary), J G Holton (acting) (Stores), £400 to £500

State Management Districts.

(Licensing Act, 1921), 2, Queen Anne's Gate
Buckingham, S W 1

Council.

Presidents, The Secretary of State and Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Home Department, and the Secretary for Scotland

Members, Sir John Padder, £1,000 to £1,200, and P J G Rose (Official Representatives), W Waters Butler, S O Neville, Sir J C G Sykes, £1,000 to £1,200, Sir W Towle, Secretary, A E Mitchell, £750 to £850

Senior Clerks, P R Higgins, J Orbell, £750 to £850

POLITICAL HONOURS COMMITTEE.

Treasury, S W 1

In accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Honours a Committee was appointed in 1924 to consider, before they are submitted to the King the names and particulars of persons recommended for appointment to any dignity or honour on account of political services, and after such inquiry as they think fit to report to the Prime Minister whether, so far as they believe, such persons in the whole circumstances are fit and proper persons to be recommended.

Chairman (1924), Rt Hon Lord Buckmaster

Other Members, (will be appointed by the Government)

Secretary, James Rae (Treasury, S W 1)

INDIA OFFICE, Whitehall, S W 1

Prior to 1858 Indian affairs were conducted by the East India Company, under the supervision of a Government Board of Control, whose President was responsible for Indian affairs in Parliament. On the transfer of India to the Crown in 1858 a Secretary of State, assisted by a Council, was entrusted with the administrative duties formerly discharged by the Company and Board.

Principal Secretary of State, The Right Hon the Earl of Birkenhead, £5,000

Private Secretary, R H A Carter (alliance £300)

Assistant Private Secretary, W Johnston, £150

Political A D C, Lt Col A D A G Bannerman, £800

(12, 1, 1, 1)

UNDER SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir Arthur Hirtzel, £3,000

Private Sec, G G Dixon (alliance £150)

Parliamentary, Earl Winterton, £1,500

Private Secretary, W D Tomkins (alliance £150)

do do Parity

Deputy Under Secretary, Sir Malcolm C C Seton, £2,000

Assistant Under Secs, Sir Louis Kishlaw, £1,000, C E, Samuel Findlater Stewart, £1,000

£1,200 to £1,500

COUNCIL OF INDIA

Sir Charles S Bayly, £1,000 to £1,200, Sir C. Goodenough, Sir M N Hogg, Sir E A Galt, £1,000 to £1,200, Sir B Robertson, £1,000 to £1,200, Sir H Vincent, £1,000 to £1,200, Sir Rajagohala Chari, £1,000 to £1,200, Nanyam Madhav Samarth, Gen. Sir Havelock Hudson, £1,000 to £1,200, Sir R A. Mant, £1,000 to £1,200, each £1,200

Clerk of the Council, S F Stewart, £1,000

Deputy do, F W H Smith (alliance £100)

Reading Clerk to Council, R. E. Field (allowance £50).
Deputy do, W. R. Ravner (allowance £40).
Asst to Pol A D C, O. Gruzulov, m.v.o. £400 to £500
Resident Clerks, R. W. Wright, J. P. Gibson (allowance £80).

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

Financial, W. Robinson, c.m.e., C. H. Kisch, c.m. £1,200
Military, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. S. Cobbe, c.m.c., c.m.e., c.m.s., £1,200
also Army Pay & Accounts, S. K. Brown, c.m.e., £1,200
Economic & Overseas, E. J. Turner, c.m.e., £1,200
Political and Secret, L. D. Wakely, c.m. £1,200
Public Works, W. Stantiall, c.m. £1,200
Public and Judicial, John E. Forara, c.m. £1,200
Services and General, P. H. Dumbell £1,200
Accountant-General, S. Turner £1,000
Superintendent of Records, H. Mitchell £700
Principals, C. E. Bailes, G. H. Baxter, E. H. A. £700
(arts), W. D. Croft, V. Dawson, J. A. Diddin, £700
H. W. Garrett, F. E. Grist, J. G. Lathwaite, £700
D. T. Monteath, c.m.e., R. Mowbray, P. J. Patrick, £700
R. J. Peel, m.c., G. E. Shepherd, J. A. Simpson, £700
F. W. H. Smith (Asst Sec), W. H. Turner, £700
m.c., J. C. Walton, m.c. (Asst Sec) £700 to £900, £700
Asst. Sec. £700
Assistant Principals and other Administrative Officers, £700
R. S. Brown, G. G. Dixon, E. P. Donaldson, £700
R. E. Field, C. A. Forsythe, W. Gauld, J. P. £700
Gibson, F. S. Hill, m.c., W. Johnston, m.c., G. W. P. £700
Martin, J. P. C. S. Northcott, W. R. Rayner, C. H. £700
Silver, W. D. Tomkins, A. C. Williams £200 to £500 £700
Administrative Officer for Non Effective Questions, £700
G. Ashby £700
Superintendent, Telegraph and Mails Branch, E. H. £700
Sutton £500 to £600
Parliamentary Clerk, W. T. Ottewill £400 to £500

EXECUTIVE DIVISION

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Chief Accountant, S. George Smith £850 to £1,000
Deputy do, J. W. Clough £750 to £850
Superintending Executive Officers, C. Byggs, H. J. £750
Riley, J. C. Stibbs, G. E. Young £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, C. Chapman, G. W. Hoarn, £700
R. A. James, R. S. Kennedy, H. E. Mackay, A. G. £700
Matthews, W. Robertson, J. Thornburgh, A. G. £700
Salisbury, S. Schofield, W. H. Staforth, £700
E. T. C. B. Walkden £400 to £500

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Chief Exec. Officer, R. H. Headley, m.c. £750 to £850 £750
Superintending Executive Officers, J. Putnam, A. W. £750
Thomson £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, H. G. Bull, J. G. Crick- £700
may, A. W. Dutton, m.c., M. K. Jephson £400 to £500

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Consulting Engineers, Rundle, Palmer and Tritton £500
Establishment Officer, P. H. Dumbell £500
Editors, India Office List, C. H. Silver, W. T. £500
Ottewill (allowance) £50 £50
Histon topographer, W. Foster, c.m.e. £1,000
Information Officer, O. Lloyd Evans £1,000
Director in Chief Indo European Telegraph (P. H. D.), £1,000
M. G. Simpson £1,000
Asst to do, Lt. Col. G. E. O. De Smidt, m.c. £600
Librarian, Frederick W. Thomas, m.c., m.a. £600
Asst to do, C. A. Storey £600
Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State, Sir £1,200
E. M. de C. Chamier, c.m.e. £1,200
Asst. Solicitor, F. R. Martin £750 to £900
Clerk, Legal Adviser's Dept., C. A. K. Norman £200 to £450
President Medical Board, and Medical Adviser to £800
Secretary of State, Maj. Gen. J. B. Smith, c.m., c.m.e. £800
Member Medical Board, Sir Leonard Rogers, c.m., £800
L.M.S. (edit.) £800
Inspector of Military Equipment and Clothing, Col. £800
H. E. Garstin, m.c. £800
Assistant to do, W. J. Bowden £400 to £500
Members of Nursing Board, Miss M. G. Montgomery, £500
Miss A. M. Waterhouse, c.m. £500
Ordinance Consulting Officer, Lt.-Col. J. H. Lawrence £500
Archer, c.m. £500

Personal Assistant to Military Secretary, Col. W. W. £1,200
Chitty, c.m.c. £1,200
Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, £1,200
Sir A. E. S. Bell, c.m.e., £1,200
Deputy do, J. H. Lovell £1,200
Staff Officer attached to Military Dept., Col. W. E. £1,200
Wilson-Johnson, c.m., c.m.e. £1,200
Surveyor and Clerk of Works, T. H. Winby, A.R.B.A. £575
Editor of Telegraph Codes, H. W. Garrett (allowance) £50
Asst do, R. R. de R. Ababreton (allowance) £50

India Audit Office

Auditor, W. A. Sturdt £1,200
Assistant Auditor, E. I. Bell £850 to £1,000
Superintending Executive Officers, C. S. Body, A. F. £700
T. Campbell, E. S. Evans, J. A. Stringer £550 to £700 £700
Higher Executive Officers, S. Blumenthal, S. Cohen, £700
L. E. Ellis, A. O. Goldsmith, C. H. Hanna £400 to £500

High Commissioner for India,

42 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1

In accordance with Sec. 35 of the Government of India Act, 1919, a High Commissioner for India was appointed in 1920, subject to the direction and control of the Governor-General in Council, to act as Agent in the United Kingdom on behalf of Local Governments in India for such persons as the Governor-General in Council shall prescribe, and to conduct any business relating to the Government of India hitherto conducted by the India Office which may be assigned to him by the Secretary of State for India.

High Commissioner for India, A. C. Chatterjee, (I.L.S., I.C.S.) £3,000
Secretary, J. C. B. Drake, O.B.E., I.C.S. £1,200
Personal Assistant, W. Marlow £1,200
Private Secretary, W. M. Mathai (tempy) £1,200

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

Assistant Secretary, R. E. Montgomery £700 to £900
Principal Executive Officer, F. J. Adams £450 to £600 £450

INDIAN TRADE COMMISSION'S OFFICE

Commissioner, H. A. F. Lindsay, (I.C.S., I.L.S.) £1,200

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

Chief Accounting Officer, G. H. Sloker, c.m.e. £850 to £1,000
Deputy Chief Accounting Officer, A. J. C. Edwards, £750 to £850
F.I.A. £750 to £850
Assistant Chief Accounting Officer, E. Allott £600 to £800
Superintending Executive Officers, R. W. Keay, H. W. £550 to £700
Martin £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, A. Charlton, E. L. de £700
Beaurepaire, S. H. Wadsworth, J. W. Stendman, £700
D. L. McSwain, m.c., F. N. Fairley £400 to £500

INDIAN STUDENTS DEPARTMENT

Joint Secretaries, N. C. Sen, c.m.e., £750, and T. £750
Quayle, m.c. £600 to £800
Assistants to do, R. M. J. Knaster, V. I. Gaster £600 to £800

INDIA STORY DEPARTMENT

Belvedere Road, Lambeth, S.E. 1 £1,200
Director-General, Lt.-Col. S. S. W. Paddon, c.m.e. £1,200
Deputy do, R. R. Howlett £600 to £1,000
Controllers, J. P. Forsyth, W. F. West, W. G. Crockett, £600 to £800
m.c., M. Daniels £600 to £800
Principal Executive Officers, A. Phibbs, A. S. Clark; £600 to £800
G. Cuttle, F. W. Sharp, S. A. Collins, J. L. £600 to £800
Jenkin, H. J. Shurlock, A. W. Ward £600 to £800
Higher Executive Officers, C. T. Thompson £600 to £800
M. Alexander, T. W. Smith, W. Harrison, E. £600 to £800
Pilce, m.c., J. W. Cooper, P. J. S. Clatworthy, £600 to £800
A. V. Moran, H. S. Briggs, E. Scamp, H. J. £600 to £800
Bennett, W. V. Anderson, J. F. Taylor, D. Carlin £600 to £800
Superintendent of the India Store Depot, E. E. Bonest £600 to £800
(acting) £600 to £800
Deputy do, J. R. Acton (acting) £600 to £800
Shipping Surveyor, Sir T. G. Segrave, c.m.f., R. R. £600 £600
Mechanical Engineer, A. L. Hans £500 to £600
Electrical Engineer, L. A. Lewis £500 to £600
Rep. of Scientific Supplies, T. F. Connolly, m.c. £400 to £600

Chemist, T. A. Moore (acting) £400 to £500
Examiner, Surgical Instruments, Col. J. A. Pratt £300
Examiner, Medical Stores, Lt. Col. A. Miller £300
Consulting Engineer, Rendel, Palmer and Tritton £300
Naval Architects, Sir J. H. Biles & Co

BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE, Somerset House, W C 2

The appointment of Commissioners of Stamps dates from 1804 and of Commissioners of Taxes from 1719. By 4 and 5 Will IV c. 60, a consolidated Board of Stamps and Taxes was established, and by 12 and 13 Vict c. 2 this Board was amalgamated with the Commissioners of Excise to form the Board of Inland Revenue. By 8 Edw VII. c. 26 the administration of Excise was transferred to the Board of Customs. The present sources of "Inland Revenue" consist of Death Duties, Stamps and Taxes. Salaries and Expenses of the Board for 1904-25 are estimated at £6,480,804.

Chairman, Sir Richard V. N. Hopkins, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Secretary, J. F. Huntington
Deputy Chairman, Sir Percy Thompson, K.C.B., & C. £2,200
Private Secretary, E. L. Nettleton
Commissioners, F. A. Barrett, C.B., G. B. Canny, C.B., C. G. Spry uny

Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax, York House, Kingsway, W C 2

Presiding Special Commissioner, Sir Mark Berosford Russell Sturgis, K.C.B. £1,500
Special Commrs, W. J. Braithwaite, P. Williamson, Maj. N. Anderson, C.B., J. Jacob, Hon. R. Coke, M.P., H. M. Sanders £1,200
Chief to Special Commissioners of Income Tax, A. A. Oliver £850 to £1,000
Principal Clerks, W. H. Williams-Troscarske, F. V. Hall, T. A. Mangan, T. E. Harvey, R. Reeves, G. H. Whybrow, A. Tappley, J. H. Ellison, H. W. Crapp £750 to £850
Assistant Principal Clerks, H. de P. Gaurvain, W. E. Blackford, W. A. Jenner, W. H. Chick, R. P. Jago, J. F. Park, C. Smith, W. A. McKears, J. W. Barker, E. Denniford, W. P. Shepherd, J. R. Bowman, W. R. Watson, E. H. Harrison (acting), W. W. Brougham (acting) £550 to £700
Senior Staff Officer, R. M. Turnbull £500 to £600
Staff Officers, J. P. Howatson, J. Lintott, A. C. Jarvis, F. C. Oldridge, J. F. Wright, A. H. Willott, F. Lee, G. G. Greenfield, J. Ashford, M. H. Axton, C. Lambart, A. H. Goldsmith, H. E. Lawrence, G. E. Howell, T. E. Orchard, A. W. Caddy, W. B. Sheppard, T. N. Hooper, A. L. Fiddling, A. J. Ghehrst, E. J. Norris, A. E. Duffett, S. G. Richardson, W. A. Stuart, P. Eke, J. Robertson, J. Key, A. P. P. Chalke, A. F. Butler, J. W. Middleton, C. B. Cox, H. W. C. Chippis, L. Baker, W. A. Webb, W. E. Roberts, C. E. Cook, T. H. Speat, L. T. Cunningham, W. J. Jones, A. W. Burgess, M. R. H. E. Mansor, A. C. Towell, J. Vain, W. B. Birt, S. H. Hopkins, H. G. Howard, W. E. Degerdon, G. E. Thompson, G. E. Marler, W. F. Merry (acting), F. C. Ward (acting), A. R. Cox (acting), S. W. Sharrell (acting), C. H. E. Grunberg (acting) £400 to £500
Staff Clerk, V. E. Gatesman £300 to £400

Secretaries' Office.

Joint Secretaries, F. A. Barrett, C.B. (also Director of Establishments), G. B. Canny, C.B., C. G. Spry £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, S. E. Minnis, F. A. Slee, W. V. Bradford, P. M. Osmond, L. Browett, C.B., H. G. Dunford, J. W. Mitchell, C. J. Grogg £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, H. A. A. Cruso, L. E. Jones, J. Snelgrove, J. Berry, G. R. Hamilton, A. H. Nason, W. G. E. Burnett, F. Greenwood, A. W. Davies, M. Reid, E. M. H. Lloyd, C. H. Wakely, E. W. Verity, F. Minter, M.P., C. C. Gallagher, T. Cope, C. F. Haynes (acting) £700 to £900
Principal of Women Staff, Mrs. E. M. Garner £450
Assistant Principals, S. G. H. Bürger, H. F. Williams, E. L. Nettleton, J. Ruth, M.P., E. H. Ritson, J. F. Huntington, A. M. Tristram, H. H. Sellar, F. D. Steen, G. L. Watkinson, F. E. D. Hodges £300 to £500

Assistant Principal Clerks, E. C. Bircham, E. E. Beare, C.B., C. M. May, F. Moore (acting) £550 to £700

Advisory Accountants, H. H. Bales, A.C.A., E. Bassett, A.C.A., H. G. Bridges, A.C.A., F. W. Gower, A.C.A., E. Hanson, A.C.A., A. H. Harper, A.C.A., W. H. Palmer, A.C.A., E. H. Payton, A.C.A., H. Proddy, A.C.A., L. P. Williams, A.C.A., L. E. Dyne, A.C.A., R. Larkman, A.C.A., S. P. Dillon Smith, A.C.A., G. H. Langdale, F.A., G. H. Knighton, E. A. Tongue, A.C.A. £300 to £500
Junior Accountants, W. A. Johnson, A.C.A., A. F. Stevenson, A.C.A., H. Jewitt A.C.A. £350 to £400
Staff Officers, H. B. Haynes, G. W. Catchpole, H. N. M. Pelling, A. G. Langford, G. P. Teagle, P. B. B. Hunt, F. W. Watling, F. J. James, F. Pattison (acting), A. R. Maggs (acting), E. W. Harris (acting) £400 to £500
Staff Clerk, W. E. H. Cotsell £300 to £400

Statistics and Intelligence Branch.

Director, W. H. Coates £1,000
Assistant Director, A. L. Beck £700 to £900
Assistant Principal Clerks, A. B. Tucker, M. C. Lynch £550 to £700
Staff Officer, J. L. Stonier £400 to £500

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office.

Accountant and Comptroller Gen., H. R. Spiers
Deputy do.
Principal Clerks, F. W. P. French, A. R. Clark £750 to £850
Assistant Principal Clerks, W. Wilby, E. W. West, W. C. Newbold, F. B. Short £550 to £700
Staff Officers, E. Weatherhead, A. M. P. Dawson, W. J. Gibby, G. E. W. Herbert, J. A. Matheson, L. H. Rider, C. C. Cozens, S. J. Spice, J. G. Tellingham, H. J. Lambert (acting) £400 to £500
Staff Clerk, G. Elliott £300 to £400

Chief Inspector's Office.

Chief Inspector, Sir Edward R. Harrison £1,500
Deputy Chief Inspectors, J. J. Farrell, C.B., A. E. Goodwin £1,200
Principal Inspectors (attached to Chief Office), Hook, M. C. Furtado, W. McIlver, A. C. Alcock, H. A. Stevens, J. L. Mace, A. F. Pool, O.B.E., J. G. Dixon, H. J. E. Garcia, O.B.E., E. A. Kborall, A. H. Towle, O.B.E., C. F. Baker, A. K. Turner, C. H. Thew, W. Phillips, J. G. Smyth, O.B.E., C. C. Scott, J. Sandison, E. B. Hutton, O.B.E., C. H. Rand, R. Eyles, W. D. Carey, P. T. Horton, O.B.E., W. F. Atkins, F. J. Connor, J. Gregory, O.B.E., P. Suggott, J. T. Young, H. S. Plimm, F. S. Towle (acting) £1,000
Senior Inspectors (attached to Chief Office), W. H. Faulkner, T. F. Buchan, A. J. Jenkins, W. E. Cox, D. H. R. Adamson, J. P. Hughes, S. J. Wood, H. H. Simpson, R. B. Wilson, A. E. A. Elston, G. W. Gordin, W. E. Digges, A. J. Murphy, J. A. Hill, R. Robinson, A. S. Clark, H. C. Surfleet, R. E. Brierley, F. A. Tompson, W. S. Jackson, J. Wild, W. Dey, A. W. Williams, G. W. Bruce, H. J. Towle, P. Nichols, F. P. Harris, W. G. H. Chelmeick, C. W. Ayers, W. E. Humphrey, C. E. Garland, H. W. Guest, A. G. Roberts, T. W. Macleod, R. Archer, H. G. Green, G. B. Blundon, C. A. Nash, G. W. Booth £750 to £900

Inspectors (Higher Grade, attached to Chief Office), D. Johnstone, H. D. Boynton, A. J. Browning, J. F. Cattell, Y. E. Dale, W. R. Bennett, C. J. Robinson, A. J. Shadbolt, H. J. Devitt, J. B. Tallop, W. W. Musgrave, A. R. Shenav, H. M. Brice, G. J. Craddock, F. L. MacAdam, E. Frendorfer, G. H. Withers, T. H. Hutchins, C. F. Lawrence, T. Wilkinson, G. Wilkinson, A. B. Osborne, R. Hindsley, G. Beck, S. R. Dealler, J. V. McCreath, B. A. Nash, H. O. Hughes, G. Vaughan, L. S. Murphy, T. B. Holloway, H. A. Ede, A. K. Henricksen, T. H. Shaw, A. Road, F. M. Wilmot, S. Grew, A. W. Sainsbury, T. H. Dodd, E. G. Mericks, W. R. Merrett, W. H. Kneen, S. I. Sweet, R. W. Smith, E. A. Lucking, T. Dunamore, F. A. Rice, C. T. Cheese, H. C. Frampton, J. F. Seldon, F. Smeed, W. L. Peto, V. Y. Timbrell, F. W.

Temporary Departments at Headquarters, £326,000 for Claims and Record Office Kew, £2,377,054 for Provincial Offices; £50,575 for Travelling Expenses, £33,000 for Incidental Expenses, £45,500 for Telegrams and Telephones, £6,250 for Law Charges, £10,250 for the Industrial Court, £22,307 for the Unpaid and Courts of Referees, £50,075 for Fees, Travelling Expenses, &c. of Arbitrators, Members of Trade Boards, Committees &c., £12,985,000 for Unemployment Insurance (State Grants, &c.), £1,578,422 for Services arising out of the War. There is also included in the Gross Estimates a sum of £43,000 for the Expenses in connection with the International Labour Organisation (League of Nations), including a Grant in Aid of £40,000.

Minister, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Bt., M.P. £2,000

Principal Private Sec., F. N. Tribe, O.B.E. £2,000
Asst. do., T. D. Chegwidden
Parliamentary Private Sec.,

unpaid
Parliamentary Secretary, Henry Bucknall Betterton, C.B.E., M.P. £1,200

Private Sec., L. G. Lee, M.C. £1,200

Secretary, Sir Maurice J. Wilson, K.C.B., C.B.E. £2,200

Private Sec., H. D. Hancock £

Deputy Sec., T. W. Phillips, C.B., C.B.E. £

Chief Labour Adviser, Sir David Shackleton, K.C.B. £3,000

Private Sec., A. B. Valentini

Industrial Relations Department.

Administrative Staff

Principal Assistant Secretary, J. A. N. Barlow, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Secretary, F. W. Leggett £1,000 to £1,200

Principal G. H. Ince, C. W. K. MacMillan (£700 to £900), Miss I. H. Sloan £600 to £750

Conciliation Staff

Conciliation Officers, I. H. Mitchell, £1,000, W. Mosses, O.B.E. £550 to £650

1st Class Officers, J. B. Galbraith, Glasgow, G. H. B. Ward, Leeds, G. T. Ryder, O.B.E., J. P. Birmingham, C. H. Maddison, O.B.E., Cardiff, A. N. McConnell, London, T. K. Liddell, Manchester £ to £

General Department.

Principal Assistant Secretary, H. Wolfe, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Trade Boards Division

Assistant Secretary, J. S. Nicholson £1,000 to £1,200

Principal G. A. Allen, O.B.E., S. L. Bower, L. G. M. Glover, C. B. Hawkins £700 to £900

Assistant Principal, C. E. M. Joad, G. S. Owen, £200 to £500, Miss E. Whyte £200 to £400

Chief Inspector, Trade Boards, S. R. Todd £

Deputy Do., Miss B. M. Le P. Power £

1st Class Officer (Special Enquiries), W. E. Counsell £

Chief Enforcement Officer, R. J. Humphreys £

Registrar of Boards, M. A. Bevan £

(b) Outstations

London, A. Reader, 1, Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1

Edinburgh, W. H. Gibson, 48, Drumshough Gardens

Manchester, Miss D. Ibberson, 77, Shudabill

Leeds, G. H. Tregear, Quebec Street

Birmingham, S. H. Mackintosh, D.O., 174, Corporation Street

Bristol, Miss J. M. Bowie, 54, Union Street

(c) Office of Trade Boards

1, Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1

Chief Officer, F. Popplewell £750 to £850

(d) Statistics Division

Assistant Secretary, J. Hilton £1,000 to £1,200

Principal, A. A. A. Wotzel, O.B.E. £700 to £900

Deputy Director, E. C. Ramsbottom, M.B.E. £

Chief Investigating Officer, H. H. Montgomerie £

Staff Officer, R. Wilson

Senior Executive Officers, H. H. Cook, A. E. Tyler

(e) International Labour Division

Principal, R. C. G. Somerville £700 to £900

Assistant Principal, A. E. Kingham £200 to £500

Establishments Department.

Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. 1

Principal Assistant Secretary (Director of Establishments), A. W. Watson, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Secretary W. W. Marsh £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, Miss S. E. Burnett, O.B.E., F. A. Norman, O.B.E. £700 to £900

Assistant Principal, E. W. Barltrop, M.C., B. H. Wiles £200 to £500

Chief Clerks, W. Wilson, D. A. Wooley

Solicitors' Department.

6, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. 1

Solicitor, L. A. J. Granville Ram £1,500

Assistant Solicitor, S. H. Ackroyd, B. O. Bicham, M.C. £1,000 to £1,200

Chief Clerks, E. W. Fordham, O.B.E., C. L. M. Latham, S. P. Low, C. Wood-Hill £

Employment and Insurance Department.

Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. 1

Administrative Staff

Principal Asst. Secretary, J. V. G. Price £1,200 to £1,500

Asst. Secs., P. Y. Blundin (£1,200 to £1,300), Miss F. H. Durham, C.B.E. (£850 to £1,000), C. W. G. Eady, J. Paterson £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, A. W. Hasham, R. C. Davison, J. M. Glen, R. E. Gomme, T. Howe, G. W. Irons, W. H. Lowe Watson, D.C.O., D.C.M., G. T. Reid, F. B. Sutherland, O.B.E., W. Taylor £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, H. D. K. Davies, C. G. Denny, M.C., H. C. Emmetson, H. Holloway, G. C. Voysey, A. Wilson (£200 to £500), Miss E. M. Foster £200 to £400

(Chief of Institutions Branch, H. N. Grundy £

Penalties Officer, F. L. Miller, O.B.E. £

Chief Inspector's Branch

Chief Inspector, H. Smith, C.B.E. £1,200

Deputy do., S. Wainington £

Senior Woman Inspector, Miss F. S. Fraser £

1st Class Inspectors, E. W. H. Clayton Smith, G. H. Edwards, T. H. Fielding, P. Holmrake, J. L. Mather, O.B.E., H. Stevens £ to £

Overseas Branch, 2, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C. 2

Assistant Secretary, J. Paterson £1,000 to £1,200

Principal, W. Taylor £700 to £900

Unemployment Insurance Branch at Kew

Chief Insurance Officer, C. J. Wiley, D.S.O. £750 to £850

Deputy do., F. A. Westlake, O.B.E. £ to £

1st Class Officer, R. Balkwill £ to £

Divisional Controllers (each £1,000)

South-Eastern (London), C. J. Balcan, O.B.E.

Scotland (Edinburgh), J. M. Cairnwood, O.B.E.

North Western (Manchester), G. W. C. Venn, D.S.O.

North Eastern (Leeds), J. B. Adams, D.S.O.

Midlands (Birmingham), J. T. Homer, C.B.E., D.I.C.

South Western (Bristol), W. R. L. Blakiston

Wales (Cardiff), O. W. Owen

Finance Department

Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. 1

Accountant-General, F. G. Bowers, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Deputy Do., J. W. Todd £1,000 to £1,200

Director of Accounts, F. Davey £1,200

Assistant Accountants General, H. L. M. Hebb, O.B.E., R. H. Bindloss £850 to £1,000

Deputy Do., J. R. Alderson, O.B.E., T. W. F. Dalton, J. Graham, O.B.E., W. C. Osmond £

Ruskin Avenue, Kew, Surrey

Assistant Accountant-General, E. G. Mulrow, O.B.E. £850 to £1,000

Deputy Do., T. A. Collins (acting), F. Gent, P. W. Phillips, A. R. Turill, O.B.E. (acting) £

Training, Appointments, and Civil Liabilities Department

1, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1

Controller, J. A. N. Barlow, C.B.E.

Training

Deputy Controller, J. R. J. Passmore £1,000

Staff Officer, E. R. Scovell

Technical Section
Chief Techn. Adviser R A Bell, *ONS*
Divisional Directors of Industrial Training
Southern, Maj F Wilson Fox £1,000
Midland & N.W., Capt H Bompas £
Scotland, M C Cranmond, *ONS* £
Wales, J P Roberts £
North Eastern, R W C S Thompson £
Military Service (Civil Liabilities)
Assistant Controller, T S Owen £550 to £650

LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT.

Royal Courts of Justice, W C 1
Attorney-General, Rt Hon Sir Douglas McGarel Hogg, *K C, M P* (and fees, £27,278 in 1922-23) £7,000
Solicitor-General, Sir Thomas Walker Hobart Inskip, *K C, M P* (and fees, £6,505 in 1922-23) £6,000
Chief Permanent Clerk, James Abbs £500

LEE CONSERVANCY BOARD.

Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W C 1
 And Eufield Lock, Middlesex.

The authority responsible for the control of the River Lee and its tributaries, its functions including the management of the Lee and Stort Navigations and the prevention of pollution of the water. The River Lee and its tributaries extend over an area of about 600 sq miles, and the total length of navigable waterway is about 50 miles. The Board consists of 25 members, of whom 14 are elected by local authorities and one by the barge owners on the river.

Chairman, E B Bannard, *ONS, M A, D I*
Vice-Chairman, Rt Hon Sir Herbert Field, *K C, M P*
Clerk of the Board, S R Hobday (Barrister-at-Law)
Engineer and Manager, C N Tween, *INSIST C E*

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.

Royal Court, House of Lords, S W 1

The Lord Great Chamberlain is the Sixth Great Officer of State the office being hereditary, since the grant of Henry I to the family of De Vere Earl of Oxford.
Lord Great Chamberlain, The Marquess of Lincolnshire, *K G, G C M G*
Secretary, Capt Sir Thomas Butler, *K C, O* £300
Clerk, Capt E H L Elliott £150
Resident Supt. House of Lords, T Whitehead £300

LORD PRIVY SEAL

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S W 1

Lord Privy Seal, Most Hon Marquess of Salisbury, *K G, G C M G* £2,000
Private Sec., Philip T. Farrie

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.

Central Offices — 15 York Bldgs, Adelphi, W C 1
 Telephone Gerard 6449
 Telegrams "Medresco-Westland"

The Council were formally the Medical Research Committee, established in 1914 under the National Health Insurance Act, but were incorporated under their present title by Royal Charter on the 21st April, 1920. They are now under the administrative direction of a Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of the Lord President, the Minister of Health (England and Wales) and the Secretary for Scotland, the Secretary of the Medical Research Council is *ex officio* Secretary to this Committee.

The Council apply moneys voted by Parliament or received from private sources for the furtherance of medical research. Their reports, published by H M Stationery Office are obtainable through any bookseller.

Members, Rt Hon E F L Wood, *M P* (Chairman),
 The Lord Midhurst (Treasurer), Sir F W Andrews, *M D, FRS, A G Church, D SO, M C, M P*, Professor George Droyer, *K FR, M D, FRS*, Professor T R Elliott, *K FR, D SO, M D, FRS*, Sir Archibald E Garrod, *K CM G, M D, FRS*, Henry Head, *M D, FRS*, Professor E F Cathcart, *M D, FRS*, Sir C S Wallance, *K CM G, M D, FRS*,
Secretary, Sir Walter M Fletcher, *K FR, M D, C D, F R S*

Assistant Secretary, A. Landsborough Thomson, *O BE, D SC*
Assistant Secretary (Publications), E Schuster, *D SC*
Clerk of Accounts, J H. Morton.

National Institute for Medical Research.

Mount Vernon, Hampstead, N W 3.

Telephone Hampstead 2322
 Telegrams "Medresco-Gold."

Directors of Departments Biochemistry and Pharmacology, H H Dale, *K BE, M D, FRS*, Bacteriology and Experimental Pathology, Capt S R Douglas, *FRS*, Applied Physiology, Leonard Hill, *M B, FRS*, Statistics, John Brownlee, *M D, D SC*, Experimental Medicine (Cardiographic Department), University College Hospital, Sir Thomas Lewis, *K M D, FRS*

National Collection of Type Cultures.

Lister Institute, Chelsea Gardens, S W 1

Telephone Victoria 4754

Director, J C G Ledingham, *CM G, M B, D SC, FRS*
Curator, R St John Brooks *M D*

Industrial Fatigue Research Board.

Office 15 York Buildings, Adelphi, W C 1

Telephone Gerard 6449

Secretary, D R Wilson (H M Inspector of Factories)

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

Office Victoria Embankment, E C 1.

Constituted under Orders of the Ministry of Health to provide for the Metropolitan hospital accommodation for persons suffering from infectious disease, both acute and convalescent, ophthalmia neonatorum and venereal disease, for certain classes of sick children, tuberculous patients, mental defectives and sane epileptics, training ships for boys, an ambulance service (land and river), and casual wards. Particulars of fever and small pox hospitals are given on p 329, of mental hospitals and training colonies on p 329, of institutions for children on p 327 of sanatoria and hospitals for tuberculous patients on p 328-9, and ambulance service on p 455.

The Board consists of 73 members, 55 being elected by the several Metropolitan Boards of Guardians and 18 nominated by the Ministry of Health.

Chairman of Board, Viscount Donemile *UNP*
Vice-Chairman, The Viscount Donemile *UNP*
Clerk to the Board, G A Powell, *M A* £2,000
Treasurer and Accountant, Morris Hayes, *A A* £2,700
Deputy Clerk, H F Hayes £1,700
Assistant Clerks, F A Kelly, *M B, W L Barry, M C* £900
Deputy Treasurer and Accountant, H J K Wharrie £900

Assistant Accountant, J W Paik, *A CA* £900
Chief Supply Officer, F G Hopgood, *M B* £775
Liquorist in Chief, T Cooper, *W C, S*, Sheffield House, Sheffield Street, W C 2 £1,300
Chief Medical Officers, F Foord Culger, *M D, D PH, W T Gordon Pugh, M D, James Watt, M D, D PH, E B Sherlock, M D, D PH*

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.

173 Rosebery Avenue, E C 1

The Board serves an area of 565 sq miles. The charges are levied on rateable value at such rate, not exceeding 81 per cent, as the Board may fix. The approximate net water rental is £4,632,250. The Capital Debt on April 1, 1924, amounted to £52,521,046, the interest paid being £1,507,577. The estimated population supplied was 6,900,000, the number of services being 1,455,000. The annual supply was 22,830,000,000 gallons, a daily average of 250,333 million gallons. One of the sources of supply is the New River Company's undertaking inaugurated in the reign of James I (1606) by Sir Hugh Myddelton, to bring water from Amwell and Chadwell, Herts, to London.

Chairman of the Board (1922-5), C G Musgrave, *J R* (UNP)

Vice-Chairman, Frederick L Dove, *D I* (UNP)
Clerk, G F Stringer £1,000
Chief Engineer, Henry E. Stilgoe, *M INST C E* £2,500
Assistant & Registrar of Debentures, G M Jennings

Director of Water Examination, Sir Alexander Houston, *K FR, C O, M B, D SC* £1,750

Solicitor, C A Hunt, *M A* £900

Superintendent, F W. Drake £2,000

Surveyor, Harold Oxley, *F R I* £700

IMPERIAL MINERAL RESOURCES BUREAU.

Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S W 1

The Bureau was incorporated by Royal Charter on the 23d June, 1899, and its purposes are: (i) To collect, co-ordinate, and disseminate information as to the resources, production, treatment, consumption and requirements of every mineral and metal. (ii) To ascertain the scope of existing agencies with a view ultimately to avoid any unnecessary overlapping that may prevail. (iii) To devise means whereby existing agencies can, if necessary, be assisted and improved in the accomplishment of their respective tasks. (iv) To supplement these agencies, if necessary, in order to obtain any information not now collected which may be required for the purposes of the Bureau. (v) To advise on the development of the mineral resources of the Empire or of particular parts thereof, in order that such resources may be available for the purposes of Imperial Defence or Industry or Commerce.

Board of Governors

The Board of Governors consists of representatives appointed by the Home and Overseas Governments, the President of the Board being the Marquess of Salisbury.

Chairman of the Bureau (and Representative of the United Kingdom), Sir Richard Rodney, K.C.B., M.C., M.P., M.M.P., M.M.F.S. (*Dominion of Canada*), Willet G. Miller, M.D., F.R.S. (*Commonwealth of Australia*), William Stanley Robinson (*Dominion of New Zealand*), (vacant) (*Union of South Africa*), (vacant) (*Dominion of Newfoundland*), Rt. Hon. Lord Morris, K.C.M.G., K.C. (*Vice-Chairman*) (*Government of India*), Richard Dixon Oldham, F.R.S., F.G.S. (Nominated by the *Secretary of State for the Colonies*), John William Evans, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. (Appointed by the *Lord President of the Council*) *Western* Foster Brown, M.C.E.M.S., Frederick H. Hatch, M.C.E.M.S., Wallace Thorneycroft, M.C.E.M.S., Professor Thomas Turner, M.C., F.R.S., Hugh F. Marriott, A.R.S.M., M.M.P., Sir Herbert Jackson, B.Sc., F.R.S.

Secretary to the Bureau, Maj. W. M. Henderson-Scott, A.R.S.M., F.R.S.

The Bureau is advised by fifteen Technical Committees.

THE ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E 1

The Royal Mint, as now constituted, may be said to date from 1817, and the buildings from 1860, the latter being completed in that year at the cost of over £250,000. In 1896 the Coinage Act abolished the ancient post of Master of the Mint as such, and combined it with that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The first known Master (or Warden) of the Mint dates from Henry I and the last Warden was Lord Maryborough (1814-23), the last Master being Professor Thomas Graham, who died in 1869. The estimated administrative expenses amount to £2,773,000 for 1924-1925. Appropriations in aid, £2,273,000, leaving a net cost of £500,000.

Master and Worker, The Chancellor of the Exchequer. **Deputy Master and Comptroller, and Engraver of H. M. Seals,** Col. Robert Arthur Johnson, C.B.E., £1,500. **Chief Clerk,** D. J. Scoullam, £150. **Staff Officer,** W. Perry, M.P., £550 to £700. **Superintendent, Operative Department,** W. J. Hocking, C.B.E., £900 to £1,000. **Deputy do.,** H. W. L. Evans, C.B.E., £700 to £800. **Chemist and Assayer,** Sir T. K. Rose, D.Sc., £800 to £1,000. **Assistant Assayers,** S. W. Smith, D.Sc., £350 to £600. **J. Phelps, M.A., £350 to £550. Curator and Librarian,** C. F. Barrett, £400 to £500.

Branches of the Royal Mint

Sydney, New South Wales. **Deputy Master,** J. H. Campbell, £1,100. **Superintendent, A. J. C. Christie,** £700 to £900. **Melbourne, Victoria.** **Deputy Master, A. M. Le Souef,** £1,100. **Superintendent, W. M. Robins, B.A.,** £800 to £900. **Perth, Western Australia.** **Deputy Master, J. F. Campbell,** £1,100. **Superintendent, J. E. Allum,** £700 to £800.

Ottawa, Canada

Deputy Master, A. H. W. Cleave, £1,000 to £1,200. **Engineer, H. E. Ewart,** £800 to £700.

Pretoria, South Africa

Deputy Master, R. G. J. Pearson, £1,200. **Superintendent, J. T. Becklake,** £800 to £900.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Bloomsbury, W. C. 1

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753, when Parliament granted the sum of £50,000 to purchase the collection of books &c. of Sir Hans Sloane, the building (Montagu House) being opened in 1759. The present buildings were erected between 1823 and 1924, and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases, and by the operation of the Copyright Acts. Rules, &c. affecting the public, dates and times of opening, &c. will be found among "Places of Interest." The administrative expenses of the British Museum were estimated at £301,793 (including Natural History Museum, in 1924-25, and were met by a vote under "Education, Science, and Art," Class IV of the Civil Service Estimates.

STANDING COMMITTEE

The Three Principal Trustees, The Archbishop of Canterbury, The Lord High Chancellor, The Speaker of the House of Commons—*ex-officio*, *Appointed by the Sovereign*, Viscount Escher, C.B., C.V.O., Other Trustees, H. H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., K.C., Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., K.C., K.C.I.E., Earl of Crawford and Bakaree, K.T., Viscount Dillon, C.B., Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K.G., Viscount Ullswater, C.B., Lord Rothschild, Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, M.P., Rt. Hon. Sir E. M. Pollock, Bt., K.B., Sir H. D. Rollton, Bt., K.B., F.R.C.S., Lt. Col. C. L. W. Moyley Knight, D.S.O., O.B.E., Prof. G. A. Murray, W. Bateson, D.Sc., F. Cavendish Bentinck.

OFFICERS

Director and Principal Librarian, Sir Frederic George Kenyon, K.C.B., Litt.D., Litt.D., Ph.D., F.R.S., £1,500. **Assistant Secretary, J. F. Isaac,** £700 to £800. **Accountant, C. P. Cooke, Esq.,** £550 to £700. **Staff Officer, J. Knowles, J. H. Witney, M.P.,** £400 to £500. **Keeper of Printed Books, R. Farquharson Sharp, B.A.,** £1,000. **Deputy Keepers, F. D. Sladen, B.A., W. A. Marsden, M.A., H. Thomas, D.Litt.,** £900. **Superintendent of Reading Room, F. D. Sladen, B.A.,** £1,000. **Assistant Keepers, L. H. E. Taylor, P. Wilson, M.A., L. C. Wharton, B.A., G. D. R. Tucker, M.A., A. J. K. Estlin, M.A., J. V. Scholander, M.A., F. C. W. Hiley, M.A., Forbes Johnson, M.C., B.A., A. I. Ellis, M.A., F. P. Sprent, M.A.,** £475 to £800. **Assistants, E. W. O'F. Lynam, M.A., A. G. Macfarlane, B.A., F. G. Rendall, M.A., W. A. Smith, M.A., H. Sellsie, M.A., L. A. Sheppard, B.A., C. B. Oldman, B.A., N. O. M. Cameron, B.A., H. A. S. Kelham, B.A., Wm. C. Smith, A. G. Crawley, J. C. W. Horne, B.A.,** £440 to £540. **Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian, J. P. Gilsen, M.A.,** £1,000. **Deputy Keeper of MSS, J. A. Herbert, B.A.,** £900. **Assistant Keepers, D. T. Baird Wood, M.A., H. Idris Bell, O.B.E., M.A., R. E. W. Flower, B.A.,** £475 to £800. **Assistants, G. T. Hales, M.A., H. J. M. Milne, B.A., E. G. Miller, B.A., A. J. Collins, B.A., R. A. Cotes, B. Schofield, B.A.,** £450 to £500. **Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and MSS, Lionel D. Barnett, Litt.D.,** £1,000. **Assistant Keepers, Lionel Giles, D.Litt., Edward Edwards, M.A.,** £475 to £800. **Assistants, A. S. Fulton, M.A.; J. Leveon, J. V. S. Wilkinson, B.A.,** £350 to £440. **Keeper of Prints and Drawings, Campbell Dodgson, M.A., C.B.E.,** £1,000. **Deputy do. (in charge of the Sub-Dep. of Oriental Prints, &c.), R. Laurence Binyon, B.A.,** £950. **Assistant Keeper, A. M. Hind, M.A., O.B.E.,** £475 to £800. **Assistants, A. E. Popham, B.A., A. D. Waley, B.A., H. M. Hake, M.A.,** £350 to £440.

Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities,
H R H Hall, D Litt, MBE, FSA £1,000
Assistants, Sidney Smith, B A, C J Gadd, B A, £500 to £600
S R E. Glanville, B A, £500 to £600
Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Arthur H Smith, M A, FSA £1,000
Deputy Keeper, H B Walters, OBE, M A, FSA £900
Assistant Keeper, E J Forsyth, M A, FSA £475 to £800
Assistant, F N Pryce, M A £250 to £440
Keeper of British and Medieval Antiquities, O M Dalton, M A, FSA £1,000
Deputy do, Reginald A Smith, B A, FSA £900
Assistants, A B Tonnochy, M A, T O Kendrick, M A £250 to £440
Keeper of Ceramics and Ethnography, Robert L Hobson, B A £1,000
Deputy do, T A Joyce, M A, OBE £900
Assistants, H J Brannholtz, M A, W W Winkworth, M A £250 to £440
Keeper of Coins & Medals, G F Hill, B A £1,000
Deputy do, John Allan, M A £900
Assistant Keepers, G C Brooke, M A, Harold Mattingly, M A £475 to £800
Assistant, E S G Robinson, B A £250 to £440
Solicitors, Messrs Warrens, 5 Bedford Square

THE LONDON MUSEUM

Lancaster House, St James's, S W 1

The London Museum was instituted, on the lines of the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle at Paris, for the conservation of the antiquities, &c. of London. The collection was originally housed in Kensington Palace, and was reopened in 1914 at Lancaster House. The cost of administration in 1919-20 was estimated at £4,400.

Keeper, Secretary and Accounting Officer, F A Harman Oates, M A, FSA £600
Asst Keeper and Librarian, Lt-Col Hon Maurice Brett, M A £250
Inspector of Excavations, G F Lawton £300

THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

Cromwell Road, S W 7

The Natural History Collections in the British Museum were removed to South Kensington and renamed there in 1881-85 the new museum being opened to the public in 1881. The hours of opening, &c. will be found under "Places of Interest." The administrative expenses were estimated at £98,807 in 1924-25.

Director, Sir Sidney F Harmer, K B E, SC D, FRS £1,300
Assistant Secretary, G F Herbert Smith, D SC £650 to £800
Staff Officer, W J Anderson £400 to £500
Clerks, Higher Grade, T Wooddise, A C Wren £300 to £400
Assistant Keeper (Library), B H Soulsby, M A £475 to £800
Keeper of Zoology, C T Regan, M A, FRS £1,000
Deputy do, W T Calman, D SC, FRS £900
Assistant Keepers, R Kirkpatrick, W P Pycraft, B A, A S Hirst, J G Dollman, B A, P R Lowe, B A £475 to £800
Assistants, N B Kinnear, G C Robson, M A, H A Baylis, D SC, A K Totton, M C, M A C Hinton, J R Norman, C C A Munro, B A, H W Parker, B A £250 to £440
Clerks, Higher Grade, T Wells, A Marshall £300 to £400
Keeper of Entomology, C J Galun, D SC £1,000
Deputy do, Maj E E Austen, D SC £900
Assistant Keepers, J H Durrant, G J Arrow, J Waterston, D SC £475 to £800
Assistants, K G Blair, D SC, F W Edwards, B A, N D Riley, F Laing, D SC, W H T Tams, W E China, B A £250 to £440
Keeper of Geology, F A Rother, D SC, FRS £1,000
Assistant Keeper, W D Laing, D SC £475 to £800
Assistants, W N Edwards, B A, L R Cox, B A, E I White, D SC £250 to £440
Clerk, Higher Grade, T H Withers £300 to £400
Keeper of Mineralogy, G T Prior, D SC, FRS £1,000
Assistant Keeper, L J Spencer, D SC £475 to £800

Assistants, W Campbell Smith, M C, M A, E D Mountain, B A £250 to £440
Keeper of Botany, A B Rendle, D SC, FRS £1,000
Assistant Keeper, A Gopp, M A £475 to £800
Assistants, J Ramsbottom, OBE, M A, A J Wilmott, B A, D D O Good, B A, A W Exell, B A £250 to £440
Clerk, Higher Grade, J Ladbrook £300 to £400

THE SCIENCE MUSEUM.

South Kensington, S W 7

The Science Museum was instituted in 1853 under the Science and Art Department as a part of the South Kensington Museum, and to it was added in 1883 the Collections of the Patent Museum. In 1900 the administration of the Science Collections was separated from that of the Art Collections which were transferred to the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Collections in the Science Museum illustrate the application of science to industry and the development of scientific and industrial instruments, apparatus and machinery. The administrative expenses were estimated at £47,201 in 1924-25.

Director and Secretary, Col H G Lyons, D SC, FRS £1,300
Higher Clerical Officer, G C Ledger £300 to £400

Engineering Division.

Keeper, Lt-Col T F Parkinson, A R C S £750 to £900
Mechanical Engineering (Secretary to Advisory Council), G L Dickinson, M A, M A £600 to £700
Assistant Keeper, E A Forward, A R C S M A, M A £400 to £600
Assistants, G F Westcott, B A, F G Skinner, D SC £250 to £400

Water and Air Transport.

Deputy Keeper, G L Overton, A R C S £600 to £700
Assistants, M J B Davy, G S Laird Clowes, B A £250 to £400

Industrial Engineering.

Assistant Keeper, A J Spencer, A M I Mech E £400 to £600
Assistants, F St A Hartley, A C I, R F G Denman, B A £250 to £400

Science Division.

Deputy Keeper, D Baxandall, A R C S £600 to £700
Assistants, Capt H Shaw, M SC, E Lancaster Jones, B A, A Barclay, A R C S £250 to £400

Science Library.

Keeper, L W Fulcher, D SC £750 to £900
Assistant Keeper, S C Bradford, D SC £400 to £600

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM

South Kensington, S W 7

The history of the Museum may be said to begin in 1852, when the Museum of Ornamental Art was founded at Marlborough House. The collection consisted of certain objects which had been purchased at the 1852 Exhibition, "on account of the excellence of their art and workmanship," at a cost of £5,300, together with other specimens purchased for the use of the various Schools of Design since 1837, and dispersed among them. Additions have since been made by purchase, gift, and bequest. The other parts of the building were erected between 1866 and 1884, the new buildings were completed in 1909. The administrative expenses were estimated at £141,036 in 1924-25, and were met by a vote under Education, Science, and Art. The branch museum at Bethnal Green (administrative expenses 1924-25, £6,123) was opened in 1872. The buildings were removed from South Kensington, and re-erected on land purchased for the purpose locally.

Director and Secretary, E R D MacLagan, C B E, B A, FSA £1,300 to £1,500

SECRETARIAT

Museum Superintendent, £400 to £500
Staff Clerk, A V Fullerton £400 to £500

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND SCULPTURE

Deputy Keeper £900
Assistants, R P Bodford, A L B Ashton, B A £300 to £400

DEPARTMENT OF CERAMICS

Keeper, B Rackham, M.A. £1,000
Assistants, W A H King, M.A., H E Read, M.A., M.C. £200 to £440

DEPARTMENT OF ENGRAVING, ILLUSTRATION, AND DESIGN, AND OF PAINTINGS

Keeper, M Hardie, M.A., R.E. £1,000
Assistant Keeper, B S Long, M.A. £475 to £800
Assistants, F W Stokes, M.A., J Laver, M.A., C C O'Hara, M.A. £200 to £440

LIBRARY

Keeper, G H Palmer, M.A., F.S.A. £1,000
Deputy do., A Van de Put £900
Assistant Keeper, H C Andrew, M.A. £475 to £800
Assistants, A W Whizen, M.A., W A Thorpe, M.A. £200 to £440

DEPARTMENT OF METALWORK

Keeper, H P Mitchell £1,000
Assistant Keeper, A J Koop, M.A., M.A. C.T.P. £475 to £800
Barley

DEPARTMENT OF TEXTILES

Deputy Keeper, A J B Waco, M.A. £900
Assistant Keeper, F G Truendell £475 to £800
Assistant, C E C Tattersall, M.A. £200 to £440
Technical Assistant, H H Smith, M.A. £120 to £300

DEPARTMENT OF WOODWORK

Keeper, Lt-Col E F Strange, C.B. £1,000
Deputy do., O Bruckett £900
Assistant Keeper, H Clifford-Smith, M.A., F.S.A. £475 to £800

INDIAN SERVICE

Deputy Keeper, C S Clarke £900
Assistant Keeper, A J D Campbell £475 to £800
Assistant, K de B Codrington, M.A. £200 to £440

DEPARTMENT OF CIRCULATION

Deputy Keeper, H A Kennedy £900
Assistants, A E J Toulson, C M Weekley, M.A. £200 to £440

BIBLIOTHECA MUSEUM

Assistant, A K Sablin £200 to £440

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES

Aberystwyth

Founded by Royal Charter 1907, and maintained by annual grant from the Treasury. Contains over 400,000 printed books, and valuable MSS. and rare printed books in Welsh and other Celtic languages. One of the six libraries entitled to certain privileges under Copyright Act. Open daily to 5.

Librarian, John Ballinger, C.B., M.A.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES, Cardiff

Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Cymru.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by Annual Grant from the Government and Museum rate from the Cardiff City Council. The collections consist of Welsh porcelain, English pottery, De Winton Collection of Continental porcelain, Pyke-Thompson collection of water-colour drawings and important collections of paintings in oil and engravings, Welsh pre-historic Roman, and other antiquities, casts of pre-Norman Monuments of Wales, and collections illustrating Welsh Botany, geology and Zoology.

The Museum is open free daily to 5, and on Sunday afternoons, 2 to 5.

President, the Rt Hon Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O.
Vice-President, the Rt Hon Lord Aberdare
Treasurer, H. W. Thomas, J.P.
Director, Dr R E Mortimer Wheeler, M.C., M.A., F.R.S.

Keepers (Archaeology), Vacant, (Art) Isaac J Williams, (Botany) H A Hyde, M.A., (Geology) Dr F J North, M.C., (Zoology) Dr J J Simpson, M.A.
Secretary, A H Lee, M.C.

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE,

19 Old Jewry, E.C. 2.

The National Debt Commissioners were appointed under 26 Geo III, c. 31 (1786), by which a permanent Sinking Fund was to be established, and a sum of £500,000 issued quarterly to be applied towards the

* Also Secretary to the Advisory Council.

reduction of the National Debt, being commonly spoken of as "Mr Pitt's Sinking Fund". In 1820 this was superseded by appropriating the surplus income of the year as the Sinking Fund, and this was commonly known as "The Old Sinking Fund". In 1875 "The New Sinking Fund" was set up by Sir Stafford Northcote, and in 1923 another "New" Sinking Fund was set up by Mr Baldwin. These, with other funds detailed on p. 221 now mainly operate in reducing the Debt. The Commissioners are at the present time the Speaker, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice, the Paymaster-General, and the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England. The administrative expenses of the Board were estimated at £17,214 in 1924-25.

Comptroller-General, Sir Thomas L. Heath, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S. £2,500
Private Secretary, R W Illing £100
Asst. Comptroller and Actuary, H Weatherill, O.B.E. £1,050 to £1,250
Chief Clerk, W F Doust, 190. £550 to £700
Principal Clerks, W F Doust, 180., E S Jones, O.B.E., F.I.A., E W Kitson £550 to £700
Assistant do., J Broc, C B Robbins, G Rackham, H R Powell, A Mackenzie, and H R Say (actg.) £400 to £500
Brokers, Messrs Mullons, Marshall, Slocer, Lawford & Co. £1,500

NATIONAL GALLERY

Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £60,000 in 1824 for the purchase and Exhibition of the Angerstein collection of pictures, the present building being opened in 1838 and enlarged in 1855, 1876, 1887 and 1912. The cost of administration in 1923-24 was estimated at £33,087.

Director, Sir Charles John Holmes £1,200 to £1,500
Keeper and Secretary, C H Collins Baker £900
Assistants, H I Kay, W G Constable £550 to £600

NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART

(The Tate Gallery), Millbank, S.W. 1.

The National Gallery of British Art, better known as The Tate Gallery, was opened in 1897 on the site of Millbank Gaol, the cost of erection (£80,000) being borne by Sir Henry Tate, who also contributed the nucleus of the present collection. The "Turner Wing" built at the expense of the late Sir Joseph Duveen, Bart., was opened to the public in 1910 in connection with the Hugh Lane bequest. Sir Joseph Duveen is bearing the cost of a gallery for Modern Foreign Art, which will shortly be completed.

Director, Charles Aitken £1,000
Asst. Keeper, James H Manson £250 to £300
Assistant, H S Fido £250 to £300

NATIONAL INSURANCE AUDIT DEPT.

Head Office, 17 North Andley Street, W. 1.

By the National Insurance Act, 1911, it is provided that the accounts of Approved Societies Branches and Insurance Committees shall be submitted to audit by auditors appointed by the Treasury. This Department was created by the Treasury Minute of August 6, 1912.

Chief Auditor, D J Baggis Rolfe £1,200
Deputy do. & Secretary, W A Middleton, O.B.E. £1,000
Chief Inspector of Audit, M W Dixon £900
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, R McCormack £400 to £500

Registrar, C H W O'Brien, M.C. £400 to £500
Inspectors of Audit, (5), *Auditors*, Cl I, (13), Cl II (24), *Assistant Auditors*, (27).

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W.C. 2.

The first grant to the Institution was made in 1856, the collections being successively housed in Great George Street, Westminster, in South Kensington, and in Bethnal Green. The present building was opened in 1896, £30,000 being contributed to its cost by Mr W H Alexander. The amount for salaries and expenses, including a grant of £966 for purchase of portraits, was estimated at £7,823 in 1924-25.

Director, Keeper, and Secretary, James D Milner, F.R.S. £2,000
Assistant to Director, C K Adams £200 to £300

H.M. NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE, Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S E 10

The "Nautical Almanac" was first published for 1767, by H.M. Admiralty, under whose control the office now remains. The expenses of preparation were estimated at £4,458 in 1924.

Superintendent, P. H. Cowell, D.Sc., F.R.S. £700
Assistant, W. F. Doak, M.A., F.R.S. £300 to £450

OBSERVATORIES

Royal Observatory, Greenwich

The Royal Observatory was founded by Charles II in 1675, the building, designed by Moore and Wren, being opened in 1686. The administrative expenses of the Observatory are estimated at about £5,600 annually.

Astronomer Royal, Sir F. W. Dyson, D.Sc., F.R.S. £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Assistants, J. Jackson, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. £500 to £700
W. M. H. Greaves, M.A., F.R.S. £500 to £700
Assistants, Andrew C. D. Crommelin, D.Sc., F.R.S., C. Davidson, F.R.S., W. Bowyer, F.R.S., W. M. Mitchell, D.Sc., F.R.S. (Magnetic and Meteorological). £500 to £600
Junior *de* (Higher Grade), H. Furner, F.R.S., P. J. Melotte, F.R.S., W. Stevens, F.R.S., R. T. Cullen, F.R.S. £300 to £400
Clerical Assistant, D. J. R. Edney, F.R.S. £300 to £400

Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope

Astronomer, Harold Spencer Jones, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. £967 to £1,067
Chief Assist., J. K. E. Halm, Ph.D., F.R.S. £667 to £867
Assistants, W. H. Cox, J. Lunt, D.Sc., R. Woodgate £325 to £725

Other Astronomical Observatories.

Armagh, Rev. W. F. A. Ellison, M.A.
Cambridge, Prof. A. S. Eddington, M.A., F.R.S. (Plumian Prof.), (Solar Physics), Prof. H. F. Newall, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Canberra, N. S. Wales (Solar Physics), W. G. Duffield, D.Sc.
Durank, C. Martin (Acting)
Durham, Harold Thomson (Hon. Director)
Edinburgh (Royal Observatory), Prof. R. A. Sampson, D.Sc., F.R.S. (Astronomer Royal for Scotland), (Cotton Hill), Sir W. Peck
Liverpool, W. E. Plummer, M.A.
Norman Lockyer (Salcombe Hill, Devon), W. J. S. Lockyer, Ph.D.
Oxford (University), H. H. Turner, D.Sc., F.R.S. (Savilian Prof. of Astronomy), (Rudolfic), H. Knox-Shaw, M.A.
South Kensington (Imperial College), Prof. A. Fowler, F.R.S.
Stonyhurst College, Rev. A. I. Cortie, R.I.
Kodakikanal and Madras, Thomas Roys, D.Sc.
Adelaide (S.A.), G. F. Dodwell
Hong Kong (Royal Obs.), T. B. Clayton, F.R.S.
Johannesburg (Union Obs.), R. T. A. Innes, D.Sc.
Lauritzus, A. Walter, F.R.S.
M'bourne, J. M. Baldwin, D.Sc.
Ottawa (Dominion Obs.), R. Meldrum Stewart, M.A.
Perth (W.A.), H. B. Curlew
Wexley (N.S.W.), Prof. W. E. Cooke, M.A.
Victoria, E. C. (Dominion Astrophysical Obs.), J. S. Plaskett, D.Sc.
Wellington, N.Z. (Heaton Obs.), C. E. Adams, D.Sc.

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE. (Joint Department of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade).

35 Old Queen Street, S W 1
City Branch Office, 73 Basinghall Street, E C 2

This Department was formed during the autumn of 1925 as a joint Department under the Foreign Office and Board of Trade, and is represented in Parliament by a Parliamentary Secretary, who occupies the position both of Additional Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and of Additional Parliamentary Secretary for the Board of Trade. The Department is concerned mainly with the promotion and development of overseas trade, and comprises the former Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade and a part of the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office. It has, in addition, taken over certain functions formerly performed by the Foreign Office in connexion

with commercial intelligence and with the Commercial Diplomatic and Consular Services. The cost of administration was estimated at £300,000 in 1924-25.

Parliamentary Sec., Arthur Michael Samuel, M.P. £4,000
Private Secretary, A. Mullins, C.M.G. £1,500
Comptroller-General, Sir William H. Clark, C.B., C.M.G. £1,500

Private Secretary, C. M. Pickthall £500 to £500
Directors, R. W. Matthew, C.M.G. (Empire, Trades & Economic Divn.), £1,000 to £1,200, Sir E. T. F. Crook, C.M.G. (Foreign Divn.), £1,700, S. P. P. Waterlow, C.M.G. (Foreign Divn.), £1,000 to £1,200, Lt. Col. H. W. G. Cole, C.S.I., C.M.G. (Exhibitions & Fairs Divn.), £500 to £1,100, W. J. Glenny, O.B.E. (General Divn.) £700 to £800

Assistant Directors, J. A. P. Edgcombe, C.M.G., G. H. Lloyd, L. A. Paish, O.B.E., N. S. Reynolds, P. C. Rice, M.B.E. (Chief Establishment Officer and Finance Officer), R. E. C. Brinsley Richards, O.B.E., R. L. Craigie, C. Taylor £500 to £500

Senior Intelligence Officers (arranged in alphabetical order), J. S. Andrews, L. N. Barker, G. W. Belts, E. H. Bliss, A. G. Chuter, M.B.E., A. C. Crutenden, M. W. Donald, Hon. C. C. Farrer, O.B.E., A. R. Fraser, R. Henshall, I.S.O., J. J. Holloway, C. E. G. House, M.B.E., C. M. Jones, H. Langridge, M.B.E., A. B. Marchant (Acting), L. A. de L. Meredith, O.B.E., W. C. Scott, H. W. Wiswold £500 to £700

Intelligence Officers (arranged in alphabetical order), E. Adams, E. S. A. Baynes, *A. Becroft, M.B.E., *F. Biggs, H. M. Blomfield, *D. F. Blyther, *J. W. Bigden, *E. P. J. Briggs, *W. G. Bruzard, O. Clark, E. L. F. Clough Taylor, D. F. Crawford, F. J. Darbyshire, *C. H. Davies, M.C., A. G. C. Deuber, *O. Pelly Dick, M.B.E., J. A. Dormann, *W. H. Evans, C. F. F. Fagan, *J. F. Fielding, *H. E. Gibbs, W. T. Gibson, J. N. Goad, J. W. Golsby, S. J. Graham, H. C. Gange, A. W. H. Hall, W. Hall, *G. C. Hatton, W. M. Hill, H. A. Jones, M.C., G. H. Kelly, *A. A. Longden, M.B.E., D. H. Lval, J. Mandelheld, J. McE. Martin, *G. H. Memmore, *R. G. Mercer, *H. G. E. Milne, C. F. Monier Williams, A. Mullins, C.M.G., A. J. Pack, *W. J. Paddon, C. M. Pickthall, J. C. Pittman, *A. E. Pollard, A. C. Pomroy, *C. H. Reeve, T. L. Relton, T. R. Ritchie, *S. Robson, *F. W. Rogers, A. Schofield, *A. I. Schus, H. L. Setchell, *A. C. Stewart, R. C. Stewart, J. A. Stirling, C. S. Toseland, *H. A. Treagan, T. C. Walton (£400 to £600), E. Warren, A. L. Willis £250 to £500

Intelligence Officer (Cadet Grade), F. J. Gick £150 to £300

Deputy Establishment Officer, S. A. De Leon £400 to £500

Accountant, D. J. O'Callaghan £400 to £500

Registrar, G. F. Rivers £400 to £500

Officer in Charge of Building and Decoration, G. C. Churchward, M.B.E. £300 to £400

Staff Officer, A. H. Pike £300 to £400

Assistant Registrar, E. Bull, R. C. P. Hughes £300 to £400

Staff Clerk, J. L. Butler £300 to £400

Librarian, A. W. Burton £300 to £400

Deputy Finance Officer and Accountant, D. J. O'Callaghan £400 to £500

Registrar, G. F. Rivers £400 to £500

Architect, G. C. Churchward, M.B.E. £400 to £500

Staff Officer (old scheme), A. H. Pike £300 to £400

Assistant Registrar, E. Bull, R. C. P. Hughes £300 to £400

Staff Clerk, J. L. Butler £300 to £400

Librarian, A. W. Burton £300 to £400

Assistant Accountant, J. Rudler £300 to £400

Assistant for Shipping Enquiries, G. V. Honey £300 to £400

Higher Clerical Officers, S. W. Rose, H. Oldham, J. B. Dixon, J. Balcon, G. H. Jeans, E. J. Gaines, S. O. Gray, W. H. Hook, F. A. Hubbard (Acting) £300 to £400, Miss F. M. Wood, M.B.E. £230 to £300

Enquiry Room Clerks, A. Froude, F. Doy £230 to £300

Chief Superintendent of Typists, Miss M. G. E. Horsford £200 to £300

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* Holds personal title of First Class Intelligence Officer

Exports Credit Department.

73 Basinghall Street, E.C. 2

Telephone London Wall 4713.

Manager, D H Boggis-Rolfe (inclusive) £1,400

PATENT OFFICE

(and Industrial Property Department, Board of Trade), 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 2

The prerogative of the Crown to grant monopolies was limited by 21 James I. c. 3 to the grant of Letters Patent for new Inventions and the control of such grants was transferred to the Board of Trade by 46 & 47 Vict. c. 57. The duties are performed by a Comptroller General with a staff of officials. The administrative expenses were estimated at £259,470 in 1924-25.

Comptroller General, W Temple Franks, C.B. £1,500

Private Secretary, R W Lico

Assistant Comptrollers, A J Martin, C.B. £1,200

Janiatt, A R Wright £900 to £1,100

Superintending Examiners, H C Haycraft, G F Hamblin, C.B. £800 to £900

Principals, H S Frier, B G Clowe, J Barratt, £650 to £800

R C Wynant, £500 to £600

Librarian, A Gomme £500 to £600

Senior Examiners, A F Ravenshear, H O Minty, £400 to £500

I. Bolton, T H Dunning, C H Powell, J Layzell, J Reeves, W Martin, R Adams, F W Dunn, C.B. £300 to £400

Ladley £200 to £300

Examiners, J W Simmonds, E A Gere, D Robinson, J W Baker, A J Wilson, C.B. £100 to £200

Wilson, F G Smith, V Lough, A E Dodrige, T T Bedford, D Walter, R C Wale, A G Bell, W A Ogden, C I Sutton, C A J Cousin, T Beacall, J J Foster, J H Binder, G H Green, V G Alexander, J J Lee, E K Maxwell, W H Stephens, F E Glover, E Akroyd, C Cook, H W Hillias, C K, H Harding, B Moss, J Pheasant, S Anderton, H W Monroe, A Ward, A J Cook, R T Lavender, J Powrie, R B Foster (acting) £500 to £600

Assistant Examiners, H J Wickham, H W Heath, J A Parker, F G Woodford, E Little, F Dewhurst, S A S Bird, A L Gray, G H Childs, R F Whitehead, J F Marlow, T Knowles, C B, W J A Davis, E Grant, H Cook, J W Birkby, H F C Walsworth, A Blok, J J Honan, S Read, M B, R W Ainsworth, W Welch, A Garrard, A Berry, A W Greenwood, H D Leadbetter, H H Shippin, J N Brown, J H Oates, H W Chapman, D W H Bell, E B P Wood, C Pacey, S F Paul, A W Stead, G E Parker, E S Eyke, W R Chipp, C S Horeham, J G Howells, A F Rees, G W Bird, W Vaughan, G H Delf, W Reast, G H Makey, F Read, J T Borthwick, L M Rampall, P A Fisher, A F Hooper, M E Wilson, E A Coles, M C, A H Tongue, R Alexander, M C, W R Spencer, L W Holloway, E A Lynn, A T Larter, M B, P C Whiteledge, M B, A E Watson, S S, J Ford, M B, E Hodgson, H F Vaughan, B P Williams, T H Langford, H H Shilston, S H Smith, F C Summerson, C Grant, A R Tierney, J Lloyd, F J Dickens, P H Revell, P Clarkson, R H Grant, W F Birch, W B Wood, W E Donnett, W W Parfrev, W C L Battersby, A E Monkome, S H E May, H W Watson, E Dowse, W L Perry, E J Barker, J Penzer, E C Liddle, H L Saunders, J J Harkess, S E R Starling, E G Chapman, H V Ridout, L Naylor, A E Humber, G Janos, C S Coombes, J H Brightman, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200

W E Ostler, T A Colvill, E C Martin, S H Webb, S W Belchambers, M Robertson, J Watson, A W Gould, F Fielden, G P Homens, M C, J Robertshaw, J Barrett, A E Blake, J A Watson, A H Whalen, Notman Brown, S E Chisholm, M C Boff, H Holmes, J W Waters, H E Collins, C W Hume, M C, E Jobling, M C, W F Frew, T B Bardo, R W Winn, E M Atkins, J P Lavery, M C, L F Conlman, C Higgs, E E Towler, A G Tapster, F G Clarke, E Douglas, E Benson, C L McKenzie, S P Elliott, G E Edmundson,

A C McGeorge, R Hart, J C Greer, H C Miller, G A Sutcliffe, R J Berry, W E Wallis, J Grant, A E Foreman, J W Millington, A P Oliver, P R G Silk, E M Bennett, A C Ruffhead, C Harvey, A Domleo, R M Bradbury, F A Swann, J E Pringle, H S Gilham, W A Starbuck, J L Blake, A R Doonan, F Law, W Parkin, J E Taylor, H W O'Connell, W H Langmaid, H F Gill, F H Knapman, J Prior, E C Catterall, E A Seal, W A Rowe, S J Allen, W E Watts, L H Duncanson, B G Lane, A W Clarke, R M Colmer, L R W Poole, J L Gilling, W Langstaff, L H Mogridge, T L Hulse, V F Dorey, L S Morris, F H Overell, H S Hole, P F Thompson, A H Virgo, C W Gundry, G Roberts, H N C Smith, J J Breslin, W Glass, D H Reed, E S Arundel, G J Mascull, R Cary

Senior Staff Officers, F Newbery, W J Mitson £150 to £450

Staff Officers, H F Rogers, A Holmes, H Bunbury, W E F Walker, C T Buwne, C Lotan, P J Murray, F W Stammers, J Egan, H Pheasey, H N Bridge (acting) £400 to £600

Superintendent of Sale Branch, F Usher £200 to £300

Deputy Librarian, A E Arthur £350 to £450

Keeper of Cotton Marks (Manchester Branch), W H Quinn £450 to £600

Clerk of the Register of Trade Designs (Manchester Branch), H J E Easton £300 to £450

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Whitehall, S.W. 1

The duties of the Paymaster General whose office dates from the Restoration and was consolidated with several other offices in 1835 and 1868 are to make the payments required by the several departments of the Government out of sums paid to his account for that purpose by order of the Lords of the Treasury out of credits on the Exchequer Accounts granted by the Comptroller and Auditor General. The Establishment expenditure was estimated at £34,725 in 1924-25.

Paymaster-General, M.P. £1,000

Assistant Paymaster-General, Roland Wilkins, C.B. £1,200

Principal Clerks, C E Doubleday, C.B. £850 to £950

W M P Smith, A Carwithon, £750 to £850

Heads of Divisions, E E U Daries, E H Kagar, M C, J R Cole, P S Owen, F H Webster, C Jordan, A H Muir, T Mahood (acting) £550 to £700

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS.

Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1

The amount required to defray the salaries and expenses of the Ministry and for sundry contributions in respect of the Administration of the Act, was estimated at £66,947,820 in 1924-25.

Minister of Pensions, Major Rt Hon G C Tryon, £2,000

Private Secs, T J Arnold, C A Pearce, M.C. £1,000 to £1,200

Parliamentary Secs, C K Murchison, M.P. £1,000 to £1,200

Parliamentary Secretary, Lt-Col Hon G F Stanley, C.B. £1,200

Private Sec, W C G Mogor £1,000 to £1,200

Permanent Secretary, Sir George Chrystal, C.B. £2,300

Private Secretary, F N Smith

Secretaries

Principal Assistant Secretaries, E H Hodgson, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

C F Adair Hore, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200

Financial Assistant Sec, R J Coles, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200

Assistant Secretary, (vacant) £1,000 to £1,200

Deputy Assistant Secretary, R Tinniswood, C.B. £800 to £1,000

Principals, P F Atkin, G H Glover, C R Leak, N G Loughnane, C.B. £700 to £900

F B Tomblison £500 to £600

Assistant Secretary, I Powell, £400 to £500, E W Sutton £250 to £400

Auditors

Director-General, W Sanger, C.B. £1,200

Deputy a., A. Cunlison £1,000

Director, C M Wynne, W H C Plummer, o.n.k.,
P. H. Maggs, o.n.k. £500 to £550
Senior Principal Clerks, E. L. V. Crocker, P. Orr,
A. W. Rowe, m.n.e., Lt. Col. W. B. Vince, d.n.o., m.c.
£750 to £850

Local Administration
Inspector-General, Maj H Evans, c.b.e., J.F. £1,000

Accounts.

Director, R. A. Ledger, o.n.k. £850 to £1,000
Deputy Directors, W. L. Addyman, J. D. Stewart
£750 to £850

Pension Issue Office

Controller, C. J. G. Tate, o.n.k. £850 to £1,000
Deputy Controllers, T. Rees, S. J. Muir Smith
£750 to £850

Statistics

Director, Lt.-Col. Sir T. Duncan Rhind, k.n.t.
£750 to £850

Special Grants Committee.

Chairman, Sir R. H. Brade, o.n.k.
Secretary (Senior Principal Clerk), F. G. Hinks, o.n.k.
£750 to £850

Medical Services

Director-General, Col. Sir A. Lisle A. Webb, k.n.f.,
c.m.g. £1,800
Deputy do. Dr. R. Cunningham Brown, c.b.e. £1,500
Directors, Dr. A. Bradford, Dr. A. M. Gossage, c.b.e.,
Dr. J. H. Hebb, o.n.k., Dr. J. Wallace, o.n.k. £1,350
Matron-in-Chief, Miss M. R. Davies, R.N.C. £425 to £470

Headquarters and Regions.

Regional Directors, Lt.-Col. E. V. Sydenham, d.n.o.
(Birmingham), Lt.-Col. C. H. Townsend (Manchester),
Lt.-Col. H. L. Warden, c.b.e., d.n.o. (Edinburgh),
Lt.-Col. W. Bickerton Edwards, c.b.e.,
(Cardiff), Dr. C. R. Stewart, o.n.k. (Newcastle-upon-Tyne)
£800 to £1,000

Principal Clerks, S. Aldridge, o.n.k., J. T. Ainsell,
Lt.-Col. J. Atkinson, d.n.o., o.n.k., W. E. G. Bloxham,
J. C. Brampton, J. E. Buyl, m.n.e., A. R. Campbell,
D. G. Cannell, m.n.e., W. A. G. Christie, J. A. Cuthbert,
H. I. Davies, m.n.e., A. G. Dadd, G. J. Gifford, m.n.e.,
P. G. Grimble, C. W. Hall, F. A. Halliday, E. W. H. Harbourn, J. W. Hodges,
H. W. Horridge, m.n.e., G. W. Hutcheson, W. C. Letts,
T. E. Metcalfe, o.n.f., J. R. Owen, H. C. Potts,
H. V. Rhodes, H. H. Rix, E. S. Roberts, D. G. Robertson,
J. N. Rogers, m.n.e., J. P. Sykes, m.n.f., C. V. Tapp, W. A. Titchener, m.n.e.,
D. Walker-Arnott, F. Warburton, C. G. Ward, W. H. Whiteley,
S. H. Wisdom, H. M. Young, m.n.e. £550 to £700

Deputy Principal Clerks, Capt. J. C. Ainsell, H. S. Barlow,
W. S. Bell, F. D. Bickford, W. E. Flint, W. Henderson,
P. Hirst, R. C. Roberts, m.n.e., Paym.-Lieut.-Comm. A. Robertson, C. Watts
£550 to £650
Senior Officer in Charge of Investigations, A. J. Watts
£550 to £650

Senior Staff Officers, R. B. Cobb, m.n.e., P. V. F. Raffalli
£500 to £600

Higher Executive Officers, E. C. Adams, C. A. Allen,
T. W. Amos, G. R. Ball, A. J. Bateman, G. W. Bayliss,
R. Belford, T. L. Brett, T. A. Brown, R. H. Burden,
H. T. Burley, T. Cairns, H. F. Calder, J. Canton,
T. F. E. Orlon, m.n.e., C. C. Cobbe, P. Cooper, J. J. Cooper, F. G. Coward, Maj. B. S. R. Cunningham,
E. L. Cuthbert, W. S. E. Dailley, M. Danciger, J. R. Deans, C. F. Doyle, Maj. H. Erwin, o.n.f.,
J. D. Feely, W. W. Fielding, C. A. N. Foster, J. Gray, A. H. Grover, H. Hale, E. W. Hall, M. W. Hallett,
G. Hamilton, G. F. Hayes, E. Hatthornthwaite, D. Hendy, J. H. Hennequin,
R. Horrocks, E. J. C. Howard, W. J. Irving, J. D. Jamieson, R. E. Johnston, Capt. C. H. Jolley,
J. A. Jukes, G. F. Kimber, H. G. Logan, W. C. Lucas, A. V. McCullough, A. F. MacDonald,
A. S. Martin, R. R. Martin, A. J. Merriott, P. Mitchell, W. C. Moger, R. S. Morgan, A. W. Moss, H. L. Nicholls,
A. K. Noakes, W. H. Norman, A. M. Olsen, Capt. R. E. Orton, m.n.e., J. D. Page, J. E. Pepper, B. E. Pinder, A. N. Pirouet, A. T. Porter, F. Pratt, W. G. Pratt, F. G. Price, E. J. J. Prudhoe, A. G. Rayner, D. R. Roberts, m.n.e., O. M.

Roberts, A. G. W. Sawyer, W. H. Scoffham, G. E. Shelton, W. Sherriff, F. S. Siddall, B. A. Simes, A. Smith, F. J. B. Smith, J. Stables, C. A. S. Stephens, C. Stokes, E. A. Stokes, Maj. G. W. Turk, W. H. Turvey, V. W. H. Waller, C. B. White, A. Wilson £400 to £500
Staff Officers, F. E. Best, H. C. H. Eland, A. H. Hudson, B. D. Wenban £400 to £500
Lady Superintendent (Pension Issue Office), Miss L. W. Warrington £350 to £450
Higher Executive Officers, Miss M. F. T. Hitchcock, Miss E. M. Hough, Miss E. M. Sterling £300 to £400
Staff Officers, Miss M. F. Browne, m.n.f., £330 to £400; Miss D. K. E. Sinyth, Miss M. S. Cox; Miss G. A. Thorne, Miss M. J. Love £300 to £400

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY.

Head Office, E.C. 3

The Port of London Authority, established under the Port of London Act, 1908 (8 Edw. VII., ch. 58), on the 31st March, 1909, for the purpose of administering, preserving, and improving the Port of London, consists of 29 members—10 appointed and 18 elected, with a Chairman elected by the Authority.

The following undertakings were transferred to the Port Authority, as from the 31st March, 1909. These Concessions (all rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators of the Thames in respect of the river below Teddington), London and India Docks Company, Surrey Commercial Dock Company, Millwall Dock Company, and Watermen's Company, except certain property and funds. The working of the Port for the year ending March 31, 1924, showed a net deficit of £257,433 and £1,315,828 carried forward.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Viscount Devonport, F.R.C.
Vice-Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Ritchie of Dundee

APPOINTED MEMBERS

By the Admiralty, Adm. Sir A. M. Field, K.C.B., F.R.S., (Ministry of Transport) J. D. Gilbert, M.P., E. A. Spicer, (Corporation of London) Lord Ritchie of Dundee, J. M. R. Francis, (I.C.C.) J. P. Blake, W. Devenay, Sir John Miller, K.C.S.I. (and one vacancy), (Trusty House) Captain Sir Arthur W. Clarke, K.N.Z.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

Seventeen members are elected by voters of dues, wharfingers and owners of river craft, and one by wharfingers.

F. C. Allen, Capt. Sir I. H. Benn, Bart., c.b.e., d.n.o., Sir A. C. Cory-Wright, Bart., J. H. Glover, C. S. S. Guthrie, C. F. Leach, Sir C. C. McLeod, L. A. Martin, H. T. Moore, A. Murray, O. H. Smith, C. F. Torrey, Sir M. C. Turner, W. Walker, R. White, Rt. Hon. Thomas Wiles, F.R.C., W. Varco Williams, Sir John Wimple, k.n.t.

Officers

General Manager, D. J. Owen
Chief Engineer, Sir Cyril Kirkpatrick, M.I.C.E.
Secretary, F. Ayliffe
Solicitor, J. D. Ritchie, M.C.

POST OFFICE.

Chief Officer, St. Martin-a-le-Grand, E.C. 1

* A House of Commons report in 1844 states "It is uncertain at what precise period the Crown undertook to be the regular carrier of letters for its subjects." The first "Master of the Posts" was appointed in 1546, but the duty was not then undertaken as a remunerative department of the Government. The Post Office is now one of the three great revenue collecting departments, and while efficiently discharging its multifarious duties, shows a large annual profit. It also receives large sums for duties and taxes on behalf of the Inland Revenue Department, for certain licences for the Customs and Excise Department and the County Councils, and for National Insurance on behalf of the National Health Insurance Commissioners and the Board of Trade. The Post Office also pays Old Age Pensions. The Penny Post was inaugurated in 1840, the Book Post in 1845, the Post Office Savings Bank in 1862, the Post Office Telegraphs in 1870, the Money Order Office in 1878, Postal Orders in 1881, the Parcel Post in 1883, and the Telephone Service in 1889. The expenses of the Post Office (Salaries,

Wages, etc., only) were estimated at £35,027,660 in 1924-25.

Postmaster General, Sir William Lawson Mitchell
Thomson, Bt., M.P., £2,500
Private Sec., H G G Welch
Parliamentary Sec., unpaid
Parliamentary Secretary to the Post Office, Viscount
Wolmer, M.P., £1,200
Private Sec.,

Permanent Secretary to the Post Office, Sir G Evelyn
P Murray, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Secretary, D O Lumley O.B.E. £2,200
Second Secretary, E Raven, M.P. £2,200
Director of Postal Services, Sir Gen F H Williamson,
C.B., C.M.G. £1,200 to £1,500
Director of Telegraphs and Telephones, R A Dalzell,
C.B., C.M.G. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, F J Brown, C.B., C.M.G., J J
Bell, A R Kidner, W T Leach, W E Parsons
£1,000 to £1,200

Secretary's Office.

Principals, E Hate, L Simon, H D Wakely,
F H S Grant, C L K Peel, G O Wood, F H
Nichols, Commanders E L Ashley Leake, O.B.E.,
R W E Weston, F W Phillips, C
Belgrave, Maj H F Sambrook, W H Weight-
man, F C G Twinn, L A Jones, W R
Birchall, Col D J Lidbury, D.S.O., G E G
Forbes, J Scholes, O.B.E., G H G Smith, W D
Waterfall £700 to £900
Women Establishment Officer, Miss J Buchanan,
O.B.E. £800

Clerk (1st Class), F C Hawker £550 to £650
Assistant Principals, F R Radice, A Stak,
H G G Welch, F Hardwick, H Townshend,
O W Baker, J Crawford, T Dash, M., D Mac-
kenzie, L F Maisters, W D Sharp, B L Barnett,
M., W A D F Smith, D O Lumley, O.B.E.,
R A Little, O.B.E., L Leigh-Clare, Lt Colonel,
B V Sturdee, H Napier £600 to £800
Senior Staff Officers, F E Waters, M.P., G S Stow,
J W Wisenden, H E King, D G Gavey,
A Overbury, R W Hattwell, E P Hewkin,
M.P., A T Taylor, O.B.E., £550 to £700, F E
James, £600

Staff Officers, D A Hogg, T P Sayer, E L Westell,
M.P., E A Cooch, E E Gibbins, C W
Braun, H E Higginbottom, A F Maullier,
R H Squire, H J Elphick, S A Paterson, E N
Eatherley, J Loudon, A Gordon, B Y Couch,
D T Tonkin, H Morrell, S C Foster, H H
Suttle, P Greenfield, R W Roadknight, H J
Maclure, M.P., E R Davis, W H Symons,
H H Thomson, S L Francis, J J O'Donnell,
A Tibbott, E W Bruce, A Williams, E C L
Messurier (acting), J King, M.P. (acting), B
Smart (acting) £400 to £500

Investigation Branch

Director, T E Tutton £700 to £900
Senior Staff Officers, J P Lockenby, J H Shannon
£550 to £650
Clerks (1st Class), C W Whitelust, C F Wavish,
F M Hill, W H Smith, W E Stratford, E J
Stratford, E H Bourne £450 to £550
Clerks (2nd Class), F G Kelsey, F E Booth, M
Brodie, J B Fetherston, Lt Col J E Drennan,
A J Lord, D.S.O., W G Goodrich, R H Clay,
M.C. A H Bishop, A M Kay, M.P., J B Sisson,
W E Bowler, M.C., J A Renwick, R S Fauqu-
har, R E Evans, M.P., P G L Strong, F
Dallmer, H Firth, J H Young, G Muir, M.C.,
D Ross, M F Allan, T J Kelly, C E Boxall
£400 to £450

Technical Staff.

Architectural Assistant to the Secretary, W H
Ludlow, A.R.N.A. £550 to £750
and Architectural Assistant, H G Warren, A.R.N.A.
£500 to £600
Buildings Surveyor, A Faulkner £350 to £450

Headquarters Telegraph and Telephone Organisation.

Chief Inspector of Telegraph and Telephone Traffic,
J F Edmunds, M.P. £800 to £1,000

Deputy Chief Inspector, J H Jones, M.P.

Inspectors, T A Prout, H G Travfoot, H F E
Deane, W D Stewart, R P Cium £700 to £800
Assistant Inspectors, Class 1, P G Head, C H
Toms, G T Archibald, R K Keer, G H Taylor,
W C Griffith, G W Gomers, G F Saffery, S H
Thorpe, D H Thomson, J F Darley £400 to £500

Headquarters Postal Traffic Organisation.

Chief Inspector of Postal Traffic, C A Comber
Inspectors, W Pugh, A J Arden, W B Harris
M.P. £600 to £700
Asst Inspectors, Class I, J A Wingham, Maj A J
McCauley, M.P., J Penam £400 to £500

Wireless Telegraph Establishment.

Inspector of Wireless Telegraphy, Commander F G
Loring, R.N. £800 to £1,000
Deputy Inspector, Lt Col C G G Crawley, M.P. £600 to £750
Asst Inspectors, F Adley, S E J Burrow, Com-
mander E L C Gattan, D.S.O., R.N., A H Head
£300 to £450

Registry Branch.

Registrar, H W Hardwicke £500 to £600
Asst Registrar R A B Teare M.P. £400 to £500

Accountant-General's Department.

Comptroller and Accountant General, Sir Henry
N Bunsbury, K.C.M.G. £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Comptroller and Accountant General, F J
Ransom, D.S.O. £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Accountants General, B M Wylie, A J
Waldegrave, M.P., A L Wilson, W A. Martin-
son, H Townshend £850 to £1,000
Asst-Cashier F C Cook (fixed) £550
Accountants, J W Camplin, H Kemp, C G Burn,
W A Barton, A Matthews, A C Bryant,
Ray, T H Cochran, Capt C S Manning, W H
Swindell, J O'Connor, C H Sims, A Hattwell,
J F Hawton, J Russell, W G Gilbert, F
Strong, H Buckland, G E Pitcairn, E A May,
E E Were, E A Morgan £550 to £700
Assistant Accountants (Old Establishment), J P
Cackett, J Trehan, H M Darville, J E Bone
A E Lawin, F N Smith £400 to £500
Staff Officers, J Matthews, H Lane, F H
Hudson, C H Sumner, W C Cox, D Freeman,
H Barnett, F W Sankey, J Reaston Brown,
R J Barry, F W S Gordon, W W Andrews, J
Brown, H E Sentance, T R Pate, A Nixon, J A
Miles, A Binn, F R Kelly, F C Poulter, G
Cruckshank, J Mitchinson, A W Blackwell, W
Cole, W R Crawford, G W Darling, A Kendall,
F Lambert, W Sharp, E B Luck, M.P., C J
Cook, J C Magrath, P M Comber, C R Stampe,
A Suell, F C Reynolds, Cyril Smith, I N Golden,
A W Abbott, J Hardie, W J Waver, C H
Samsbury, A C Smith, E J Mayes, S W
Biggs, E S Payne, H Parr, E H Ward,
G C Swanson, A E Best, W R Bink, J J P
Hall, A J Oliver, P T Lloyd, A M Jamieson,
J R Key, G D Nicholson, A R Harvey, H
Dunn, J J Ditton, A S Bush, W Ingram, A G
Gray, T W Davidson, E C T Rowan, T E F
Turner, F Wormald, R McB B Pelham, J M
Goodman, S W C Cox (acting) £400 to £500
Examiner (Old Establishment), A Dearn £350 to £450

Female Staff.

Superintendent, E Sanday £500 to £600
Deputy Supts, M C Underwood, E Lofting
£400 to £500
Staff Officers, A E Randall, A Keth, E G
Hopkins, K A Boukling, B Blackburn, F O
Steer, R A M Thompson, I Budd £300 to £400

Central Telegraph Office.

Controller, J Lee, C.M.G. £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Controller, A W Edwards £800 to £900
Asst Controllers, F T Wadley, D M Ford, W K
Halfpenny £650 to £750
Principal Clerk, T G Donno. £500 to £600

† Allowance of £50 to five within the maximum of
£700.

Staff Officers, C Harvey (Principal Clerk Old Class),
A. Faul, W H Wright, £500 to £550
Superintendent (Higher Grade), J J Mansell

£460 to £520
Superintendents (Lower Grade), H Hayman, A M Martin, E J Martin, H R Reed, D E Cartwright, H A Betteridge, A Avery, S K Hiscov, G T Manners, J T Laxton, W G Hodgson

£570 to £440
Superintendents (Cable Room Staff), E E Bradley, J J Tyrrell, J G King
£415 to £450
Chief Superintendents (Female Staff), Miss F A Russell, Miss A A Shacklock, Miss H E Wallis, Miss E R Wright

Engineering Department.

Engineer-in-Chief, Colonel T F Purves, M F F £1,500
Assist. Engineer-in-Chief, A L De Lattre, J Sinnott, O R £900 to £1,100
Principal Power Engineer, H C Gunton, M R

Superintending Engineer (London), R McIlroy £900 to £1,100

Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces) and Staff Engineers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), J F Lamb, J R B Gall, W M France, E J Eldridge, T Plummer, F Tandy, S A Pollock, O R, J M G Trezise, T E P Ströche, T B Johnson, J R M Elliott, W J Medlyn, J D Taylor, Lt.-Col A C Booth, E H Shaughnessy, O R, M Ramsay, F Gomersall, O R, F L Hunter, E Turner, J E Taylor, Capt C Compton, O R, E E Ivison, H Wilson

£700 to £800
Principal Clerks (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), W S Mountain, A H Shepperd (£550 to £700), A S Renshaw, M F G Boddington £500 to £600
Staff Officers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), H G Fisher, C W Burge, A A Hardman, G W Bell, H P Few, Maj R J S Gold, Capt A Young

£400 to £500
Submarine Superintendent H F Boudreaux, O R

£570 to £750
Commanders, S F Ramsay, M R (H M T S Monarch), E R Hutchins (H M T S Albatross)

£550 to £650
Assistant Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces), Assistant H A Hardman (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), J H Fossett, W H Powell, Lt.-Col W M Evans, O R, M C, G F Greenham, M R, J M Shackleton, H S Cohen, R Aitken, E Lack, M R, W J Bailey, Maj W M Batchelor, O R, M C, R A Weaver, R G Masaroon, J H Stanhope, H V Cornish, Capt J P Price, W H Winny, O R, J R Matthews, A B Hard, W E Twiss, F W Shorrocks, F W Francis, D Stuart, J W Atkinson, Maj A G Lee, M C, Maj H Brown, O R, E H Waites, J Hardie, M R, Maj G H Comport, M C, A E Chapman, J S Terras, A B Gilbert, Capt F G C Baldwin, F E Gibbins, J H Thow, W Allan, T E Herbert, A J Kinner, C Robinson, H A McInnes, P T Wood, J H Haynes, C S Wallace, C A Jackson, A Gray, J Hedley

London Postal Service Department.

Controller, Sir C C Sanderson £1,200 to £1,500

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE

Vice-Controller, T R Gardiner £900 to £1,100
Assist. Controllers, A L Couratin, D E Ayling, D. Scott, W T B Young £800 to £900
Chief Supts, H A Cockshott, H Mould, A Davey, G Finter, W A Adams, A K Chalk, F C Tansley, F T Green, F G Gould, Lt.-Col W T Brailn, W P Balgoss

£500 to £600, £50 allowance to each
Staff Officers, J H Greenwood, W G Green, W A Soyer, J Bennetts, W H Cox, H W Hook, W H Cripps, H Sanden, F W St A Ellis, F C Rodgrave, C E Roe, M Delaney, T O'Kelly, J W Baskerville, J Pedder, J Leader, P A Cornish, D Laws, J A McRitchie, W F Piesack, F T Scott, Davidson, O R, A Hamilton, J G Bott, C E G Daly, L Freeman, H D W Davis, C E Raison

£400 to £500
Supt (Telegraphs), W Davis £340 to £420

Supt (Postal), J S Brown £340 to £420
Count Postmaster, F G Wilson £350

CIRCULATION OFFICE

Superintendents (Higher Grade), W H J Perry, L V Cox, A W Smith, F Ferguson, M J McLaughlin, G Taylor, A Reynolds, E W Sedgley, H Wells

£450 to £550
Superintendents, J R E Seaman, W J Letch, H G Powell, C F Baxter, H W Batchelor, H J White, H A Crawford, J N Crowe, H P P Grabaskey, F W Spence, C Morrice, H Head, W E Holland, P Flanagan £340 to £420

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT OFFICES

West Central, New Oxford Street, W C
District Postmaster, F W D'Evelyn £500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, A E Fenn £400 to £500
Superintendents, W R Bush, A C Walker, F B Plant £340 to £420

Western, Wimpole Street, W

District Postmaster, W G Bishop £500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster,

Superintendents, E H Watkinson, V R J Arden, C E Robinson £400 to £500
£340 to £420

Paddington, 19 London Street, W

District Postmaster, J W F Relf £500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, C E Clark £400 to £500
Superintendents, H G Hannford, W Coomber, G W Henson, A L McGrath £340 to £420

Eastern, 206 Whitechapel Road, E

District Postmaster, H L Jones £500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, H C Black, O R £400 to £500

Superintendent, G H Risby, J W Blyth, H S T Thow £340 to £420

South-Western, 9 Howick Place, Victoria Street, S W

District Postmaster, Col C A Wheeler, O R £500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, E A Rowe £400 to £500

Superintendents, T E Woollad, H T Addeleson, S Watts, F D Holland, H Hading £340 to £420
1st M House of Commons, T H Broadbent £340 to £420

Battersea, 202 Lavender Hill, S W

Assist. District Postmaster, P Hale £400 to £500
Superintendent, T J Goodwin £340 to £420

South-Eastern, 239 Borough High Street, S E

District Postmaster, A R Brodie £500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, C E Hamer £400 to £500
Superintendents, J H Cosgrove, G C Bignoll, J W Turner, F Moore, W Cox £340 to £420

Norwood, 25 Westow Street, S E

Assist. District Postmaster, L N Burford £400 to £500

Northern, 116 Upper Street, N

District Postmaster, F James £500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, P B Hawkins £400 to £500
Superintendent, W E Nicholson £340 to £420

North-Western, Eversholt Street, N W

District Postmaster, W S Finlay £500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, £400 to £500
Superintendent, A J G Hale £340 to £420

London Telephone Service.

Controller, W A Valentine £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Controller, W H U Napier £600 to £650
Assist. Controllers, J F Stirling, M C Pink

£650 to £750
Superintendent of Contracts, W F Taylor £550 to £700
Superintendent, W R Bold £500 to £600

Staff Officers, E H Barnes, C S Bird, R Bryson, J Hinchelwood, M Larkins, Lieut L J Lee, R J L Leslie, C W Muirhead, G E Nicholls, J F Page, J R Salter £400 to £500

Superintendents of Traffic, W B Benham, H G Corner, H Dive, M R £500 to £600

Assist. Superintendents of Traffic (1st Class), C F Arrowsmith, B L Beaumont, T A Boock, C C A Brodie, G Buckleridge, W F Dobson, M R, F Gray, M C, J R Jacob, J A Jenkins, J W G Kennedy, P J Mantle, F W H Maycock, E A Founds, W J White £400 to £500

* Also allowance of £50.

Superintendent (Female Clerical Staff), Miss J Liddiard £400 to £500
Staff Officers, Miss E M. Mahlendorf, Miss M E Ross, m.a., Miss E Saunders, Miss I Taffs £300 to £400
Superintendent (Female Exchange Staff), Miss A E Cox £300 to £400

Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer, Col H V Trynne, c.m.d., d.s.o. £1,000 to £1,500
Second Medical Officer, H E Hewitt, m.b., b.s. £650 to £800
Assistants to Medical Officers, H H Bashford, m.d., Capt B G H Connolly, m.c., m.d., C K Mowll, m.c.s., W L Scott, m.c., m.d. £350 to £600
Principal Woman Medical Officer, Miss M L C Madgashon, m.b. £500 to £650
Assistant Women Medical Officers, Miss E S Cooke, m.b., Miss E C Rolfe Fisher, l.r.c.p. Miss M P Taylor, m.c.s. £250 to £450

Money Order Department

Controller, G Slater £900 to £1,100
Asst. do, W J Parker £700 to £800
Principal Clerks, A W Cheffins, A Bond; W H Codd, J W Jones £500 to £600
Staff Officers, E J McCormick, E R King, J T Smith, J Anderson, A B Talbot, E M Walden, T W Carman, R Webster £400 to £500
Female Staff
Superintendent, Miss C M Marwood £550 to £700
Deputy Supts, Miss A Hills, Miss E M Plastrier £400 to £500
Staff Officers, Misses E J Cook, M Smith, M Munro, C C Couper, E Hills, J A Swindell, E F Cox, A I Wood, C Dodd, A A Renwick £300 to £400

Savings Bank Department

Controller, A Hemstock £1,000 to £1,500
Deputy Controller, Lt-Col T M Banks £800 to £900
Assistant Controllers, A C Edwards, A Earland, G A Willis £700 to £800
Principal Clerks, T E Olver, C H Foster, S P Mitchell, F W Lacey, F H Harroft, F K Hirst, J Buggen, E Smith, F J Horne, D Bell, H Ventresch, J F Gossion, C Russell, E Harris, J George, A Wade, T M Wood, J Thompson, T C Armstrong, G A Felce, H Thomas £500 to £600
Staff Officers, A. Neave, F E Green, W M Kelly, W J P Dodgson, W J Chrisp, R P Smithson, J Henderson, W T Scott, V P Peacock, W H Willis, E A Wildish, L J Griffiths, F H Shearman, W C Witt, E W Stiggar, T W Blake, W Glover, R Coman, A G H Baun, K W Sterling, D L Hastie, A W Whippey, A R Exley, G E Goshawk, E A Cupentale, E H Jones, H W Kimp, J E Garbutt, H Bridgen, J W Smart, R B Scott, F W England, A J Endicott, A Bowhill, P E Lewis, L F Le Bouchoux, F M Hunn, E H Hannes, J Nicholson, R Brewer, W A Christy, R B Steers, H T Dunn, J B Wilson, J Gray, R T Herring, H G Cochran, F P Burdage, P Roney £400 to £500

Female Staff

Superintendent, Miss M Curtis £550 to £700
Deputy Supts, Misses A R Paterson, E E Bowen, A M Walker, H W Whiteinan, J Low £400 to £500
Staff Officers, Misses A Gold, M M S Macpherson, M Marshall, M E M Osborne, I L S Mitchell, F Brooks, H E M Du Bois, M Spencely, A P Lunaden, C Slater, I M Brabrook, E L Ireland, A M Dixon, A B Horneastle, C Pickett, E W Aiken £300 to £400

Solicitor's Department.

Solicitor, R W Woods, c.s. £1,500
Assistant Solicitors, H S Pearce, H Opie Smith £1,000 to £1,500
Additional Asst. Solicitor, V Alsop £750 to £900
Chief Clerks, J Okeff, D A Stroud, L L D 550 to £900
Asst. Chief Clerks, H E Gallaher, L.N., S. Johnson, L.D., C T Hallam, W N. Raywood, J Forbes Smith, L.L.B. £450 to £700

Professional Clerks, I S Watts, B Robson, R C Easterbrook, G Fraser, E V Harrison, F Hesketh, H B, L C Thomas, S Pemberton £200 to £500

Stores Department.

Controller, H Spikes, o.n.k. £1,000 to £1,500
Proc. Controller, G F Mansbridge £900 to £1,100
Asst. Controllers, F W Fugeman, H A £800 to £900

Senior Staff Officers, A A Parsons, m.b., C E Fenton, m.b., W S Austin, C Ward; C J Gates, W M Cook, F H Horner, Major C Wheeler, o.n.f., A G Tydeman, Lt-Col H A Mann, o.n.k., m.c. £500 to £900

Staff Officers, £500 to £900, Birmingham, £400 to £650
Macadie, E. Banwell, T. Wevell, F. Smith, Major C H Crisp, H Phillips, R J Fewings, G M Hewson, W G Potter, F G Beak, H J S Bennett, J M Rusk, R Fanshawe, G T Hensel, T L Adamson, C S Gulliver, H E Willmott, Capt A S Rome, D Hurst, T H Henderson, J Kaines, Major P G Bennett, W M Honan, A W Burt, Capt A Hudson, m.b., Capt A Heath, A D Blackwell, W P Hines, H J Hall, P Green, G W Somers, J Mure (Acting)
London, £400 to £500, Edinburgh, £300 to £475, Birmingham £300 to £450

Surveyors' Department (United Kingdom)

Surveyors, T Kelly, o.m.c., G L Harding, G E M Forrest, G N Merfield, J G Mellersah, F Makepeace, R F Brindford, E J Gyles, D Dunlop, R Bell, W W Grierson, J G Lalthwaite £500 to £1,000

Asst. Surveyors, 1st Class, W S Harrison, G E Cooper, C H C Baillie, T B Hobbs, c.s., A O Spafford, o.n.f., V C Hall, o.n.f., R J R Moasham, o.n.f., C A Jackson, D K Hopkyns, J T Foxell; H C A White, E F Nunn, T W McConnell, F H Kennepe, m.c., J W Jay, A H Barry, S H G Dainton, o.n.f., R T Whitaker, L Hilds, m.b., E T Cuthbert, o.n.f., R T Whitaker, S E Sifton, V R Kenney, m.b., T B Brand, A S Longlands £500 to £700

Asst. Surveyors, 2nd Class, R M Longland, J C Johnston, F N Gossling, m.c., T Kearney, S H Hunt, C J Miles, m.b., T H Boyd, A B Bond, G Muh, o.n.f., W R Roberts, E H Davies, m.c., D Spottiswoode, P W McIntyre, A E Stocker, G P Hall, A W A Headley, o.n.f., W H Conts, E E Harpel, G T Calincross, H L Senley, F Lane, J O'Halloran, J Sweeney, Capt H P Bullock, m.c., H D Wooster, W H Gardiner, S W Campbell, I W Nicholson, J Haig Smith, o.n.f., Lt Col H H Nevee, d.s.o., m.c.; G C Allen £400 to £500

Staff Officers, T Hayes, H U T Carrette, E Watson, L Sutcliff, T Housman, A Owens, F Foxley, W Arscott, P Allen, F W Fletcher £300 to £450

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE Whitehall, S W 1

The Privy Council is of very ancient origin. A Council, the number of which was about twelve, was instituted by Alfred, 885, and it discharged the functions of State now confined to members of the Cabinet. In the Middle Ages the Chief Advisers of the King who were permanently about him formed the Privy Council. Having become unwieldy, it was reconstituted in 1679. At present it consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given on pp. 128-9. Members of the Cabinet must be Privy Counsellors, and they principally form the acting Privy Council. The Council is summoned as such to act "with others" upon the demise of the Crown, and many matters are referred by the Sovereign to Committees of the Council, some of which are standing Committees, and others constituted to deal with particular cases, e.g. the Judicial Committee the Board of Trade, &c. The Lord President of the Council is the fifth Great Officer of State, and as such is always a prominent member of the Cabinet.

Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Lords, Most Hon. Marquess Curzon of Kedleston £2,000
E.G. GUST, G.C.M.G. £2,000

Private Sec., Lionel Fielden

Clerk of the Council, Secretary of the Cabinet and Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence, Lt-Col Sir Maurice Hankey, c.s. £1,000

Deputy do & Chief Clerk, Colin Smith £700 to £900

Senior Clerk, Chas J Dalrymple Hay, M.A. £600 to £800
 Staff Clerk, C W Lumley £400 to £500

Cabinet Secretariat,

2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Secretary, Lt.-Col Sir M P A Hankey, M.C. £3,000
 Private Sec., Capt. L F Burgess
 Principal Assistant Secretary, Thomas Jones £1,500
 Assistant Secretaries, Cyril Longhurst, C.B., R B
 Howorth (Seconded from the Treasury) each £1,100
 Principals, T St Q Hill, Pembroke Wicks, C.B. £700
 (Temp.), Capt. L F Burgess (Temp.) each £700
 Confidential and Chief Clerk, W H M Ives, O.B.E. £500
 Asst. do., F W Rawlins, M.A. £450

Committee of Imperial Defence,

2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Secretary, Lt.-Col Sir M P A Hankey, M.C.
 Principal Assistant Sec., Lt.-Col Sir John R
 Chancellor, K.C.B., M.C.
 Assistant Sec., C Longhurst, C.B., Lt.-Col C W
 Walker, D.S.O., Comm. H R Moore, D.S.O., R.S.
 Maj. L A Clemens, O.B.E., M.C.
 Confidential and Chief Clerk, W H M Ives, O.B.E.
 Asst. Chief Clerk, F W Rawlins, M.A.

Historical Section

Secretary, Lt.-Col E Y Daniel, C.B.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,

Chancery Lane, W.C. 2

The Public Record Office as it now stands was completed in 1900 for the safe custody of the Public Records, which were first ordered to be kept by Henry I. at the beginning of the twelfth century. The administrative expenses were estimated at £36,826 in 1924-25. (For hours see p. 577)

Keeper of the Records, The Master of the Rolls
 Deputy, Sir H C Maxwell-Lyte, M.C. £1,400
 Secretary, A. E. Stange, M.C. £600 to £900
 Assistant Keeper (and Class), A St J. St. John, M.A., M.C.
 R C Fowler, O.B.E., J V Lyle, M.S. Giuseppe
 C Johnson, H E Headlam, J B W Chapman,
 C T Flower, S C Ratchin, M.C.B. Davies

Assistant Keepers (and Class), C H Jenkinson, J J
 O'Reilly, W R Cunningham, R L Atkinson, M.C.,
 C S B Buckland, V H Galbraith, A C Wood,
 M.C., D L Evans, K H Loddard, P V Davies
 £500 to £900

Land Revenue Records and Enrolments.

Keeper of the Records, Sir H C Maxwell-Lyte, M.C.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE,

Kingsway, W.C. 2

(See also p. 415).

Public Trustee, Oswald R A Simpkin, C.B., M.C. £2,500
 Assistant Public Trustees, J H Jacob, O.B.E., R S
 Shuckburgh £1,000 to £1,200
 Chief Accountant, A F Day £700 to £900
 Investment Managers, A E H Conolly, W Fuller
 Smith, E W H Theobald £700 to £900
 Chief Property Adviser, H Hadden £700 to £900
 Chief Clerk, J S Wilkes £550 to £650
 Acceptance Officer, E A Lowndes £500 to £700
 Assistant Acceptance Officer, F A Coe £350 to £500
 Trust Officers, T F Bowman, T Castle, C J S
 Cooke, G Cooper-Willis, A S Ellison, A R
 Gale, A E Glover, R B Gny, R Higson, F W
 Hirst, R T Hughes, W M Lamb, A G Mears,
 A G Norris, S A Poynder, G M Rowland, C J
 Stenning, T L Sullivan, R M Thrupp, H M
 Wallace £500 to £700
 Officer in Charge of Legality of Investments, R R
 Whitty £500 to £700
 Securities Officer, F W Norledge £650
 Assistant Chief Accountant, W M Ponking £700
 Accountants, A H Craig, A G Peak, K Hadfield,
 T B Henry £450 to £650
 Income Tax Officer, C L Thompson £400 to £600

Assistant Property Advisers, C Bowes, P G
 Crawley £400 to £600
 Cashier, A H Cobbett £450 to £650
 Signing Officer, J H E Higgins £500 to £700
 Statistical Officer, H A Barnett £350 to £550
 Superintendent of Women Staff, Miss F D Garner
 £450 to £600
 Lady Visitor, Miss S G Clark £350 to £550

MANCHESTER OFFICE, Albert Square, Manchester

Deputy Public Trustee, T M Young £1,200 to £1,500
 Principal Clerk, P Archer £600 to £800
 Trust Officers, G T Conors, G P Seed, A A Webster
 £400 to £600
 Chief Accountant, F E Chapman £450 to £650
 Accountant, W R Howle £450 to £650
 Chief Clerk, Property Section, E A Ashby £400 to £600
 Chief Clerk, Securities do., H Gregson £400 to £600
 Staff Officer, R Watson £350 to £550

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD,

Old Jewry, E.C. 2

The Public Works Loan Board was created in 1837 for the purpose of advancing money to Municipal Authorities for Public Works. During the financial year 1923-24 the Commissioners approved loans amounting to £10,177,113 viz. £8,822,113 out of the Local Loans Fund and £1,355,000 out of the Land Settlement Public Works Loan Account. Of the total granted out of the Local Loans Fund the sum of £4,103,720 was for purposes of the Housing Acts.

The average rate of interest was —

£	s	d	percent	in	1923-24
4	15	8	"	"	1923-24
5	7	2	"	"	1922-23
6	3	10	"	"	1921-22
6	6	9	"	"	1920-21
5	5	7	"	"	1919-20
4	9	7	"	"	1918-19
4	11	12	"	"	1917-18

Loans granted during 1923-24 to Local Authorities for the purposes of State-assisted Housing Schemes amounted to £3,457,612 for providing Dwellings for the Working Classes during the year.

No applications for loans for land settlement purposes were refused; the advances made by the Land Settlement Account during the year totalled £12.2. By the Agricultural Credits Act, 1923, the Commissioners are empowered to grant loans to persons who purchased their property between April 5, 1917 and June 27, 1921. The land must be mainly agricultural. The period within which loans may be granted is limited to 5 years from the date of the passing of the Act (July 31, 1923), and the aggregate amount of the loans will be such as is approved by the Treasury.

Chairman, The Lord Hunsdon M.P.
 Deputy Chairman, Laurence Currie M.P.
 Secretary, H G H Barnes £1,500
 Asst. Secretary (Legal), D F Buckley £600 to £800
 Asst. do. and Chief Clerk, H A Clark, M.C. £600 to £800

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY,

3 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1

Incorporated in 1704, when Queen Anne with the consent of Parliament, transferred to the Governors the annual income of the "first fruits" and "tenths" derived from the sees, dignities, and benefices, with a view to the augmentation of insufficiently endowed livings. These charges were originally levied on all clerical incomes and paid to the Pope, but were made part of the Crown revenue by Henry VIII. More than half of the benefices in England and Wales are free from these charges, having either been exempted from them by statute or formed since the charges were imposed. "First fruits" represent one year's income of a benefice in the time of Henry VIII; the "tenths" an annual sum of a tenth part of that income. The income from this source amounts to about £15,000 per year, which, with the surplus income from capital held by the Governors, is distributed in grants towards the relief of dilapidation assessments on benefices not exceeding £500 in net annual value, the total amount so available for the year ending Dec. 31, 1924, was £36,044. The Governors act as trustees for endowments and many descriptions of Church funds. They are also empowered

to lend money upon mortgage of benefices for improvements to parsonage houses and farm buildings, in certain cases for rebuilding churches, and for dilapidations

Secretary & Treasurer, William R Le Fann

Chief Clerk, F G Hughes

1st Class Clerks (Senior Division), R G Rowland, E Jump, D Smeaton, W Russell, W J P Smith, W Holford

1st Class Clerks (Junior Division), A G Spencer, S D Knight, J H Hurdinan, W J Gimson, G C Baird, C S Amuden

Solicitor, W G Hannah

Asst Solicitor, E J Hare, N H Oldham

Architect, Martin Skinner

Asst Architect, A P Lay

Accountant, M S Rogers

Asst Accountant, H R Foid

Auditor, H C Garland, 41 Finsbury Pavement, E C 4

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH,

16 & 18 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S W 1

The aggregate net estimate for the Department in 1924-5 amounts to £328,282, an increase of £50,936 on the same estimate for 1923-4. The gross estimate amounts to £358,961. Salaries and allowances £133,065, Grants for Research £128,000, Research Boards Expenses £24,321, Fuel Research Board, £51,291, Geological Survey of Great Britain, £55,068, Museum of Geology £17,757, National Physical Laboratory, £176,500

President of the Committee of the Privy Council, The Lord President of the Council

Vice-Chairman of the Committee of Council, The President of the Board of Education

Advisory Council, Sir William S M'Cormick, 11 D

(Chairman), Sir John Cadman, K C M G, D S C, Prof

J B Farmer, D S C, F R S, Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice,

M G, F R S, Eng-Vice-Adm Sir G Goodwin, K C B,

W B Hardy, S R S, Principal J C Irvine, C B,

F R S, Sir Henry A Miers, D S C, F R S, Sir John

F C Snell, M G, F R S, Sir J J Thomson, O M, F R S,

Sir Richard Threlfall, K B R, F R S, Professor S

Young, D S C, F R S

Secretary to the Council, Sir H Frank Heath, K C B

Staff of the Department

Secretary, Sir H Frank Heath, K C B £2,200

Private Secretary, A F Barrios

Principal Assistant Secretary H T Tizard

Assistant Secs., I L S Lloyd, C B, A £1,200 to £1,500

A L Hetherington £1,000 to £1,200

Controller of Records, C R Young, O B R, D S C

Principals, E Barnard, D S C, L C Bromley, Maj

E O Heurich, W A M Muray, R O F Oakley,

and I J Wheelodon (Establishment Officer)

Assistant Principals, A F Barnes, O F Brown, I G

Evans, J W Gentleman, G R D Hogg, A

Zalman

Technical Officers, R F McKay, J G Mitchell, R D,

C A Spencer

Assistant Accountant, A R H Cox

Staff Officer, C D James

Accounts Clerk, Miss E A Leighton

Higher Grade Clerks, W F Law, W V Lodge

Co-Ordinating Research Boards.

Established in 1920 (a) to provide for interchange of information between the various Government technical establishments concerning the special work which they undertake and the results achieved, (b) to arrange for the communication of such information to interested persons outside the Government service when this can be done without detriment to the public interest, and (c) in the case of researches not otherwise adequately provided for to make the necessary arrangements to meet the requirements of Government Departments and others

Chemistry Research Board

Chairman, Sir Richard Threlfall, K B R, F R S

Engineering Research Board

Chairman, Sir Joseph E Petavel, K B R, D S C, F R S

Physics Research Board.

Chairman, Sir J J Thomson, O M, F R S

Radio Research Board

Chairman, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry B Jackson, G C B, K C V O, F R S

Building Research Board.

Chairman, Maj-Gen Sir Gerald Heath, K C M G, C B, D S C

Director of Research, R E Stradling, M G, D S C

Food Investigation Board.

Chairman and Director, W B Hardy, D S C, F R S

Forest Products Research Board

Chairman and Director of Research, Lt Col Sir

Assistant to the Director, F M Oliphant

Timber Mechanics Officer, C J Chiplin

Fuel Research Board.

Chairman, Sir Richard Threlfall, K B R, F R S

Director of Research, C H Landen, D S C,

Asst. Dir., F S Sinnott, M G, F R S,

Registrar of Survey, Miss N Renouf

Fuel Research Station

East Greenwich, E 10

Chief Engineer, Eng-Capt J Francis Shaw, M G

Chief Chemist, J G King

Senior Assistants, A T Barber, A Blackie

Assistants, T F Huiley, D McDougall, A B

Manning, W J Skilling

Staff Officer, C B Fitzgerald

Geological Survey Board.

Chairman, Sir Francis G Ogilvie, K C B, D S C

Geological Survey of Great Britain and

Museum of Practical Geology

Jermy Street, S W 1

The Geological Survey and Museum was commenced in 1832. On Nov 1 1919, the administrative control of the Survey and Museum was transferred to the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research

Director of Survey and Museum, J S Flett, O B R, D S C, L D, F R S £1,200

Assistants to Director, J A Howe, O B R, W Gibson, D S C

District Geologists, E R Bailey, M G, C E N Bromhead, T C Cunniff, R G Cunniffers, H Dowey,

C H Dunham, F L Kitchin, D S C (Paleontologist), M Macgregor, B Smith, D S C, H H Thomas, D S C (Petrographer), W B Wright

Senior Geologists, E M Anderson, E L Dixon, T Eastwood, G W Lee, D S C, R W Pocock, J

Pringle, J E Ritchey, M G, R L Sherlock, D S C, C B Wodd, G W Wilson

Geologists, J K Allan, W Anderson, G A Burnett, C P Chatwin, H G Dines, F H Edmunds,

W N Edwards, V A Eyles, A Fowler, D Haldane, S E Hollingworth, R C B Jones, J Knox,

W Lloyd, A G Macgregor, M G, J Madon, J Phenister, H H Read, D S C, T Robertson, G Rose,

J B Simpson, J V Stephens, L H Tonks, F M Trotter, T H Whitehead, D A Wray

Higher Grade Clerk, E G W Elliott

MUSEUM

Curator and Librarian, W F P McLintock, D S C.

Asst Curator, A F Halliwood

Asst Librarian, C V Cook

The National Physical Laboratory,

Teddington, Middlesex

The National Physical Laboratory was founded in the year 1901 as a public Institution for standardising and verifying instruments, for testing materials, and for the determination of physical constants. As from April 4, 1924, the responsibility for the maintenance of the National Physical Laboratory was undertaken by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research

The Laboratory comprises eight main sections — (1) Physics, (2) Electricity, (3) Metrology, (4) Engineering Department, (5) Aerodynamics, (6) Metallurgy and Metallurgical Chemistry, (7) The William Proude National Tank, (8) Secretariat

Chairman of the General Board and Executive Committee, The President of the Royal Society.

Vice-Chairman, Sir Arthur Schuster, FRS
Director, Sir Joseph Petavel, KBE, DSC, FRS.
Secretary, F J Selby, CBE
Finance and Establishment Offices, A Lumley
Accountant, G E Bailey
Assistant to the Secretary, G R Edwards
Higher Grade Clerks, E C Cook, P H Durham,
 W J Gower, A May, G P Moore, H Shepherd

Physica Department
Superintendent, G W C Kaye, OBE, DSC
Principal Assistants, T Smith, W F Higgins
Senior Assistants, E Griffiths, DSC, E A Owen,
 DSC, J Guild, J S Anderson
Assistants, F H Schofield, A H Davis, Miss A
 Everett, J K Roberts, J Blackhurst, A F
 Dutton

Principal Observers, W J Boxall, G Baddeley, A C
 Cooper, A G Williams.

Electricity Department
Principal Assistants, E H Rayner, OBE, S W
 Melsom
Senior Assistants, D W Dye, J W T Walsh
Assistants, H C Booth, R L Smith-Rose; H
 Buckley, L Hartshorn, R S J Spilsbury, J
 Hollingworth, F M Colebrook, C E Webb
Principal Observer, W H H Brookes

Metrology Department
Superintendent, J E Sears, CBE
Principal Assistant, S W Attwell
Senior Assistant, F H Rolt, OBE
Assistants, E G Constable, F A Gould; V Stott,
 G A Tomlinson, W H Johnson, W G Ridge,
 J S Clark, H P Bloxam
Principal Observer, H A Deai

Engineering Department
Superintendent, T E Stanton, CBE, DSC, FRS
Principal Assistants, C Jakeman, R G C Batson
Senior Assistants, A Bailey, J H Hyde
Assistants, Miss D B L Marshall, H J Gough,
 R W Penning, H J Tapsell, G A. Hankins,
 H E Smith

Principal Assistant, F H Murfitt

Aerodynamics Department
Superintendent, R V Southwell
Principal Assistant, F H Rolt, OBE
Senior Assistant, C Fage, J L Naylor
Assistants, L W Bryant, T Lavender, H B
 Irving, W L Cowley, L F G Simmonds, R
 Jones, R A Frazer, A S Batson, E Ower, C N
 H Lock, H Bateman, D H Williams
Principal Observer, T H Fowster

*Department of Metallurgy and Metallurgical
 Chemistry*

Superintendent, W Rosenham, DSC, FRS.
Principal Assistant, S L Archbutt
Senior Assistants, J Mudcock, G Barr, DSC, D
 Hanson, W H Withey
Assistants, T E Rooney, V H Stott, P G Waud,
 Miss K. E. Bingham, Miss M L V Gayler, J D
 Grogan, N P Tucker, C B Murvat, F S
 Tritton, F Adcock, L L Broomshaw, Miss I H
 Hadfield, A C Vivian, C H M Jenkins, G D
 Preston

The William Froude National Tank
Superintendent, G S Baker, OBE, MInstNA
Senior Assistant, J L P Kent
Assistants, Miss M L Keary, G H Bottomley,
 W C S Wigley

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1881.

Offices, 1 Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Rd, S W 7.
 (Incorporated by Supplemental Charter as a perma-
 nent Commission after winding up the affairs of the
 Great Exhibition, in 1881. It has for its object the pro-
 motion of scientific and artistic education by means of
 funds derived from its Kensington Estate, purchased
 with the surplus left over from the Great Exhibition.)

President of the Royal Commission, H.R.H. the Prince

Chairman, Board of Management, Viscount Escher,
 GCB, GVO.

Chairman, Science Scholarship Committee, Sir Richard
 Glazebrook, KCB, FRS.

Secretary to Commissioners, Evelyn Shaw, MVO

THE NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMITTEE.

Princes House, Kingsway, W.C. 2

SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.—The total number of Savings
 Certificates sold from their first issue in Feb 1895 to
 Aug 31, 1924, was 995,579,153, their cash value being
 £542,073,132. The amount withdrawn on that date
 was approximately 33 per cent of that total. On
 April 1, 1924, the price of the Savings Certificate was
 raised from 25s 6d to 26s. Its maturity value being
 unaffected. On Oct 1, 1923 the maturity value was
 reduced to 24s.

President, Sir Robert M. Kinderley, CBE
Chairman, Rt Hon Lord Illingford, GCB, DSO
Vice-Chairman, Sir T G Chambers, KBE, Sir W
 Schooling, KBE

Members of Committee, Rt Hon G N Barnes
 Sir A T Beck, Sir Joseph Barn, KBE, T
 I. Gilmour, G Ismay, Sir Hedley F le Bas,
 Sir H J Mackinder; Sir Arthur H Marshall,
 KBE, James Parker, G Stuart Robertson, KC,
 Rt Hon Stephen Walsh, MP, Hartley Withers, G
 Anderson, MBE (Trustee Savings Banks), Arthur
 Collins (Municipal Treasurers and Accountants),
 C W Crook, MP (National Union of Teachers),
 R M Holland Martin, CBE (Joint Stock Banks);
 Sir G E P Murray, KC (Post Office), H M
 Richards, CBE (Board of Education), Sir Aubrey
 Symonds, KC (Ministry of Health)

Elected at Regional Conferences of Voluntary Workers
 (1924), Walter Davies, J C Innes, R Connell,
 E A Cross, MP, T G Jones, MP, E Pottle;
 W Ross, CBE, Mrs Ritchie, MBE, W H Rontly,
 FSA, Sir George Royle, OBE, J Scott, MBE;
 F J Webb

Secretary, L. Margerison, CBE
Accounting Officer, J R Phillips, OBE
Director of External Organisation, Evan Hughes, CBE
Commissioners, J E Holden, OBE, Lt-Col P F.
 Hone, DSO, S G Jones, OBE, A Munday,
 OBE, E W Stanger, OBE, L H Bevelly, J J
 Clare, G L Cruickshank, MBE, D Deane, EC
 H Jones, W F Macdonald, Miss E N Macne,
 MBE
Senior Clerks, T Jordan, J McMillan R D
 Kingham, OBE
Establishment Officer, W H Hare, MBE

SCOTTISH OFFICE.

(See SCOTTISH SECTION.)

STATIONERY OFFICE.

Prince's Street, Storey's Gate, S W 1; Gorse
 Street, Holmwood, Lancs. 47A George Street,
 Edinburgh, 1 St Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff,
 Murray Street, Belfast

Publications Sale Offices.—

Retail—Adastial House, Kingsway, W.C. 2, 28,
 Abingdon Street, S W 1, 26, York Street,
 Manchester, 120, George Street, Edinburgh,
 1, St Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff, 15, Donegall
 Square West, Belfast

Wholesale.—Cornwall House, Stamford Street,
 S E 1, 120, George Street, Edinburgh

HM Stationery Office was established in 1782, and
 among its duties are the supply of books and stationery to
 Government Departments, and the superintendence and
 control of Government printing, &c., contracts. The
 Controller, under Letters Patent, is the King's Printer
 of Acts of Parliament, and in him is vested the Copy-
 right in all Government publications. The amount
 estimated to pay the salaries, wages, &c., in 1924-5 was
 £345,731

Controller, W R Codling, CVO, CBE. . . . £1,800
Private Sec., J G H Roberts. . . . £1,800

Deputy-Controller, Lt-Col N G. Scorgie. . . . £1,800

Establishment Officer, J B Gotts, OBE. . . . £700 to £500

Registrar, C F S Plumley. . . . £400 to £300

Director of Accounts, A L. Screech, OBE. . . . £700 to £500

Director of Supplies, E. W. E. Liddington, OBE. . . . £600 to £500

Director of Publications, G Melrose. . . . £500 to £300

Director of Duplicating and Distributing, H A White £600 to £800
Director of Transport, I A H Watson, o n r £600 to £800
Director of Printing and Binding, E V Einery £600 to £800
Director of Printing Works, A J Biggs, m n r £600 to £800
Chief Receiver and Examiner, E C Bateman, m n r £500 to £625
Supt Northern Area Branch, E H Chapman, m n r £600 to £800
Supt Edinburgh Branch, L S Gray £400 to £500
Supt Belfast Branch, J A Wright, m n r £400 to £500
Office in Charge, Cardiff Branch, E W Garrod £300 to £400
Deputy and Assistant Heads of Divisions, &c, L W Hill, £500 to £650, S E Lovatt, A Hammond (Hollinwood), Lt-Col W Ferguson, o n r, £500 to £600, R J Palmer, J P Stevenson, m n r, J M Nownham, L C Dashfield, C J Stranger (Hollinwood), W J Langan, (Hollinwood), H G Pearce, E C Briggs, m c, E Phillips, £400 to £500
Staff Officers (Old Scheme), Higher Clerical Officers, P Brownlow, W Hawkins, A L Harris, G P Thomson, A E W Rumbold, R M Griffiths, A Craddock (Hollinwood), H Goodall, T C D Evans (Edinburgh), R J S Webber £300 to £400
Higher Clerical Officers, F J Dover, E S Baker, W M Womack, E W Ede, J G H Roberts, G Allard, C Hughes, W Cox, A Ryder (Hollinwood), H G Smith, G A Ogle, W J Milner, C Lawton, W S Slater (Hollinwood), R White, D Campbell, A W Liddington (acting), S H Packer (acting), W N Forrest (acting), E A Williams (acting, Belfast), D C Glen (acting), W G Smyth (acting), R P Roberts (acting), C S Walker (acting), F G Brittan (acting) £300 to £400
Chief Examiner of Printers' and Binders' Accounts, J C Rowden £400 to £500
Technical Officers, J Paterson, W C Cowell, H E Wade, D G Morrison, C B Thornton (Hollinwood), F E Cawley, W P Stockham, A G Pettey, T Brimley (Edinburgh), C C Tucker, W J T Archer, T B Burrow, C A G Biggs, F E Sewell, W J Roberts, C J Bruce, G A Eden, E R J Bummell (Hollinwood), J J Jackson £300 to £400
Examiners of Papers and Office Requisites, E A Dawe, H A Brinkley, H W Foreman (Hollinwood) £300 to £400
Assistant do, E W Auty, L A Hallett, C S Harman £300 to £300

JOINT SUBSTITUTION BOARD, (Treasury and Ministry of Labour), Montagu House, Whitehall, S W 1.

Chairman, Rt Hon Earl Stanhope, p s o, m c
Joint Members J H McC Crag (Treasury), A W Watson, m n r (Ministry of Labour)
Joint Secretaries, L L H Thompson, H H Wilks

THAMES CONSERVANCY, 2 Norfolk Street, Strand, W C 2

The Conservation of the River Thames was granted to the Lord Mayor of London in 1487, and delegated to 12 Conservators in 1857, the powers being reconstituted in 1860. The Port of London Act, 1908, took over as from March 31, 1909, all rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators in respect of the river below Teddington.
Chairman, Rt Hon Lord Desborough, m c v o.
Vice-Chairman, Sir Robert Buckell
Secretary, F W Geary

BOARD OF TRADE.

Great George Street, S.W. 1.

(See also Dept of Overseas Trade, and Patent Office)

A Council for Trade and Plantations was instituted by King Charles II in 1660. This paid Council was abolished in 1726, and in 1766 a Committee of the Council on Trade (which, unlike the other Council Committees, had a President of its own) was appointed. The President of

the Board of Trade as at present constituted, controls the Department principally responsible for matters relating to trade and industry. The Board deals with commercial policy generally, commercial treaties and negotiations and international questions affecting British trade. It administers statutes concerning merchant shipping and seamen, bankruptcy, joint stock companies, gas, key industries including dyes, weights and measures, patents, designs, trade marks and copy right, and mines and quarries. It administers the Coastguard and also exercises control over the principal lighthouse authorities of the country, and, in the interests of navigation, over the construction of works on tidal lands, protects Crown and public rights in fisheries, and collects and publishes statistics of the trade and industry, shipping and navigation of this country, its Dominions and Protectorates, and foreign countries as well as particulars of customs tariff regulations, &c. Further, the Department arranges the provision of all sea transport required for the conveyance of personnel and stores by the fighting services and other Government Departments, deals with questions relating to petroleum and publishes a weekly journal of commercial information. In addition it undertakes multifarious duties arising out of the War, e.g. the liquidation of commitments entered into during Government control of food, shipping, timber &c, and also out of the various Treaties of Peace e.g. the settlement of certain classes of debts between British and ex-enemy nationals, and of claims by British nationals for the restitution of property and compensation for damage to British property rights and interest in ex-enemy countries and the preparation of certain classes of claims for repatriation payments jointly with the Foreign Office. It controls the Overseas Trade Department.

President, Rt Hon Sir Philip Lloyd Graeme, m n r, £5,000
Private Secs, A E Overton, m c, W B Brown
Pay do,

Chief Economic Adviser to H M Govt, Sir H Llewellyn Smith, o n r £3,000

Private Secs H F Hill, W G Ferguson
Permanent Secretary, Sir Sydney Chapman, m c, v o, £3,000

Private Secs, J G Henderson, o n r, m c, W J Galley

Second Secretary, H A Payne, m c £2,300

Private Sec, C J Pike

Parliamentary Sec, Sir Burton Chadwick, m r £1,500

Private Sec, T G Jenkins, m c

Additional Parliamentary Secretaries

(1) (Overseas Trade) Arthur Michael Samuel, m r £2,000

Private Secs R J Shackleton (Board of Trade), A Mullins, m r (Dept of Overseas Trade)

(2) (Homes) Lt-Col G R Lane Fox, m r £1,500

Private Sec, G H Pryor

Parliamentary do, unpaid

Heads of Departments,

Mines, E A Gowers, m c (Perm Under Sec) £1,800

Commercial Relations and Treaties, H Fountain, m c, m c (Princ Asst Sec) £1,200 to £1,500

Overseas Trade, Sir W H Clark, m c, v o, (Comp-troller Gen) £1,500

Industries and Manufactures, Percy Ashley, m c, (Princ Asst Sec) £1,200 to £1,500

Do, Standards, J E Sears jr, m c, v o (Deputy Warden of the Standards) £1,200 to £1,500

Do, (Gas Administration, H C Honey (Director)

Industrial Property (including Patent Office), W Temple Smith, m c, v o (Comp-troller Gen) £1,500

Statistical, A W Flux, m c (Asst Sec) £1,200 to £1,500

Mercantile Marine, C Hipwood, m c (Princ Asst Sec) £1,750

Do, Director of Sea Transport, A E Faulkner, m c, v o £1,200

Do, Asst Secretary, G E Baker £1,200 to £1,500

Do, Deputy Asst Secy, C H Grimshaw £1,000

Companies, E R Eddison, m c, v o (Comp-troller) £1,000 to £1,200

Bankruptcy, H F Carllil (Inspector-General) £1,000 to £1,200

Solicitor, T J Barnes, m r £1,500 to £1,800

Finance, H Mend Taylor, m c (Asst Sec) £1,000 to £1,200

Establishment, S W Clark (Principal Establishment Officer) £1,000 to £1,500
Intelligence and Parliamentary, G C L Maunder (Principal) £700 to £900
Editor, B of T Journal, Harcourt Kitchen £1,000

Professional and other Officers.

Directors, Dept of Overseas Trade, R W Matthews, c.m.o., £1,200 to £1,500, W J Glenn, o.n.e. £700 to £900
Principals, C H Boyd, W. Carter, C P Duff, E J Elliot, J B Harrold, o.n.e., T St Q Hill, H C Honey, A S Hoskin, H J Hutchison, H Loak, H W Macrosty, o.n.e., E H S Marker, G C L Maunder, J F Ronca, o.n.e., C E Sledmere, J W Verdier, o.n.e., J J Wills £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, G S Bayle, H Broadley, W B Brown, R D Funnell, F A Griffiths, m.c., J G Henderson, o.n.e., m.c., H F Hill, A A Hopper, T G Jenkins, m.c., A E Lee, A E Overton m.c., C J Pyke, R J Shackie, J R Willis, m.c. £500 to £650
Assistant Solicitors, H E G Burs, £1,000 to £1,200, E. MacGowan £600 to £1,000

Professional Members of Mercantile Marine Dept., Rear-Admiral C E Monro, r.n. £1,000, Capt. R C Warden, c.n. £1,000

Inspector General of Coastguard, Capt J D Dainton, c.n.e., r.n. £800

Dep Insp Gen Coastguard, Capt H F Aplin, r.n. £600

Deputy Director of Sea Transport, W G Hyndard, c.n.e. £850 to £1,000

Chief Clerks, E Gillett, o.n.e., Hon G A Sinclair, G Vaux (£750 to £900), W W Coombs, m.n.e., J R J Johnston, i.c. £750 to £850

Inspector of Official Receivers, E E Deane, i.c. £750 to £850

Chief Accountant, R V Headland £750 to £850

Asst Director Sea Transport, A Alcorn, o.n.e. £550 to £850

Chief Auditor (Bankruptcy Dept), W J Walker £550 to £750

Superintending Clerks, C J Edwards, o.n.e., P G Glennie, m.n.e., L F Goldsmid, o.n.e., H Griffin, C E Justice £550 to £700

Asst Chief Clerks (Solicitors), R C Bridges, V R Fletcher, H E Harro, A H Lake £550 to £700

Accountants, W C Davis, F W Emile, m.n.e., G B Shepherd £550 to £700

Auditor (Bankruptcy Dept), J T Lennox £550 to £700

Chief Assistant (Standards), R J Trump £500 to £700

Inspector of Drilling, J L Jeffery £600

Asst Reg Genl of Shipping & Seamen, C L Compton, m.n.e., m.n.e. £500 to £600

Senior Staff Officers, N A Guttery, R H Haylett, T S Hutchinson, S W Morrison, o.n.e., I M Nash, F H Noiman, L E Shepherd, W J Smith £500 to £600

Staff Officers, &c., T G Austin, m.n.e., S E J Brady, m.n.e., S J Camping, E Carwithen, C A Collier, T Crane, W J Hoskin, m.n.e., D E Edwards, P L Edwards, D L Evans, E P Fielden, T G Gibson, m.n.e., C K Hobson, m.n.e., S W Hood, A House, W J Killingback, C F Knight, L R C Koepfner, F J Legg, J E Nichols, W Palmer, F E Parker, W H L Patterson, F W Perrett, H J Phillips, m.n.e., B F Pickett, F W Pote, R F Price, E W Reardon, H L Spencey, G A G Stanley, F B Taylor, S T Tigar, D E Turner, T Turner, H B Udale, P B Vigor, A W Wright, £400 to £500, E Batty, o.n.e., H P W Giffard, G Halev, £350 to £500; Miss A McKerrrow, m.n.e., £300 to £400

Professional Clerks (Solicitors), A J Butler, N G Newington, C R W Tindall £300 to £500

Chief Examiner (Standards), W J Morgan £350 to £500

Librarian, H. W Acres £400 to £500

Mines Department.

Dean Stanley Street, Millbank, S W 1

Secretary for Mines, Lt.-Col. G. R Lane-Fox, m.n.e. £1,500

Private Secretary, G. H. Pryor

Permanent Under Secretary, E A Gowers, c.n. £1,800
Private Secretary, A M Anderson
Chief Labour Adviser, Rt Hon W Braze £1,500
Assistant Under Secretaries, E J Foley, c.n., £1,500, H W Cole, c.n.e., C S Hurst, o.n.e., £1,000.

Principals, E G Fudge, W G Nott-Bower, F Mallinson, o.n.e., P C Starling £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, G H Prior, D L Storr, m.n.e. £300 to £500

Senior Staff Officers, R F Taylor, m.n.e., J J Allen, W L Cook £500 to £600

Staff Officers, E G Williams, m.n.e., A D Stedman, m.n.e., A M Clegg, R J Moffat, m.n.e., G F Anderson, m.c., A F Beadle, F J Coleman, G B Brown £400 to £500

Principal Accountant, G D H Pidcock £700 to £900

Senior Accountant, H W Naish £550 to £700

Accountants, T A Bennett, A B Collier, A Johnston, K J Mackenzie, H E Chiosso, C E S Ware £400 to £500

MINES INSPECTORATE

Chief Inspector of Mines, H Walker, c.n.e. £1,200 to £1,500

Deputy do, F H Wynne £1,100

Electrical Insp, J A B Horsley £550 to £750

Divisional Inspectors, H M Hudspath, d.s.o., m.c., Doncaster, J R Felton, o.n.e., Nottingham, T Greenland Davison, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, A D Nicholson, Aslley, Manchester, Macterson, m.n.e., Edinburgh, J M Carey, Cardiff, W J Chilton, Swansea, H A Abbott, Birmingham £850 to £1,000

Senior Inspectors, T Boydell, Stafford, D H F Mathews, Hoole, Chester, A H Steele, Southport, T Ashlie, Durham, W E T Hatley, Nottingham, E H Frazer, Edinburgh, E S Lees, Skelby, Glam, H T Foster, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, H J Humphris, d.s.o., m.c., Doncaster, P S Lea, Durham, P T Jenkins, Newport, Mon, T L McBride, Cardiff, G Cook, Leeds, A Stoker, Glasgow, E Rowley, Birmingham £550 to £750

Junior Inspectors, H S S Scott, Doncaster, A L Flint, Lurgan, m.n.e., J Hall, Sheffield, W J Owen, Bridgend, T D Davies, Chester, G N Scott, Birmingham, T Green, Wakefield, W London, Whitehaven, A M Bryan, Durham, R Young, Bamsley, W Wainwright, Durham, R King, St Austell, P G Dornay, Edinburgh, H C W Roberts, Troon, R Yates, Nottingham, T Waldin, Neath, R J Edwards, Cardiff, M Hughes, Newport (Mon), H L V Evans, Bristol, C W Scott, Stoke on Trent, R B Fisher, Glasgow, A Winstanley, Edinburgh, T H Bull, Newcastle, Staffs, D Coatesworth, Manchester, T B Bassett, Cardiff, W B Brown, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, H J Finney, Glasgow, H G Madley, Newport, F N Siddall, London £350 to £500

Junior Inspector for Metalliferous Mines, O R Jones, Canmairon £350 to £500

40 Sub-Inspectors of Mines and Quarries £350 to £500

Inspectors of Hoists in Mines £150 to £350

Companies (Winding-Up Dept.).

33 Carey Street, W. C. 2

Senior Official Receiver, H E Burgess, c.n.e. £1,200

Official Receiver, G D Pepps £800 to £1,000

Senior Asst Official Receiver, E T A Phillips £500 to £700

Assistant Official Receiver, J B Thompson £500 to £700

First Class Examiners, R. C Finney, E V Fox, F J Keeler, E A Leal, H Wheeler £400 to £500

Official Receivers in Bankruptcy (High Court).

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W. C. 2

Senior Official Receiver, Hon W. J H Boyle £1,200

Official Receivers, F T Garton, D Williams £800 to £1,000

Senior Asst Official Receiver, E Parke £700

Asst Official Receivers, V. Armstrong, E C F Vyvyan, C R Waterer £500 to £600

First Class Examiners, F C Ormrod, F W Perry, H W J Webb £350 to £450

RECEIPTS

Birmingham, &c, T. Easton	£800 to £1,000
Bradford and Halifax, W. Durrance	£800 to £900
Brighton, &c, G. H. Acheson	£500 to £700
Bristol, Gloucester and Cheltenham, F. W. Darley	£800
Canterbury, A. H. Ward	£500 to £600
Cardiff and Glamorganhire, E. Owen	£800 to £900
Liverpool, &c, E. D. Symond	£800 to £1,000
London Amalgamated Districts, T. Gourlay	£1,000
Assistants, H. Ashton, R. W. Cave	£500 to £700
Manchester, J. G. Gibson	£800 to £1,000
Assistant, F. Murgatroyd	£400 to £500
Newcastle-on-Tyne, C. Woollett	£600 to £650
Northampton, &c, J. O. Morris	£600 to £650
Nottingham, L. A. West	£700 to £850
Southampton, C. Hoult	£500 to £600
Stoke, &c, S. D. Turner	£550 to £650
Swansea, H. Rees	£400 to £500

Mercantile Marine Consultative Department,
68 Victoria Street, S. W. 1.

Engineer Surveyor-in-Chief, and *Inspector of Testing Establishments*, T. Carlton, o.n.e. £1,000
Deputy Engineer Surveyor-in-Chief, A. E. Laslett £750 to £1,000

Princ. Ship Surveyor, E. W. Collivill £1,000
Deputy Princ. Ship Surveyor, W. J. Elvy £750 to £850
Assistant to the Princ. Ship Surveyor, A. E. Lavers £500 to £650

Princ. Surv. for Tonnage, A. J. Daniel £750 to £850
Assistant to do, F. W. Bickle £500 to £650

Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates, W. Elbery £750 to £850
Assistant to do, E. W. Freeman £500 to £650

Chief Examiner of Engineers, C. W. Roberts £750 to £850
Assistant to do, G. C. Blair £300 to £500

Sea Transport Staff.

3 Sanctuary Buildings, S. W. 1

Principal Consultative Officer for Sea Transport H. E. Parlett, o.n.e. £750 to £850
Deputy do, K. P. Burgess, o.n.e. £500 to £650

Marine Survey Staff.

Principal District Officer—H. L. Leitch, Liverpool, G. W. Buckard, East Coast of England, T. D. D. North-East of England, F. W. Sate, o.n.e., London, G. Jenkin, South Wales, A. Tarrant, Western Coast of Scotland, J. King, o.n.e., South and South-West of England, £700 to £800, W. H. Chantler, Northern Ireland, W. T. Lewis, Eastern Coast of Scotland, £700

Engineer Surveyors—Senior Surveyors—D. W. Stephen, Bristol, S. A. Houghton, Plymouth, W. I. Macgregor, N. Shields, A. B. Bull, W. Hartlepool, W. C. Ward, Belfast, R. Stevenson, Liverpool, H. N. Pemberton, Greenock, H. G. Dixon, London, C. Leggart, Glasgow, W. Treiman, Hull, A. E. Coe, Liverpool, P. McNeill, Leith, H. J. Voce, Cons. Bch., W. G. Coombe, London, T. Miller, Southampton, J. Cornack, Cons. Bch., J. D. C. Dow, Glasgow, J. R. W. D. McCoy, Sunderland, W. McCaulan, N. Shields, £500 to £650

Surveyors—R. C. W. Bell, Middlebrough, J. S. Herriott, Hull, R. Lewis, Fulmouth, C. W. L. Wren, London, H. M. W. Daw, Glasgow, J. T. Rowson, Glasgow, G. Wishart, Southampton, A. D. Byrne, London, E. F. Moroney, Liverpool, J. Graham, Dundee, F. Manson, Glasgow, R. J. Berry, London, L. Park, Southampton, C. H. Ball, Liverpool, H. Valentine, Liverpool, W. Dowson, Plymouth, W. T. Williams, o.n.e., Cons. Bch., J. Thomson, Liverpool, G. N. Shott, Sunderland, J. P. Turnbull, Grimsby, J. H. Morgan, o.n.e., N. Shields, E. Taylor, Cardiff, A. H. Longstaffe, London, C. Berry Greenock, S. E. Watson, Swansea, W. E. McConnell, London, H. Cockeran, Glasgow, W. E. Brackenbury, Southampton, G. J. Isaac, Cardiff, N. S. Couch, Belfast, G. Brown, N. Shields, G. E. Jenkins, Glasgow, J. P. Hurworth, Middlebrough, W. L. Mennie, Aberdeen, H. Cranwell, Cons. Bch., J. H. Atherton, N. Shields, J. M. Binmore, Hull, H. Scott, Glasgow, W. L. Watson, London, I. Blackmore, Dublin, T. D. Ferrier, N. Shields, E. Vile, London, J. A. Whyte, Liverpool, C. Harvey, Hull, C. E. Davis, Glasgow, J. Jarvis, Sunderland, D. G. Guthrie, Leith, J. F. Blenkinsop,

Liverpool, H. Proudfoot, Southampton, D. Crook, Liverpool, R. G. Shepherd, Glasgow, T. A. Keith, Greenock, F. J. Colvill, Cons. Bch., J. P. Thompson, Glasgow, C. H. Thirkell, Cardiff, J. H. Ferguson, Barrow, J. Clark, Belfast, R. W. Gunston, Hull, H. C. Walker, Liverpool, J. A. Oxberry, Bristol, J. Frew, Glasgow, A. W. Powell, Cardiff, W. L. Jones, London, W. Ridley, Hull, F. Rae, London, W. Dunsmore, Cons. Bch., R. F. Manson, N. Shields, J. Fairley, Liverpool, £500 to £650

Ship Surveyors—Senior Surveyors, C. H. Daniels, Swansea, T. Skinner, Hull, T. G. Wood, N. Shields, H. C. Wilmhurst, London, F. Barta, Glasgow, O. Sullivan, Southampton, J. King, Cons. Bch., E. E. Lewis, Liverpool, £500 to £650
Surveyors, H. C. Warren, W. Hartlepool, J. W. Larcombe, London, C. R. Godfree, Cons. Bch., T. R. Clark, London, G. T. Cheyne, Cons. Bch., F. W. Daniel, Barry, H. J. Downey, Glasgow, T. W. Revans, London, J. Smith, N. Shields, E. W. Black, Barrow, C. E. Rawbone, N. Shields, H. G. Hogen, Greenock, W. W. Harris, Dundee, H. G. Clement, Middlebrough, W. Mitchell, Glasgow, J. T. Munden, Cons. Bch., A. W. Prince, Newport, H. J. Haggard, Cardiff, J. Taylor, Leith, F. H. E. L. Tanner, Liverpool, G. H. Lancaster, Southampton, G. A. Green, London, S. M. Newcombe, Gt. Yarmouth, A. T. Metcalfe, Cons. Bch., A. Kearn, Southampton, D. Morgan, Liverpool, A. C. Parkyn, Glasgow, A. E. Taylor, N. Shields, G. W. Morgan, Belfast, H. E. Steel, Cons. Bch., G. Daniel, Cons. Bch., H. Collins, Plymouth, A. Barta, Belfast, W. J. Wragge, London, H. Kidd, Liverpool, C. S. Lewis, Cons. Bch., W. Batchelor, Glasgow, F. H. Morley, Belfast, H. W. B. Shilton, Glasgow, W. G. Moore, Middlebrough, A. E. Dobinson, Cons. Bch., W. J. Nutton, Hull, L. Lethbridge, Cons. Bch., E. G. Fowle, N. Shields, W. A. Grinyer, Cons. Bch., J. Sherif, Southampton, E. G. Perkins, Cons. Bch., A. A. Wilkins, Hull, H. J. M. Couch, Aberdeen, W. E. Darroch, o.n.e., Hdqrs., London, H. L. Willson, o.n.e., Hdqrs., London, A. G. Wright, Hdqrs., London, £300 to £500

Nautical Surveyors—Senior Surveyors, including *Assistant to Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates*—H. L. Jenkins, Newport, P. G. Lowe, Liverpool, H. B. Pope, London, D. Smith, Middlebrough, W. H. Whittle, o.n.e., London, J. R. Inrie, Southampton, R. J. Porter, Belfast, £500 to £650
Surveyors—J. G. Grassam, Glasgow, A. H. Rayner, Southampton, T. E. Thompson, Liverpool, G. L. B. Jones, Barry, W. M. Hunter, Cardiff, G. A. Williamson, Southampton, J. J. Bailey, Leith, H. J. T. Grey, Liverpool, E. S. MacLeod, N. Shields, M. C. Corrance, Glasgow, T. Harrison, o.n.e., Cardiff, R. H. Davis, Belfast, T. Watkinson, Hull, C. C. Catwright, o.n.e., Plymouth, H. C. Hood, Blyth, O. A. Barrand, London, J. T. Russell, Sunderland, A. W. Webster, Greenock, T. W. Jackson, N. Shields, G. Davey, Liverpool, W. H. F. Salvatori, London, F. W. A. Hanson, London, W. F. Trott, Swansea, £300 to £500

Medical Inspectors—E. W. S. Evans, London, E. Tinker, Liverpool, D. D. F. Macintyre, Southampton, £500 to £650

Examiners of Masters and Mates—Senior Examiners—F. M. Sergeant, Liverpool, I. Hayward, Glasgow, W. Forrest, Newcastle, E. I. Fletcher, Cardiff, Swansea and Plymouth, J. W. Saul, London and Southampton, £500 to £650

Examiners—J. D. Keatinge, Cardiff, J. A. S. Chalmers, Dundee, Aberdeen and Leith, C. L. A. Lecoustre, Liverpool, J. Weir, London and Southampton, P. N. Baker, London and Southampton, C. Robson, Newcastle, T. P. Marshall, Hull and Grimsby, D. Dowdy, London and Southampton, H. Marchie, Glasgow, A. Hopwood, Liverpool, £300 to £500

Inspectorate of Ships Promotions—Chief Inspector—C. A. Whyte, London, £500 to £700

Deputy do, E. A. Warner, Liverpool, £400 to £500
Senior Inspectors—W. Ward, London, R. E. Price, Hull, H. White, Glasgow, W. Robson, Cardiff, I. Evans, Newcastle, A. J. Holloway, Liverpool, £350 to £450

Mercantile Marine Offices.

Senior Chief Superintendent and Inspector, J G Dendy, London £550 to £700
Chief Superintendents, P O Griffiths, Liverpool and Manchester, T R Best, North East Coast, J D McIntyre, Scotland, R S Back, Bristol Channel £500 to £600
Senior Superintendents, G F Briggs, Cardiff, J R Gilchrist, Victoria Docks, J Dand, Bristol, N R Lewis, Newport, J G White, Tilbury, T Samuel, Glasgow, T B Thomas, Swansea, D J Davies, Southampton, J R W Stibbs, Barry, A J Padfield, Newcastle, W H Walton, S Shields, I V Bloomfield, Poplar, W H Mantle, Manchester, H J Robinson, N Shields, E A Tatts, Liverpool, P E G Porteh, Dock Street, C W Jones, Hull £400 to £500
(Supt) £300 to £400

Board of Trade Stores, Poplar,

Coastguard Force.

Inspectors, Cmdr H J M Rundle, o n r, n n, Head-quarters, Cmdr P V Kilgour, n n, North Scotland, Cmdr L G D Way, n n, Aberdeen, Capt E E A Betts, v k r, n n, Tynemouth, Cmdr J A Gregory, n n, Scarborough, Cmdr H L Wolls, n n, Great Yarmouth, Cmdr A L Strange, n n, Hove, Capt V S Ravleigh, c n r, n n, Weymouth, Capt H T Morse, n n, Brixham, Cmdr W S Hargreaves, n n, Penzance, Cmdr R G Hurst, n n, Mumbles, Lt Cmdr J A P Lough, d s o, n n, Hoylake, Cmdr A S Chambers, n n, North Ireland £350 to £400

Temporary Departments.

Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S E 1

Clearing Office for Enemy Debts

Controller, E S Grey, c n £2,250

Deputy do J B Knight £800 to £1,000

Reparation Claims

Controller, W Nell

Board of Trade Committees.

Advisory Committee for the Clearing Office (Enemy Debts) and the Departments for the Administration of Austrian, Bulgarian, and Hungarian Property, Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S E 1 Sec, A H Hannay

British Industries Fairs (Exhibitors' Advisory Committee), 2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S W 1 Sec, Capt G S Dixon, o n r

British Industries Fairs (Joint) Consultative Committee, London and Birmingham, 2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S W 1 Sec, G S Dixon, o n r

Coal and the Coal Industry, Advisory Committee for, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S W 1 Sec, F C Stirling

Dyeing Advisory Licensing Committee, Danlee Buildings, Spring Gardens, Manchester Sec, W Graham, m n r

Dyeing Industry Development Committee, Great George Street Sec, W Graham, m n r

Electrical Communication with Lighthouses Committee, Merc. Mar Dept, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S W 1 Sec, R H Layzell

Empire Flax Growing Committee, Great George Street, S W 1 Sec, S E J Brady, m n r

German Reparation Recovery Committee, Great George Street Sec, H Broadley

Imperial Shipping Committee, Mercantile Marine Department, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S W 1 Sec, R J Fennelly

Industry and Trade, Committee on, Great George Street Sec, W Carter

Lord Blandburgh's Committee for the release of property to ex-enemy aliens in necessitous circumstances, Great George Street Sec, W G Southcombe

Mercantile Pensions Committee, Merc. Mar Dept, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S W 1 Sec, H Leuk

Mercantile Shipping Advisory Committee, Merc. Mar Dept, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S W 1 Sec, A E Lee

Metaliferous Mining Industry, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S W 1 Sec, F C Stirling

Miners' Welfare Fund Committee, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S W 1 Sec, E W Ravenshear

Mining Dangers Research Board, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S W 1 Sec, A D Stedman, m n r

Mining Examination Boards, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S W 1 Sec, E G Williams, m n r

Overseas Trade Credits Advisory Committee, 73 Basinghall Street, E C 2 Sec, L A L Meredith

Pollage Advisory Committee, Great George Street Sec, R J N Clean

Prohibition of Import of Plunage, Custom House EC Sec, H S Marshall

Support of Workings in Mines Committee, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S W 1 Sec, A D Stedman, m n r

Treaty Execution Committee, Great George Street Sec, W G Southcombe

Water Dangers Committee, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S W 1 Sec, F N Siddall

Watertight Sub-division of Merchant Ships Committee, Consultative Branch, Merc. Mar Dept, 68 Victoria Street S W 1 Sec, W J Wilton

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT.

6 Whitehall Gardens, S W 1

Minister, Lt Col Rt Hon Wilfrid William Ashley, v r £1,500

Private Sec, F G Tucker, o n r, r n

Do (Public)

Parliamentary Secretary, Col J T C Moore-Brabazon, d s o, m n r £1,500

Private Sec

Permanent Secretary, J R Brooke, c n £1,800

Private do, G F Stedman, m n r

Secretarial Department.

Assistant Secretary, E W Rowntree £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, F C Greene (also Establishment Officer), T A E Muir, O A Sherrard £700 to £900

Asst Principals, J L Stewart-Moore, G F Stedman, c n, F G Tucker, o n r, r n £500 to £550

Office for Light Railway Work, A D Eiskine £700

Deputy Establishment Officer, F C Burnt £500 to £700

Staff Officers (Grade I), A R Thomson, m n r, T L Paterson £550 to £700

Do (Grade II), G Gordon, d s o £400 to £500

Civil Engineer, T S Hawkins, m n r £550 to £650

Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways, Col J W Pringle, c n, m n r £1,500 to £1,400

Inspecting Officers of Railways, Maj G L Hall, o n r, r n, Lt-Col A H L Mount, c n, r n £800 to £1,000

Assistant to Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways, J P Scott Main, m n r £800

Assistant Railway Inspecting Officer, J L M Moore £500 to £700

Roads, S J Stopney £400 to £500

Finance and Statistics Department.

Assistant Secretary, C W Hucomb, c n, r n £1,000 to £1,200

Principal, R H Hill £700 to £900

Accountant, W W Wood £1,000 to £1,200

Directors

Rates, W D Duffield, o n r £700 to £850

Statistics, A E Kirkus, o n r £700 to £850

Assistant Directors

Roads Accounting, P T R Kellner, d s o, o n r £700 to £850

Vote Accounting, K L Macaulay £700 to £850

Staff Officers (Grade I), H T Clarke, o n r, r n, A Fearn, S J W Knott, W Mothershead, £550 to £700, J Caldwell £550

Do (Grade II), W E Gibson, W M Hind, C W Horsley, A W Jackman, T F Jones, T W Maughan, A R Meredith, F G Orchin, E J Sutton, P Tait £400 to £500

Roads Department.

Director-General, Sir Henry P Maybury, k n, m n r £2,500

Assistant Secretary, H H Piggott, c n, c n r £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, J S P Godsoll, m n r, R H Tolerton, d s o, m n r £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, C A Birtchell, F C Franklin £500 to £600

Chief Engineer, C H Brossey, c n r, r n, r n £1,200 to £1,500

Director of Engineering, H T Tudsberry, m.c., £1,000 to £1,200
Engineering Inspectors at Headquarters, C G Mitchell, m.c., £1,000 to £1,200
Asst. Engineers at Hdqrs., W T Butlin, G S Chettoo, m.c., £1,000 to £1,200
Staff Officer (Grade I), E B Hart £550 to £700
Do (Grade II), H W W Fisher, m.c., £1,000 to £1,200
bottom, A Matheson, d.s.o., F J Pearce £400 to £500

Railway Rates Tribunal.

at Clement's Inn, W C a

President, Walter Baker Clode, k.c.
Permanent Members, W A Jepson (Railways), G C Lockett (Commercial)
Registrar, T J D Atkinson, o.n.e. £750 to £900
Secretary, S J Page, m.c. £600 to £800
Asst. to Sec., L C Jackson £400 to £500

TREASURY, Whitehall, S W 1

The Lord High Treasurer of England is the Third Great Officer of State, the office having been "in commission" (with certain intervals) since 1628. The Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland consist of the First Lord, who, if a Commoner, is usually Leader of the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and some Junior Lords, with certain Secretaries and a staff of officials. The duties of the First Lord are mainly political, as also are those of the Parliamentary Secretary and the Junior Lords, the duties of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are mainly financial, in that he performs the ancient duties of the Under Treasurer and, after agreement with the heads of the great spending departments, arranges for the great collecting departments to provide sufficient moneys to meet the needs of the year. The papers are laid before Parliament in the form of a Budget, which the Chancellor opens and expounds to the House, these plans being accepted, modified, or rejected by the House.

FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY—

The Rt Hon Stanley Baldwin, m.p. (Prime Minister) £5,000

Private Sec. to Prime Minister, Lt.-Col. Sir Ronald Waterhouse, k.c., m.c., £1,000 to £1,200
Gowat, m.p., £1,000 to £1,200
Parliamentary do., Capt. Sidney Herbert, m.p. unrep

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—

Rt Hon Winston Spencer Churchill, m.p. £5,000

Private Sec., E H Marsh, c.b., m.c., £1,000 to £1,200

Asst. do., J D B Ferguson, Lord Wodehouse, m.c. unrep

Parliamentary do., Lord Stanley, m.p. unrep

***JUNIOR LORDS—**

Major G. Hennessey, o.n.e., m.p. £1,000

Major W. Cope, c.b., m.p. £1,000

Capt. Viscount Curzon, c.b.e., m.p. unrep

Lord Stanley, m.p. unrep

***Parliamentary Secretary (Chief Whip)**, Comm. Rt Hon Bolton Meredith Evans-Moncell, m.c., m.p. £2,000

Private Sec., C J Harris

Financial Secretary, Lt.-Col. Rt Hon W E Guinness, d.s.o., t.d., m.p. £2,000

Private Sec., H Brittain

Parliamentary do., Capt. R G Briscoe, m.p. unrep

Permanent Secretary and Head of H M Civil Service, Sir Warren Fisher, c.b. £3,500

Private Sec., E C E Leadbitter

Controller of Supply Services, Sir G L Barstow, k.c. £3,000

Private Sec., G Myrdin-Evans, £3,000

***Government Whips**—The "Government Whips" in order of seniority after the Parliamentary Secretary (Chief Whip), are—

Col. Rt Hon G A Gibbs, Maj Sir Harry Bartlett, Bt. Capt. Douglas Hacking, o.n.e., Maj G Hennessey, o.n.e., Maj W. Cope (Welsh Whip), P. O. Thomson, k.c. (Scottish Whip), Capt. Viscount Curzon, c.b.e., and Lord Stanley; Capt. H D R Mar gesson, m.c., is Assistant Whip

Controller of Establishments, Sir Robert Russell

Scott k.c.b., c.s.i. £3,000

Private Sec., J H E Woods

Controller of Finance, Sir O E Niemeyer, k.c.b. £3,000

Private Sec., W D Wilkinson, m.c.

Deputy Controller of Supply Services, R S Meiklejohn, c.b. £2,000

Deputy Controller of Establishments, G C Upcott, c.b. £2,000

Director of Women Establishments, Hon Maude Lawrence £1,000

Assistant Secretaries, M F Headlam, c.b., S Asmatage Smith, c.b., P Leith Ross, F Phillips, E W H Millar, R G Hawtrey, C L Stocks, H E Fass, o.n.e., R B Howorth, A W Hurst, J H McCraig, J Rae, R A Grieve, o.n.e., S D Waley, m.c. (acting) £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, E St John Bamford (acting), A E Bahnan (acting), G G Barnes, J B Beresford, m.c., T K Bayley, E E Bridges, m.c., J C Carr, E G Cleary, Viscount Cross, L Cuthbertson, H E Davies, J N Eagles, H R Fovle, W R Fraser, B W Gilbert, Sir R. P. M. Gower, m.c., c.b., c.i.o., P J Grigg, H M Howgrave-Graham, o.n.e., W T Legge, W T Matthews, m.c., A McFadden, F M Morris, F H Nixon, R O W Pemberton, J S Pennington, P F Robinson, E Lowe-Dutton, C F M N Ryan, d.s.o., m.c., F G Salter, F Skevington, m.c., S A Sydney-Turner, W R L Trickett, o.n.e., E Twentyman (acting); A P Waterfield, c.b., S H Wright £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, H Brittain, A D Burnett-Brown, m.c., G Myrdin-Evans, J D B Ferguson, I McF. Forsyth, H E C Gullin, J A Glen, m.c., G E A Grey, m.c., E Hale, W H Headman, m.c., A F Henning, c.b., W P Hildred, P G Inch, G Ismay, R U E Knox, d.s.o., E C E Leadbitter, £400 to £500, Mrs H M Lucas, £400 to £400, H Parker, m.c., J H Penison, m.c., E W Ravenshear, H J Sainsbury, F H Singsby, m.c., L L H Thompson, H G Vincent, D B Wadley, m.c., W D Wilkinson, d.s.o., m.c., D B Woodburn, J H E Woods, N E Young, m.c. £300 to £500

Parliamentary Clerk, P G Slade £400 to £500

Treasury Offices of Accounts, F Phillips (see above), A E Watson, c.b.e. £850 to £1,000

Assistant to Treasury Officer of Accounts, F H Blount

Accountant, H T Holmes, m.c., d.s.o. £750 to £850

Deputy Accountant, T Chadwick, m.c. £550 to £700

Assistant Accountant, E B Athawes £400 to £500

Estimate Clerk, F Skevington, m.c. (see above)

Chief Investigating Officer, R A Grieve, o.n.e. (see above)

Investigating Officers, H Biggs, W Doolough

Chief Clerk, P F Pylo £550 to £700

Deputy do., £500 to £600

Departments of H M. Procurator-General and of the Solicitor to the Treasury,

Storey's Gate, St. James' Park S W 1

Procurator-General and Treasury Solicitor, Hon A Clive Lawrence, c.b. £7,500

Private Secretary, A C Wilson

Chief Assistant Solicitor, Sir Alexander W Lawrence, Bart. £1,500

Assistant Solicitors, Cecil Owen, Ome B Clark, c.b., A W Brown, l.l.b. £1,000 to £1,200

Chief Clerks, G F Carter, o.n.e., T H T Case, o.n.e.; E J Howard, J C P Kinsman, L C Loyd, W L Morton, H L Wright, o.n.e.

Assistant Chief Clerks, J H Crawley, G C J Crispin, C S Emden, d.p.c., E W S Fletcher, l.l.b., R H Gardner, A F Gilchrist, E G Gray, m.a., J Howland, G S King, m.c., C F. Fenton, H A Weeks

Professional Clerks, E G Ootching, m.c., F A. Enever, m.c., l.l.b., J B. Finch, R A Fisher, l.l.b.; C A Higgins, l.l.b., A J Kaye, P Ludbrook, F W McCombe, H G Marshall, B O'Brien, l.l.b., G C N Sturt, J L Thompson, A E Wade; A C Wilson.

Accounts Branch

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C H Hunt, m.a.

Deputy do., W J Hagon

Law Courts Branch.

705 Royal Courts of Justice, W C 2.

Director, R M Greenwood, C B E, 11 M
Chief Clerk, R Hington, S Jacob-Hood, F
 Lawton, O B E, T C Newman, L L B, E V
 Thompson

Assistant Chief Clerk, F R Baker, R C H Carter,
 C W Evans, W G S Fawkes, R N Hanscombe,
 K H Scougall

Professional Clerks, V E Farr, H S H Hall, D O,
 M E Hare, R S Lewis, D S A McMurtrie,
 A G Newman, E M Reid, R B Waterer

King's Proctor's Office (Divorce Business),
 1 Clement's Inn, Strand, W C 2

King's Proctor, Hon A Clive Lawrence, C B F
Assistant King's Proctor, C E Stoddick

Assistant Chief Clerk, W G Chapman
Professional Clerks, H C Hewson, M W Hughes

Ministry of Transport Branch

6 Whitehall Gardens, S W 1.

Chief Clerk, T D Harrison
Assistant Chief Clerk, E E E Welby-Everard
Professional Clerk, G Sims Marshall

Parliamentary Counsel.

First Counsel, Sir F F Liddell, K C B £2,500
Second do, W M. Graham Harrison, C B £1,500

Third do, Sir F Nugent Gier, C B, K C £1,800 to £2,000
 £1,500

Rating of Government Property.

29 Abingdon Street, S W 1.

Treasury Valuer & Inspector, F C Ruddle, F R S £1,000 to £1,200

Deputy do, W Madge, F R S £600 to £800
Inspector of Rates, W T Chard £550 to £700

Statute Law Committee.

at H M Stationery Office, Princes St., S W 1
Editor of Revised Statutes, Statutory Rules and Orders
do, C T Carr, 11 B

Clerk Assistant, J E Fringle
Sec. to Committee, F W Lascelles, M C House of
 Lords, S W 1

Surplus Stores, &c., Liquidation Department,
 Caxton House (West), Tothill St., S W 1

Secretary, Sir Daniel Neylan, C B
Private Sec., P G Allen

Asst Sec., T W Smith, C O, C B F
Advisory Committee, Sir C C Barrie, K B F, M P

(Chairman), Sir N Waterhouse, K B F, W L
 Hiches, Sir M Levr, Bart., Sir D Neylan,
 C B E (ex officio)

Trinity House, Tower Hill, E C 3

Trinity House, the first General Lighthouse and
 Pilotage Authority in the Kingdom, was a body of im-
 portance when Henry VIII granted the institution its
 first charter in 1534, under which "for the relief, increase
 and augmentation of the Shipping of this Realm of
 England" Since that period the duty of erecting and
 maintaining Lighthouses and other marks and signs of
 the sea has by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament
 been entrusted to the Corporation of Trinity House, and
 until 1874 Masters of the Navy were examined by the
 Elder Brethren of the Corporation. In the present day,
 the principal duty of the Corporation of Trinity House,
 as a Public Department, is the administration of the
 Lighthouse, &c. Service of England and Wales with
 certain statutory jurisdiction in regard to Lighthouses
 and other seamarks in Scotland, Ireland, and the
 Channel Islands, whilst the Corporation are also the
 chief Pilotage Authority in the United Kingdom and
 in their capacity as a private corporation or guild they
 administer certain Charitable Trusts specifically de-
 voted to the relief of aged and distressed master mariners
 and their widows. The Acting Elder Brethren of the
 Corporation also sit with the Judges of the Admiralty
 Division of the High Court of Justice, to act as Nautical
 Assessors in Marine Causes tried in that Court. The
 Lighthouse Service of the Trinity House is maintained
 out of the General Lighthouse Fund, this fund being
 provided by means of special dues called Light Dues,
 levied on shipping using the ports of the United King-
 dom. The accounts in connection with the Lighthouse
 Service are rendered to the Board of Trade, who have

statutory control over the expenditure, and are sub-
 mitted annually to Parliament. The accounts in con-
 nection with the Charitable Trusts are rendered to the
 Charity Commissioners

ELDER BROTHERS

H M The King, *Master*, Field-Marshal H R R the
 Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K G, *Deputy*
Master, Capt Sir H Acton Blake, K C M G, K C V O,
Elder Brethren, H M The King, Rt Hon Lord
 George Hamilton, G C S I, The Earl of Rosebery, K G,
 K T, Capt A E Bell, C B E (retired), Capt A S
 Thomson, C B C B E (retired), Capt Sir A W
 Clarke, K B F, The Earl of Balfour, K C M S, The
 Earl of Selborne, K G, G C S I, Capt O P Marshall,
 C B E, Capt T Golding, C B F, Rt Hon H H
 Asquith, K C, Maj Gen H R H Prince Arthur
 of Connaught, K O, The Marquess of Crewe, K O,
 Vice Adm G R Mansell, C B A, M V O, Rt Hon
 Winston Spencer Churchill, C B, M P, Capt Owen
 Jones, C B, R D, Capt F N Layton, C B, R D,
 Capt G Gregory, C B E, D O, R D, Capt H R H
 Prince of Wales, K G, R D, Capt A H Ryley, Capt
 A R H Morrell

OFFICERS

Secretary, M K Smith, O B I
Principals, W K Bowen, O B I, L Clubb, O B E
Chief Accountant, H T Miller, M B E
Asst Class Clerks, Maj J M Nicolle, O B F, Capt J E
 A Hunter, T D
Higher Executive Clerks, R H G Thomson (Deputy
 Accountant), R Sindall
Executive Clerks, I G Vedy, W M Liesching, B A,
 H F W Bartlett, T H Burlingame, M
Engineer-in-Chief, D W Hood, C B E, M V O
Asst Engineer, Capt J P Bowen, B C, M V O
Mech Asst Engineer, G H Shaw, B C, M V O
Principal Pilotage Clerk, W J T Halliwell
Principal Clerk of Estimates, H S Liesching
Chief Engineering Clerk, H P Turner
Surveyors of Shipping and Marine Engineers, T Renton,
 M V O, M V A

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS.

INSPECTION COMMITTEE,

18 Portugal Street, W C 2

Trustee Savings Banks were first made the subject of
 legislation in 1817, and an Inspection Committee was
 appointed in 1821. The funds deposited with the Govern-
 ment amounted in Nov. 1923, to 80 millions of money
 and over 24 millions in Government Stocks and Bonds
 held on behalf of over 24 millions of depositors

Chairman, Sir Edward Brabrook, C B
Vice-Chairman, Sir William G. Turpin, K C B
Secretary, W S Cameron

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Office of the Unmpire, 5 Old Palace Yard, S W 1.

Unmpire, Joseph Gerald Pease, C B E £1,500
Secretary, C F Bickerdike £550 to £700

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE,

Storey's Gate, Westminster, S W 1

The Committee was appointed by the Chancellor of
 Exchequer in July, 1919, to advise the Government as to
 the application of grants made by Parliament towards
 meeting the needs of University Education in the
 United Kingdom

Chairman, Sir William McCornick, L L D
Other Members, Sir William Bragg, K B E, F R S, Sir
 Dugald Clark, K B F, F R S, Miss S M Fry, Sir
 Wilmot Harrington, K C M G, C M, Sir Arthur
 Keith, F R S, Sir F G Kenyon, K C B, Sir Stanley
 Leathes, K C B
Secretary, A H Kild

VOLUNTARY AID DETACHMENT COUNCIL.

The Central Joint Voluntary Aid Detachments Coun-
 cil is composed of representatives of the Admiralty,
 War Office, Air Ministry, the Territorial Army Associa-
 tions, the Order of St John of Jerusalem, the British
 Red Cross Society and St Andrew's Ambulance Asso-
 ciation

Chairman, Sir H D Rolleston, K C B, M B
Secretary, Lt-Col W H A. De la Pryne, D S O, M B
 Pall Mall, S W 1

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION,
Ministry of Health, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Commission was established in July, 1909, on the recommendation of Lord Cave's Committee to administer the grant of £200,000 made by the Government. The distribution of the grant was completed in March 1924. The sum disbursed being as follows—*London*, £250,000, rest of *England and Wales*, £243,225, *Scotland*, £31,775. The Commission have since been asked to "enquire into, and to report upon, the extent of the additional Voluntary Hospital Accommodation required in England and Wales, and the best means of providing and maintaining it."

Commission appointed July, 1909.

Nominated by the Minister of Health, The Earl of Onslow (Chairman); Lord Clwyd, Capt W E Elliott, M.C., M.P., Sir Robert Hudson, G.M.P., D.O. Malcolm.

By the Secretary for Scotland, Marquess of Linlithgow
By British Red Cross Societies and St John of Jerusalem, F.N. Kay-Menzies, M.D.

By King Edward's Hospital Fund, Sir Cooper Perry, M.D.

By British Hospital Association, H. Wad. Deacon, C.M.P.

By Royal College of Physicians, Sir John Rose Bradford, M.C., M.P., F.R.C.S.

By Royal College of Surgeons, Sir George Makins, C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.S.

By British Medical Association, R. A. Bolam, G.M.P., M.D.

By the Scottish Committee of the British Medical Association, R. C. Buist, M.D.
Secretary, L. Brook, M.C., M.P., Ministry of Health
Assistant Secretary, P. Barber, Ministry of Health

WALLACE COLLECTION.

Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. 1.

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the nation by the widow of Sir Ed. Wallace, Bt., K.C.B., in 1867, and Hertford House was subsequently acquired by the Government. The expenses were estimated at £13,503 in 1924-25.

Keeper & Secretary, Samuel James Camp, F.S.A. £500
Assistants to Keeper, J. G. Mann, B.A., F.S.A., £500
J. A. Hendy, M.A. £250 to £600

WAR OFFICE.

(See ARMY, p. 241.)

IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION,

82 Baker Street, W. 1.

President, H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.

Chairman, The Secretary of State for War.

Permanent Vice-Chairman, Maj.-Gen. Sir Fabian Ware, K.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.B., C.M.G.

Other Commissioners, The Secretaries of State for the Colonies and for India, First Commissioner of Works, High Commissioners for Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Union of South Africa, Lt. Col. T. Nangle (Newfoundland), Sir W. Garstin, C.M.G., G.C.B., H. Gosling, C.M.P., Rudyard Kipling, Lt. Gen. Sir G. M. W. Maclough, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Admiral Sir Morgan Singer, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Sir Robert Hudson, G.M.P., Sir H. Maddocks, K.C.

Artistic Adviser, Lt.-Col. Sir F. Kenyon, K.C.B.

Principal Architects, Sir Reginald Blomfield, B.A., Sir E. Lutyens, B.A., H. Baker, A.R.A., Charles Holden, F.R.I.B.A. (France and Belgium), Sir R. Lorimer, A.R.A. (Italy, Egypt, Macedonia, U.K.), Sir John J. Burnet, B.A. (Gallipoli and Palestine), Edward Warren, F.R.I.B.A. (Iraq).

Comptroller of Administration, Lt.-Col. Sir H. Ellison, C.B.E.

Principal Assistant Secretary, Col. Lord Arthur Browne, K.C.B.

Director of Works, Lt.-Col. F. R. Durham, C.B.E., M.C.
Land and Legal Adviser, Maj. C. K. Phillips, M.A., M.V.O., G.M.P.

Director of Records, Maj. H. F. Chettle, G.M.P.

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM.

Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7.

The formation of a collection of Naval, Military and Air Force exhibits and trophies and of books, pictures, photographs, cinematograph films, maps, posters and

other material connected with the War, was approved by the War Cabinet on March 5, 1917. The Imperial War Museum Act received the Royal Assent on July 2, 1900, and a Board of Trustees was appointed. The Museum was opened by H.M. the King on June 9, 1902, at the Crystal Palace. The tenancy of the Crystal Palace having expired on March 31, 1904, the Museum was removed to the galleries known as the Western Galleries in the Imperial Institute Road. The aeronautical collection was transferred to the Science Museum on loan. The Museum was reopened to the public on Nov. 11, 1924. The cost of administration in 1924-25 was estimated at £14,380.

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES,
1 Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Administrative expenses, 1923-24, £28,328.

THE CROWN LANDS.—The Land Revenues of the Crown in the United Kingdom have been collected on the public account since 1860, when George III. surrendered them in return for a fixed annual payment of £1,000,000. At the time of the surrender the crown revenues amounted to about £20,000, and the net return to about £12,000. In the year ended March 31, 1924, the total Receipts by the Commissioners were £1,453,491, of which amount £24,364 was from the Mines. The Expenditure was £2,205,063. The sum of £200,000 was paid to the Exchequer in 1923-24 as Surplus Revenue, being a net sum from which no deductions have to be made for administration.

Commissioner (ex officio), The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Permanent Commissioner and Secretary, A. S. Gayer.

Asst. Secretary, D. R. Crawford Smith, £500 to £1,000.

Heads of Branches, H. C. Eyles, M.A., £1,000 to £1,500; G. P. Best, £500 to £700.

Assistant Heads of Branches, W. Lee Nash, C.C. Herd, E. Talbot, E. T. Drake, £500 to £500.

Receiver and Controller of Accounts, W. Fidler, £500 to £700.

Clerk in Charge of Accts., Herbert Clarke, £500 to £500.

Staff Architect & Surveyor, C. E. Varndell, F.R.S., £500 to £500.

Chief Mineral Inspector, W. Forster Brown, £1,000.

Solicitor, England, F. A. Jones, G.B.

Solicitor, Scotland, A. McNeil, S.S.C.

WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS.

Deputy Ranger, Col. Hon. Claude H. O. Willoughby, C.V.O.

Deputy Surveyor, C. Lloyd, M.V.O., M.B.E.

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

Storey's Gate, S.W. 1.

H. M. Office of Works (for the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings) was constituted in 1829 to perform certain overseeing duties, &c. previously belonging to the Office of Woods and Forests. The salaries and expenses of the office were estimated at £547,680 in 1923-24.

First Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Viscount Peel, G.C.B. £2,000.

Private Sec., F. E. Carter.

Other Commissioners, The Principal Secretaries of State and the President of the Board of Trade.

Secretary, Sir Lionel Earle, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., J.P. £2,000.

Private Sec., A. G. Sandison.

Assistant Secretaries, James Eggar, G.M.P., W. Letch, W. F. Schofield, G.M.P. £1,000 to £1,000.

Secretariat.

Principals, H. Bird, B.A., A. H. S. White, F. J. E. Raby, M. Connolly, M.B.E., H. A. Russell, M.B.E., B. R. Seagrave, G.M.P. £700 to £500.

Assistant Principals, A. G. Sandison, F. E. Carter, F. N. de Normann, D. L. Macintyre, F.R.S., R. A. Barker, £500 to £500.

Heads of Sections, H. L. Davis, G.M.P., G. W. Jupp (Scottish Office), H. W. Spenser, £500 to £500.

Registrars, E. W. Horton, £400 to £500.

Staff Officers, D. M. Harvey, J. G. Chester, M.B.E., A. O. Herne, G.M.P.; A. Miller, E. Hatch, M.B.E.; J. T. Tweedie (Scottish Office), £400 to £500.

Office of Comptroller of Accounts.

Comptroller of Accounts, J. A. W. Buchanan, G.M.P. £500 to £500.

Assistant to do., A. G. Barnett, G.M.P. £275 to £280.

Accountant, H L Findley. £550 to £700
Heads of Sections, A J. Whitby, M.B.E., P J Ling £550 to £700
Staff Officers, C Coates, C C W Gould, A J J £550 to £700
Merchant, G L Jordan, A Sellers, I Richards, £550 to £700
W G Ryde £400 to £500

Directorate of Works

Director of Works, Sir F Baines, C.B.E. £1,500
Professional Assistant, A J Pither, C.B.E. £1,000
Chief Architect, R J Allison, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A. £1,200
Senior Architects, A R Myers, F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A., £900 to £1,000
M.R.S.M.I., J G West, M.B.E. £900 to £1,000
Chief Mechanical & Electrical Engineer, Hubert £1,100
Baines, C.B.E. £900 to £1,000
Senior Engineer, J A MacIntyre, C.B.E., M.I.E.E., £900 to £1,000
A.M.I.E.E. £900 to £1,000
Architects, C J W Simpson, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., R £900 to £1,000
Cropper, C.B.E., G J T Reavell, A.R.I.B.A., C F £900 to £1,000
Wilkinson, A Scott, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., D N Dyke, £900 to £1,000
A.R.I.B.A., A Bulloch, A.R.I.B.A., J H Markham, £900 to £1,000
A.R.I.B.A., A W Heasman, C.B.E., J W Patterson, £900 to £1,000
M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., J Bradley (China), H E T £900 to £1,000
Rees £900 to £1,000
Chief Maintenance Surveyors, P K Hanton, M.B.E., £900 to £1,000
A.R.I.B.A., H Ryle, C.B.E., A.R.I.B.A. (acting) £900 to £1,000
Surveyors, I M Davidson, W C P Fye £550 to £700
Chief Quantity Surveyor, G C Widdowson, F.S.I. £900 to £1,000
Chief Measuring do, A W Jarvis, £750 to £850
Chief Examining do, F R Chappell, F.S.I. £650 to £750
Factory Engineer, F A Llewellyn, C.B.E. £750 to £850
Structural and Reinforced Concrete do, E W Butler £750 to £850
Sanitary do, E R Matthews, B.Sc., F.R.S.I., M.I.C.E., £650 to £750
M.I.N.C.E. £650 to £750
Maintenance do, J W Arnot, M.B.E. £550 to £700
Engineers (New Works), A P Pater, M.B.E., M.I.E.E., £550 to £700
E W Rees, M.B.E., M P McLaren, M.B.E., A G £550 to £700
Ramsay, M.B.E. (Acting Senior Engr) £750 to £850
Senior Staff Officer, G P Gilchrist, M.B.E. £500 to £600
Staff Officer, J Barber £400 to £500

Supplies Division

Controller, J W Curry, C.B.E. £850 to £1,000
Supt of Stores, H J Camp, M.B.E. £550 to £700
Head of Section, H B Allum, M.B.E. £550 to £700
Chief Technical Officer, Furniture, J Hooper £550 to £700
Do, Fuel, E A Smith, M.B.E. M.I.M.E. £550 to £700
Staff Officer, C B Taylor £400 to £500

Directorate of Lands & Accommodation

Director, Sir A I Durrant, C.B.E., M.I.O. £1,100
Deputy Director of Lands and Accommodation, J H £1,100
Salmon, M.B.E., F.S.I. £1,100
Chief Inspector of Accommodation (London), R C £550 to £700
Cole, M.B.E. £550 to £700
Chief Property Agent (London) (vacant) £900
Do, and Inspector of Accommodation (Provinces) £550 to £700
(vacant) £550 to £700
Staff Officers, F J Parker, C H Cooper, R M £400 to £500
Hunter, W J Hewkley, F.R.A., G M Hooper, £400 to £500
W L Wharrie, W M Reaney, W E Bentley, £400 to £500
F J Parker, F W Wright, J A Hartley £400 to £500

Royal Parks Division

Bailiff of Royal Parks, &c, Maj E D Haggitt, C.B.E., £850 to £800
later £850 to £800

Ancient Monuments Inspectorate

Chief Inspector, C R Peers, C.B.E., M.A., F.S.A. £800 to £1,000

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

Regius Keeper, Professor W W Smith, M.A., F.R.S., £700
F.R.S. £700

St. Peter's Chapel, Vere St, Marylebone, W. 1

Trustees, The First Commissioner of Works and the
Rev A Burton (Rector of All Souls)
Treasurer, W J Downer, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.

ELLEN YEARS' LITIGATION.

NUMBER of appeals and causes set down for hearing at the Law Courts at the beginning of Michaelmas Sittings from 1913 to 1923

(1) Aggregate of Appeals and Causes

Year	Appeals	Causes	Total
1913	363	1,817	2,180
1914	308	1,465	1,773
1915	236	1,447	1,683
1916	181	1,504	1,685
1917	203	1,566	1,769
1918	165	1,203	1,368
1919	150	3,457	3,607
1920	246	4,302	4,548
1921	211	3,501	3,712
1922	192	2,738	2,930
1923	205	2,246	2,451

(2) Chancery Division

(Actions in each year)

Year	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
1913	368	308	246	203	181	165	150	246	211	192	205
1914	308	246	203	181	165	150	246	211	192	205	246
1915	246	203	181	165	150	246	211	192	205	246	203
1916	203	181	165	150	246	211	192	205	246	203	181
1917	181	165	150	246	211	192	205	246	203	181	165
1918	165	150	246	211	192	205	246	203	181	165	150
1919	150	246	211	192	205	246	203	181	165	150	246
1920	246	211	192	205	246	203	181	165	150	246	211
1921	211	192	205	246	203	181	165	150	246	211	192
1922	192	205	246	203	181	165	150	246	211	192	205
1923	205	246	203	181	165	150	246	211	192	205	246

The explanation of the higher figures in the later years is that since 1919 this division has dealt with Companies (winding-up matters), and with Bankruptcy matters also, the latter having formerly been heard in the King's Bench Division

(3) King's Bench Division

In dealing with the King's Bench, account has to be taken of the transfer just mentioned of bankruptcy matters to the Chancery side in 1922

Year	Div Court	Actions	Bankruptcy	Total
1913	316	510	15	841
1914	295	467	14	776
1915	213	373	12	608
1916	142	449	8	599
1917	137	312	9	458
1918	183	536	2	721
1919	192	852	5	1,049
1920	152	965	8	1,125
1921	289	1,603	—	1,892
1922	154	1,082	—	1,236
1923	184	731	—	915

(4) Probate, Divorce and Admiralty.

The increases are attributable mainly to the gradually extended facilities given to Poor Persons to bring proceedings. Probate cases form but a small proportion of the aggregates

Year	Prob & Div	Admiralty	Total
1913	528	22	550
1914	389	32	421
1915	515	38	553
1916	495	68	563
1917	708	110	818
1918	935	157	1,092
1919	2,025	79	2,104
1920	2,628	113	2,741
1921	1,014	82	1,096
1922	888	43	931
1923	815	27	842

Law and Justice.

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COST OF ADMINISTRATION.

The aggregate cost of the Administration of Law and Justice for the year ending March 31, 1922, is £16,578,533, as compared with £14,707,486 for the year ended March 31, 1920, an increase of £1,871,047.

UNITED KINGDOM AND ENGLAND AND WALES	1920-21 Net
Law Charges	£290,992
Miscellaneous Legal Expenses	54,040
Supreme Court of Judicature	512,774
Land Registry	89,292
Public Trustee	20
County Courts	359,145
Police, England & Wales	6,298,252
Prisons, England & Wales	2,357,300
Reformatory and Industrial Schools, England & Wales	456,588
Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum	64,631
SCOTLAND	
Law Charges and Courts of Law	166,328
Scottish Land Court	12,980
Registrar House	69,651
Police	800,250
Prisons	405,824
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	150,220
IRELAND	
Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions	69,954
Supreme Court of Judicature, &c	188,750
Irish Land Commission	1,118,763
County Court Officers, &c	179,722
Dublin Metropolitan Police	335,250
Royal Irish Constabulary	3,404,253
Prisons	203,448
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	126,957
Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum	18,227

LAW SITTINGS, 1923

Hilary	January 11 to April 22
Easter	April 22 to May 29
Trinity	June 9 to July 31
Michaelmas	October 13 to December 20

£16,578,533

APPELLATE TRIBUNALS.

House of Lords.

The Lord High Chancellor Presides.
Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £6,000).

	Age
Appd Jan 1.	1906
Rt Hon Lord Dunedin, G.C.V.O.	1923 75
Rt Hon Lord Atkinson	1905 80
Rt Hon Lord Shaw	1909 74
Rt Hon Lord Sumner, G.C.B.	1913 68
Rt Hon Lord Carson	1921 70
Rt Hon Lord Blanesburgh, G.C.B.	1923 63

And such Peers of Parliament as are holding, or have held, high judicial office

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Office—Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W. 1.
The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consists of the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President, six Lords President, the above named six Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, and such other Members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "High Judicial Office" within the meaning of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1856 and 1887. Among the last are included the Earl of Birkenhead, Viscount Finlay, G.C.B., Viscount Haldane, G.C.B., Lord Buckmaster, Lord Wrenbury, Lord Phillimore, Lord Tweethill, Lord Darling, and Lord Salvesen. Sir John Edge and Syed Anwar Ali, G.C.S.I., are members by virtue of section 22 of the Judicial Committee Act, 1833. By virtue of the Judicial Committee Amendment Act 1865, as amended by the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1901 and 1923, the following Judges from the Dominions beyond the Seas are Members—Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G. (Ireland), Sir James Rose Innes, G.C.M.G., C.J. (South Africa), Sir Lawrence Jenkins, G.C.B. (Benegal), Mr Justice Duff (Canada), Sir Adrian Knox, G.C.B. (Australia), Sir Robert Stout, G.C.M.G. (New Zealand), and Mr Justice Isaac Alfred Isaacs (Australia).
Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes, Sir C. H. L. Neish, K.B.E., C.B.

Chief Clerk (Judicial), W. Reeve Wallace, G.B.E.	£1,500
and Clerk, J. H. Houghton	£800
3rd Clerk, D. G. Lys	£450
	£330

The Judiciary of England and Wales.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE Court of Appeal.

Ex-Officio Judges

The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

The Master of the Rolls (£6,000)

Rt Hon Sir Ernest Murray Pollock, Bt., K.B.E., born 1861 (appd 1923)	£500
Secretary,	£400
Principal Clerk,	£400

Lords Justices (each £5,000)—

	Appd	Age Jan 1
Rt Hon Sir John Eldon Baines,	1914	72
Rt Hon Sir Thos Rolfe Warrington	1912	72
Rt Hon Sir T. Edward Scrutton	1916	66
Rt Hon Sir Richard Atkin	1920	56
Rt Hon Sir Charles Sargant	1923	68

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Chancery Division.

The Lord High Chancellor—

The Rt. Hon George, Viscount Cave, G.C.M.G., b 1856 (appd 1924) (£6,000 as Judge and £4,000 as Speaker of the House of Lords)	£10,000
Private Secretary,	£500

Justices (each £5,000)—	Appd	Age Jan 1
Hon Sir Harry Trelhorne Eve	1907	68
Hon Sir John M. Astbury	1923	64
Hon Sir Paul Ogden Lawrence	1928	62
Hon Frank Russell	1919	57
Hon Sir Mark Lemon Romer	1922	58
Hon Sir James Cheshyre Tomlin	1923	57

* PENSIONED EX-LORD CHANCELLORS.—The following ex-Lord Chancellors are in receipt of annual pensions—Lord Buckmaster, £5,000, Lord Blandford, Ireland,

King's Bench Division.

The Lord Chief Justice of England—

The Rt Hon Gordon Lord Hewart (b 1870, appd 1922)	£5,000
Secretary, W. Bowstead	£400
Clerk, E. Hall, M.B.E.	£400

Justices (each £5,000)—

	Appd.	Age Jan 1.
Hon Sir Horace F. Avory	1910	74
Hon Sir Thomas G. Horridge	1919	67
Hon Sir Charles Montague Lush	1910	71
Hon Sir Sidney A. T. Rowland, G.C.B.	1922	62
Hon Sir John Sankar, G.C.B.	1914	58
Hon Sir Montague Shearman	1914	67
Hon Sir Henry A. McCordie	1916	54
Hon Sir Arthur Clavell Salter	1917	64
Hon. Sir Alexander A. Roche	1917	66
Hon Sir P. Arthur Greer	1912	56
Hon. Sir R. P. W. Swift	1920	56
Hon Sir Edward Acton	1920	60
Hon Sir George A. H. Branson	1922	53
Hon Sir George John Talbot	1923	63
Hon Sir Frank Douglas MacKinnon	1924	54

Court of Criminal Appeal.

Judges, The Lord Chief Justice and all the Judges of the King's Bench Division of the High Court.

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division.

President, Rt. Hon Sir Henry Edward Duke (born 1856, appd 1921)	£5,000
Judge, Hon. Sir Maurice Hill, (born 1863, appd 1921)	£5,000

£3,500 Lord Glenavy, Ireland, £3,500; Earl of Birkenhead, (until Nov 6, 1922), £3,500; Viscount Haldane, £5,000

COURTS, OFFICERS, &c.

Crown Office, House of Lords, S.W. 1

Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster, K.C., &c., &c.
Deputy Clerk, Hon. A. E. A. Napier
Staff Clerk, A. J. Johnston

Lord Chancellor's Office, House of Lords—£3,917

Permanent Sec. and Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster, K.C., &c., &c.
Asst. Sec., Hon. A. E. A. Napier, &c.
Sec. for Ecclesiastical Patronage, G. H. G. M. Cartwright
Private Sec. to the Lord Chancellor and to the Permanent Secretary, Robert Wynne Bankes
Supt. of County Courts, H. P. Boland
Sec. of Commissions of the Peace, R. L. Overbury
Chief Clerk, P. Lee
Sergeant-at-Arms, Capt. Hon. Sir Seymour Fortescue, K.C.V.O., &c.

Deputy do., Robert Wynne Bankes
Clerk of the Chamber, Thomas Hickman
Asst. do., and *Purse Bearer*, H. Pusey
Trainbearer, G. R. Collins
Staff Clerk, J. W. Macaroe
Vote Office, A. Wedderspoon

Chancery Courts.

Mr Justice Eve and Mr Justice Romer
At Chambers—Masters of the Supreme Court, A. to F. A. Ridsdale, G. to N. A. Keen, O. to Z. P. W. Chandler each £1,500
Mr Justice Asbury and Mr Justice P. O. Lawrence
At Chambers—Masters of the Supreme Court, A. to F. J. H. P. Chitty, G. to N. H. D. Hughes-Onslow, &c., &c. O. to Z. J. A. Hamnett each £1,500

Mr Justice Russell and Mr Justice Tamlin
At Chambers—Masters of the Supreme Court, A. to F. R. T. Watkin Williams, G. to N. Charles Hulbert, O. to Z. Sir Richard White each £1,500
First Class Clerks, E. J. Harvey, H. W. Darwall, F. E. W. Nichols, A. Paget, H. R. Hopkins, J. I. Keane, A. R. Samuels, A. C. Dalton, T. H. Christmas, A. Tuttle, H. A. Bradley, A. W. Brown, W. Stone, J. A. W. Hannen each £600
Second Class Clerks, W. S. Ferguson, J. E. Bartholomew, R. E. Whitley, F. C. Allaway, H. Dymond, G. J. Flouman, P. H. George £500 to £600
Third Class Clerks, J. R. Geddes, T. Hyde Hills, D. M. Walker, H. W. F. Blake, P. White, L. O. C. Hathaway, J. E. Watts £100 to £200

CHANCERY REGISTRARS' OFFICE—£34,625
Registrars, F. T. Bloxain, F. J. Syngé, H. S. Jolly, C. Hicks Beach, J. F. More, W. T. D. Ritchie £1,200 to £1,600
Principal Clerks, R. N. R. Blaker, A. G. Andrews, W. S. Jones, H. C. Reader, J. F. Hay, F. V. Harris £500 to £800
Third Class Clerks, T. J. Lewis, C. T. Fry, S. Lewin, R. J. Turner, B. R. Young
Appeal and Cause Clerk, H. B. Goddard
Petition Clerk and Clerk of Entries, J. H. Welbank

COMPANIES (WINDING-UP).

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.
Judges, Hon. Sir Harry Trelawney Eve and Hon. Sir Mark L. Romer
Registrar, Arthur Stobbel
Principal Clerk, J. R. Bull £700
First Class Clerk, R. Y. Marvin £600
Second Class Clerks, W. J. Roper, J. T. Wilson £400
Third do., C. J. Lisle, G. D. Tawley, N. B. Ramsay, S. S. Martin and W. G. Venton £200

CONVEYANCING COUNSEL OF THE COURT

Sir Arthur Underhill, W. M. Spence, T. C. Williams, J. E. H. Benn, B. L. Cherry, A. E. Russell.

EXAMINERS OF THE COURT

(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court.)
A. J. Spence; A. Robinson; G. E. Morrison, A. Imman, F. T. V. Bayly, C. G. Moran, C. Douglas-Pennant, H. M. Stebbing, R. C. Hawkin, F. Watt

OFFICIAL REFEREES OF THE SUPREME COURT

Courts—Royal Courts of Justice
Sir Edward J. Pollock, *Sir F. Newbolt*, &c., *George Alexander Scott* each £1,500

OFFICIAL SOLICITOR TO THE SUPREME COURT

Charles Randal Bradburne £

Supreme Court Pay Office. (£18,483)

Assist.-Paym.-Gen., J. A. Longley £1,000
Principal Clerks, H. S. Finch (Acting Deputy to the Assistant Paymaster-General), £800, F. R. Cripps £600 to £700
Stockbroker, A. H. Stokes £1,000

Central Office of the Supreme Court (£34,887)

MASTERS OF THE SUPREME COURT

Sir T. Willes Chitty, Bart. (Chief Master of the Supreme Court and King's Remembrancer), G. A. Bonner, Sir Leonard W. Kershaw (b) (King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office), Ernest A. Jelf, F. F. Daldy, W. Whately, W. Valentine Ball, &c., Percy Reginald Owen Abel-Simmer each £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Master, Egerton C. Baring-Lawford £1,000

ACTION DEPARTMENT

Head Clerk, A. Brocklesby

BRIEF, APPEARANCE AND JUDGMENT SECTION

Clerks, G. A. Lacey, R. MacGregor, J. P. Lalor, T. F. Atkinson, E. C. Anstee, F. R. Stringer, A. I. Woodcock, H. Morrill, R. R. May, E. C. Freeman, E. W. Butler, R. Pawsey, E. S. Hill, H. W. Hills, F. Nelson, T. E. Roberts, W. J. Fell

Summons and Order Section

Clerks, P. A. Quin, M. F. C. Wilson, A. J. MacClymont, B. Darwall, E. G. Jacobs, G. Gardener, A. E. Smith, G. L. Warren

FILING AND RECORD AND BILLS OF SALE DEPARTMENT

Head Clerk, F. Hullah

Clerks, C. G. Timms, C. Clerk, A. Finch, W. S. N. Grant, J. Martin, D. Macbeth, J. R. Smith; W. J. Milton, V. W. Judd, M. C. Hewitt, E. S. Davies, F. W. Player

MASTER'S SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT

Clerks, Philip Clark, H. Hinton, V. W. Mackenzie
Execution Petitions, Philip Clark

KING'S REMEMBRANCER'S AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS DEPARTMENT

King's Remembrancer, Sir T. Willes Chitty, Bart. (Chief Master) £2,800
Clerks, J. Johnston, S. A. Lynn, C. G. Moule

CROWN OFFICE AND ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office, Sir Leonard W. Kershaw
Assistant Master, Egerton C. B. Lawford
Head Clerk, J. C. Watson
Chief Associate, A. O. Thomas
Clerks, W. E. Davis, P. J. Bowie, G. W. Townesend, J. O. Griffiths, G. Meyer, A. F. Love, E. G. H. Evans, W. C. Bradley, H. M. Bacon, D. Boland, D. A. P. Turner, W. T. Mawhood, R. F. C. Roach, A. C. Elliott, F. N. Quin

COURTS OF JUSTICE SCRIVENERY DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent, W. C. Keelling
Assistant Superintendent, E. J. Talbot

SUPREME COURT TAXING OFFICE

Masters of the Supreme Court, Sir G. A. King (Chief Master) £1,700, Granville Smith, T. S. Dury, F. R. T. Bloxain, D. S. Gibbon, &c., Edmund Cave £1,200 to £1,500
Clerks (Principal Clerks), H. F. Blake, W. C. Brett; J. Sworder, W. R. Shaw, A. F. Small, H. J. Howes (and Class Clerks), F. J. Mathews, H. M. Drake, A. W. Pinder, T. H. Parker, R. G. Gurney, F. G. Wortham, A. W. Porter, W. F. Pollock, J. M. Cole, F. R. Cutler, W. Fairfax, M. H. Spicer
3rd Class Clerks, J. J. Ramsay, G. J. Champ, C. B. Cooper; W. F. Hunt, C. R. C. Shields, A. E. Bishop

(b) Sir Leonard Kershaw is Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal

* Office hours, 10 to 4, Vacations, 10 to 2, Saturdays, 10 to 1

† The salaries of clerks in the Central Office range from—1st class, £900 to £700, and class, £600 to £500, 3rd class, £500 to £200

‡ Office hours, 10 to 4, 30, Vacations, 10 to 2, 30; Saturdays, 10 to 1, 30

§ Office hours, 11 to 5, Saturdays and Vacations, 11 to 2.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

(£44,798)

President, Rt Hon Sir Henry Edward Duke £5,000
Clerk, Arthur Willis £400
Secretary, Edward Duke, o.s. £300
Judge, Hon Sir Maurice Hill £5,000
Clerk, E. W. Smith £400
King's Proctor, Sir John Paget Mellor, k.c. £3,000

PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRY, Somerset House—£34,950

Registrars, Walter A. Inderwick (Senior), £1,600,
 W. F. L. de Quetteville, H. Moore, H. F. O. Norbury
 £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Registrar, H. A. de C. Pereira
 £1,000 to £1,200

ADMIRALTY REGISTRY AND MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

Royal Courts of Justice—£7,075

Registrar, E. S. Roscoe £1,500
Assistant Registrar, H. Stokes £1,000
Marshal and Chief Clerk, H. W. Lovell, c.b. £800
Clerks, F. A. Wright, A. E. J. Harris, M. Rackham,
 H. G. Cockell, Dallas Young, C. S. Roscoe, R. D.
 Lamb, L. B. Tidy £100 to £600
Superintendent of Ship Keepers, J. G. Noyes

Bankruptcy Department.

Casey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields—£14,403

Judges, The Hon Mr Justice Astbury and the
 Hon Mr Justice P. O. Lawrence

Clerk in attendance, Alma Roper
Senior Registrar, Herbert James Hope £1,600
Registrars, Frank Mellor, Paul M. Franke, Arthur
 Stiebel £1,200 to £1,500
Principal Clerk (Senior Registrar's Department),
 A. Roper £700

Taking Master, John A. Chas. Tanner, w.a. £1,500
Senior Official Receiver, Hon W. J. Boyle £1,500
Official Receivers, F. T. Garton and D. Williams
Senior Assistant Official Receiver, E. Dalke
Assistant do., E. C. F. Vyyan, V. Armstrong

Companies Winding Up.

Judges, Hon Mr Justice Eve and Hon Mr Justice
 Romer

Trading with the Enemy Acts.

Judge, Hon Mr Justice Russell

Court of Criminal Appeal—Registrar's Office.

(Offices—Room 473 Royal Courts)

Registrar, Sir Leonard W. Kershaw (Master of the
 Crown Office)
Assist Registrar, T. D. Lawrence
Chief Clerk, R. E. Ross, LL.B.
Clerks, C. M. D. Pigott, M.A., W. E. Stone, B. J. B.
 Ashworth

Poor Persons' Department.

(Room 786 Royal Courts)

Prescribed Officers, Sir T. Willes Chitty, Bart., R.
 White, G. A. Bonner, and Sir L. W. Kershaw
 (Masters of the Supreme Court), Walter A. Inder-
 wick (Probate Registrar)
Secretary, Adrian Hassard-Short

Railway and Canal Commission.

(Offices—Rooms 772, 773 and 774 Royal Courts)

Ex Officio Commissioners, Hon Mr Justice Sankey
 (England), Hon Lord Blackburn (Scotland)
Commissioners, E. Tindal Atkinson, k.c., Sir Lewis
 Coward, k.c.
Registrar, Sir Robert McCall k.c.v.o. k.c.
Secretary, B. Dingle

Land Values Reference Committee.

(Office—Room 121 Royal Courts)

Committee, The L.C.J., the Master of the Rolls, and
 the President of Surveyors' Institution
Secretary, J. Johnston
Assist Sec., S. A. Lynn

Master in Lunacy and Visitors in Lunacy,

(£17,503)

Royal Courts of Justice—£17,403.

Master, G. M. T. Hildyard, k.c. £2,000
Assistant to the Master, R. C. Romer £800 to £1,000
Chief Clerk, G. E. Mills £800
Visitors, Lord Sandhurst (Legal), Sir R. Armstrong
 Jones, k.c., M.D., F.R.C.P., N. Raw each £1,500
Secretary, H. Macdonald £500 to £600

Director of Public Prosecutions.

1, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. 1

Director, Sir Archibald H. Bodkin k.c.b. £2,500
Asst Directors, Sir Guy Stephenson, c.b., £1,700,
 Seward Pearce £1,000
Chief Clerks, W. Lewis, I.S.O., A. F. Rowe, A. S. Cohen
 £750 to £900
Assistant Chief Clerks, C. R. V. Wallace, G. C. Peavor,
 R. P. Pasley, L. N. Vincent Evans, G. C. Palling
 £550 to £700
Professional Clerks, B. G. Saywell, E. Clayton, H. A. K.
 Morgan, M.C., H. J. Parham, C. J. M. Gawatkin,
 L. M. Burnett, R. M. Howe £300 to £500
Clerks (Higher Grade), A. J. Parker, W. J. T. Yates

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES.

The dates of the Assizes, in the 5 Circuits into which
 England and Wales are divided, are respectively about
 the middle of January (Winter), middle of May
 (Summer), and middle of October (Autumn). Except in
 Lancashire, Yorkshire, Northumberland, Newcastle
 upon Tyne, Glamorganshire, Devon, Bristol, Suffolk
 and Sussex, the Autumn assize is for criminal business
 only. At Norwich *Matrimonial* (cases are to be tried
 W. S. and A.) There is an additional assize, for Lanca-
 shire and Yorkshire only, in May

South Eastern Circuit.

Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)—W. S. and A.
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)—W. S. and A. (for Winter
 Assize County No. 3) (Chesterton)
Suffolk (Ipswich W.), (Bury St. Edmunds S.)—and A.
 alt (Bury St. Edmunds, 1921)
Norfolk (Norwich)—W. S. and A.
Do (City of Norwich)—W. S. and A.
Essex (Chelmsford)—W. S. and A.
Herts (Hertford)—W. S. and A.
Kent (Maidstone)—W. S. and A.
Surrey (Guildford)—W. S. and A.
Sussex (Lewes)—W. S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Arthur Denman, 1 Hare Court,
 Temple, E.C. 4 £800
Clerk of Indictments, William Cecil Bernard, 1 Hare
 Court, Temple, E.C. 4 £300
Associate, H. S. Stowe, 3, Temple Gdns., E.C. 4 £240

Midland Circuit.

Beds (Bedford)—W. S. and A.
Bucks (Aylesbury)—W. S. and A.
Derbyshire (Derby)—W. S. and A.
Leicestershire (Leicester)—W. S. and A. (for Assize
 County No. 2)
Lincs (Lincoln)—W. S. and A.
Northants (Northampton)—W. S. and A.
Notts (Nottingham)—W. S. and A.
Rutlandshire (Oakham)—W. S. and A.
Warwickshire (Warwick Div.)—W. S. and A.
Do (Birmingham Div.)—W. S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, George Pleydell Bancroft £800
Clerk of Arraigns, William Edward Moorman
Associate, Victor Elliott
Clerk and Bailiff, R. A. Dalzell
Office, 3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4

Northern Circuit.

Cumberland (Carlisle)—W. S. and A. (for Assize
 County No. 2)
Westmorland (Appleby)—W. S. and A.
Lancashire, Northern Division (Lancaster)—W. S.
 and A.
Salford Division (Manchester)—W. S. and A.
Liverpool—W. S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Sir Herbert Stephen, Bart., Preston
 £1,000

230 Circuits of Judges—Industrial Court—Ecclesiastical Courts.

Clerk of Indictments and Tacing Officer, John F. Coups, Preston £300

North-Eastern Circuit.

Northumberland and City of Newcastle (Newcastle)—W, S and A
Durham (Durham)—W, S and A
Yorkshire, N. & E. Riding, and City of York (York)—W, S and A
West Riding Div. (Leeds)—W, Spring, S and A
Clerk of Assize, C. Milton Barber, 4 Dr Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4 £800
Deputy Clerk of Assize and Associate, C. H. Johnson, 2 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. 4 £300
Clerk of Arraignment, Ronald Sykes, 3 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4 £240

Oxford Circuit.

Assizes are held three times a year at Reading, Oxford, Worcester (for County and City), Gloucester (for County and City), Monmouth, Hereford, Shrewsbury, Stafford. At the Autumn Assizes only criminal business is taken

Clerk of Assize, Charles Frederick Lloyd £800
Associate and Deputy do., Archer C. Hemp £400
Clerk of Indictments, Thomas P. P. Powell £300
Office, 13 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. 4

Western Circuit.

**Wills, (Devizes) W. (Salisbury) S. (Devizes and Salisbury alternately) A., 1922 Salisbury, Dorset, (Dorchester) W. S and A. Spenser, (Taunton) W. (Wells) S., (Taunton and Wells alternately) A., 1921 Taunton, Cornwall, (Bodmin) W. S and A.; Devon, (Exeter) W. S and A. (Civ. and Crim. at Devon Autumn Assizes), City of Exeter (The Guildhall), W. S and A. A. Hants, (Winchester) W. S. and A. Bristol (The Guildhall), W. S and A. (Civ. and Crim. at Bristol Autumn Assizes)
Clerk of Assize, J. S. L. Leslie, 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4 £800
Associate, R. G. Seton £300
Clerk of Indictments, W. T. Snell £200**

North Wales and Chester Circuit.

**Montgomeryshire (Welshpool) W. (Newtown) S. Merionethshire (Dolgellau) W. S and A. Carmarvonshire (Carmarvon)—W. S and A. Anglesey (Blaenau) W. S and A. Denbighshire (Ruabon)—W. S and A. Flintshire (Mold)—W. S and A. Cheshire (Chester Castle)—W. S and A.
Clerk of Assize, Charles Stubbs, L.D., 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4 £500
Clerk of Indictments and Deputy Clerk of Assize, Henry Lister Rendle, Congleton £225
Associate, Herbert Channell, 2 Dr Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4 £225
Agents, G. & Hudson, Matthews & Co., 33 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4**

South Wales Division

**Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest)—W. S and A. Cardiganshire (Lampeter)—W. S and A. Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)—W. S and A. (for Assize County No. 6)
**Glanmorogshire (Carmarthen) W. S and A. alternately with Swansea, Swansea (S.)
 Brecknockshire (Brecon)—W. S. and A. (for Assize County No. 7)
 Radnorshire (Presteigne)—W. S and A.
Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of Assize and Associate, Hon. Stephen Coleridge, M.A., Room 771, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2 £500
Princ. Assist., C. H. Glacodding £300
Second Assist. & Clerk of Indictments, C. Elford Jones £150****

At the Autumn Assizes held at Carmarthen and Brecon, Criminal business only, but at the Glamorgan Assize, Civil and Criminal business are taken

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT.

5 Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.
 The Industrial Court was established, under the Industrial Courts Act, 1925, to hear and determine Trade Disputes between employers and workpeople
President, Sir William Mackenzie, K.B.E., K.C.
Additional Chairmen, B. Hon. Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton, Bart., &c.; Sir William Robinson

Members, Miss Violet Markham, C.M.; Miss Cecile Matheson, Ernest J. Brown, J. McKie Bryce, C.B.E., F. S. Button, D. C. Cummings, C.B.E., Sir Duncan Elliot, K.B.E., James Fullerton, C.B.E. Secretary, W. H. Reynolds, M.B.E. £750 to £850

The National Wages Board (Railways).

5, Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.
 The National Wages Board was reconstituted by § 4 of the Railways Act, 1925, for the determination of questions affecting wages and conditions of service of certain classes of railway employees, on appeal from the Central Wages Board
Chairman Sir William Mackenzie, K.B.E., K.C.
Representing Railway Companies (Panel of 12, from whom 6 to be elected for each reference) National Union of Railwaymen (2), Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (2), Railway Clerks' Association (2) Users of Railways, (2).
Secretary, W. H. Reynolds, M.B.E.

ECCELESIASTICAL COURTS.

Judge, Hon. Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, B.C.L.
 (Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York under "The Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874.")

Court of Arches.

Registrar, 23 Knightbridge St., Doctors Commons, E.C. 4
Dean, Rt. Worshipful Sir L. T. Dibdin, D.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur W. D. Moore

Court of Faculties.

(Registry and Office for Marriage Licences (Special and Ordinary), Appointment of Notaries Public, &c., 23 Knightbridge Street, Doctors Commons, E.C. 4)
Office hours, 10 to 4, Saturdays, 10 to 1)
Master, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, B.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur W. Dodwell Moore
Deputy do., H. E. Johnson, F. J. Colson
Chief Clerk and Sealer, B. B. Bull
Assistant Clerk, Charles A. Brown

Vicar-General's Office.

for granting Marriage Licences, and Court of Provisions, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W. 1. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Closed on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays
Vicar General, Sir L. T. Dibdin, B.C.L.
Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, H. S. Allam

Chancery Court of York.

Registrar, Minister Yard, York
Official Principal, Sir L. T. Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur Vaughan Hudson

Office of the Vicar-General of the Province of York, and for granting Marriage Licences in the Diocese of York, and for the Consistory Court of York

Vicar Gen. and Chancellor, Sir P. W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt.
Registrar, Arthur Vaughan Hudson

* * * There are also the Consistory Courts of the various Diocesan Bishops, these are invariably situated in their Cathedral Cities, and it is at the Registries of those Courts that Licences for Marriage in churches outside the London area can be obtained. See also section, "Marriage Licences."

Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Court.

Commissary, Sir Lewis Coward, K.C.
Chaplain, Clerk and Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster
Recorder, H. T. A. Dashwood, The Chapter House, E.C. 4.

Bishop of London's Registry.

for granting Licences for Marriages in the Diocese of London and for his Consistory Court, 1 Dean's Court, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. 4. Office hours, 10 to 4, Saturdays, 10 to 1

Judge, F. H. L. Ertlingham, C.B., D.C.L.
Registrar, C. W. Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, Albert E. Cave
Assistant, S. J. Shephard
Apparitor, A. C. Cross

THE LAND REGISTRY.

Lincoln's Inn Fields, W. C. 2; and 18 Portugal Street, W. C. 2.

Office Hours.—Registration, 11 to 3, Searching and other business, 10 to 4. SATURDAYS closed at 2.

Registration of Title

Chief Registrar, John Stewart Stewart-Wallace £1,500
Registrar, W. F. Burnett, £1,000 to £1,500, C. A. L. Lewis £250 to £1,000

Assistant Registrars, G. A. H. Randall, S. Lowenthal, A. J. Sturton, C. W. Heneage, J. P. Purcell £750 to £900

Legal Assistants, G. W. Falkner, G. W. H. Tupper, C. C. Deans, R. M. Lowe, W. J. L. Ambrose £550 to £700

Examiners, H. M. Rowland, W. E. Mondav
Junior Legal Assistants, E. H. Collins, H. W. Wilson, E. L. Follett, J. S. R. D. Rawcliffe, N. Sutcliffe

Mortgage Deeds and Land Charges

Superintendent, W. G. Nottage, F. S. I. £400 to £500
Survey and Map Department

Chief Superintendents, J. R. Burnage, 150, R. F. Drury, CHE. 2, M. I. £350 to £650
Superintendents, W. S. Iratman, W. King, E. Ainsworth, S. G. H. Mann £350 to £450

Revenue and Accounts

Chief Assistant, O. Arts Little, CHE. 2, D. £500 to £600
Clerk of Accounts, A. H. Coates £400 to £500

YORKSHIRE DEEDS REGISTRY.

East Riding, Beverley; J. Bickelsteth
West " Wakefield; G. E. D. Warrington
North " Northallerton; Hubert G. Thornley

COUNTY COURTS.

County Court Branch.

House of Lords, Lord Chancellor's Dept., S. W. 1

Registry of County Court Judgments. &c.,

House of Lords, S. W. 1. (House, 10 to 5,

11 to 3 for searches)

Superintendent, E. C. Martin £850 to £1,000
Asst do and Clerk of Accounts, E. A. Tilley £550 to £700

Deputy do, H. J. Elton £350 to £500
Examiners of Accounts, G. T. Thompson, F. Edgo, F. W. Brook, J. R. Folkes, A. W. Hyde, E. W. Mullins, C. A. Norris, H. Slade, W. E. Jones, H. G. Fry, C. J. Holt, O. Sutcliffe, J. H. Wagstaff, G. R. Morris, E. Bryant, R. T. Ravment, G. Hurdwick, S. H. J. Dunn, A. Greenwood, C. F. Dyson, H. I. James, P. J. Dauby, H. S. Hughes £350 to £500

COUNTY COURT STATISTICS

In 1923 the total number of proceedings in County Courts of England and Wales (including the Mayor's and City of London Court) was 952,504, as against a pre-war figure of 1,254,188 (1913). The number of debtors imprisoned was 5,743 (1923) and 1,658 (1923), and of the last number 7,220 served the full term of imprisonment for "Contempt of Court" in failing to comply with the order for payment.

MAYOR'S AND CITY OF LONDON COURT.

Guildhall, E. C. 2

Judge, The Lord Mayor and Aldermen, Sir Ernest Wild, &c. (Recorder), Llewellyn Archer Atherly Jones, &c. £3,500, Sir H. F. Dickens, &c. (Common Serjeant), Shewell Cooper £1,500
Registrar and Clerk of the Seal, Wilfred Dell £1,400
Chief Clerk, H. E. Maynard £450
Serjeant-at-Law and High Bailiff, Francis Bully £600

METROPOLITAN COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

(37) CHESHAM, ST ALBANS, WEST LONDON
Judge, His Honour Judge Hugh Sturges, &c. £1,500
Chesham—Registrar, E. C. Francis, &c.
St Albans—Registrar, A. Clark
West London (North End Road, W. Kensington, W. 14)—Registrar and High Bailiff, George Shilton

(42) BLOOMSBURY, REDHILL, DORKING

BLOOMSBURY, Great Portland Street, W. 1
Judge, His Honour Judge Sir Edward Bray £1,500
Bloomsbury—Registrar and High Bailiff, L. M. Friend

(48) BROMLEY, DARTFORD, GRAVESEND, LAMBETH

Judge—His Honour Judge Parry £1,500
Bromley—Registrar, E. Lator
Dartford—Registrar, Walter E. Chancellor
Gravesend—Registrar, Charles Edward Hatten
Lambeth—Registrar, William Burchell Pittchard
Maldstone—Registrar, T. M. Pritchard
Sevenoaks—Registrar, A. C. Knocker
Tonbridge—Registrar, C. E. Warner
Tonbridge Wells—Registrar, A. T. Simpson

(42) CLERKENWELL, 33 Duncan Terrace, Islington, N. 1

Judges, His Honour Judge Palfitt and His Honour Judge Balfour £1,500
Registrar, Basil Upton Eddis
High Bailiff, William Young Hicks

(45) CROYDON, SURREY KINGSTON, SURREY

Judge, His Honour Judge Harrington £1,500
Croydon—Registrar and High Bailiff, J. E. Fox
Kingston—Registrar and High Bailiff, F. J. Bell
Wandsworth—Registrar and High Bailiff, R. L. G. Willoughby

(38) EDMONTON AND WOOD GREEN, ROMFORD AND ILFORD, BARNET

Judge, His Honour Judge Crawford £1,500
Edmonton—Registrar and High Bailiff, Adam Partington
Romford and Ilford—Registrar and High Bailiff, Adam Partington
Barnet—Registrar and High Bailiff, Adam Partington

(43) MARYLEBONE, 179 Marylebone Road, N. W. 1

Judges, His Honour Judge Scully and His Honour Judge Balfour £1,500
Registrar, T. M. V. Vaughan Roderick
High Bailiff, J. Swinford Francis

(39) SHOREDITCH WHITECHAPEL

SHOREDITCH, 222 Old St., E. C. 2
WHITECHAPEL, Great Prescott Street, E. 1
Judge, His Honour Judge Choe £1,500
Shoreditch—Registrar (vacant)
" High Bailiff, Henry Grimisdall
Whitechapel—Registrar, G. Owen White
" High Bailiff, William Owen, J. P.

(40) Bow, Bow Rd., E. 3

Judge, His Honour Judge Snagge £1,500
Registrar, H. A. Hore
High Bailiff, Charles J. R. Tjouw

(47) SOUTHWARK, GREENWICH, WOOLWICH

SOUTHWARK, Swan Street S. E. 1
GREENWICH, Burney St. WOOLWICH, William St.
Judge, His Honour Judge Sir Thomas Colpitts £1,500
Southwark—Registrar & Acting High Bailiff, Thomas A. Bros
Greenwich and Woolwich—Registrar & High Bailiff, C. M. Treadwell

(44) WESTMINSTER, 82 St. Martin's Lane, W. C. 2

Judge, His Honour Judge Sir Alfred A. Tobin, &c. £1,500
Registrars, Charles Ernest Cuff, George Ogil Jacob High Bailiff, Stanley L. Giffard

OTHER COUNTY COURT JUDGES

(each £1,500)

England and Wales: For Scotland see "Sheriffs Principal."

[County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour"]
Amphlett, Richd Holmden &c. (21), Birmingham
Bowen, Ivor, &c. (22), Mid Wales
Bradley Francis Ernest, LL.D. (4), Preston, Blackburn
Cann, Win Moore (50), Brighton &c.

Chapman, Edward Henry (77), Lincolnshire.
 Dobb, Harry (20), Leicestershire, &c.
 Dowdall, Harold Chaloner, k.c. (5), Liverpool, &c.
 Farrant, Hy Gatchell (35), Cambridgeshire, &c.
 Greenwell, Francis John, k.c. (2), Northumberland
 Gurdon, Charles (59), Plymouth and Cornwall
 Hargreaves, Guiald de la P. (46), Brentford, Redhill
 and Dorking.
 Hoed, George Herbert, (25), Hull, Malton, &c.
 Higgins, George Herbert (58), Exeter.
 Hill, H. S. Staveley, (23), Coventry Northampton, &c.
 Hogg, Adam Spencer (5), Bolton, Bury, &c.
 Ingham, Robert Wood (27), Hereford, Shrewsbury, &c.
 James, Arthur Gwynne, (23), Bath, Devizes, &c.
 Kelly, Stanley Anthony Hill (24), Cardiff, &c.
 Lauley, Bernard, k.c. (23), Winchester, &c.
 Llewellyn, William John (23), Shilfield, &c.
 Lindley, Hon. Walter B. (27), Devon and Somerset
 McCarthy, John William (15), York, Ripon, &c.
 Macpherson, Alan (53), Gloucestershire
 Marchant, James Robert Vernon (33), Norfolk and
 Suffolk.
 Maxwell, A. Hyslop (55), Wilt and Dorset.
 Mellor, Frank H. (16), Manchester, &c.
 Moore, Robert Ernest (2), Durham, &c.
 Morgan, John Lloyd, k.c. (31), Carmarthenshire, &c.
 Mossop, Leonard (21), Yorkshire, West Riding
 Newell, Harold (29), Derbyshire
 Paisson, Albert, k.c. (54), Bristol, &c.
 Randolph, Joseph Randolph, k.c. (36), Oxford, &c.
 Richards, Whitmore L. (7), Buckingham, &c.
 Roberts, R. O. (29), Chester and North Wales
 Rowlands, Rowland (30), Glamorganshire
 Ruegg, Alfred H. k.c. (26), North Staffordshire
 Smith, C. Herbert, (32), Cambs. and Norfolk
 Taylor, Hy Gawan (3), Cumberland and Westmorland
 Tebbes, Herbert Louis (25), Wolverhampton, &c.
 Turrell, Hy, k.c. (49), East Kent
 Thomas, Alfred Patten (6), Liverpool, &c.
 Turner, Richard W. (18), Notts, &c.
 Woodcock, Hubert Bayley Drysdale, k.c. (14), Leeds
 and Wakefield.

RECORDERS.

Abington, William Harry Nash (2888)
 Andover, Archibald John Mackey (1928)
 Banbury, Harry John Turrell (1921)
 Barnstable and Bideford, Robert Ernest Dunmott,
 (1923).
 Bath, Henry Holman Gregory, k.c. (1916)
 Bedford, Harold John Hastings Russell (1912)
 Beluist, Herbert Marshall Thompson, k.c. (1921)
 Berwick-on-Tweed, Herbert F. Manly, k.c. (1905)
 Birkenhead, Alexander Mero Latham (1912)
 Birmingham, Sir Ryland Dunt Atkiss, k.c. (1920)
 Blackburn, William Madden, k.c. (1924)
 Bolton, Collingwood Hope, k.c. (1903)
 Bournemouth, Ernest Bruce Charles, k.c. (1915)
 Bradford, Thomas Rowland Drake Wright (1905)
 Bridgnorth, Alexander Graham (1905)
 Bridgewater, Wyndham Neville Slade (1898)
 Brighton, William P. B. Ford, k.c. (1911)
 Bristol, William Blak. Odgers, k.c. (1912)
 Burnley, Thomas Bowen Leigh (1921)
 Burton-on-Trent, Alfred Ernest William Hazel, k.c. (1913)
 Burn St Edmunds, Regd Jas Neville Neville, M.P. (1905)
 Cambridge, Rt Hon John Frederick Peel Rawlinson,
 k.c. M.P. (1896)
 Canterbury, Frank Safford (1894)
 Cardiff, Le Col Sir Rhys Williams, Bart., M.P., k.c.,
 (1922).
 Carlisle, Ernest Fugo, k.c. (1904)
 Carmarthen, Earl of Halsbury, k.c. (1923).
 Chester, E. Honoratus Lloyd, k.c. (1921)
 Chichester, Travers Humphreys (1921)
 Colchester, Hon Sir Malcolm Macnaghten, k.c.,
 M.P. (1922).
 Croydon, Robert Frederick Colman, k.c. (1900)
 Deal, Major William Wilson Grantham, k.c. (1905)
 Derby, Thomas Holte Walker, k.c. (1918)
 Devizes, Robert George Seton (1904)
 Doncaster, Charles Paley Scott (1923)
 Dover, George Thorne Drury, k.c. (1920)
 Dudley, Joseph Bridges Matthews, k.c. (1923)
 Durham, J. St. G. Pemberton (1922).
 Eccles, Edward Percival Clarke (1922)

Faversham, John Castleman Swinburne Hanham
 (1905).
 Folkestone, Harold Spencer Morris, k.c., M.P. (1921)
 Gloucester, Charles Francis Vachell, k.c. (1905)
 Grantham, George Blacklock (1915)
 Gravesend, Julian William Wellesley Weigall (1922)
 Great Grimsby, Charles Leete Attenborough (1918)
 Guildford, Sir Edward Marshall Hall, k.c. (1916)
 Halesowen, James Willoughby Jardine (1923)
 Harrogate, The Herbert Lord Wright (1921)
 Hastings, Alexander Macmorran, k.c. (1915).
 Herford, His Honour Arthur Gwynne-James (1894)
 High Wycombe, Frank Walter Raffety (1905)
 Huddersfield, Charles Fredrick Lowenthal (1919)
 Hull, Henry Thomas Kemp, k.c. (1917)
 Hythe, Fredk Temple Barington Ward, k.c. (1914)
 Ipswich, Heber Leonidas Hart, k.c. M.P. (1915)
 King's Lynn, Henry St John Digby Raikes, k.c., M.P.
 (1905).
 Kingston, Rt Hon Sir Douglas McGarel Hogg, k.c.,
 M.P. (1924).
 Leeds, John Albert Compston, k.c. (1920)
 Leicester, George Wighnam Powers (1921)
 Leigh, Nelson, k.c. (1905)
 Lincoln, John Snelking Pritchett (1921)
 Liverpool, Edward George Hemmendor, k.c. (1909)
 London, Sir Ernest Wild, k.c. (1922).
 Londonderry, His Honour Andrew Todd (1912)
 Londonderry, R. E. Osborne, k.c. (1919)
 Ludlow, Samuel R. C. Bosquinet (1919)
 Maidstone, Edward William Hamall (1927).
 Malden and Saffron Walden, Charles Edward Jomt.
 (1911).
 Manchester, Arthur Jacob Ashton, k.c. (1914)
 Margate, Theobald Mathew (1912)
 Meithun Tugill, Edward William Milnes Jones (1917)
 Middlesbrough, Edward Alfred Mitchell-Innes, k.c.
 (1915).
 Newark, Paul Ernest Sandilands, M.P. (1915)
 Newbury, Francis John Fitzgerald, k.c. M.P. (1904)
 Newcastle-under-Lyme, Alex. Jones David, k.c. (1900)
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Llewellyn Archer Athorley
 Jones, k.c. (1906)
 Northwich, Sir William Ellis Hume Williams, Bt., k.c.,
 M.P. (1905).
 Northampton, Charles Edward Dyer, k.c. (1918)
 Nottingham, Hugo Joseph Young, k.c. (1920)
 Oldham, Tom Eastham, k.c. (1921).
 Onsebury, Robert Lloyd Kenyon (1896)
 Oxford, Hon Geoffroy Lawrence, M.P. (1924)
 Penzance, Samuel Henry Leonard (1899)
 Plymouth, John Anthony Hawke, k.c., M.P. (1912)
 Pontefract, Robert Horton Vernon Wragge (1905)
 Poole, Rayner Guildard, k.c. (1917)
 Portsmouth, George William Rickotts (1924)
 Preston, Ernest W. Wingate-Baker, k.c. (1921).
 Reading, St. John Gore Micklethwait (1923)
 Richmond, Yorks, Walter Hedley, M.P. (1921)
 Rochester, Charles Murray Pitman (1924)
 Rotherham, George Fredk Lloyd Mortimer, k.c. (1905)
 Rye, John Edwin Mitchell (1923)
 Salisbury, Adolph Max Lazarus Langdon, k.c. (1915)
 Sandhurst, Thomas Henry Langford, k.c. (1918)
 Sandwich, George Coll Whiteley, k.c. (1920)
 Scarborough, Herbert Brent Grotian, M.P. (1918)
 Sheffield, William James Waugh, k.c. (1915)
 Shrewsbury, John William St. Lawrence Leslie (1903)
 Smithwick, Dign Cotes-Predy (1919)
 Southampton, Temple Cooke (1898).
 South Molton, Sydney Charles Nicholas Goodman (1923)
 Stamford, Sir Henry Maddocks, k.c. (1924)
 Stoke-on-Trent, Hon Sir Reginald Coventry, k.c. (1921)
 Sudbury, Clement Martin Le Beton, k.c. M.P. (1918)
 Sunderland, Sir Henry Strother Cautley, Bt., k.c.,
 M.P. (1918).
 Swansea, R. E. L. Vaughan-Williams, k.c. (1923)
 Tenterden, John Foster Vesey Fitzgerald (1923).
 Tewkesbury, Arthur John Hallam Montefiore Brier
 (1923).
 Thetford, Charles Edward Malden (1886).
 Tiverton, Sir Trehaque Herbert Kekewich, Bart.
 (1890).
 Walsall, John Lort-Williams, k.c. (1924).
 Warwick, John Gibbard Hurst, k.c. (1916)
 Wells, Arthur Fowkes Somerville (1916).
 Westbury, William Edward Mirehouse (1899).
 West Bromwich, Gerald Champion Lewis (1924)

West Ham, Edward Morten, k c (1894)
Wigan, Frank Boyd Murrison, k c 1892, m p (1900)
Winchester, Samuel Hy Emanuel, k c (1915)
Windsor, New, His Honour Hugh Murray Sturges, k c (1921)
Wolverhampton, Arthur Charles Joseph Powell, k c (1928)
Worcester, Frederic William Sherwood (1908)
Yarmouth, Great, William Rowley Elston (1913)
York, Sir Herbert Nield, k c, m p (1917)

OTHER JUDICIAL OFFICERS

The Rt Hon the Lord Mayor of London
 Dickens, Sir Henry Floyer, k c, Common Serjeant of London
 Errington, Lt-Col F H L, c b, d c t, Judge of Consistory Court, London
 Lawrence, Roger Bernard, k c, Vice-Chancellor, County Palatine of Lancaster
 Lawrie, Allan James, k c, Deputy Chairman, County of London Sessions
 Pollock, Rt Hon Sir Frederick, Bart, k c, Judge of Admiralty Court, *Cinqe Ports*
 Hoskell, John, k c, Judge of Court of Record, *Hundred of Salford*
 Taylor, Sir William Francis Kyffin, k b e, k c, President, Court of Passage, *Liverpool*
 Wallace, Sir Robert, k c, Chairman, County of London Sessions
 (Vacant), Judge of Guildhall Court of Record, *Norwich*.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT—Old Bailey.

The following days have been appointed for holding the Sessions for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court for —

1925	13th January	1925	12th May
"	3rd February	"	16th June
"	24th February	"	13th July
"	24th March	"	8th September
"	21st April	"	13th October

Clerk of the Court, Sir Herbert Austin *Deputy*, W W Nops

Judges, The Lord Mayor, Lord Chancellor, any person who has been Lord Chancellor or Judge of any Superior Court, and the present Judges of any of the Superior Courts, the Aldermen, Recorder, Common Serjeant, and Judges of the City of London Court for time being (Office hours 10 to 4, during August 10 to 2, Saturdays, 10 to 1)

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS, 1925.

London		Southwark	
14th Jan	8th April	9th Jan	9th April
1st July	21st Oct	3rd July	23rd Oct

Clerk of the Peace, Sir Herbert Austin

CITY POLICE OFFICE, 26 Old Jewry, E C 2.

Commissioner, Capt Sir William Nott-Bower, k c v o £1,700

Assistant Commissioner, Capt Donald Bromner, c b e £1,300

Chief Superintendent (Chief Clerk), John Stark, c b e £800

CITY OF LONDON JUSTICE ROOMS.

Mansion House Justice Room

Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen

Chief Clerk, Silvester Richards £1,400

Assistant Clerk, Wallace Thoday, l b £700

Adjutant Clerk, Harold P Jacob £300

GUILDHALL

Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation)

Clerk to the Sitting Justices, Lewis Beaton £950

Assistant Clerk, S. E Longbottom £550

Clerk of Special Sessions, C F Monckton £700

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE,

New Scotland Yard, S. W 1

Commissioner, Brig-Gen. Sir William Thomas Francis Horwood, k c b, d s o £3,000

Private Secretary, Miss E. E Drysdale

Assistant Commissioners, Hon Trevor Bigham, c b e

Frank Louis Dumbell Elliott, c b; Sir James

William Olive, k b e (Deputy Commissioner, £1,800);

Maj-Gen Sir Borlase Edward Wyndham Childs,

k c m g, k b e, c b each £1,500

Deputy Asst Commissioners, N. Kendall; Lt-Col

P. R. Laurie, c b e, d s o; Lt-Col J. F. G. Carter

£1,000 to £1,500

Secretary, W H Kendall, c b e £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, G H Edwards, c b e; W B

Myllins (acting) £250 to £350

Establishment Officer, Col S G Partridge, c b o, c b e £750 to £850

Senior Clerks, B T Earle (Old Establishment), M B

Frere, H A Tripp, H L Sheppard £550 to £750

1st Class Clerk (Old Establishment), H Ravenscroft, £550

Higher Executive, C Annesley, J E Simpson, W G

Galley, H G Gilbert, E A Rix (Reginary),

C R D Pulling £400 to £500

Junior Executive, G R Shalpe, R N Huggett, G

Carmichael, S J Chamberlain, d f c, C R D,

Pulling, E St John, F J Payne, S W Richards,

G Buck, F Mayell, E R Hooper £100 to £400

Surgeon-in-Chief, Col Sir Chas A Ballance, k c m g,

c b, m v o, m s, f c c s

Physician, M A Cassidy, m a, m d, f r c p

Solicitors to the Commissioner, Messrs Wootner & Sons

Director of Traffic Services, Arthur Basson, c b f

(Chief Constable)

Superintendents, F W Abbott, m v o (Administrative),

Albert Gooding (Preparatory Class)

Superintendents of the Criminal Investigation Dept,

C Collins, J McElen, m s, F Wensler, m s, e,

A Hawkins, v b e, F Carlin, A Neil, J H Ashley

Districts and Divisions of the Metropolitan Police.

Chief Constables of Districts, Maj E M Lafone c b e,

Maj M Tomlin, H D Morgan, J Billings

£300 to £1,000

Superintendents of Divisions

A	WHITEHALL—Thomas London
B	CHIFFSEA—Ernest Brochus
C	ST JAMES'S—Henry Martin
D	MARLBOROUGH—Thomas Peel
E	HOLBORN—Christopher Parker
F	PADDINGTON—Joseph Short
G	FINSBURY—Albert Davis
H	WHITECHAPEL—Thomas Faulkner
J	HACKNEY—Ernest Appleton
K	BOW—William Macmillan, m s e
L	LAMBETH—Thomas Abbott
M	SOUTHWARK—John Williamson
N	ISLINGTON—William Parker
P	CANFRWELL—James Anderson
R	GREENWICH—Alfred Barrett
S	HAMPSTEAD—Arthur Hammett
T	HANPPRSMITH—William Newman m b e
V	WANDSWORTH—Francis Pratt
W	BRISTON—Charles Clark
X	KILBURN—Herbert Woodmore
Y	HIGHGATE—John Conncannon
Z	CROYDON—Edward Brennan
	THAMES—James Otton
	WOOLWICH DOCKYARD—John Devine, c b e
	PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD—David Sewell
	DRYPOORT DOCKYARD—Owen Webb
	CRATHAM DOCKYARD—Charles Sly
	SPINROCK DOCKYARD—John Kane (Insp)
	ROXITH—Richard Gadd (Ch Insp)

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER

FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT

New Scotland Yard, S W 1.

Receiver, J F Moylan, c b, c b a £1,500 to £1,500

Private Secretary, E. W. Petty £350 to £450

Secretary, G. H. Pryce £300 to £1,000

Assistant Secretaries, G H Luffkin (Accountant),

£750 to £850, A. Flower (General Branch),

£550 to £750

Deputy Accountant, C. A. Palmer £350 to £750

Senior Clerks, H H Comyn, R. K O'Neill (Contract),

A T Shepherd, £450 to £550, J B Reynolds, R J

Hayward £400 to £500

Cashier, E D Conran, m c £400 to £500

Junior Clerks, E. W. Petty, H. Day, J. P. Marshall,

Capt T L N. Mostyn, P W J A. Lawless, W A.

Hendry, E. Dates £350 to £450

Supt of Registry, T B Burgess £350 to £450

Do. Pensions Branch, W E Taylor £300 to £400

Solicitors, Messrs. Ellis & Ellis, 10 Little College

Street, S W 1

Architect and Surveyor, G. M. Trench, a. r. i. b. a., f. r. s. a.

£750 to £850

First Class Assistant Architect and Surveyor, C A

Battle, l. r. i. b. a. £400 to £500

Engineer, Maj T H. Vitty, a. m. i. e. e. £450 to £500

METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

(Under the Metropolitan Police Courts Act, 1839)

Bow Street, Covent Garden, W C 2

Magistrates, Sir Chartist Biron (Chief Metropolitan Magistrate) £1,800
 William Hamilton Lylester £1,500
 Rollo F. Graham-Campbell £1,500
 Chief Clerk, John Gaskell, o n f £800

Clerkenwell, King's Cross Road, W C 1

Magistrates, Arthur Edmund Gill £1,500
 H C A. Bingley £1,500
 Chief Clerk, John Wilson £550 to £700

Great Marlborough Street, W 1

Magistrates, Frederick Mend £1,500
 Henry Lannoy Cancellor £1,500
 Chief Clerk, William George Hobbs £650

Greenwich and Woolwich, Blackheath Hill, S E 10

Magistrates, J. Ratcliffe Cousins £1,500
 Alice James Tassell £1,500
 Chief Clerk, T. Proud £700

Lambeth, Rantreth Road, Lower Kennington

Lane, S E 11
 Magistrates, Henry G. Rooth £1,500
 S. Fleming £1,500
 Chief Clerk, A. C. L. Morrison £550 to £700

Marlborough, Seymour Place, W 1

Magistrates, John G. Hay Halkett £1,500
 H. W. Wilberforce £1,500
 Chief Clerk, Henry Withington £650 to £700

North London, Stoke Newington Road, N 16

Magistrate, Samuel Pope £1,500
 Chief Clerk, C. H. Denyer £550 to £700

Old Street, E C 2

Magistrates, William Clarke Hall £1,500
 Basil Bernard Watson, z c £1,500
 Chief Clerk, A. E. Crankshaw £550 to £700

Thames, Charles Street, Stepney, E 1

Magistrates, Henry William Disney £1,500
 John A. R. Cairns £1,500
 Chief Clerk, A. H. Loeck £550 to £700

Tower Bridge, Tooley Street, S E 1

Magistrates, Henry Turner Waddy £1,500
 Theodore Wilfrid Fry, o n f £1,500
 Chief Clerk, E. K. Y. Rice £550 to £700

Westminster, Rochester Row, S W 1

Magistrates, C. K. Francis £1,500
 Thomas Scanlan £1,500
 Chief Clerk, E. A. Carr £700

West London, Southcombe St., W Kensington, W 14

Magistrates, Edward C. P. Boyd £1,500
 Edward Forbes Lankester, z c £1,500
 Chief Clerk, B. Westell £550 to £700

South-Western, Lavender Hill, S W 11

Magistrate, Kenneth McLean Marshall, o n f £1,500
 Chief Clerk, Frederick Temple Martin £550 to £700

(Appointed by the Home Secretary under the

Municipal Corporations Act, 1862)

West Ham, West Ham Lane, Stratford, E 15

Magistrate, Joseph Sharp £1,000
 Deputy Magistrate, A. Philip Quicke £900
 Chief Clerk, James H. Jackson £900

CHILDREN'S COURTS

Children's Courts, in separate buildings from Police

Courts, have been constituted by Orders in Council

These are held at St. Anne's Vestry Hall, Dean Street,

Soho, Caxton Hall, Westminster, Town Hall, Shore

ditch, Town Hall, Lambeth, Vernon Chapel, Vernon

Square, King's Cross, and at the Town Hall, Fulham

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

Atkin, Peter Wilson, o n f, Salford (1913)

Brierley, Edgar, o n f, Manchester (1908)

Brough, Bertram Charles, Potteries District (1909)

Deacon, Stuart, Liverpool (1910)

Gibson, Robinson Fooks, Chatham & Sheerness (1924)

Griffith, Robert Arthur, Merthyr Tydfil (1913)

Grimley, Bertram Griffiths, South Staffordshire (1923)

Grubbe, Walter John, East Ham (1906)

Ilkeston, The Lord, Birmingham (1920)

• Juvenile Court, Friday, 2.30 p.m., at Tower Bridge

Juvenile Court, Tooley St., S E 1.

Jones, Morgan Phillips Griffith, o n f, Middlesbrough

Marshall, Horace, Leeds (1910)

Morice, Beaumont, Bradford (1914)

Samson, Sir E. Marley, z c, Swansea (1923)

Sharpe, Joseph, West Ham (1922)

Smith, Joseph, Grimsby (1903)

Thomas, Daniel Lieuter, Pontypridd and Rhondda

(1909)

Williams, William St. J. Francis, Cardiff (1923)

QUARTER SESSIONS IN COUNTIES.

These are to be held in the first whole weeks after

March 31, June 24, Oct. 11, and Dec. 28, the magistrates

determining the day of the week on which the sessions

shall commence at each place. Any of the above days

falling on Sunday, the sessions will be held in the

ensuing and not in the same week. Between

(Consolidations) Act, 1910

COUNTY OF LONDON SESSIONS

Sessions House, Newington, S E 1

Under the scheme of the London County Council for

regulating the holding of Courts of Quarter Sessions for

the County of London approved by the Secretary of State

for the Home Department (Sect. 42 (7) of the Local

Government Act 1888) Sessions are held twice in each

month—24 Sessions during the year—the first Sessions in

January, April, July and October being Quarter Sessions,

and the remaining so being Adjourned Quarter Sessions

Chairman, Sir Robert Wallace, z c £2,500

Deputy do, Allan J. Lawrie, z c £2,000

Clerk of the Peace, John Dix

MIDDLESEX QUARTER SESSIONS

GUTHRIE, Westminster, S W 1

Chairman, Sir Montagu Sharpe, z c, v. d. l.

Deputy do, Sir Herbert Nield, z c, v. d. l.

Clerk of the Peace, E. S. W. Hart, z c, Guildhall S W 1

Deputy do, C. W. Radcliffe, z c

SURREY SESSIONS

County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames

Chairman, Sir Charles G. Walpole

Deputy Chairmen, Charles Martineau, G. Cecil

Whiteley, z c

Clerk of the Peace and to the Lieutenancy, Thos. W.

Weeding

SALFORD HUNDRED COURT OF RECORD.

Albert Square, Manchester

The Court of Record for the Hundred of Salford dates

from Anglo-Saxon times, and was left undisturbed by

the Judicature Act of 1873

High Steward, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Sefton

Judge, John Roskill, z c

Registrar, P. M. Heath (Town Clerk)

Deputy Registrar, Harry Elliott

Chief Clerk, F. Hall Taylor, z c

Head Bailiff, G. Mountain

COUNTY OF LONDON CORONERS.

Western District, Henry Robert Oswald £1,500

Coroner's Office, Fulham Palace Road, Hammer-

smith, W 6

Central District, Sir Walter Schroder, z c £1,500

Coroner's Office, z Branch Hill Side, Hampstead,

N W 3

Westminster and Duchy of Lancaster, Savoy District,

S 1 Oddie £2,500*

Coroner's Office, High Street, Lambeth, S E 1

North-Eastern District, Edwin Smith £1,500

Coroner's Office, Calvert Avenue, Shoreditch, E 2

Eastern, R. L. Guthrie, o n f £2,350

Coroner's Office, Branch Road, Stepney, E 14

Liberty of Tower, F. Danford Thomas £20 10s

South-Western District, S. Ingleby Oddie

Coroner's Office, High Street, Lambeth, S E 1

Southern and Duchy of Lancaster, Clapham Districts,

A. Douglas Cowburn £1,042

Coroner's Office, St. George's Road, Peckham, S E 25

South-Eastern District, W. H. Whitehouse £1,200

Coroner's Office, Watson St., New Cross Road, S E 8

Borough of Southwark District (see p. 653).

• Mr. Oddie receives a joint salary of £1,500 in respect

of the Westminster, South Western and Duchy of Lan-

caster (Savoy) districts

The Royal Navy.

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THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

<i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i> , Rt. Hon. William Clive Bridgeman, M.P. (with house)	£4,500
<i>Naval Secretary</i> , Rear-Adm. Michael H. Hodges, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.	£2,985
<i>Private Secretary</i> , T. F. W. A. Medrow, M.S.	
<i>First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff</i> , Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty, C.B., C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (with house)	£2,835
<i>Naval Assistant</i> , Capt. Roger M. Bellairs, C.M.G.	
<i>Secretary</i> , Paym. Capt. Frank T. Spinkernell, C.B., D.S.O.	
<i>Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel</i> , V.-Adm. Sir Michael Culme Seymour, Bart., C.B., M.V.O.	£1,890
<i>Naval Assistant</i> , Capt. A. E. F. Bedford	
<i>Naval Assistant</i> , Engineer-Capt. William Rattey, R.N., R.N.R.	
<i>Secretary</i> , Paym. Capt. J. L. Syon	
<i>Third Sea Lord and Controller</i> , Rear-Adm. Cyril T. M. Fuller, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	£1,890
<i>Secretary</i> , Paym.-Comm. Ernest D. G. Colles, C.B., D.S.O.	
<i>Fourth Sea Lord and Chief of Supplies and Transport</i> , Rear-Adm. John D. Kelly, R.N.	£1,890
<i>Secretary</i> , Paym.-Comm. Arthur F. Strickland	
<i>Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff</i> , Vice-Adm. Sir Roger J. B. Keyes, Bart., K.C.B., M.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.	£1,890
<i>Secretary</i> , Paym.-Comm. Malcolm G. S. Cull, O.B.E.	
<i>Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff</i> , Rear-Adm. Frederic C. Dreyer, C.B., C.M.G.	£1,890
<i>Secretary</i> , Paym.-Lieut. Com. Leslie A. C. M. Edmunds, O.B.E.	
<i>Civil Lord</i> , Earl Stanhope, B.A., O.B.E., M.C.	£1,000
<i>Technical Assistant</i> , H. F. Graham	
<i>Parliamentary and Financial Secretary</i> , J. C. C. Davidson, C.B., C.M.G., M.P.	£2,080
<i>Private Secretary</i> , A. E. Gloyd-Cox.	
<i>Deputy (Parliamentary)</i> ,	
<i>Permanent Secretary</i> , Sir Oswyn A. R. Murray, K.C.B.	£3,000
<i>Private Secretary</i> , A. S. Le Maître, M.C.	
<i>Judge-Advocate of the Fleet</i> , C. M. Pitman	
<i>Deputy Judge Advocate</i> , Paym. Rear-Adm. F. J. Krahbé, C.B.	

The Secretary's Department.

<i>Deputy Secretary</i> , Sir Charles Walker, K.C.B.	£2,200
<i>Principal Assistant Secretaries</i> , Sir V. W. Baddeley, C.B., £2,700, A. Flint, C.B.	£1,200 to £1,500
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , J. S. Barnes, O.B.E., H. Eastwood, Col. R. G. Hayes, C. W. Loveridge, F. E. Marwick, O.B.E., S. H. Phillips, S. H. Plummer, W. A. T. Shorto, C.B.E.	£1,000 to £1,200
<i>Principals</i> , J. A. O. Champion, O.B.E., G. F. Cotton, M.V.O., M.P., C. B. Coxwell, O.B.E., H. Crombie, M.P., G. Dunn, T. E. W. H. Hancock, M.P., E. Lee, N. Macleod, C. G. Madin, O.B.E., W. A. Medrow, M.P., C. Peilham, A. B. M. Robertson, E. Savers, R. Walton.	£700 to £900
<i>Assistant Principals</i> , R. E. Boucher, Lawson, A. S. Le Maître, M.C., H. V. Markham, M.C., H. N. Morrison.	£300 to £500
<i>Librarian</i> , W. G. Perrin, O.B.E.	£400 to £600
<i>Principal Lady Superintendent</i> , Miss E. Bass, O.B.E.	£350 to £400

Divisions of the Naval Staff.

<i>Naval Operations</i> , Capt. W. Tomkinson, C.B., M.V.O.	
<i>Plans</i> , Capt. A. D. P. P. Pound, C.B.	
<i>Naval Intelligence</i> , Rear-Adm. A. G. Hotham, C.B., C.M.G.	
<i>Trade Division</i> , Capt. M. E. Dunbar-Nasmith, T.C., C.B.	
<i>Gunners</i> , Capt. H. T. Walwyn, D.S.O.	
<i>Torpedo</i> , Capt. N. A. Sullivan.	
<i>Training and Staff Duties</i> , Capt. H. J. Tweedie, C.B.	
<i>Naval Art Section</i> , Capt. T. F. P. Calvert, D.S.O.	
<i>Tactical Section</i> , Capt. J. A. G. Troup.	

The Hydrographic Department.

<i>Hydrographer of the Navy</i> , Capt. H. P. Douglas, C.M.G.	
<i>Assist. ditto</i> , Capt. J. D. Nares, D.S.O.	
<i>Chief Civil Ass't</i> , W. E. Llewellyn, O.B.E.	£550 to £700
<i>Director of Navigation</i> , Capt. H. A. C. Strutt.	
<i>Superintendent of Charts</i> , Capt. J. A. Edgell, O.B.E.	
<i>Supt. of Sailing Directions</i> , Com. B. O. M. Davy.	
<i>Supt. of Tidal Work</i> , Commr. (ret.) H. D. Warburg.	

Mobilisation Department.

<i>Director</i> , Rear-Adm. R. N. Bax.	
<i>Assist. do.</i> , Capt. R. L. E. M. Rade, D.S.O.	

Naval Recruiting Department

<i>Director</i> , Lt.-Col. A. G. Little, C.M.G., C.B., M.P.	
<i>Ass't. and Deputy do.</i> , Maj. G. H. Littleton, M.M.	

* In addition to naval half-pay

Physical Training and Sports Department.

<i>Director</i> , Capt. E. Wigram, C.M.G., D.S.O.	
<i>Ass't do.</i> , Com. R. L. Burnett.	

The Medical Director-General of the Navy.

<i>Director-General</i> , Surgeon-Vice-Adm. J. Chambers, C.B., C.M.G.	£2,363
<i>Dep. do.</i> , Surg.-Capt. R. St. G. S. Bond, M.C.	
<i>Assistant to the Director-General</i> , Surg.-Commanders R. W. B. Hall, A. K. Smith-Shand, M.B., J. McCutcheon, M.B., E. E. Fletcher, O.B.E.	

The Paymaster Director-General

<i>Director-General</i> , Paymaster Rear-Adm. C. F. Pollard, C.B., C.M.G.	
<i>Deputy do.</i> , Paymaster Capt. W. Gask, C.B.	

The Chaplain of the Fleet.

<i>Royal Naval College</i> , Greenwich, S.E. 10.	
<i>Chaplain of the Fleet</i> , Ven. Archdeacon Robert McKew, C.B.E., D.D.	£1,468

Education Department.

<i>Adviser</i> , A. P. McMullen, M.A.	
<i>Deputy Superintendent</i> , Instr.-Capt. J. Camp, M.A.	
<i>Deputy Inspector of Naval Schools</i> , Instructor-Capt. T. Slater, M.A.	

Royal Marine Office,

54 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

The Royal Marines were first raised in 1664 and were administered by the Military Authorities. Since 1785 they have been administered by the Admiralty. They are organized in three Divisions (Chatham, Portsmouth and Plymouth) with a recruit depot at Deal.

<i>Adjutant-General</i> , Maj.-Gen. A. R. H. Hutchison, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	£2,985
<i>Assist. do.</i> , Col. and Comd'r. R. C. Temple, C.B., O.B.E.	
<i>Deputy-Assist. Adj't-General</i> , Lt.-Col. R. D. Ormsby, C.B.E.	

Naval Construction Department.

<i>Director</i> , W. J. Berry, C.B.	£5,500
<i>Director of Warship Production</i> , E. A. J. Pearce, O.B.E.	£1,500 to £1,800
<i>Deputy Director of Naval Construction</i> , C. F. Mun-day.	£1,500 to £1,800
<i>Assistant Directors</i> , A. W. Johns, C.B., W. H. Carter, E. L. Atwood, O.B.E.	£1,500 to £1,800
<i>Supt. of Admiralty Experiment Works</i> , W. P. Payne.	£775 to £995

Chief Constructors. F Bryant, OBE, C E Goodyear, OBE, P. L. Pethick, S E Bayland, OBE, A W A. Cluett, MBE, C H Croxford, OBE. £775 to £925

Engineer-in-Chief's Department

Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet. Eng-Vice-Adm Sir R B Dixon, KCB. £2,363
Deputy do. Eng-Rear-Adm W M Whayman, CB, CBE
Asst Engineer-in-Chief. Eng-Rear Adm L J Watson, OBE, Eng-Capt W R Parnall

Electrical Engineering Department.

Director. W McClelland, CB, OBE, MBE. £1,500
Asst do. A. D Constable, OBE, MBE, J McCaffery, OBE, AMIEE, E T Williams, OBE, MIEE. £900 to £1,100

Naval Ordnance Department.

Director. Capt J. C W Henley
Deputy Director. Capt G R B Blount, DSO
Asst Director. Capt F T H Tower, OBE
Engineer Inspectors. Eng-Rear-Adm Henry Wall, CB, OBE, Eng-Capt A E Lester, DSO, OBE, Eng-Comms A W S Durston, H A Little, R W S Hinton, H G W Haddy
Deputy Supt of Design. Com H G Jackson, OBE (ret)
Chief Inspector. Commr L E H Llewellyn (ret)

Armament Supply Department.

Chief Superintendent. Capt H R Norbury, CB (ret). £1,200 to £1,500
Superintendents. R W Wharhirst, G E Woodward, CBE. £850 to £1,000

Torpedoes and Mining Department.

Director. Capt B M Money, DSO
Deputy do. Capt P E Parker, DSO

Naval Equipment Department.

Director. Rear-Adm Arthur A M Duff, CB. £1,985
Asst Director. Capt R Howard

Compass Department.

Ditton Park, Langley, Bucks
Director. Capt Frank O Creagh-Osborn, CB (ret). £850 to £1,000

Gyroscope Equipment.

Adviser. Prof Sir J B Henderson, DSC

Dockyards Department.

Director. Vice-Admiral (ret) Brian H F Barttelot, CB, MVO. £1,500
Deputy Director. J. J King-Salter. £1,300
Assistant Directors. Eng-Capt I E S Roberts, J S Tringle, OBE
Chief Constructor. P Goodyear, MBE. £775 to £925

Signal Department.

Director. Capt R Fitzmaurice, DSO.

Dockyard Expense Accounts Department.

58 Victoria Street, S W.
Director. F W W. Surrell, OBE. £1,000 to £1,200
Asst do. J H Jeffery. £850 to £1,000

Naval Store Department.

Director. J W L Oliver, CB, CBE. £1,300 to £1,500
Deputy Director. A E Cocks, OBE. £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Directors. W Gick, CBE, H J Hall, B J Wilson, OBE (acting). £850 to £1,000
Principal Technical Assistant. R Murray, OBE, MVO

Victualling Department.

Director. J W H. Culling, CBE. £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Director. W E Clayton, OBE. £850 to £1,000

The Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department.

Civil Engineer-in-Chief. L. H. Savile, MInstCE, AINA. £2,000
Deputy Civil Engineers-in-Chief. G P Hayes, OBE, MBE, E M Barton, OBE, MIEE. £1,300
Assistant Civil Engineer-in-Chief. T B Hunter, OBE, MIEE. £1,000 to £1,200
Superintending Civil Engineers. A. J. Luke, OBE, M.I.C.E., W H Moorbey, M.Sc., M.I.C.E.. £750 to £950

Chief Surveyor. H H Skipper, MBE, FRSI. £800 to £1,000
Chief Surveyor of Lands. C L Fielder, OBE, FRSI. £700 to £900

Greenwich Hospital Department.

48 Cornwall Gardens, S W 7

The total estimated income of Greenwich Hospital for 1924-25 is £249,327, as compared with £247,800 last year. The total estimated expenditure is £248,477, as against £247,261 in the previous year, leaving a surplus income of £850. Of the total figure it is estimated that £138,798 will be spent on Greenwich Hospital pensions to seamen and marines, including Greenwich Hospital Canada pensions, pensions to widows and the education of children, and £66,757 will be devoted to the Royal Hospital School.
Director. A. W Smallwood, CBE. £1,200

*Contract and Purchase Department.

Director of Contracts. W St D Jenkins, CB, CBE. £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Director. P Minter, CBE. £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Directors. P Dale Bussell, OBE, J C Clarke, CBE, G B Cobb, F F Fisher, OBE, E C Jubb. £850 to £1,000

Professional Accountancy Division

Principal Accountant. F W Papworth, OBE, FRSAA. £850 to £1,000

The Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-General. C J Naef, CB, CBE. £1,500
Deputy do. T D James, CBE. £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Accountants-General. C M Bruce, OBE, E S Croft, OBE, W Medd, OBE, F Porter, OBE (act), F Storr. £850 to £1,000

Scientific Research and Experiment Department.

Director. F E Smith, CBE, FRS. £1,500
Principal Scientific Assistant. C. S Wright, OBE, M.C.M.A. £650 to £750
Superintendent. C V Drisdale, OBE, DSC. £800 to £1,000
War Office Representative. Maj K F Dunsterville, DSO, MA

Statistics Department.

Director. Paym-Rear Adm C J E Rotter, CB (ret)

Reserve Office.

58 Victoria Street, S W. 1.

Admiral Commanding Reserves. Vice-Adm Sir Hugh H D Tothill, CB, CMG, DSO
Full pay and allowances
Assistant. Capt B G Washington, DSO

Note—Except where otherwise shown, Naval and Marine Officers at the Admiralty are in receipt of Naval Pay-Allowance

LIGHTHOUSES AND PILOTAGE

In 1921-2 the receipts of the *General Light-house Fund* were £1,175,284, made up of £1,128,004 Light Dues collected and £44,280 Government grant, the expenditure was £1,114,158, principally upon maintenance of Lighthouses (£265,050), of Lightships (£236,842) and of Steam Vessels (£280,128). The *Pilotage Receipts* were £698,095 in 1923 (latest return) made up principally of £568,326 from Pilotage Rates. The Expenditure in 1923 was £700,182, of which £597,828 was paid to Pilots and £22,354 to Pilots' Benefit Fund.

* The Admiralty Pattern Rooms are at Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, S W. 2, and at Great Western Chambers, Livery Street, Birmingham.

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET.

Sir Charles Frederick Hotham, GCB, GCV.O (born 1843)	Aug 30, 1903
Lord Walter Talbot Kerr, GCB (born 1839)	June 16, 1904
Rt Hon Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, GCB, OM, GCV.O, LL.D (born 1840)	Feb 20, 1905
Sir Arthur Dalrymple Fanshawe, GCB, GCV.O (born 1847)	April 30, 1910
Sir William Henry May, GCM, GCV.O (born 1849)	March 20, 1913
Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, GCB, GCV.O, Extra Equerry to the King (born 1856)	March 5, 1915
Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, GCB, OM, GCV.O, LL.D (born 1859)	April 3, 1919
Earl Beatty, GCB, OM, GCV.O, DSO, DCL, LL.D, 1st Sea Lord (born 1871)	April 3, 1919
Sir Henry Bismarck-Jackson, GCB, KCV.O, FRS, DSC, LL.D (born 1855)	July 31, 1919
Lord Wester Wemyss, GCB, CMG, MVO, D.C.L. Extra Equerry to the King (born 1864)	Nov 1, 1919
Sir Cecil Burney, Bart GCB, CMG (born 1858)	Nov 24, 1920
Sir F C Doveton Sturdee, Bart, GCB, KCMG, GVO, LL.D (born 1859)	July 5, 1921
Sir C E Madden, Bart, GCB, GCV.O, KCMG, LL.D (born 1862)	July 31, 1924

FLAG OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL NAVY (ACTIVE LIST).

Admirals.		Engineer-Vice-Admiral.	
Hon Sir S A Gough Calthorpe, GCB, GCMG, GVO, (1st and Principal A.D.C.)		Sir R B Dixon, KCB (Eng-Inf Chief)	
Sir M E Browning, GCB, GCMG, MVO			
Sir J M de Robeck, Bart, GCB, GCMG, GVO			
Sir A L Duff, GCB, KCB, KVO			
Sir W C Fakenham, KCB, KCMG, KVO			
Sir A C Leveson, KCB			
Sir F R Fremantle, KCB, MVO (C-in-C, Portsmouth)			
Sir H F Oliver, KCB, KCMG, MVO (C-in-C, Atlantic)			
Sir E F A Gaunt, KCB, KBE, CMG			
Sir O de B Brock, KCB, KCMG, KVO (C-in-C, Mediterranean)			
Sir R F Phillimore, KCB, KCMG, MVO (C-in-C, Plymouth)			
Vice-Admirals.		Rear-Admirals.	
Sir D R L Nicholson, KCMG, KVO		D L Dent, CB, CMG (Naval Equip-ment)	
Sir W E Goodenough, KCB, MVO (C-in-C, Not)		Sir R Y. Tyrwhitt, Bart, KCB, DSO, DCL (Coast of Scotland)	
Sir M Culme-Seymour, Bart, KCB, MVO (and Sea Lord)		M H Hodges, CB, CMG, MVO (Naval Sec to 1st Lord)	
Sir W C M Nicholson, KCB		H W Richmond, CB (C-in-C, East India)	
Sir G P W Hope, KCB, KCMG (R.N. College, Greenwich)		H D R Watson, CB, GVO, CBE (3rd Battle Squadron)	
Sir R J B Keyes, Bart, KCB, KVO, CMG, DSO, DCL (Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff)		C MacLachlan, CB	
Sir H. H. D Tothill, KCB, KCMG, KVO, CB (Reserve, Admiralty)		J Luce, CB	
Hon V A Stanley, CB, MVO (Retiree Fleet)		W S Nicholson, CB (Submarines)	
Sir E S Alexander-Sinclair, KCB, MVO (1st Battle Squadron)		Sir A E M Chatfield, KCB, KCMG, GVO	
Sir J. A. Fergusson, KCMG, CB (C-in-C, North America and West Indies)		C D Johnson, CB, DSO, MVO (Malta)	
Sir A F Everett, KCMG, KVO, CB (C-in-C, China)		A A M Duff, CB (Naval Equip-ment)	
Sir H B Pelly, KVO, CB		H F P Sinclair, CB	
Sir J. F. E. Green, KCMG, CB		M S Fitzmaurice, CB, CMG (C-in-C Africa)	
G H Borrett, CB		A C H Smith, CB, MVO (Naval Mission Greece)	
Sir W. H. Cowan, Bt, KCB, DSO, MVO		H P P Hoard, CB, DSO	
Sir R Webb, KCMG, CB		C T M Fuller, CB, CMG, DSO (Controller)	
Sir R W. Denton, KCMG, CB		A K Wainell, CB (1st Cruiser Squadron)	
Sir E P F G. Grant, KVO, CB (Portsmouth Dockyard)		W M Ellerton, CB (Gibraltar)	
H L Mawbey, CB, GVO		J D Kelly, CB (Fourth Sea Lord)	
		H T Buller, CB, GVO (H M Yacht)	
		D M Anderson, CB, CMG, MVO (S.N.O. Yangtze)	
		T D Gilbert, CB (and Light Cruiser Squadron)	
		W A H Kelly, CB, CMG, MVO	
		P M R Royds, CB, CMG (Chatham Dockyard)	
		L S. Woolcombe, CB, MVO (Devonport Dockyard)	
		W L McClintock, CB, DSO (3rd Cruiser Squadron)	
		H R Crooke, CB (V.P. Ordnance Committee)	
		W W Fisher, CB, GVO (1st Battle Squadron)	
		B S Thesiger, CB, CMG	
		C R Payne, CBE	
		R N Bax, CB	
		V H S Haggard, CMG	
		C P Beatty-Pownall, CMG	
		R G A. W Stapleton Cotton, CBE, MVO	
		P H Hall-Thompson, CB, CMG (1st Sea Lord, Australia)	
		A V Campbell, CB, DSO, MVO	
		W H D Boyle, CB	
		A G Hotham, CB, CMG (Naval Intelligence)	
		A B Addison, CMG	
		F C Dreyer, CB, CBE (Asst Chief of Staff)	
		F H Mitchell, CB, DSO	
		J E Cameron, CB, MVO	
		C S Townsend, CB	
		C M Staveley, CB, CMG	
		J E Troyte-Halper, MVO	
		F Lurkon, CMG	
		W R Napier, CMG, DSO	
		W W Bowring, DSO	
		D T Norris, CB, CMG	
Engineer-Rear-Admirals.		Surgeon-Rear-Admirals.	
		H Lashmore, CB, DSO	
		H Wall, CMG	
		W Cory Sanderson, CB, DSO	
		H B Moorhead, CBE	
		W M Whaynham, CB, CBE	
		J Mountfield, CBE	
		G W Baldwin, CBE	
		S P Ferguson, CBE	
		R W Skelton, CB, CBE, DSO	
		L J Watson, CBE	
Paymaster-Rear-Admiral.			
		C M Beadnell, CB	
		A Maclean, DSO, CB	
		J F Hall, CB, MVO	
		A Gaskell, CB, OBE, FRS	
		E Sutton, CB	
		D W Hewitt, CB, CMG, FRS	
		C F Pollard, CB, CMG (Paymaster Director-Gen)	

NAVAL COMMANDS (Oct 31, 1924).

The Nore.

C-in-C, Vice-Adm Sir William E Goodenough, K.C.B., M.V.O. (*Pembroke*) ... March 5, 1924
Chatham Dockyard, Rear-Adm P. M. R. Roys, C.B., C.M.G. ... Dec 1, 1923

Portsmouth.

C-in-C, Adm Sir S. R. Fremantle, K.C.B., M.V.O. (*Victory*) ... April 22, 1923
H.M. Submarines, Rear-Adm. Wilmot S. Nicholson, C.B. (*Dolphin*) ... Sept 1, 1923
H.M. Yachts, Rear-Adm H. T. Buller, C.B., C.V.O. (*Victoria & Albert*) ... April 1, 1922
Portsmouth Dockyard, Vice Adm Sir E. P. F. G. Grant, K.C.V.O., C.B. ... Sept 30, 1922

Plymouth.

C-in-C, Adm. Sir Richard Phillimore, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*Impregnable*) ... Oct 3, 1923
Devonport Dockyard, Rear-Adm. L. C. S. Woolcombe, C.B., M.V.O. ... Nov 1, 1924

Coast of Scotland.

Commanding, Rear-Adm. Sir R. Y. Tyrwhitt, Bart., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L. (*Columbith*) ... June 30, 1923

Reserve Fleet.

Commanding, Vice-Adm. Hon. Victor A. Stanley, C.B., M.V.O. (*Centurion*) ... March 4, 1924

Atlantic Fleet.

C-in-C, Adm Sir Henry F. Oliver, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*Revenge*) ... Aug. 15, 1924
1st Battle Squadron, Rear-Adm. William H. D. Boyle, C.B. (*Resolution*) ... May 1924
Battle Cruiser Squadron, Vice-Adm Sir F. L. Field, K.C.B., C.M.G. (*Hood*) ... May 15, 1923
1st Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. A. K. Wainstill, C.B. (*Delhi*) ... Oct 9, 1924
2nd Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm T. D. Gilbert, C.B. (*Curacao*) ... May 15, 1923
Destroyer Flotillas, Commodore C. K. Maclean, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O. (*Druid*) ... Sept 1, 1924

North America and West Indies.

C-in-C, Vice-Adm Sir James A. Fergusson, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Calcutta*) ... May 26, 1924

Mediterranean.

C-in-C, Adm. Sir O. de B. Brock, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (*Iron Duke*) ... April 7, 1922
1st Battle Squadron, Vice-Adm Sir E. S. Alexander-Sinclair, K.C.B., M.V.O. (*Barham*) ... Oct 14, 1922
4th Battle Squadron, Rear-Adm Hugh D. R. Watson, C.B., M.V.O., C.B.E. (*Bombard*) ... June 25, 1923
3rd Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm J. W. L. McClintock, C.B., D.S.O. (*Cardiff*) ... Nov 11, 1924
Destroyer Flotillas, Rear-Adm A. P. Addison, C.B., C.M.O. (*Coventry*) ... Sept 1, 1924
S.N.O., *Malta*, Rear-Adm C. D. Johnson, C.B., D.S.O. ... Feb 2, 1924
S.N.O., *Gibraltar*, Rear-Adm W. M. Ellerton, C.B. (*Cormorant*) ... Jan 25, 1923
S.N.O., *Danube*, Capt D. B. Le Motteé (*Glowworm*) ... Sept. 15, 1923

China.

C-in-C, Vice-Adm Sir Alan F. Everett, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (*Hawkins*) ... Sept 10, 1924
Hong Kong, Commodore H. E. Grace (*Tamar*) ... April 29, 1922
S.N.O., *Yangtze*, Rear-Adm David M. Anderson, C.M.G., M.V.O. (*Bee*) ... Aug 8, 1923
S.N.O., *West River*, Comm. Malcolm R. J. Maxwell-Scott, D.S.O. (*Tarantula*) ... Jan 20, 1922

East Indies.

C-in-C, Rear-Adm Herbert W. Richmond, C.B. (*Chatham*) ... Oct 4, 1923
S.N.O., *Persian Gulf*, Capt E. W. Leir, D.S.O. (*Triad*) ... Feb 10, 1922

India.

Director, Royal Indian Marine (Bombay), Capt E. J. Headlam, C.M.G., D.S.O. ... Aug 3, 1922

Africa.

C-in-C, Rear-Adm M. S. Fitzmaurice, C.B., C.M.G. (*Birmingham*) ... Dec 15, 1924

Australian Fleet.

Commanding, Commodore T. E. Wardle, D.S.O. (*Brimbane*) ... March 14, 1924
Sydney, Capt. A. G. Claufurd (*Penguin*) ... March 10, 1923

New Zealand.

Commodore, A. F. Beal, C.M.G. (*Dunedin*) July 12, 1923

Canadian Squadron.

Director of Naval Service, Capt. W. Hogg, C.B.E., K.C.M. (*Guelph*) ... July 1, 1920

THE ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

The R.N.R. was formed in 1853, and its affairs are governed, under the Board of Admiralty, by the R.N.R. Advisory Committee, which meets as necessary.

R.N.R. ADVISORY COMMITTEE

25 Victoria Street, S.W. 1

President, Vice-Adm Sir H. D. Tothill, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Secretary, Paym.-Lieut W. R. Tucker, R.N.

Commanders for R.N.R. and M.M. Duties

Glasgow, Comm. E. G. de S. Jukes-Hughes, R.N.
Liverpool, Comm. R. L. Grieve, D.S.O., R.N.
London, Comm. C. T. A. Bunbury, C.B.E., R.N.

THE ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

The R.N.V.R. was formed in 1900, and its affairs are governed, under the Board of Admiralty, by the R.N.V.R. Committee.

R.N.V.R. COMMITTEE

25 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

President, Vice-Adm Sir H. D. Tothill, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

Commanding Officers of Divisions.

Scottish, Capt. (*Commodore and Class*), Marquess of Graham, C.B., C.V.O., V.D.
London, Capt. H. D. King, C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D., A.D.C., M.P.
Sussex, Capt. Viscount Curzon, C.B.E., V.D., M.P.
Bristol, Capt. Lord Tredegar, C.B.E., V.D.
Tyne, Capt. H. J. Craig, V.D.
Mersey, Comm. W. Maples, V.D.
Ulster, Capt. Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, D.S.O.

SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY (Oct. 31, 1924).

(Including the Royal Australian, New Zealand, and Canadian Navies.)

Arranged in their various classes.

Battleships.		Typical Ships.		
Type	Ships of Type	Type	Tons	Main Armament
<i>Nelson</i> — <i>Nelson</i> , <i>Rodney</i>		<i>Nelson</i> (building)	35,000	—
<i>Queen Elizabeth</i> — <i>Malaya</i> , <i>Barham</i> , <i>Valliant</i> , <i>Warspite</i> , <i>Queen Elizabeth</i> .		<i>Queen Elizabeth</i> (1915-16)	27,500	8 15 inch
<i>Royal Sovereign</i> — <i>Royal Sovereign</i> , <i>Royal Oak</i> , <i>Revenge</i> , <i>Resolution</i> , <i>Rainilies</i>		<i>Royal Sovereign</i> (1916-17)	26,750	8 15 inch
<i>King George V</i> — <i>Ajax</i> , <i>Centurion</i> , <i>King George V</i>		<i>King George V</i> (1912-13)	23,000	10 13 5 inch
<i>Oton</i> — <i>Thunderer</i>		<i>Oton</i> (1912)	22,500	10 13 5 inch
<i>Iron Duke</i> — <i>Emperor of India</i> , <i>Bonbow</i> , <i>Maitlbrough</i> , <i>Iron Duke</i>		<i>Iron Duke</i> (1914)	25,500	10 13 5 inch
Battle Cruisers.		Battle Cruisers.		
<i>Hood</i> — <i>Hood</i>		<i>Hood</i> (1920)	41,200	8 15 inch
<i>Tiger</i> — <i>Tiger</i>		<i>Tiger</i> (1914)	28,500	8 15 5 inch
<i>Renown</i> — <i>Repulse</i> , <i>Renown</i>		<i>Renown</i> (1916)	26,500	6 15 inch
Cruisers		Cruisers		
<i>Kent</i> — <i>Kent</i> , <i>Corwall</i> , <i>Suffolk</i> , <i>Cumberland</i> , <i>Beswick</i> , <i>Improved Birmingham</i> — <i>Eritham</i> , <i>Frobisher</i>		<i>Kent</i> (building)	18,600	4 15 inch
<i>Adelaide</i> — <i>Adelaide</i>		<i>Birmingham</i> (building)	9,750	7 7 5 inch
"E"— <i>Emerald</i> , <i>Enterprise</i>		<i>Adelaide</i> (1922)	5,560	9 6 inch
"D"— <i>Delhi</i> , <i>Dunedin</i> , <i>Danae</i> , <i>Dauntless</i> , <i>Dragon</i> , <i>Durban</i> , <i>Despatch</i> , <i>Diomedes</i>		"3 E" (building)	7,550	7 6 inch
<i>Birmingham</i> — <i>Hawkins</i> , <i>Vindictive</i>		"D" (1918-22)	4,650	6 6 inch
<i>Carlisle</i> — <i>Carlisle</i> , <i>Calcutta</i> , <i>Carlisle</i> , <i>Colombo</i> , <i>Capetown</i>		<i>Birmingham</i> (1918-19)	9,750	7 7 5 inch
<i>Ceres</i> — <i>Cardiff</i> , <i>Coventry</i> , <i>Curlew</i> , <i>Ceres</i> , <i>Curacao</i>		<i>Carlisle</i> (1918-22)	4,190	5 6 inch
<i>Caledon</i> — <i>Caledon</i> , <i>Calypto</i> , <i>Caradoc</i>		<i>Ceres</i> (1917-18)	4,190	5 6 inch
<i>Centaur</i> — <i>Concora</i> , <i>Centaur</i>		<i>Caledon</i> (1917)	4,120	5 6 inch
<i>Cambrian</i> — <i>Cambrian</i> , <i>Canterbury</i> , <i>Constance</i> , <i>Castor</i> , <i>Champion</i> , <i>Calliope</i>		<i>Centaur</i> (1916)	3,750	5 6 inch
<i>Caroline</i> — <i>Conus</i> , <i>Conquest</i> , <i>Calyport</i> , <i>Cleopatra</i>		<i>Cambrian</i> (1915-16)	3,750	4 6 inch
<i>Chatham</i> — <i>Birmingham</i> , <i>Lowestoft</i> , <i>Southampton</i> , <i>Dublin</i> , <i>Brisbane</i> , <i>Sydney</i> , <i>Melbourne</i> , <i>Chatham</i>		<i>Caroline</i> (1915)	3,750	4 6 inch
<i>Wynmouth</i> , <i>Yarmouth</i> , <i>Dartmouth</i> , <i>Weymouth</i>		<i>Chatham</i> (1912-14)	5,400	8 6 inch
		<i>Weymouth</i> (1911-12)	5,250	8 6 inch
Monitors.		Flotilla Leaders.		
<i>Erebus</i> , <i>Lord Clive</i> , <i>Terror</i> , <i>Gorgon</i> (8,000 tons), <i>Marshal Soult</i> (6,670 tons), 2 15-inch guns, <i>Monitors</i> M 22, M 29 (355 tons), M 31, M 33 (400 tons)		<i>Scot Class</i> — <i>Bruce</i> , <i>Campbell</i> , <i>Douglas</i> , <i>Mackay</i> , <i>Malcolm</i> , <i>Montrose</i> , <i>Stuart</i>		
		<i>Shakespeare Class</i> — <i>Shakespeare</i> , <i>Spenser</i> , <i>Wallace</i>		
		<i>Kempenfelt Class</i> — <i>Abdiel</i> , <i>Anzac</i> , <i>Grenville</i> , <i>Nimrod</i> , <i>Saumarez</i> , <i>Seymour</i>		
Torpedo-Boat Destroyers.		Submarines.		
<i>Built 191</i>		<i>Built 68</i>		
<i>Building 4</i>		<i>Building</i> —		
		<i>Sloops</i> , various, 34		
		<i>Coastal Motor Boats</i> , 21 (building, 3)		
		<i>Gunboats</i> 3 <i>River Gunboats</i> , 12 large (2 6-inch guns), 6 small		
Aircraft Carriers.		Flotilla Leaders.		
<i>Furious</i> , <i>Argus</i> , <i>Pegasus</i> , <i>Aik Royal</i> , <i>Hermes</i> , <i>Eagle</i> , <i>Courageous</i> , <i>Glorious</i>				

TRADE AND NAVAL PROTECTION.

In the House of Commons the Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty (Mr. C. G. Ammon, M.P.) stated that the aggregate value of the trade of the British Empire east of Africa was £1,200,000,000 in 1922, and the cost of maintenance of British squadrons (including ships of the Dominions' Navies) in Eastern waters and in the Pacific was £3,542,000 in 1922.

ORDER OF WAR MEDALS.

THE Army Council has given instructions that stars and medals approved for service during the Great War will be worn in the following order:—1914 Star or 1914-15 Star, British War Medal; Mercantile Marine War Medal; Victory Medal; Territorial Force War Medal; India General Service Medal (for operations against Afghanistan, 1919).

NAVIES OF THE POWERS.

On March 1, 1924, the following ships were in full commission in the Navies of the United States, Japan, France and of the British Empire —

	British Empire	U S A	Japan	France
Battleships	18	18	6	9
Battle cruisers	4	—	4	—
Cruisers	2*	10	—	6
Light cruisers	48	15	17	5
Destroyers	186	309	78	48
Submarines	61	115	44	48

* These 2 cruisers (*Courageous* and *Glorious*) are to be reconstructed as aircraft carriers

In addition to the above *Battleships*—Italy 7, Russia 6, Germany 8, *Cruisers & Light Cruisers*—Italy 13, Russia 3, Germany 2, *Destroyers*—Italy 51, Russia 20, Germany 16, *Submarines*—Italy 43, Russia 23, Germany 0. Of the Russian ships, 1 battleship, 1 cruiser, 6 destroyers and 4 submarines are held by the French at Biseria

Balance of Naval Power.

Position of the three leading Powers in capital ships in 1921 and in 1924 —

	1921	1924.
Great Britain	32 ships	32 ships
Displacement	808,200 tons	808,200 tons
Battle guns	284	284
Foot-tons energy	19,080,000	19,080,000
United States	17 ships	33 ships
Displacement	467,250 tons	1,117,850 tons
Battle guns	188	340
Foot-tons energy	11,989,176	28,597,176
Japan	11 ships	17 ships
Displacement	319,140 tons	543,140 tons
Battle guns	108	164
Foot-tons energy	7,480,000	13,415,400

Battleship Ranges.

The maximum service elevation and range of the main armament guns of United States range from 15 deg. elevation and 21,000 yards range to 30 deg. elevation and 34,500 yards, and the same guns of British ships from 20 deg. elevation and 23,800 yards to 30 deg. elevation and 30,300 yards

United States Battleships

16-in. guns, 45 cal., 30 deg.	34,500 yds
14-in. guns, 45 cal., 15 deg	21,000 yds
12-in. guns, 50 cal., 15 deg	24,500 yds
12-in. guns, 45 cal., 15 deg	22,000 yds

British Battleships

16-in. guns, 30 deg. elevation	30,300 yds
15-in. guns, 20 deg. elevation	24,300 yds
13.5-in. guns, 20 deg. elevation	23,800 yds

SHIPS BUILDING AND PROJECTED.

(March, 1924)

Flag	Battle ships	Light Cruisers	Destroy ers	Sub marines
British	3	4	3	7
U.S.A.	11	11	—	11
Japan	12	28	—	33
France	3	—	—	21
Italy	—	2	8	4
Russia	1	1	25	1
Germany	—	1	—	—

The battleships include the *Nelson* and *Rodney*, begun in Dec., 1922, for the Royal Navy, and (under the Washington Treaty) the *King George*, *Ajax*, *Centurion* and *Thunderer* will be scrapped when the two are completed. The other battleship is the *Demokratyia*, which has been under construction for the Russian Navy for some 10 years

NAVAL CASUALTIES IN THE WAR.

Casualties to all ranks of Royal Navy and Royal Naval Reserve, including Mercantile Marine Reserve while serving in H M ships and merchant ships, but excluding casualties of the Royal Naval Division and British Mercantile Marine losses —

	Officers	Men
Killed in action or died of wounds	2,074	20,735
Died	400	11,433
Wounded in action	549	3,961
Injured	256	392
Missing	—	—
Prisoners of War	221	824
Interned	51	170

Total .. 3,541 37,517

WARSHIP LOSSES IN THE WAR.

The total Allied losses to the date of the Armistice (Nov 11, 1918) are stated at 803,000 displacement tons, those of the enemy at 415,000 displacement tons. The Scapa Flow "losses" are not included in the enemy total

Class	U K	U S A	France	Italy	Japan	Germany	Austria H
Battleships	13	—	4	3	1	1	3
Battle Cruisers	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cruisers	25	1	5	2	4	24	2
Monitors	6	—	—	—	—	—	3
Destroyers	64	2	14	10	3	72	5
Torpedo Boats	10	—	8	5	1	51	4
Submarines	59	1	14	8	—	216	8
Small Craft	27	—	9	—	—	—	—

§ Exclusive of the "High Seas Fleet" scuttled in Scapa Flow, June 21, 1919

THE SOVIET NAVY

According to reports published in the Latvian Press, the Soviet Government has ratified the following programme of naval construction to be completed within the next four years —

Baltic Fleet — 2 light cruisers of 3,200 tons and a speed of 23 knots, 4 torpedo boats of 1,400 tons, 36 knots, Parsons turbines, 7 submarines of 950 and 1,150 tons, with a surface speed of 13 knots and a submerged speed of 9 knots, 3 armoured anti submarine cutters of 48 knots

Black Sea Fleet. — 1 light cruiser, 8 torpedo boats, 12 armoured cutters, 6 mine sweepers.

Pacific Waters — 4 gunboats

Arctic Waters. — 2 gunboats of 1,300 tons and a speed of 12 knots.

The Soviet Government allotted 25,000,000 gold roubles for the 1924 naval budget, but the Navy Department had not received that sum at the time when the report was made.

The Army.

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THE WAR OFFICE,
Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The business of the War Office proper appears to have been originally entrusted, about 1660, to a Committee of the Privy Council; the Clerk in attendance on that Committee being the Secretary at War. The Secretary at War had immense power in military matters as holding the purse, but neither the Secretary at War nor the Board of Ordnance was subject to him. In 1794, a Secretary of State was first appointed. The Office of Secretary at War was not terminated at this date, but, from 1825, it was amalgamated with that of Secretary of State for War until, in 1863, it was formally abolished by Act of Parliament.

In 1801, the Secretary of State for War was also given the business of the Colonies, of which he was relieved in 1854, by the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1855, the Commissariat Office, which was only a semi-military branch of the Army with headquarters at the Treasury, was transferred to the War Department, the Board of Ordnance was abolished, after an existence

of more than three centuries; and the Board of General Officers and the Army Medical Department were also successively absorbed into the War Department. The year 1870 witnessed the final welding into one War Office of the civil administrative functions of the Secretary of State and the military administrative functions hitherto exercised at the Horse Guards. In that year the War Office Act vested the direct and immediate control of every branch of Army administration in the Secretary of State. Before the appointment of a Secretary of State, the military control of the Army was, to a very great extent, in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief who was subordinated to the Secretary of State from 1895 until the abolition of the Office in 1904. In 1904, an Army Council was created by Letters Patent, and to this Council were the duty transferred all the powers exercised under the Royal prerogative by the Secretary of State for War and the Commander in Chief. Statutory powers were transferred by the Army (Annual) Act of 1909 (9 Edw. VII. C. 2).

The Army Council, War Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Secretary of State for War (President of the Army Council), The Right Hon. Sir Laming Worthington-Evans,

Esq., G.C.S.I., M.P.

Principal Private Secretary, Austin Earl, O.B.E.

Assistant do., E. B. B. Speed, M.C.

Personal do., Capt. G. F. R. Hirst, M.C.

Parliamentary do.,

Military Secretary, Lt.-Gen. Sir William E. Peyton, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Vice-President), The Earl of Onslow, O.B.E.

Chief of the Imperial General Staff, General the Earl of Cavan, K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Adjutant-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir Robert B. Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir Walter Campbell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Master-General of the Ordnance, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. F. Noel Birch, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Financial Secretary, Capt. H. Douglas King, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.A.D.C., M.P.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Herbert J. Creedy, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

The Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Chief of the Imperial General Staff, General the Earl of Cavan, K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Military Assistant, Col. E. FitzG. Dillon, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Personal Assistant, Capt. T. E. G. Nugent, M.C.

Director of Military Operations and Intelligence, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart, K.C.B., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Deputy Director, Col. J. E. S. Brind, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Director of Staff Duties, Maj.-Gen. C. F. Roimer, C.B., C.M.G.

Director of Military Training, Maj.-Gen. Hon. J. F. Guthorne-Hardy, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

The Adjutant-General to the Forces.

Adjutant-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir R. D. Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Private Sec., Capt. H. Simpson, M.B.E., M.C.

Director of Recruiting and Organisation, Col. Sir R. S. May, M.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Deputy Director, Col. C. Ogston, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Director of Personal Services, Maj.-Gen. F. F. Ready, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Director-General, Army Medical Services, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. R. Leishman, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.P.

Deputy Director-General, Maj.-Gen. C. E. Pollock, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Director of Hygiene, Col. H. P. W. Barrow, C.M.C., D.S.O., M.B.

Asst. do., Lt.-Col. P. H. Henderson, D.S.O.

Director of Pathology, Col. D. Harvey, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D.

Asst. do., Lt.-Col. A. E. Hamerton, C.M.G., D.S.O.

The Quarter-Master-General to the Forces.

Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir W. Campbell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Private Secretary, Capt. H. Gooch, M.B.E.

Director of Movements and Quartering, Maj.-Gen. A. A. McHardy, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Asst. Director of Transportation, Col. A. S. Redman, C.B.

Director of Remounts, Col. C. E. G. Norton, C.M., G.S.I., A.D.C.

Director of Supplies and Transport, Maj.-Gen. P. O. Hazellton, C.B., C.M.G.

Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores, Col. R. K. Scott, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Director-General, Army Veterinary Services, Maj.-Gen. W. D. Smith, C.M., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Caxton House, Tophill Street, S.W. 1)

Assistant do., Maj. W. E. Schofield, O.B.E.

The Master-General of the Ordnance.

Master-General of the Ordnance, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. F. Noel Birch, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Private Sec., C. J. H. Nicholson

Director of Artillery, Col. J. T. Dreyer, C.B., D.S.O.

Director of Fortifications and Works, Maj.-Gen. H. F. Thullier, C.B., C.M.G.

Director-General of Factories, Sir H. Mansforth, K.C.B., C.B.E.

Chief Technical Examiner for Works Services, Col. B. A. G. Shelley, C.M.G. (54 Victoria Street, S.W. 1)

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War.

Under-Secretary of State for War, The Earl of Onslow, O.B.E.

Private Sec., C. A. Lewis, M.C.

Parliamentary do., D. R. Grenfell, M.P.

Director-General of the Territorial Army, Lt.-Gen. Sir H. S. Jellicoe, M.B.E., M.C.

Deputy Director, Col. Sir P. C. B. Skinner, K.C.B., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Comptroller of Lands, E. H. Coles, C.B.

Chief Valuer and Compensation Officer, Col. H. F. Cobb, C.B.E.

Department of the Financial Secretary.

Financial Sec. (Finance Member), Capt. H. Douglas King, C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D., A.D.C., M.P.

Private Sec., A. E. Kemble, D.S.O.

Director of Army Contracts, Sir J. A. Corcoran, K.C.B., C.B.

Deputy Director, L. D. Holland, C.B.E.

Department of the Permanent Under Secretary.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir H J Creedy, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Private Secy. A J Newling, E B Charteris (unpaid), Mrs F Sammut, M.E.
Deputy Under-Secretary of State, J. B. Crosland, C.B.
Private Secy. M H Fitzgerald, M.C.
Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, Sir B B Cubitt, K.C.B., N F B Osborn, C.B. (**Director of Finance**), R J G Paterson, C.B. (**Director of Finance**), E V Fleming (**Director of Establishments**), C F Wetherstone, C.B. (**Directors of Finance**)
Assistant Secretaries, B M Draper, A E Widdows, C.B., F C Bovenschen, B R T Grindle, W M Gaul, C.B.E., H C Gordon, K Lyon, C.B.E.
Principals, H W Moggridge, C.M.G., G F S Hills, H Birkhead, T J Cash, A Earl, C.M.F., G W Lambert, W H T Otley, A R McBain, C.B.E., H J B Clough, F Whittle, J R Wade, H C Perrott, G D Roseway, E J R Edwards, H C Care, A Rowlands, M.E., F C Atkin, O S Cleverly, W Hayden (acting)
Assistant Principal (1902 Estab.) W H Schlich
Assistant Principals (1902 Estab.) E M Daltroff, C A Lewis, M.C., E B B Speed, M.C., A E Kemble, D.S.O., J R McGregor, M.C., G W Turner, A J Newling, M H Fitzgerald, M.C., C L Bayne, A F Dobbie-Bateman, E A Armstrong
Controller of Cost Accounts, A T V Robinson.
Chief Accountant, J J Beard, C.B.E.
Librarian, F J Hudleston, C.B.E.
Head of Information Section, D Caird, C.B.E.

Chaplain General, Rt Rev Bishop J Taylor Smith, C.B., C.V.O., D.D.
Deputy Chaplain-General, Rev W S Jaffray, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.D., K.H.C.

The Judge Advocate-General
 22 Victoria Street, S.W. 1

Judge Advocate-General, Sir Felix Casel, Bart., K.C.
Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Col Sir Gilbert Mellor, K.C.B., C.B., C.M.G., K.C.
Deputy Judge Advocate, P. Sutherland Graeme, C.B.E.
Legal Assistant, C L Stirling

Queen Alexandra's Army Nursing Board.
President, H M Queen Alexandra

Chairman, The Director General, Army Medical Services
Joint Secretaries, Dame E. M. McCarthy, C.B.E., R.R.C., Miss R. Osborne, C.B.E., R.R.C.

COMMANDS OF THE ARMY.*Admiral.*

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen Sir F W Chetwode, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. March 2, 1923
Major-Gen (Administration), B F Burnett-Hitchcock, C.B., D.S.O.

Eastern, Horse Guards, S.W. 1
G.O.C.-in-Chief, Gen Sir G F Milne, C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., ADC June 1, 1923
Major-Gen (Administration), J W O'Dowda, C.B., C.B.I., C.M.G.

London District, Horse Guards S.W. 1
G.O.C., Maj Gen Lord Ruthven, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. Feb 1, 1920

Northern, York.
G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen Sir C H Harlington, C.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O. Nov 1, 1923

Northern Ireland, Newtownards
G.O.C., Maj Gen A. R. Cameron, C.B., C.M.G. Feb 2, 1922

Scottish, Edinburgh
G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen Sir W P Braithwaite, K.C.B. June 9, 1919

Southern, Salisbury.
G.O.C.-in-Chief, Gen. Sir A J Godley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. June 17, 1924

Major-Gen. (Administration), G. H. B. Freeth, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Western, Chester
G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen Sir R H K Butler, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. June 17, 1924

British Army of the Rhine, Cologne

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. P. Du Cane, K.C.B. June 17, 1924

Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control—Berlin
Chief of British Section, Maj.-Gen A G Wauchopo, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O. May 25, 1924

Egypt, Cairo

G.O.C., Lieut.-Gen Sir R C Haking, C.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. March 3, 1923

Iraq.

G.O.C.,

India.

C-in-Chief, Gen Lord Rawlinson, C.B., C.B.I., C.B.E., K.C.M.G., ADC Nov 21, 1920

Chief of the General Staff, Lieut.-Gen Sir C W Jacob, K.C.B., K.C.B.I., K.C.M.G. Jan 13, 1921

Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Gen Sir J S M Shea, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., ADC Feb 14, 1924

Quartermaster General, Lieut.-Gen Hon Sir A. R. Montagu Stuart-Wortley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. Feb 18, 1924

Master-General of Supply, Maj.-Gen Sir E H de V Atkinson, K.C.B., C.B.E., C.I.E., D.S.O. April 1, 1924

Engineer-in-Chief, Maj.-Gen R N Harvey, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. June 6, 1924

Northern Command, Gen Sir W R Birdwood, Bart., C.B., C.B.E., K.C.B.I., C.I.E., D.S.O. Nov 1, 1920

Western Command, Lieut.-Gen Sir G M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., K.C.B.I. June 6, 1923

Eastern Command, Lieut.-Gen Sir G de S Barrow, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., ADC Feb 14, 1924

Southern Command, Lieut.-Gen Sir H B Walker, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. March 1, 1924

THE REGULAR ARMY.

The Regular Army consists of the following units—

Cavalry.

Household Cavalry—The Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards ("The Blues")
Cavalry of the Line—1st, 2nd, 3rd & 6th, 4th & 7th and 5th Dragoon Guards, 1st and 2nd Dragoons, 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 13th & 18th, 14th & 20th and 15th & 19th Hussars, 9th, 11th, 16th & 5th and 17th & 21st Lancers, and 5th & 6th Dragoons

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Batteries, distinguished by letters

Royal Field Artillery.—Batteries, distinguished by numbers

Royal Garrison Artillery.—Companies, distinguished by numbers.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The Corps consists of Electric, Field, Fortress, Postal, Printing, Railway, and Survey Companies, Bridging Train, &c.

Royal Corps of Signals.

The Corps consists of Cavalry and other Divisional Signals, Wireless Companies, Anti-Aircraft Section, &c.

Infantry Regiments.

The Foot Guards—The Grenadier Guards (3 Battalions), the Coldstream Guards (3 Battalions), the Scots Guards (2 Battalions); the Irish Guards (1 Battalion); the Welsh Guards (1 Battalion)

Line Regiments—49 English Regiments (2 Battalions each), 3 Welch Regiments (2 Battalions each), 20 Scottish (1 Highland and 1 Lowland) Regiments (2 Battalions each); and

2 Irish Regiments (2 Battalions each); with the West India Regiment (2 Battalions) and the West African Regiment (1 Battalion).

The Machine Gun Corps.

Percy House Schools, Isleworth.

The Tank Corps.

Headquarters, Tank Corps Centre, Woolwich.

The Labour Corps.

Percy House Schools, Isleworth.

The Royal Army Service Corps.

Buller Barracks, Aldershot

The Royal Army Medical Corps.

Crookham Camp, Aldershot

The Army Dental Corps.

Woking.

The Royal Army Ordnance Corps.

Hilsea Barracks, nr Cosham

The Royal Army Veterinary Corps.

Imperial House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S W 1

The Royal Army Chaplains' Department.

War Office, S W 1.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Under the Presidency of Queen Alexandra

The Royal Army Pay Corps.

War Office, S W 1.

The Corps of Military Accountants.

War Office, S W 1.

The Army Educational Corps.

School of Education, Shorncliffe.

The Corps of Military Police.

Mytchett Hutmments, Ash Vale, Aldershot.

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

THE MILITIA

In 1907 the "Old Constitutional Force" known as the "Militia" was transformed into the "Special Reserve" but the following Militia units were retained:—The Royal Malta Artillery, the Bermuda Militia Artillery, the Channel Islands Militia, and the Malta Militia. In 1907 the terms "Special Reserve (and Extra Reserve) Battalions" were abolished, and "Militia" restored, but no appointments are at present made (see Note at foot of Col 2) to the force, which comprises the following units:—

Artillery—R.F.A. and R.G.A.

Royal Engineers—All branches.

Infantry—The 3rd Battalion of Infantry Regiments of the Line (and in some cases the battalion next in numerical order) is specially retained as Militia.

Militia in the War.—At the outbreak of the Great War all units were embodied, the majority being included in Defence Schemes. One or two units served abroad, but, generally speaking, the units were employed as training and reinforcing centres for the Armies in the field.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

In 1907 the "Yeomanry" and the "Volunteers" were transferred into the Territorial Force, which included English, Welsh, and Scottish Cavalry, Royal Horse, Royal Field, and Royal Garrison Artillery, Royal Engineers, Infantry, Royal Army Service Corps and Royal Army Medical Corps. In 1912 the title was changed to "Territorial Army."

Territorials in the War.—The strength of the Territorial Force in July, 1914, was about 265,000. During the Great War 320 new units were formed, and there passed through the ranks of the force about 50,000 officers and 1,000,000 other ranks. The Territorial Force suffered total battle casualties of 27,000 officers, and nearly 600,000 other ranks, of which some 6,600 officers and 106,000 other ranks were killed. Among the war honours gained by officers and men of the Territorial Force were 70 Victoria Crosses.

THE KING'S PRIZE.

THE King's Prize at Bialay, 1924, was won by Private D. Burke, Canada, with a score of 230. In 1923 the winner was Capt E. H. Robinson, late R.A.F.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

The estimated aggregate numbers on the Regimental Establishments of the Regular Army and various Auxiliary Forces in 1924-5 are as set out below:—

All Ranks.	1924-5
Regimental Troops (exclusive of India)	144,597
do. do. (Indian Establishment)	61,964
Colonial and Native Indian	3,343
Army Reserve	92,000
Supplementary, do.	23,158
Militia	—
Channel Islands Militia	1,377
Malta and Bermuda, do.	1,578
Territorial Army	187,419
O.T.C. (Officers and Permanent Staff)	1,235

Total..... 516,621

The corresponding total for 1923-4 was 490,946

The Territorial Army.

The Peace Establishment of the Territorial Army (exclusive of Permanent Staff) is 288,544 (7,955 Officers and 177,599 other ranks). The actual strength on Feb. 1, 1924, was 140,000. The increase in the Establishment is principally due to the growth of *Air Defence Troops*. During 1922-5 it is intended to raise additional units of such troops to an establishment of 126 Officers and 2,725 other ranks, as the first instalment of an increase rendered necessary by the expansion of the Royal Air Force. Such troops must be ready to offer effective resistance to attack immediately on the outbreak of hostilities and the establishments are therefore raised to the full War footing.

* The Militia engagement was for 5 years; no engagements have been made since the War, and the Old Constitutional Force is, at present, dormant.

THE ARMY AND THE GREAT WAR.

The total number of men recruited in the three kingdoms from Aug. 4, 1914, to Nov. 11, 1918, was 4,970,900. The contributions of the various countries, and the percentage of enlistments to population, were as under—

	Numbers Recruited	Total Popul'n	Percentage of Male Popul'n
England	4,006,158	11 57	24 02
Wales	272,924	10 96	21 52
Scotland	557,618	11 50	23 71
Ireland	134,202	3 07	6 14

The number of men granted exemption was 2,741,988, of whom 2,169,707 were classed as in reserved occupations.

At Oct. 1, 1918, the aggregate strength of the Army, including the Territorial Force, but exclusive of Dominion and Indian troops, was 3,838,265, of whom 147,738 were officers. The maximum strength was attained at the beginning of 1918, when the total stood at 3,887,649—154,777 officers and 3,732,872 other ranks.

The distribution of the Army on Oct. 1, 1918, was as follows—

	All ranks		All ranks
Home	1,427,069	Egypt...	199,841
Colonies	16,905	Mesopotamia	121,283
India	83,878	Russia	3,547
France	1,763,980	East Africa	8,737
Italy	73,735		
Salonica	149,189	Total strength	3,838,265

Casualties in all theatres of operations from Aug. 14, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1919, totalled 2,471,152

	Officers	Other ranks
Killed	33,337	540,170
Wounded	74,082	1,569,387
Missing	9,362	244,814

Totals 116,781 2,354,371

Of the last category, 5,215 officers and 149,093 men, reported as prisoners of war, were released.

The Official Termination of the War, when all Treaties of Peace had been ratified by the respective Governments, was Aug. 31, 1921.

COST OF THE GREAT WAR.

In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. S. Baldwin) gave the following figures showing the cost of the Great War to the United Kingdom and the War Loans to the Allies and Dominions—

EXPENDITURE DURING THE WAR

The figures are only available for complete financial years. The Exchequer issues between April 1, 1914, and March 31, 1919, were £9,590,000,000, and the money was raised approximately as follows—

From direct taxation	£1,820,000,000
From indirect taxation and other sources of revenue	970,000,000
By borrowing at home	5,500,000,000
By borrowing abroad	1,360,000,000

WAR LOANS

(Excluding relief and other Post-War Loans)

	Capital only	Interest to March 18, 1922
To France	£453,000,000	£584,000,000
To Italy	382,000,000	503,000,000
To other Allies	659,000,000	841,000,000
To Dominions	150,000,000	150,000,000

Total.....£2,644,000,000 £2,978,000,000

OTHER COSTS.

Mr. Baldwin also stated that Great War Pension expenditure in the United Kingdom from Aug. 1, 1914, to March 31, 1923, amounts to £470,000,000, with an estimated capital liability from April 1, 1923, of £832,000,000. Votes for Mandated Territories from April 1, 1919, to March 31, 1923, amount to £153,000,000. Other expenditure to March 31, 1923, resulting from British participation in the Great War includes—

Unemployment	£400,000,000
Housing	225,000,000
Liquidation of War Commitments—	
Railway and Canal agreements	203,000,000
Ministries of Munitions and Shipping	36,500,000
Compensation for damage by enemy action	5,000,000
Coal mines deficiencies	48,000,000
Bread subsidy	101,500,000
Relief, &c. loans	33,000,000
Occupation of Constantinople	20,000,000

GREAT WAR CASUALTIES, 1914-1918.

British Empire

	Deaths	Wounded
Gt Britain and Ireland	743,702	1,693,262
Canada	56,625	149,732
Australia	59,330	152,171
New Zealand	16,136	40,789
South Africa, Newfoundland and Colonies	8,832	15,153
Total, Dominions	140,923	357,785
India	61,398	70,859
Total, British Empire	946,023	2,121,906

Allied and Associated Countries

	Deaths	Wounded
France	1,393,388	1,490,000
Belgium	38,172	44,686
Italy	460,000	947,000
Portugal	7,222	13,751
Rumania	335,706	No record
Serbia	127,535	133,148
U S A	115,660	205,690

Enemy Countries

Germany	2,050,466	4,202,028
Austria and Hungary	1,200,000	3,600,000
Bulgaria	101,224	154,400
Turkey	300,000	570,000

FRENCH ARMY LOSSES

Latest estimates completed and explained at the Statistical Society of Paris.—

Number of men mobilised (of whom 475,000 were African and other natives)	8,420,000
Killed	1,128,300
Missing	265,088
Disabled, about	690,000
Wounded, over	800,000

Proportion of killed and missing France, 1 in 30; England, 1 in 66; Italy, 1 in 79; United States, 1 in 2,000; Germany, 1 in 35; Austria, 1 in 50; Russia, 1 in 107.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

(Active List)

Field Marshals.

I R H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., V.D., Colonel Grenadier Gds and R.A.S.C., and Colonel-in-Chief H.L.I., Rifle Brig and R.A.M.C., Personal A.D.C. to the King June 26, 1902
 Rt Hon Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Col.-Comdt K.R.R.C. April 11, 1908
 Rt Hon Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Col Scots Gds (Constable of the Tower of London) June 19, 1911
 Rt Hon Earl of Ypres, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Colonel 15th-19th Hussars and Irish Guards June 3, 1913
 Rt Hon Earl Haig, K.T., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.B., Colonel R.H.G., 17th-21st Lancers, and K.O.S.B. Jan. 1, 1917
 H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan, K.G. Jan. 1, 1918
 Marshal de France Ferdinand Foch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. July 19, 1919
 Rt Hon Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Colonel York and Lanc Regt July 31, 1919
 Rt Hon Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Colonel 1st L.G. and 16th-21st Lancers (High Commr., Egypt) July 31, 1919
 Sir W. R. Robertson, Bt, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., Col The Greys March 20, 1920
 Sir A. A. Barrett, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Indian Army April 12, 1921
 H.M. The King of the Belgians, K.G., G.C.B., Col-in-Ch 5th-6th Dragoons July 4, 1921

Generals.

H.M. The King of Spain, K.G., G.C.V.O., Col-in-Ch 16th-18th Lrs
 Sir C. M. Monro, Bart, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., Col The Queen's R. (Gibralta) (Bath King of Arms)
 Lord Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (C-in-Ch India)
 Sir W. R. Birdwood, Bart, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.I.B., C.I.R., D.S.O., Ind Army, Col 15th Lrs (Northern Command, India)
 Lord Horne, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., Col Comdt R.A.
 Sir G. F. Milne, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., Ad Gen, Col Comdt R.A. (Eastern Command)
 Sir C. W. Jacob, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., Ind Army
 H.I.H. Prince Hirohito Shinnō, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (Crown Prince of Japan)
 Sir F. J. Davies, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Ad Gen (Lieutenant of the Tower)
 Earl of Cavan, K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (Chief of the Imperial General Staff)
 Sir T. L. N. Morland, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Ad Gen, Col Suffolk Regt
 Sir W. N. Congreve, V.C., K.C.B., M.V.O., Col Comdt, Rif Brig, Ad Gen (Malta)
 Sir A. J. Godley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Col R.U. Rif (Southern Command, Salisbury)
 Sir F. I. Maxse, K.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., Col Midx R.
 Sir H. E. Blumberg, K.C.B., Royal Marines
 Sir A. S. Cobbe, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., Col S. Wales Bord (Mil Sec., India Office)

Lieutenant-Generals.

Sir J. A. L. Haldane, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Sir E. S. Bulfin, K.C.B., G.C.V.O., Col Green Howards
 Sir R. C. B. Haking, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Col Hampshire Regt (Egypt)
 Sir H. de B. De Lisle, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Sir J. P. Du Cane, K.C.B., Col.-Comdt R.A. (Rhine)
 Sir W. P. Braithwaite, K.C.B. (G.O.-in-Ch, Scotland)
 Sir P. W. Chetwood, Bt, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (Aldershot)
 Sir G. M. W. Macdonogh, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Col Comdt R.E.

Sir J. F. N. Birch, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Col Comdt R.A. (Master-Gen. of the Ordnance)
 Sir J. J. Asker, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (Bermuda)
 Sir T. E. Clarke, K.C.M.G., C.B., Col Innis F.
 Sir G. de S. Barrow, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Ind Army, Col 14th-20th Hrs, Ad Gen (Eastern Command, India, Naam Tal)
 Sir C. H. Harrington, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., Col The King's R. (Northern Command, York)
 Sir J. S. M. Shea, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Ad Gen, Ind Army (Adjutant-Gen., India)
 Sir F. Goringe, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (Adjutant-General)
 Sir W. E. Peyton, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., Col 15th-19th Hrs (Military Sec. to Sec. of State)
 Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. (Western Command, India)
 Sir W. Campbell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (Quarter-Master General)
 Sir R. D. Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (Adjutant-General)
 Sir G. F. Ellison, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Sir H. B. Walker, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Col D.C.I. (Southern Command, India)
 Sir H. S. Jendwine, K.C.B., K.C.B. (Director-Gen., Territorial Army)
 Sir R. H. K. Butler, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (Western Command, Chester)
 Sir S. T. B. Lawford, K.C.B.
 Sir A. Skeen, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G., Ind Army.
 Sir W. Leishman, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., K.C.B. (Director-General, A.M.S.)
 Hon Sir A. R. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (Quarter-Master Gen., India)
 Sir D. G. M. Campbell, K.C.B.
 E. J. Stroud, C.B., C.M.G., Royal Marines
 T. E. Scott, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., Ind Army, Col R. Irish Fus (Aden)
 G. R. Foote, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Royal Marines

Major-Generals.

Sir J. E. Capper, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Col.-Comdt R. Tank Corps (Lieut. Gov. Guernsey)
 Hon. Sir F. R. Bingham, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Lieut. Gov. Jersey)
 Sir G. F. MacMunn, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.
 Sir L. J. Bols, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Col, Devon R.

Sir H. C. C. Unlucke, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Ravallpindi District)
 Sir R. E. Stephens, K.C.B., C.M.G. (4th Division, Colchester)
 Sir J. S. Fowler, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Col Comdt R. Signals (G.O.-C. China)
 Sir A. A. Montgomery, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1st Division, Aldershot)
 Sir W. C. G. Heneker, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (2nd Division, Bulford)
 Sir C. D. Shute, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Sir E. Northey, G.C.M.G., C.B. (43rd Wessex Div., Exeter).
 G. McK. Franks, C.B.
 Sir G. P. T. Feilding, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O. (58th Ind London Div., 39, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2)
 Sir E. E. Strickland, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Col Norf R. (and Division, Aldershot).
 Sir A. F. Silleme, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 W. B. James, C.B., C.I.E., M.V.O., Ind Army (Remounts, India)
 Sir C. L. Nicholson, K.C.B., C.M.G., Col E. Lanc R. (West Lancs Division, Liverpool).
 Sir W. Thwaites, K.C.M.G., C.B. (49th and London Division, Chelsea)
 Sir W. Gillman, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (Inspector of Artillery)
 Sir W. H. Anderson, K.C.B. (Baluchistan District, Quetta).
 C. W. G. Richardson, C.B., G.S.I. Ind Army (Poona District).
 Sir P. P. de B. Radcliffe, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (48th-South Midland Division, Oxford)
 Sir C. M. Mathew, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., R.A.O.C. (Woodwich Arsenal)
 Sir H. W. Hodgson, K.C.M.G., C.B., G.C.V.O., Col 14th-20th Hrs. (44th-Lorne Counties Div., Woodwich)
 Sir E. H. de V. Atkinson, K.C.B., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E. (Master-Gen. Supply Branch, India).
 E. G. Sinclair-MacLagan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Col Border Regt
 C. F. Romer, C.B., C.M.G. (Director of Staff Duties, War Office).
 J. Pensonby, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Madras District).
 Sir H. C. Holman, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Sind-Rajputana District, Karachi).
 Hon Sir C. J. Sackville-West, K.C.B., C.B., C.M.G.
 G. N. Cory, C.B., D.S.O. (Deputy Chief of the Staff, India)
 Sir L. E. B. Augustin, K.C.B., C.B., D.S.O., Ind Army (Central Provinces District, Mouva).

C. J. Deverell, C.B. (United Provinces District, Meerut)	H. F. Cooke, C.B. C.S.I., C.B.E., D.S.O. Ind. Army (Mth. Sec., India)	H. Isaacs, C.B. C.S.I., C.M.G.
R. A. Cassels, C.B. C.S.I., D.S.O. Ind. Army (Peshawar District)	H. O. Farr, C.B. C.M.A., Ind. Army (Director of Personal Services, and Deputy A.G., India)	G. H. White, C.B. C.M.G., D.S.O.
A. A. Kennedy, C.B. C.M.G., Col. and Hussars (49th West Riding Division, York)	H. A. V. Cumming, C.M.C., Ind. Army (Bombay District)	Sir G. C. M. Maynard, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
A. B. Ritchie, C.B. C.M.G. (Gen. Highland Division, Perth)	H. C. Sutton, C.B. C.M.A. (Lieut.-Gen. and Maj., Roy. Hogg, Chelsea)	R. C. Macwatt, C.B. K.H.S., Ind. Med. S. (Director Gen., Indian Medical Service)
H. H. Reed, T.D., C.B. C.M.G. (Gen. Lowland Division, Glasgow)	F. M. Wain, C.B. C.M.G. (Director, S & T, India)	St. G. B. Armstrong, C.B. C.M.G., R. Mar.
G. O. Van Braubonzee, C.B. C.M.G. (49th N. Midland Division, Derby)	L. R. Kenyon, C.B. (Dir. Organization and Manufacture, India)	J. Jackson, C.B. E.N.P., Ind. Med. S. (D.D.M.S., Eastern Command, India)
Sir T. O. Marden, K.B.E., C.B. C.M.G., Col. Welch Regt. (33rd Welch Division, Shrewsbury)	E. H. W. M., C.B. C.M.G. (Peak Adviser, Artillery, India)	J. H. K. Stewart, C.B. D.S.O., India Army (Balti Brigade Area)
Major J. F. Gathorne-Hardy, C.B. C.M.G., D.S.O. (Director of Military Training, War Office)	C. F. Corkran, C.B. C.M.G. (R.M.C., Sandhurst)	G. M. Macmillan, C.B. C.M.G., D.S.O., India Army (Dept. Q. M. G., India)
A. E. Wardrop, C.B. C.M.G. (Lahore District)	A. B. Cameron, C.B. C.M.G. (G.O.C., Northern Ireland, Newtownards)	J. R. McMunn, C.B. C.M.G. (D.D.M.S., Aldershot)
Sir J. R. Burnett-Stuart, K.B.E., C.B. C.M.G., D.S.O. (Director, Mil. Operations, War Office)	G. H. B. Freeth, C.B. C.M.G., D.S.O. (Administration, Southern Command, Salisbury)	W. H. Ogilvie, C.B. C.M.G., K.H.F., Ind. Med. S. (D.D.M.S., Northern India)
Sir W. Fraser, C.B. C.S.I., C.M.G. (G.O.C., Malaya)	F. A. Dudgeon, C.B. (South-Northern Division, Catterick Camp)	K. Wigram, C.B. C.S.I., C.B.E., D.S.O. (D.A. & Q.M.G., Northern India)
H. F. Thülliher, C.B. C.M.G. (Fortifications and Works, War Office)	W. T. Smith, C.B. C.M.G., D.S.O. (Director Gen. Army Veterinary Services)	S. B. St. Green, C.B. K.H.F. (D.D.M.S., Western India)
Sir H. H. Tudor, K.B.E., C.M.G.	P. O. Hazelton, C.B. C.M.G. (Director S & T, War Office)	C. A. C. Godwin, C.M.G., D.S.O., Indian Army (Tech. Adviser, Calvary, India)
A. Solly-Flood, C.B. C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. F. W. Vols. (and E. Lance Division, Preston)	O. L. Robinson, C.B. C.M.G., K.H.F. (D.M.S., India)	A. L. Tarry, C.B. C.B.E., D.S.O., Indian Army
Sir T. G. Matheson, K.B.E., C.M.G. (Western Division)	B. H. Deane, C.B. K.H.S., I.M.S. (D.D.M.S., Eastern Command)	H. D. De Froe, C.B. C.M.G., D.S.O., H. M. de F. Montgomery, C.B. C.M.G.
Sir G. F. Boyd, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M. (Staff College, Quetta)	H. A. Hinge, C.B. C.M.G., D.S.O. (D.D.M.S., Salisbury)	N. G. Anderson, C.B. C.M.G., D.S.O.
P. G. Grant, C.B. C.M.G. (Commandant, S.M.E., Chatham)	C. E. Pollock, C.B. C.B.E., D.S.O., K.H.S. (Deputy Director-General, Army Medical Services, War Office)	W. M. St. G. Kirke, C.B. C.M.G., D.S.O.
F. F. Ready, C.B. C.B.I., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Director of Personal Services, War Office)	D. Collins, C.M.G., M.B. K.H.S. (D.D.M.S., Southern Command, India)	W. J. Farrar, C.B. C.M.G.
J. Duncan, C.B. C.M.G., C.B.O., D.S.O. (4th E. Anglian Division, Hertford)	H. D. Farquharson, C.M.G., R. Mar. C. C. Luard, C.B. C.M.G.	W. H. Kay, C.B. D.S.O.
R. F. Burnett-Hitchcock, C.B. D.S.O. (Administration, Aldershot)	R. N. Harvey, C.B. C.M.G., D.S.O. (Engineer in Ch., India)	H. D. O. Ward, C.B. C.M.G.
Sir G. D. Jeffreys, K.C.B., C.B. C.M.G.	Lord Rathvon, C.B. C.M.G., D.S.O. (London District Horse Gds, S.W.P.)	G. S. Ashmore, C.B. C.M.G., M.V.O. (G.O.C., T. A. Defence Bty, War Office)
T. A. Cubitt, C.B. C.M.G., D.S.O. (Presidency and Assam District)	J. H. W. Pollard, C.B. C.M.G., D.S.O.	G. S. Clive, C.B. C.M.G., D.S.O. (Military Attache, Paris)
Sir W. E. Ironside, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Command, Staff College, Camberley)	A. C. Daly, C.B. C.M.G.	A. R. H. Hutchison, C.B. C.M.G., D.S.O., B. Marples
H. O. Tyler, C.B. C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., Ind. Army (Burma Ind District Maymyo)	J. R. E. Charles, C.B. C.M.G., D.S.O. (Comdt R.M.A., Woolwich)	T. H. Symons, C.B. K.H.S.
A. Le G. Jacob, C.B. C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., Ind. Army (Kohat District)	J. W. O'Dowda, C.B. C.B.I., C.M.G. (Administration, Eastern Command)	A. Hooton, C.B. K.H.F.
P. Holland-Fryor, C.B. C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., Ind. Army (D.A. & Q.M.G., Southern Command, India)	T. T. Pitman, C.B. C.M.G.	Sir W. S. Leslie, K.B.E., C.B. C.M.G., D.S.O., Indian Army
	A. G. Wauchope, C.B. C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Commission of Control, Berlin)	R. Heard, C.B. K.H.S.
	Sir W. M. Thompson, K.C.M.G., C.B. M.C.	E. A. Fagan, C.B. C.B.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., Indian Army
		M. R. W. Nightingale, C.B. C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. Indian Army (4th Indian Inf. Brig., Hazrat)
		Sir F. O. Hambro, K.B.E., C.B. C.M.G.
		A. A. McHardy, C.B. C.M.G., D.S.O. (Director of Movements & Quartering)
		P. Phillips, C.B. C.M.G., M.V.O., Royal Marines

RELATIVE RANK—SEA, LAND AND AIR.

ROYAL NAVY.	ARMY	ROYAL AIR FORCE.
1. Admiral of the Fleet.	1. Field-Marshal.	1. Marshal of the Air.
2. Admiral.	2. General.	2. Air Chief-Marshal.
3. Vice-Admiral.	3. Lieutenant-General.	3. Air-Marshal.
4. Rear-Admiral.	4. Major-General.	4. Air Vice-Marshal.
5. Commodore.	5. Brigadier-General & Col., Comdt	5. Air-Commodore.
6. Captain.	6. Colonel.	6. Group Captain.
7. Commander.	7. Lieut.-Colonel.	7. Wing-Commander.
8. Lieutenant-Commander.	8. Major.	8. Squadron Leader.
9. Lieutenant.	9. Captain.	9. Flight-Lieutenant.
10. Sub-Lieutenant and Mate.	10. Lieutenant.	10. Flying Officer (or Observer).
11. Commissioned Officer from Warrant Rank.	11. Second Lieutenant.	11. Pilot Officer.

GREAT WAR MEDALS.

Medals Issued

The following Medals have been issued by the ADMIRALTY up to Oct 4, 1924 —

<i>Silver</i>	
British War Medals	500,059
Conspicuous Gallantry Medals	108
Distinguished Service Medals	5,519
Meritorious Service Medals	1,055
Total	506,741
<i>Bronze.</i>	
1914 Stars	12,194
1914-15 Stars	270,627
Victory Medals	449,357
Total	732,208

The *Admiralty* notify that those who have not yet received their medals should make application, enclosing certificates of service, &c., to the Accountant-General of the Navy, Medal Branch, Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London, S E 1

The following Medals have been issued by the WAR OFFICE up to Sept 30, 1924 —

<i>Silver</i>	
British War Medals	5,509,138
Distinguished Conduct Medals (Imperial)	33,105
Meritorious Service Medals	29,337
Military Medals	129,979
Total	5,701,559
<i>Bronze</i>	
British War Medals	113,431
Victory Medals	5,081,633
1914 Stars	364,527
1915 Stars	2,066,352
Territorial War Medals	31,570
Total	7,657,513

The *War Office* request that any man entitled to a medal which he has not yet received will apply for it at once to Medals Branch, War Office, London, S W 1.

The following Medals have been issued by the AIR MINISTRY up to July 31, 1924 —

British War Medals (Silver).	104,084
Victory Medals (Bronze)	99,601
Distinguished Flying Medals	137
Air Force Medals	140
Meritorious Service Medals	892
Total	204,854

The *Air Ministry* notify that anyone who served in the Royal Air Force and who has not yet received medals to which he is entitled, should apply, if an ex-officer, to the Secretary, Air Ministry, Kingsway, W C 2; and if an ex-airman, to the Officer-in-Charge, R A F Records, Ruislip, Middlesex.

The TOTAL NUMBER of Medals issued is thus —

Admiralty	1,238,949
War Office	13,359,072
Air Ministry	204,854
Total	14,802,875

STRENGTH OF THE AIR FORCE.

The Air Estimates for 1924-5 show an increase of 2,000 in the establishment of the Air Force, with a total of 35,000, against 33,000 in 1923-4. The numbers on the establishment of the active force, exclusive of officers and other ranks serving in India, are shown below —

	1924-5
Air Officers	35
Commissioned Officers	3,326
Cadets	150
Warrant Officers	306
Non-Commissioned Officers	4,334
Airmen	23,500
Boys	3,349
Total	35,000

The numbers recorded above include 5,726 officers and other ranks in Educational Services, 1,698 Medical Services, 156 Air Ministry, and 40 in Experimental and Research Department and attached to Auxiliary and Reserve Forces

Air Force Reserve

The establishment of the Air Force Reserve is 12,145 officers and 12,000 other ranks in 1924-5, the average strength being 928 officers and 7,401 other ranks (exclusive of Permanent Staff), a total of 8,329

THE AIR PROGRAMME, 1924-25

GREAT BRITAIN	25 squadrons
1 seaplane flight and 18 flights	Fleet Air Arm
OVERSEAS.	
India	6 squadrons
Iraq	8 squadrons
Egypt	3 squadrons
Palestine and Trans-Jordan	1 1/4 squadron
Aden	1/2 squadron
Malta	1 seaplane flight

CIVIL AVIATION.

RETURNS supplied voluntarily by civil aerial transport firms in the United Kingdom for the year 1923 show that for Great Britain and on the Continental route 24,879 flights were made, the mileage totalling approximately 1,051,000, of which 943,000 was over regular air routes. The number of passengers carried was 55,473, and the weight of goods carried amounted to 326 1/2 tons. During this period 60 pilots were licensed for the first time and 202 licences were renewed, the number of licences current at the end of the year being 121; 124 aircraft were licensed for the first time and 107 licences were renewed, the number of licences for aircraft in force at the end of the year being 203

The following figures show the proportion of accidents to aircraft flying for hire or reward which resulted in death or injury to occupants.

Accidents reported	4
Approximate machine miles per accident	263,000
Approximate machine flights per accident	6,229

In these 4 accidents 2 pilots and 3 passengers were killed, 3 pilots and one of the crew were injured. There were no casualties to third parties. In all British civil flying, whether for hire or reward or not, 6 pilots were killed and 4 injured; 1 mechanic was injured, 3 passengers were killed, 2 injured.

The Royal Air Force.

THE KING.

Chief of the Royal Air Force

The Air Ministry, Admiralty House, Kingsway, W C 2.

The Air Ministry was established in 1918 to take over the control of the Royal Air Force which was formed by the amalgamation of the Royal Naval Air Service and the Royal Flying Corps. The Air Force (Constitution) Act 1917 provides for the administration of matters relating to the Air Force and to the defence of the Realm by air, to be vested in the Air Council.

In addition the Air Navigation Act enacts that the purposes of the Air Council shall include all matters connected with air navigation.

The Air Council.

Secretary of State and President of the Air Council, Rt Hon Sir Samuel Hoare, Bt., C.M.G., M.P.

Under-Secretary of State for Air and Vice-President of Air Council, Major Sir Philip Sassoon, Bt., C.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.

Chief of the Air Staff and Senior Air Member of Council, Air Chief-Marshal Sir H. M. Trenchard, Bart., G.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.

Air Member for Personnel, Air Vice-Marshal Sir P. W. Game, K.C.B., D.S.O., P.A.C.

Air Member for Supply and Research, Air Vice-Marshal Sir W. G. H. Salmond, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., P.A.C.

Additional Member and Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, Air Commodore J. M. Steel, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.F.

Secretary, Sir Walter Frederic Nicholson, K.C.B.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State, Rt Hon Sir Samuel Hoare, Bt., C.M.G., M.P.

Private Sec., C. L. Bullock, O.B.E.

Attached Officer for Personal Duties, Ft Lt G. W. Dobson, O.B.E.

Parliamentary Private Sec.,

Department of the Under Secretary of State.

Under Secretary of State for Air*, Major Sir Phillip Sassoon, Bt., G.C.B., C.M.G., M.P.

Private Secretary, P. J. Oldfield

Parliamentary Private Sec.,

DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL AVIATION

Director of Civil Aviation, Sir W. S. Brancker, Air Vice-Marshal, K.C.B., A.F.C.

Personal Assistant, H. Jones, M.B.E.

Inspector of Accidents, Maj J. P. C. Cooper, O.B.E., M.C.

Aerodromes and Licensing Branch,

Senior Assistant, Lt-Col F. S. Sheldnerdine, O.B.E.

Deputy Director of Air Transport, Lt-Col I. A. E. Edwards, C.M.G.

Senior Assistant, Maj O. G. G. Villiers, D.S.O.

Department of the Secretary.

Secretary, Sir Walter F. Nicholson, K.C.B.

Private Sec., J. B. Proper

Deputy Secretary, Sir S. Dannreuther, C.B.

Private Sec., W. B. Foden

Principal Assistant Secretaries, H. W. W. McAnally, C.B., B. E. Holloway, O.B., J. A. Webster, C.B., D.S.O.

Assistant Secretaries, J. B. Abraham, O.B.E., C. G. Evans, G. N. Knight, O.B.E., L. V. Moodcroft, F. G. Nutt, C.B.F., R. C. Richards, J. A. Smith, O.B.E.

J. M. Spaight, O.B.E.

Principal (Old Style), F. G. L. Bertram, C.B.E.

Principals, J. H. Barnes (actg.), S. T. Blackwell, C. L. Bullock, O.B.E., C. G. Canine, M.B.E. (actg.), E. F. Cliff, J. T. Cotton, B.E.E., J. G. Gibson, H. C. Hamilton, J. H. Heath, M.B.E., B. L. Megarry, O.B.F., R. Monk-Jones (actg.), L. G. S. Reynolds, O.B.E., L. F. Schoelling, W. L. Scott, D.S.O., W. G. Stevens, F. G. C. Young £700 to £900

DIRECTORATE OF ACCOUNTS.

Director, J. S. Ross, C.B.E.

Deputy Director, H. W. Clapham, F. W. N. Sidney

In Charge of Local Audit, G. J. Galpin, D.S.O. (actg.)

(Palestine and Trans-Jordan), W. F. Connolly, M.B.E. (actg.) (Iraq)

Senior Accounts Officers, G. T. Jones, £800 to £900, C. Birch (actg.) (Iraq), W. A. R. Channer, A. Donald (actg.), G. E. Hodges, C. J. Price (actg.), £800 to £900, B. Bartholomew (actg.) (Palestine and Trans-Jordan) £500 to £600

DIRECTORATE OF CONTRACTS

Director, C. R. Brigstocke, C.B.

Deputy Director, A. H. Self, D.S.O., P.A.C.

Assistant Director, A. Innes, M.C.

Deputy do., F. R. Stapley, O.B.F.

Senior Contracts Officers, E. L. Plokes, M.B.F., W. G. West, M.B.E., £600 to £800, E. Backhouse, M.B.E. (actg.), P. Cohen, M.B.E. (actg.) £550 to £700

Metreological Office.

Director, G. C. Simpson, C.B.E., D.S.O., F.R.S.

DIRECTORATE OF LANDS

(Joint Service for War Office and Air Ministry)

Comptroller of Lands, E. H. Coles, C.B.

Chief Valuer and Compensation Officer, Lt-Col. A. H. J. Thompson, O.B.E.

Department of the Chief of the Air Staff.

Chief of the Air Staff, Air Chief-Marshal Sir H. M. Trenchard, Bart., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.

Civil Assistant, Capt T. H. Marston, M.B.F.

Private Secretary, Flight-Lt A. F. Brooke

Director of Operations and Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, Air Commodore J. M. Steel, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.F.

Deputy Director, Group-Capt C. S. Burnett, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Director of Organisation and Staff Duties, Air Vice-Marshal Sir I. L. B. Vesey, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., P.A.C.

Deputy Director of Staff Duties, Col Hon M. C. A. Drummond, C.M.G., D.S.O., P.A.C.

Deputy Director of Organisation, Group-Capt. R. P. Mills, M.C., A.F.C.

Director of Works and Buildings, Maj-Gen Sh. W. A. Liddell, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Deputy do., H. E. Oakley, C.B.E., M.I.C.E., Col T. D. Mackie, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.I.C.E.

Chief Mechanism and Electrical Engineer, Lt-Col J. D. K. Restler, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.M.E.

Asst Director of Works, R. F. M. Pearson, M.I.M.E.

Department of the Air Member for Personnel.

Air Member for Personnel, Air Vice-Marshal Sir P. W. Game, K.C.B., D.S.O., P.A.C.

Director of Personnel Services, Air Commodore C. A. H. Longcroft, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.

Deputy Director of Manning, Group Capt P. B. Joubert de la Ferté, C.M.G., D.S.O., P.A.C.

Director of Training, Air Commodore T. C. R. Higgins, C.M.G.

Deputy do., Group-Capt P. L. W. Herbert, C.M.G., C.B.F.

Director of Medical Services, Air-Commodore D. Munro, C.B., C.B.E., F.R.C.S. (E)

Matron-in-Chief, Miss J. M. Crutchbank, R.N.C.

Chaplain-in-Chief, Rev H. D. L. Viner, C.B.E., M.A.

Department of the Air Member for Supply and Research.

Air Member for Supply and Research, Air Vice-Marshal Sir W. G. H. Salmond, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., P.A.C.

Private Sec., F. W. Musson, A.F.C.

Director of Technical Development, Air-Commodore E. O. Balahan, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.

* Also Chairman of Civil Aviation Advisory Board.
† Representative of Great Britain on the International Commission for Air Navigation

Director of Scientific Research, (vacant)
Deputy Director (Design), Wing-Comm H M Caté-
Browne-Cave, D.S.O., D.F.C.
Deputy Director (Armaments), Wing-Comm E D
R. Robertson, D.S.O.
Deputy Director (Instruments), Wing-Comm J B
Bowen, D.S.O.
Director of Airship Development, Royal Airship
Works, Cardington, Beds, Group Capt P. F. M
Followes, D.S.O.
Deputy Director (Planning), Squadron-Leader
R. B. B. Colmore, D.S.O.
Deputy Director of Aeronautical Inspection, Lt.-Col
H. W. E. Outram, C.B.E.
Director of Equipment, Air Commodore D. Le G
Pitcher, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Deputy do, Wing-Comm G. Laing, D.S.O.

COMMANDS OF THE AIR FORCE.

Inland Area, Hillingdon House, Uxbridge.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore Foun I
Webb-Bowen, C.B., C.M.G.
Coastal Area, 23-34 Tavistock Place, W.C. 1
Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal F. R.
Scullett, C.B., D.S.O.

Royal Air Force, Cranwell.
Cranwell, Stamford, Lincs
Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore A. E. Borton
C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.

Royal Air Force, Halton.
Halton, Wendover, Bucks
Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore C. L.
Lambe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Royal Air Force, Middle East,
Villa Victoria, Cairo
Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal Sir
O. Swann, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Egyptian Group Headquarters, Heliopolis

Royal Air Force, Iraq,
Baghdad City.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal J. F. A.
Higgins, C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.

Royal Air Force, India,
Simla
Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal Sir E. L.
Ellington, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.

Royal Air Force, Mediterranean, Valletta, Malta
Officer Commanding, Group-Capt A. W. Bigsworth,
C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.

Palestine Command, Bir Salein, Lhdd, Palestine
Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore E. L.
Gerrard, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Royal Air Force, Trans-Jordan, Headquarters,
Amman.
Aircraft Carriers.

H.M.S. "Argus," "Eagle," "Hermes," and
"Pegasus."

Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service.
Under the Presidency of H.R.H. Princess Mary
(Viscountess Lascelles).

OFFICERS OF AIR RANK.

Air Chief Marshal.
Sir H. M. Trenchard, Bart., C.B., D.S.O., A.M.C. (Chief
of the Air Staff) April 1, 1922

Air-Marshal.
Sir J. M. Salmond, K.C.B., C.B.E., C.V.O., D.S.O.
(A.O.C. in C. Air Defence of Great Britain)
June 2, 1923

Air Vice-Marshal.
J. F. A. Higgins, C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C. (A.O.C. Iraq)
April 1, 1923
Sir E. L. Ellington, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., P.S.O. (A.O.C.
India) April 1, 1923

Sir W. G. H. Salmond, K.C.B., C.B., D.S.O., P.S.O. (Air
Member for Supply & Research) April 1, 1923
Sir A. V. VVyvyan, C.B., D.S.O. Oct. 10, 1920
Sir F. W. Gunn, K.C.B., D.S.O., P.S.O. (Air Member for
Personnel) Jan. 1, 1922
Sir O. Swann, K.C.B., C.B.E. (A.O.C., Middle East)
June 30, 1922

Sir I. L. B. Vesey, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., A.M.C., A.M.C. (A.O.C. Coastal Area)
Jan. 1, 1924
K. R. Scarlett, C.B., D.S.O. (A.O.C., Coastal Area)
Jan. 1, 1924

H. R. M. Brooke-Popham, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.M.C., P.S.O.
Jan. 1, 1924

Air Commodores.

C. L. Lambe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (A.O.C., Halton)
Aug. 5, 1920
J. M. Steel, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E. (Deputy Chief of Staff)
Aug. 5, 1920

C. A. H. Longcroft, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C. (Director
of Personal Services) Aug. 5, 1920
T. I. Webb-Bowen, C.B., C.M.G. (A.O.C. Inland Area)
Aug. 5, 1920

L. E. O. Charlton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., P.S.O. (Director
of Le G. Pitcher, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Director of
Equipment) Aug. 5, 1920

E. A. D. Masterman, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., A.F.C.
Aug. 5, 1920

F. C. Halahan, C.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O. (Director of
Technical Development) Jan. 1, 1922

H. C. T. Dowling, C.M.G., P.S.O. Jan. 1, 1922
B. C. H. Drew, C.M.G., C.B.E., P.S.O. Jan. 1, 1922
R. R. Samson, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C. Jan. 1, 1922

H. H. Clark Hall, C.M.G., D.S.O., P.S.O. Jan. 1, 1922
T. C. R. Higgins, C.M.G. June 30, 1922
A. E. Borton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C. (A.O.C. Cran-
well) Oct. 1, 1922

E. L. Gerrard, C.M.G., D.S.O. (A.O.C. Palestine)
Jan. 1, 1923

J. G. Hearson, C.B., D.S.O. June 30, 1923
E. R. Ludlow-Hewitt, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. June 30, 1923
A. M. Longmore, D.S.O., P.S.O. July 1, 1924

Chaplain-in-Chief.

Rev H. D. L. Vlover, C.B.E., M.A., M.H.C. Oct. 11, 1923

THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.

The Meteorological Office was established as a Department of the Board of Trade in 1854. Changes have been made from time to time in the management, and in 1919 the Office was attached to the Air Ministry. The control is vested in a Director and Committee appointed by the Air Council. The General Committee of the Royal Society is an Advisory Committee for geophysical subjects. The work of the Office includes—The collection and discussion of meteorological observations from oceans and land, agreed all over the world, the maintenance of a number of stations for daily telegraphic reports upon which gale warnings and forecasts are based, the maintenance of observatories for the study of weather, with which are associated other geophysical subjects, and the maintenance of stations in various parts of the country for the supply of meteorological information and other requirements of aircraft. The responsibility for the work of the British Rainfall Organization was transferred to the Meteorological Office in July, 1925.

Chairman of Meteorological Committee, William
Leach, M.P. (Under Secretary of State for Air)
Director of Meteorological Office, G. C. Simpson, C.B.E.,
D.M.C., D.S.O.

Assistant Directors, C. Chree, D.S.O., F.R.S., R. G. K.
Lempfert, C.B.E., M.A.; Lt.-Col. E. Gold, D.S.O., F.R.S.
Superintendents, E. G. Bilham, M.Sc. (Instruments)

Commr. L. A. Brooks Smith, F.R.S., M.S.M. (Marine)
Capt. D. Brunt, M.A. (Aerology), R. Corbett, D.S.O.,
M.A. (Climatology), J. S. Dines, M.A. (Forecasting)

Capt. F. Entwistle, M.C. (Local Centres), Commr.
L. G. Garbett, F.R.S. (Navy), Maj. A. H. R. Goldie,
M.A. (Scotland), J. S. Owens, M.B., M.C. (Advisory
Committee on Atmospheric Pollution),
Mr. J. W. Whipple, M.A. (British Rainfall Organization).

Superintendents of Observatories.

Central (Kew), C. Chree, D.M.C., F.R.S.
Magneto (Falkenstein), Maj. A. H. R. Goldie, M.A.
Western (Valencia, cv. Karp), C. D. Stewart, B.Sc.

The Church of England.

THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY.

12, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S W. 1.
(Hours 10 to 5.)

THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY (or "National Assembly of the Church of England") was established in 1920, "to deliberate on all matters concerning the Church of England and to make provision in respect thereof." The Assembly consists of three Houses, composed of Bishops, Clergy, and Laity respectively. The first two Houses consist of the Convocations of Canterbury and York, of which the respective Upper Houses form the *House of Bishops*, and the respective Lower Houses the *House of Clergy*, the *House of Laity* comprises representatives of the Laity of the Provinces of Canterbury and York, elected every five years by the Lay members of the Diocesan Conferences, which consist of representatives elected by members of the Church of England on a roll prepared in each parish.

The *Church Assembly* is free to discuss any proposal concerning the Church of England, and to make provision in respect of such matters, but where this includes Parliamentary sanction for any alteration contemplated, this authority is to be sought in the manner prescribed by the *Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act, 1919*, often referred to as the "Enabling Act." It is specially provided that any innovation touching doctrinal formulae, or the services or ceremonies of the Church, or the administration of the Sacraments or sacred rites thereof, must be debated and voted upon by each of the three Houses sitting separately, and must then be either accepted or rejected by the Assembly in the terms in which it is finally proposed by the House of Bishops. It is further laid down that the Assembly or any of the three Houses may debate and formulate its judgment by resolution upon any matter concerning the Church, or otherwise of religious or public interest, but the Assembly may not issue any statement purporting to define the doctrine of the Church on any question of theology. None of the powers belonging to the Convocations of Canterbury and York is to be diminished or derogated by the Assembly, which is also prohibited from exercising any power or performing any function distinctively belonging to the Bishops by right of their episcopal office.

Parochial affairs are managed by Parochial Church Meetings of parishioners who are members of the Church of England and by Church Councils elected by such meetings.

Central Board of Finance—Receipts in 1923 amounted to £128,877, of which sum Diocesan contributions amounted to £93,163. Payments reached a total of £128,615, leaving a surplus of £262. Below are the principal items of expenditure—

Training Ex-Service and civilian	£69,999
Religious education	15,123
Special purposes, including Japanese Church Relief Fund	2,333
Missionary Council	2,126
Pensions Committee	654
Investment of Gifts to Capital	17,367
General Administration, Convocations, Church Assembly, Central Board, Organisation, &c., committees	21,013
Total expenditure	£128,615
Total receipts	128,877
Surplus	£ 262

General Statistics—The number of baptisms in 1922 was 523,093, the Easter communicants in the various English Dioceses numbered 2,294,190. The total gross income of 12,964 incumbents was £6,238,734, including £191,789 contributed as Easter offerings. The stipends of the assistant clergy were £1,037,649. The amount of voluntary parochial contributions in the 38 dioceses of England was £6,517,765, and the total from all sources £9,053,055.

Meetings in 1925—The Assembly will meet in 1925 as follows—Feb. 9 to 13, July 6 to 10, Nov. 16 to 20.

MEASURES PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY WHICH HAVE RECEIVED ROYAL ASSENT

(Date of Royal Assent is shown in brackets.)
Convocations of the Clergy, 1920 (Dec. 23 1920).
Parochial Church Councils (Powers), 1921 (July 1, 1921).
Ecclesiastical Commissioners, 1921 (July 28, 1921).
Union of Benefices, 1921 (Aug. 17, 1921).
Representation of the Laity (Amendment), 1922 (April 12, 1922).
Pluralities Act, 1838 (Amendment), 1922.
Revised Tables of Lessons, 1922 (Aug. 4, 1922).
Benchers Act, 1868 (Amendment), 1923.
Bishopric of Blackburn, 1923.
Diocese of Southwell (Division), 1923.
Ecclesiastical Dilapidations, 1923.
Union of Benefices, 1923 (July 14, 1924).
Diocese of Winchester (Division), 1923 (Aug. 1, 1924).

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury
Vice-Chairman, The Archbishop of York
Treasurer, Col. Sir R. Williams, Bart.
Secretary, Sir Philip W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bart.
Financial Secretary, Canon F. Patridge
Secretary Central Advisory Council of Training for the Ministry, Canon S. L. Brown
Sec. to Education Committee, R. Holland
Sec. to Missionary Council, Rev. Garfield H. Williams
Secretary Press and Publications Board, Canon F. Partidge
Secretary Social and Industrial Committee, Brig.-Gen. Sir Wyndham Deedes, C.M.G., D.S.O.

The House of Bishops

Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury
Vice-Chairman, The Archbishop of York

The House of Clergy

Chairman, The Dean of Westminster
Vice-Chairman, The Dean of York

The House of Laity

Chairman, The Earl of Selborne, K.G.
Vice-Chairman, Lord Dainyngton.

MEMBERS OF CONVOCATION.

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY

Upper House.

President—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop
Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood
Apparitor-General, Sir John Hanham, Bt.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryle, D.D., Dean of Westminster
Actuary, Guy Bowman

PROVINCE OF YORK.

Upper House.

President—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop
Lower House.

Prolocutor, The Very Rev. the Dean of York
Registrar, A. V. Hudson, Minister Yard, York

DIOCESES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The sums appended to the various offices are the full incomes derivable from the estates and revenues of the Church. The Deans and Chapters of certain Dioceses (marked * in the following pages) preferred several years ago to retain in lieu of fixed annual money payments, estates estimated at that time to produce the same annual income.

Province of Canterbury.

*CANTERBURY. £25,000

94th Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt Hon and Most Rev Randall Thomas Davidson, G.C.V.O., D.D. (consecrated 1892). (Lambeth Palace, S.E. 1.) [Signs Rantall Cantuar.] 1903

Bishop Suffragan.

Dover, Rt Rev H. E. Billbrough, D.D. (Lambeth Palace, S.E. 1.) 1916

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev George Kennedy Ailett Bell, D.D. 1924

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000)

A. J. Mason, D.D. 1895 T. G. Gardiner, M.A. 1917

A. W. Robinson, Archd. Macmillan 1921

D.D. ... 1926 Archd. Hard-

S. Bickersteth, D.D. 1926 castle 1924

Organist, C. Charlton Palmer, Mus.DOC.

Archdeacons.

Canterbury, Ven. E. H. Harcourt, M.A. 1924

Maidstone, Ven. J. V. Macmillan, M.A., O.B.E. 1921

Beneficed Clergy, 310; Curates, &c., 152

Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, Sir Lewis

Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.

Commissary of Diocese, E. B. Charles, O.B.E., K.C.

Principal Registrar of Province and Diocese and

Legal Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, & Sanctuaries

S.W. 1

BATH AND WELLS. £5,000.

71st Bishop, Rt. Rev. St. John Basil Wynne

Willson, D.D. (The Palace, Wells) [Signs

Basil Bath & Well] 1921

Bishop Suffragan

Taunton, Rt. Rev. Charles Fane de Salis, D.D.

(Bishop's Mead, Taunton) 1911

Dean (£1,000)

Very Rev J. A. Robinson, D.D. 1911

Canons Residentiary of Wells (each £600).

J. M. Alcock, M.A. 1915 G. A. Hollis, M.A. 1918

Bishop of Taunton 1915 T. H. Davis, Mus.D.

Organist, Rev Canon Davis, Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Bath, Ven. Lancelot J. Fish, M.A. 1909

Taunton, The Bishop of Taunton, D.D. 1911

Wells, Ven. Walter Farrier, M.A. 1917

Beneficed Clergy, 492; Curates, &c., 136.

Chancellor, Francis H. L. Errington, C.B., M.A., K.C.

Registrar, Sec. & Chapl. Clerk, B. G. Harris, Wells

London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, & The Sanctuary,

S.W. 1

BIRMINGHAM. £4,000. (Subject to a

Pension of £1,450.)

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Ernest William Barnes,

86 D., F.R.S. (Bishop's Croft, Birmingham)

[Signs E. W. Birmingham] 1924

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. A. Hamilton Baynes,

D.D., Birmingham (cons. 1893) 1913

Archdeacons (each £200)

Birmingham, Ven. Charles Hopson, M.A. 1915

Aston, Ven. J. Harold Richards, M.A. 1920

Beneficed Clergy, 147; Curates, &c., 186.

Organist, F. W. B. Duhall, F.R.C.O.

Chancellor, Edward William Harrell, M.A. (1921)

Registrar and Secretary, J. B. Clarke, J.F.

BRISTOL. £2,577 (reconstituted 1897).

49th Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Nickson, D.D. (cons.

1906). (The Palace, Bristol and Bishop's

Cottage, Almondsbury, Glos.) [Signs George

Bristol] Dean (£1,360) 1924

Very Rev Edward Arthur Burroughs, D.D. 1921

Canons Residentiary (each £680).

Archd. Talbot, D.D. 1906 H. B. Freeman,

R. J. Fletcher, D.D. 1919 M. A. 1924

J. Gamble, B.D. 1922

Organist, Hubert W. Hunt

Archdeacons (each £300).

Bristol, Ven. Charles Henry Dickinson, M.A. 1921

Swindon, Ven. R. T. Talbot, D.D. 1919

Beneficed Clergy, 190; Curates, &c., 104.

Chancellor, H. C. Dowdall, K.C., M.A. 1919

Registrar and Secretary, Wm. Setton Clarke, M.A.

London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, & The Sanctuary,

S.W. 1

CHELMSFORD. £2,500

and Bishop, Rt. Rev. Frederick Sumpter Guy

Warman, D.D., cons. 1919 (Blishopscourt,

Chelmsford) [Signs Guy Chelmsford] trans 1923

Bishop Suffragan

Colchester, Rt. Rev. Thomas Alfred Chapman, D.D.

(Derby House, Colchester) 1922

Barking, Rt. Rev. J. Theodore Inskip, D.D. (The

Walnuts, Walthamstow, E. 17) 1919

Organist, F. R. Frye, B.A., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons

Colchester, Bishop of Colchester. (£600) 1922

West Ham, Bishop of Barking. (£400) 1920

Southend, Ven. P. M. Bayne, M.A. (£200) 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 435; Curates, &c., 238.

Chancellor, Ernest Bruce Charles, K.C., O.B.E.

(1922)

Secretaries, Day and Son, & Millbank, S.W.

CHICHESTER. £4,200

96th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Winfrid Oldfield Burrows,

D.D., cons. 1912 (The Palace, Chichester)

[Signs Winfrid Cicestr.] trans. 1919

Bishop Suffragan

Lewes, Rt. Rev. Henry Kemble Southwell, C.M.G.,

D.D. (Chichester) 1920

Dean (£950).

Very Rev. J. J. Hannah, D.D., V.D. 1902

Canons Residentiary (each £475).

Hy. D. Jones, M.A., Archd. Hoskyns 1918

V.D. 1900 A. H. Coombes,

Bishop of Lewes 1911 M.A. 1923

Organist, Dr. Read.

Archdeacons (each £300)

Lewes, Ven. H. M. Hordern, M.A. 1923

Chichester, Ven. Benedict G. Hoskyns, M.A. 1915

Hastings, Ven. Thomas William Cook, M.A. 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 397; Curates, &c., about 195.

Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmillan, LL.B. 1922

Secretary to the Bishop, Chapl. Clerk and Regis-

trar, G. Ashley Tysack, Chichester.

London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, & The Sanctuary,

S.W. 1

1 Subject to pension of £1,450 to predecessor

COVENTRY. £3,500.

and Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Charles Lisle
Carr, D.D. [Signs Lisle Coventry] 1927
Sub. Dean, (vacant) 1923

Archdeacons

Coventry, Ven C M Blagden, M.A. 1922
Warwick, Ven H C A Back, M.A. 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 201, Curates, &c., 70.
Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1921)
Registrar, Walter Browett, Coventry (1918)

***ELY. £3,650.**

61st Bishop, Rt. Rev Leonard Jauncey White
Thomson, M.A., D.D. (The Palace, Ely) [Signs
Leonard Ely] 1924
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev Horace MacCartie
Eyre Price, D.D., cons 1906 1919

Dean (£1,700)

Very Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D. 1906

Canons Residentiary (each £800)

R. H. Kennett, D.D. 1903 | *A. E. Brooke, D.D.* 1916
M. G. Glazebrook, D.D. 05 | *Bishop Price, D.D.* 1921
B. W. Randolph, D.D. 1910 | *G. W. Evans, M.A.* 1923

Organist, Noel Ponsonby, M.A., B.Mus

Archdeacons

Ely, Rt. Rev Bishop Price, D.D. (£600) 1919
Hunts, Ven K. D. Knowles, M.A. (£500) 1921
Wibech, Ven. G. H. Ward, M.A. (£500) 1924

Beneficed Clergy, 308, Curates, &c., 100
Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorrnan, LL.D.
Registrar, W. Johnson Evans, Ely
Secretary, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary,
S.W. 1

EXETER £2,800

65th Bishop, Rt. Rev Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil,
D.D. (The Palace, Exeter) [Signs W. Exon] 1917

Bishops Suffragan

Crediton, Rt. Rev Robert Edward Trefusis, D.D.
(The Close, Exeter) 1897
Plymouth, Rt. Rev John Howard Bertram
Masterman, M.A. 1923

Dean (£2,000)

Very Rev Henry Reginald Gamble, D.D. (1918)

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000)

Bishop of Crediton 1880 | *Archd. Leeke* 1921
D. McLaren, M.A. 1913 | *Archd. Surtees* . . . 1924

Organist, E. Bullock

Archdeacons.

Exeter Ven W. F. Surtees, M.A. (£50) 1924
Barnstaple, Bishop of Crediton, D.D. (£200) 1909
Totnes, Ven T. N. Leeke, M.A. (£200) 1921
Plymouth, Ven E. F. Newman, M.A. (£200) 1920
Benefices, 522, Incumbents, 501, Curates, &c., abt 300
Chancellor, Sir Francis Newbolt, K.C.
Registrar and Secretary, H. W. Michellmore Exeter
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctu-
ary, S.W. 1

***GLOUCESTER £4,300**

33rd Bishop, Rt. Rev Arthur Cayley Headlam,
D.D., C.H. (Palace, Gloucester) [Signs A. C.
Gloucester] 1923

Dean

Very Rev. Henry Gee, D.D. £1,050 1917

Canons Residentiary (each £424)

F. H. Dudden, D.D. 1918 | *Archd. Ridsdale* 1921
F. Peacock, M.A. H. M. Smith, D.D. 1921
(Canon Missioner) 1919 | *M. E. Atlay* . . . 1923
Organist, A. Herbert Biewer, Mus D., £250.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Gloucester, Ven. C. H. Ridsdale, M.A. . . . 1919
Cheltenham, Ven A. W. Cornwall, M.A. . . . 1924
Beneficed Clergy, 300, Curates, &c., 90.
Chanc & Vicar-Gen., E. W. Hansell, M.A. 1923
Regist & Sec., W. H. Madge, LL.B. (Gloucester)

HEREFORD. £4,200.

98th Bishop, Right Rev. Martin Linton Smith,
D.S.O., D.D., cons 1918 (The Palace, Hereford)
[Signs M. L. Hereford] 1920

Dean.

Very Rev Reginald Waterfield, M.A. (£750) 1919

Canons Residentiary (each about £450)

A. T. Bannister, M.A. 1909 | *F. H. Winnington-*
Archd. Lilley, M.A. 1912 | *Ingram, M.A.* 1917
B. H. Streetei, M.A. 1915

Organist, Percy C. Hull, F.R.C.O., Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Hereford, Ven R. T. A. Money-Kyrle, M.A. 1923
Ludlow, Ven A. L. Lilley 1913

Beneficed Clergy, 307, Curates, &c., 25

Chancellor, E. B. Charles, C.B.E., K.C.
Registrar, Francis R. James
Joint Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary,
S.W. 1

LICHFIELD £4,200.

93rd Bishop, Right Rev John Augustine Kemp-
thorne, D.D., cons 1910 (Bishop's Hostel,
Lichfield) [signs J. A. Lichfield] 1913

Bishop Suffragan

Stafford, Right Rev Lionel Payne Crawford, D.D.
(The Close, Lichfield) 1915

Dean (£1,000)

Very Rev Hy E. Savage, D.D. (1909)

Canons Residentiary (each £500)

Bishop of Stafford 1915 | *Alfred Penny, M.A.* 1919
A. Moncrief, M.A. 1917 | *Arch. Bright, M.A.* 1922
Organist, J. B. Lott, Mus B.

Archdeacons (each £200)

Stoke-on-Trent, Ven John M. A. Graham, M.A. 1908
Salop, Ven Hon H. E. S. Lambart, M.A. 1917
Stafford, Ven Hugh Bright, M.A. 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 472, Curates, &c., 282

Chancellor, Alan Leslie (1924)
Registrar and Sec., G. J. Murray Atkins, The
Close, Lichfield

LINCOLN. £4,500

90th Bishop, Right Rev W. Shuckburgh Swayne,
D.D. (The Old Palace, Lincoln) [Signs W. S.
Lincoln] 1920

Bishop Suffragan

Grantham, Right Rev John Edward Hine, D.D.,
cons 1896 (Rectory, Stoke, Grantham) 1920

Dean (£2,000)

Very Rev T. C. Fry, D.D. 1910

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

E. T. Leeke, M.A., Sub- | *Archd. Blackie* 1921
Dean (1898) 1877 | *J. H. Srawley, D.D.* 1923
Archd. Jeudwine 1913

Organist, George J. Bennett, Mus Doc.

Archdeacons

Lincoln, Ven G. W. Jeudwine, M.A. . . . 1913
Stow, Ven E. M. Blackie (£200) 1921

Benefices, 522, Curates, &c., 73

Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1923)
Registrar, A. E. T. Jourdain; W. W. Smith.
Secretary, William Walker Smith, Lincoln.

LONDON. £10,000.

108th Bishop, Rt Hon and Rt Rev Arthur Foley
Winnington-Ingram, K C V O, D D, LL D (Pro-
vincial Dean of Canterbury), Prelate of the
Order of the British Empire *cons* 1897 (Ful-
ham Palace, S W. 6) [Signs A F London] 1901

Bishops Suffragan.

Stepney, Rt Rev Henry Mosley, D D (26 Clapton
Common, E 5) ... 1919

Kensington, Rt Rev John Primatt Maud, D D,
b 1860 (88 Gloucester Terrace, W 2) 1911

Willesden, Rt Rev W W Perrin, D D, b 1848
(9 Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N W 8) 1911

Anglican Bishop for North and Central Europe,
Right Rev Herbert Bury, D D, *cons* 1908
(8 Greycoat Gardens, Westminster, S W) 1911

Dean of St Paul's (£1,000)

Very Rev Wm Ralph Inge, C V O, D D, Deanery,
Dean's Court, E C ... 1911

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000)

W C E Newbolt, M A 1890 J G Simpson, D D 1911

S A Alexander, M A 1909 Archd Holmes, B D 1911

Organist, Chas Macpherson, Mus Doc, F R C O

Archdeacons

London, Ven Ernest Edwd Holmes, B D 1911

Middlesex, Ven H E J Bevan, M A (£333) 1903

Hampstead, Ven C E Lambert, M A 1920

Beneficed Clergy, 561, *Curates*, &c, 1015

Chancellor, F H L Errington, C B, D C L, K C

(1922)

Commissary of the Dean and Chapter, Sir Lewis

Coward, K C, M A

Joint Registrars, C W Lee and H T A Dash-

wood, 1 Dean's Court, E C.

Chapter Clerk and Secretary, H T A Dashwood,

1 The Sanctuary, S W 1.

Westminster. £2,000.

Dean, Rt Rev Herbert Edward Ryle, K C V O,
D D, 1911

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000)

W H Carnegie, M A 1913 V F Storr, M A 1921

R H Charles, D D 1913 F L Donaldson,

H L C V. de Candole 1918 M A .. 1924

Sub-Dean, W H Carnegie, M A .. 1918

Archdeacon, Ven R H. Charles, D D 1918

Receiver-Gen & Chapter Clerk, E F Knapp-Fisher

Precentor, Rev. Leigh H. Nixon, M A

Organist, Sydney H. Nicholson, M.A., Mus B,

F R C O

NORWICH. £4,200

90th Bishop, Rt Rev Bertram Pollock, K C V O,
D.D. (The Palace, Norwich) [Signs B Norwich] 1910

Bishop Suffragan

Thetford, Rt Rev John P A Bowers, D D (The
Close, Norwich) ... 1903

Dean (£1,450 to £1,500)

Very Rev J Wakefield Willink, D D ... 1919

Canons Residentiary (each £750)

W Hay M. H. Alt- J. Allen Bell, M A 1918

ken, M A 1900 Bishop Drury, D D 1920

Bp of Thetford, D.D. 1910

Organist, F. Bates, Mus. Doc, £300.

Archdeacons (each £200)

Norwich, Ven. G. M. MacDermott, D D. ... 1920

Norfolk, Ven. Augustus R Buckland, M A. ... 1920

Lynn, Bishop of Thetford, D.D. 1903

Beneficed Clergy, 503, *Curates*, &c., 170.

Chancellor, F. Keppel North, LL.B.

Registrar & Sec., L. G. Bollingbroke, Norwich.

London Sec., H T A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary,

S.W. 1.

OXFORD £5,000

35th Bishop, Rt Rev Hubert Murray Burge, D D,
cons 1911 (Cuddesdon Palace, Oxon) [Signs
Hubert M Oxon] .. *trans* 1919

Bishop Suffragan

Buckingham, Rt Rev Philip H Elliot, D D 1921

Dean of Christ Church (£3,000)

Very Rev Henry Julian White, D D 1920

Canons Residentiary (£1,200 to £1,500)

R L Ottley, D D 1903 W Lock, D D 1920

E W Watson, D D 1908 H L Goudge, D D 1923

G. A. Cooke, D D 1914

Organist, H G Ley, M A, D Mus, £300

Archdeacons

Bucks, Bishop of Buckingham, D D (£300) 1921

Oxford, Rt Rev E D Shaw, D D (£300) 1921

Beiks, Ven R Wickham Legg, M A (£300) 1921

Beneficed Clergy, 624, *Curates*, &c, 310

Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M A (1912)

Sec & Registrar, James Rose, M A, Oxford

London Sec., H T A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary,

S.W. 1

Windsor. £2,000.

Dean, Very Rev Albert Victor Baillie, C V O,
D D, F S A, 1917

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000)

John Neale Dalton, Alex Nairne, D D 1921

K C V O, C M G, LL D Rt Rev Samuel Mum-

ford Taylor, D D 1921

Chapter Clerk, Lewis Stainton

PETERBOROUGH. £4,500 (Subject to a

pension of £1,500.)

30th Bishop, Rt. Rev Cyril Charles Bowman

Bardsley, D D (Palace, Peterborough) 1923

[Signs Cyril Petriburg.]

Bishop Suffragan

Leicester, Rt. Rev. Norman McLeod Lang, D D

1913

Dean (£1,000)

Very Rev A H Page, M A. ... 1908

Canons Residentiary (each £500)

Bishop of Leicester 1919 R Blakeney 1923

J E Stocks, D D 1920 (A vacancy) 1924

Organist, H F Coleman, Mus Bac.

Archdeacons

Leicester, Ven F B Macnutt, D D (£200) 1920

Oakham, Ven Arthur Ivan Greaves, M A (£200) 1923

Northampton, The Bp of Leicester (£50) 1919

Loughborough, Ven W P Hurrell, M A. (£200)

1923

Beneficed Clergy, 560, *Curates*, &c, 80

Chancellor, A. Trevor Lawrence, M.B.E. (1922).

Registrar, H. Flude, M A.

***ROCHESTER. £4,000**

101st Bishop, Rt Rev John Reginald Harmer, D D,
cons 1895 (Bishop's Court, Rochester) 1905

[Signs J R Roffen]

Dean (£1,200)

Very Rev John Storrs, D D 1913

Canons Residentiary (each £600)

J R Denham, B D 1910 Archd D Tait, M.A. 1915

C F Burney, D Litt 1914 Rt. Rev G L King 1923

Organist, A. C. L. Hynton-Stewart, M.A., Mus Bac.

Archdeacons

Tonbridge, Ven Avylon T Scott, M A. (£200) 1906

Rochester, Ven. Donald Tait, M A ... 1915

Beneficed Clergy, 200; *Curates*, &c., 209.

Chancellor, F H L Errington, C.B., D.C.L., K.C.

Registrar, Francis H Day, M A, Rochester.

Secs., Day and Son, 2 Millbank House, S.W.

ST. ALBANS. £2,500.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Michael B. Furse, D.D., *cons.* 1900, (Verulam House, St. Albans). [Signs Michael St. Albans] 1919
Assist. Bishop, Rt. Rev. G. H. Lander, D.D., *cons.* 1907 (Lyonsdoun Viarage, New Barnet) 1924
Dean.

Very Rev. (£250) 1924

Organist, W. L. Luttman, Mus. Bac.
Archdeacons (each £200).

St. Albans, Ven. Hon. K. F. Gibbs, M.A. 1909

Bedford, Ven. A. H. Farnell, M.A. 1924

Beneficed Clergy, 302; *Curate*, 83

Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, LL.D. (1922)

Registrar, Arthur Day, 2 Millbank House, S.W. 1

Secretaries, Day & Son, 2 Millbank House, S.W. 1

ST. EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH. £3,500.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Walter G. Whittingham, D.D.

(The Bishop's House, Ipswich) [Signs W. G. St.

Edm. & Ipswich] 1923

Archdeacons.

Sudbury, Ven. W. T. Farmlo, M.A. 1921

Suffolk, Ven. J. G. R. Darling, M.A. 1920

Organist, C. J. H. Shann.

Beneficed Clergy, 410; *Curate*, 57.

Chancellor, F. K. North, LL.B.

London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary,

S.W. 1.

***SALISBURY. £3,000**

95th Bishop, Right Rev. St. Clair George Alfred

Donaldson, D.D., *cons.* 1905 (The Palace,

Salisbury). [Signs St. Clair Salum] 1921

Dean (£1,000).

Very Rev. Andrew Ewbank Burn, D.D. 1920

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

Archd. Dundas, M.A. 1913; Archd. Carpenter 1915

Chas. Myers, M.A. 1915; Hy. R. Farrer 1916

Organist, Walter G. Alcock, M.V.O., Mus. D.

Archdeacons (each £200)

Dorset, Ven. Charles Leslie Dundas, M.A. 1902

Wilts, Ven. E. J. Bodington, M.A. 1913

Salurn, Ven. H. W. Carpenter 1914

Shorborne, Bishop Jocelyne 1919

Beneficed Clergy, 499; *Curate*, &c., 227

Chancellor, Alan Cyprian Bourne Webb, M.A.

(1907).

Registrar and Layal Secretary, W. E. Biggs.

London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary,

S.W. 1.

SOUTHWARK. £3,000

3rd Bishop-Dean, Rt. Rev. Cyril Forster Garbett,

D.D. (Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S.E. 11)

[Signs Cyril Southwark] 1919

Bishops Suffragan

Woolwich, Rt. Rev. W. W. Hough, D.D. (23 Pepys

Road New Cross Gate, S.E. 14) 1918

Kingston-on-Thames, Rt. Rev. Percy Mark Her-

bert, D.D. (Kingston House, Maresfield Road,

Clapham Common, S.W. 4) 1921

Canons Residentiary.

Archd. Joynt, M.A. 1917; Rev. E. Brook-Jack-

Bishop of Woolwich 1918; son, M.A. 1923

J. B. Haldane 1918; Ep. of Kingston 1924

A. W. Mapleden,

LL.D. 1919

Organist, Edgar T. Cook, Mus. Bac.

Archdeacons (each £200)

Southwark, Bishop of Kingston-on-Thames 1922

Lewisham, Bishop of Woolwich 1919

Kingston, Ven. R. C. Joynt, M.A. 1923

Beneficed Clergy, 318; *Curate*, &c., 335.

Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1923).

Registrar, F. H. Day, Rochester.

SOUTHWELL. £3,500

and Bishop, Right Rev. Sir Edwyn Hoskyns,

Bart., D.D., *cons.* 1901 (Bishop's Manor, South-

well) [Signs Midwyn Southwell] 1904

Bishop Suffragan.

Derby, Rt. Rev. Charles Thomas Abraham, D.D.

(Bower Hill, Repton) 1909

Archdeacons (each £200)

Derby, Ven. Edward Spence Noakes, D.D. 1909

Chesleyfield, Ven. Edmund Francis Crosse, M.A. 1910

Newark, Ven. E. Hacking, M.A. 1912

Nottingham, Ven. W. J. Conybeare, M.A. 1916

Organist, H. W. Tupper, Mus. Bac.

Beneficed Clergy, 427; *Curate*, &c., 240.

Chancellor, A. Trevor Lawrence, M.B.E. 1922

Registrar, D'Oyley S. Ransom.

TRURO. £3,000.

7th Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Walter H. Freere,

D.D. (Lis Escep, Truro). [Signs Walter Turoon] 1923

Canons Residentiary.

E. C. Corfe, M.A. (£400) Arch. Raffles-Flint 1920

1904

S. Cooper, M.A. (£400) J. T. Lewis, M.A. 1919

(£300) 1922

Archdeacons (each £200).

Cornwall, Ven. S. B. Raffles-Flint, M.A. 1916

Bodmin, Ven. M. B. Williamson, M.A. 1923

Organist, Hubert S. Middleton, M.A., Mus. Bac.

Beneficed Clergy, 238; *Curate*, 31; *other Clergy*, 31

Chancellor, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart.

Registrar and Sec., H. L. Coward, Diocesan

Registry, Launceston, Cornwall.

London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary,

S.W. 1.

***WINCHESTER. £6,500.**

89th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Frank Theodore Woods, D.D.,

cons. 1916 (Farnham Castle, Surrey) [Signs

Theodore Winton] 1923

Bishops Suffragan.

Southampton, Rt. Rev. Cecil H. Boutflower, D.D.,

cons. 1905, 1921

Guildford, Rt. Rev. John Hugh Granville Kan-

dolph, D.D. 1909

Dean (nominally £1,200).

Very Rev. Wm. Holden Hutton, D.D. 1919

Dean of Jersey, Very Rev. S. Falle 1906

Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. D. F. Carey, D.S.O.,

M.A. 1922

Canons Residentiary (nominally £917)

P. R. P. Braithwaite, Arch. Daldy, M.A. 1920

M.A. 1901 Archd. Blackburne, *

A. G. Robinson, M.A. 1908 M.A. 1922

Cyril Hephner, M.A. 1916

Organist, W. Pfendergast, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons

Surrey, Ven. Lionel Blackburne, M.A. 1922

Winchester, Ven. Alfred Edward Daldy, M.A. 1920

Isle of Wight, Ven. E. G. Tugwell, LL.D. 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 544; *Curate*, &c., 450.

Chancellor, Aubrey Trevor Lawrence, M.A. (1924)

Hants & I. of W. Registrar, Charles Wooldridge,

Winchester

Surrey Regist., A. W. Moore, Doctors Commons, E. C.

Secretaries, C. W. Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood,

1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

WORCESTER. £3,000.

106th Bishop, Right Rev. Ernest Harold Pearce,

D.D., Litt. D. (Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster).

[Signs Ernest Worcester] 1929

Dean.

Very Rev. Wm. Moore Ede, D.D. (£1,600) 1908

Canons (each £300).
J M Wilson, D.D. 1905 | T. A. Lacey, M.A. 1918
Archd. James 1916 | H P Cronshaw, M.A. 1922
Organist, Sir Ivor Atkins, Mus D
Archdeacons (each £200)
Worcester, Ven J. H. F. Peile, M.A. 1921
Dudley, Ven S. R. James, M.A. 1921
Beneficed Clergy, 300
Chancellor, A. T. Lawrence, M.A. (1920)
Registrar, John Stallard (1920)
Legal Secretary, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1, The
Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

Province of York.

***YORK £9,000.**
89th Archbishop and Primate of England, Right
Hon and Most Rev Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D.
consecrated 1901. (Bishopthorpe, York) 1909
[Signs Cosmo Ebor]

Bishops Suffragan
Hull, Rt. Rev Francis Gurdon, D.D. (Beverley) 1913
Whitby, Rt. Rev Harry St John Stirling Wool-
combe, D.D. 1923

Dean (£2,000)
Very Rev W. Foxley Norris, D.D. ... 1917
Canons Residentiary (each £500)
John Watson, M.A. 1896 | C. C. Bell, M.A. 1914
George Austen, M.A. 1908 | Bishop of Hull 1917
Organist, E. C. Bairstow, Mus Doc

Archdeacons (each £200)
York, Ven. C. H. H. Cooper, M.A. ... 1923
East Riding, Ven J. M. Lambert, LL.D. ... 1916
Cleveland, Ven Thos Enraght Lindsay, M.A. 1907

Beneficed Clergy, 448
Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery
Court, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.
Vicar-Gen. of Province, and Chancellor of Diocese,
Sir Philip Baker Willbraham, Bart
Registrar and Secretary, A. V. Hudson, York.

BRADFORD. £2,500
1st Bishop, Rt. Rev Arthur William Thomson
Perowne, D.D. [Signs Arthur Bradford] 1920
Archdeacons (each £200)
Craven, Ven H. L. Cook, M.A. 1913
Bradford, Ven W. Stanton Jones, B.A. 1921
Beneficed Clergy, 150, Curates, 38.
Chancellor, Sir F. Newbolt, K.C.
Registrar and Secretary, F. A. T. Mossman, 1
Tyrrel Street, Bradford.

CARLISLE. £4,500
61st Bishop, Rt. Rev Henry Herbert Williams, D.D.
(Rose Castle, Carlisle) [Signs Herbert Carlisle] 1920

Bishop Suffragan.
Barrow-in-Furness, Rt. Rev Campbell West-
Watson, D.D. ... 1909

Dean (about £1,725).
Very Rev Henry Venn Stuart, M.A. 1924
Canons Residentiary (each about £850)
Archdeacon Campbell T. B. A. Saunders, M.A.,
1913
H. N. Bate, M.A. 1920 | O. C. Quick, M.A. 1923
Organist, F. W. Wadely, Mus.B.

Archdeacons.
Carlisle, Ven Herbert Ernest Campbell ... 1920
Furness, Bishop of Barrow ... (£200) 1923
Westmorland, Ven H. P. M. Lafone, M.A. (£200) 1923

Beneficed Clergy, 283, Curates, &c., 99.
Chancellor, Ven. Archdeacon Campbell, D.D. 1920
Registrar and Sec., A. N. Bowman, Carlisle
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanc-
tuary, S.W. 1.

CHESTER £4,200.

34th Bishop, Rt. Rev Henry Luke Paget, D.D., cons
1906 (The Bishop's House, Chester) [Signs
H. L. Chester] ... 1919

Dean (£1,200)
Very Rev Frank Selwyn Macaulay Bennett, M.A.,
9 Abbey Square, Chester 1920
Canons Residentiary (each £600)
A. J. Blencowe, M.A. 1886 | H. V. S. Eck, M.A. 1921
Arch. Paige Cox, B.D. | W. O. M. Hughes, M.A. 1922

**Organist, Joseph C. Bridge, Mus D
Archdeacons (each £200).
Chester, Ven. W. L. Paige Cox, B.D. 1914
Macclesfield, Ven J. H. Thorpe, B.D. 1922
Beneficed Clergy, 284, Curates, &c., 197
Chancellor, Sir Philip Baker Willbraham, Bart
Bishop's Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co.,
Chester, and H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanc-
tuary, S.W. 1**

DURHAM. £7,000.

86th Bishop, Rt. Rev Herbert Hensley Henson,
D.D., cons 1918, (Auckland Castle, Bishop
Auckland) [Signs Herbert Dunelm] 1920

Bishop Suffragan
Jarrow, Rt. Rev Samuel Kirchbaum Knight,
D.D. ... 1914

Dean (£3,000). ... 1918
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
A. H. Cruickshank, Dawson Walker,
D. Litt. 1910 | D.D. 1919
A. B. G. Lillingston, Archdeacon Derry,
M.A. ... 1914 | M.A. 1922
Archdeacon Knight 1924
Organist, Rev Arnold D. Culley, Mus Bac.

Archdeacons (each £200)
Auckland, Ven P. A. Derry, M.A. ... 1914
Durham, The Bishop of Jarrow, D.D. 1924
Beneficed Clergy, 265; Curates, &c., 165.
Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.
Registrar, J. B. Lazenby, Durham.
Secretary, John George Wilson, M.A., Durham
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The
Sanctuary, S.W. 1

LIVERPOOL. £4,200.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev Albert Augustus David,
D.D., cons 1921 (Bishopscourt, Liverpool)
[Signs A. Liverpool] ... 1923

Bishop Suffragan
Warrington, Rt. Rev. Edwin Hone Kempson,
Winwick Rectory, Warrington ... 1920
Organist, H. Goss-Custard, Mus.B.

Canons Residentiary.
Archd. Howson 1923 | W. T. Elliott, M.A. 1923
M. Stevenson, M.A. 1923

Archdeacons (each £200).
Liverpool, Ven. George Hardwicke Spooner 1916
Warrington, Ven. George John Howson ... 1916
Beneficed Clergy, 224; Deaneries, 12; Curates, &c., 170
Chancellor, His Honour Judge Dowdall, K.C.,
B.C.L.
Registrars, J. Gamon & R. Farmer, Church House,
Liverpool.
Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co., Church House,
Liverpool.

MANCHESTER. £4,200.

5th Bishop, Right Rev. William Temple, D.Litt.
(Bishopscourt, Higher Broughton) (Signs W.
Manchester) 1921

Bishops Suffragan

Burnley, Right Rev. Henry Henn, D.D. (Reedley
Lodge, Burnley) £1,900 1909
Whalley, Right Rev. A. G. Rawstorne, D.D.
(Oroston Rectory, Preston) 1909
Hulme, Rt. Rev. John Charles Hill, D.D.
(Rectory, Bury) 1923

Dean (£1,500).

Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, M.A. 1924

Canon's Residential (each £850).

J. J. Scott, M.A. 1903 D. S. Johnson, M.A. 1912
P. Green, M.A. 1911 Archd. Aspinall. 1922

Organist, A. W. Wilson, M.A., Mus. D.

Archdeacons (each £500).

Manchester, Ven. N. L. Aspinall, M.A. 1916
Lancaster, Ven. P. G. Hornby, M.A. 1909
Rochdale, Ven. T. R. Sale, M.A. 1919
Blackburn, Bishop of Whalley, D.D. 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 564; Curates, &c., about 360
Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.
Registrar and Diocesan Secretary, E. S. Chesney
Legal Secretary, Henry Schofield
Diocesan Registry & Office for Marriage Licences,
51 South King Street, Manchester.

NEWCASTLE. £2,400.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Herbert Louis Wild, D.D. 1915
(Benwell Tower, Newcastle-upon-Tyne) (Signs
Herbert Newcastle)

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Cecil J. Wood, D.D.
(cons 1912) (St George's, Jesmond) 1924

Canon's Residential

Archd. Blackett Ord 1917 L. S. Hunter, M.A. 1922
G. E. Newson, M.A. 1917 A. Boot, M.A. 1924

Archdeacons

Lindisfarne, Ven. R. R. Mangin, M.A. (£500) 1924
Northumberland, Ven. C. E. Blackett Ord, M.A. 1917

Organist, William Ellis, Mus. B., F.R.C.O.

Beneficed Clergy, 182; Chaplains, 9; Curates, 130
Chancellor, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., M.A., B.C.
Registrar and Sec., J. B. Lazenby, Newcastle
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary,
S.W. 1.

RIPON. £3,900.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas Banks Strong,
G.B.E., D.D. (The Palace, Ripon) (Signs Thomas
Ripon) 1920

Bishop Suffragan.

Knaresborough, Rt. Rev. Lucius F. M. Bottomley-
Smith, D.D. (Methley Rectory, Leeds) 1905
Dean (£1,000).

Very Rev. Charles Mansfield Owen, D.D. 1915

Canon's Residential (each £500)

G. W. Garrod, B.A. 1909 J. G. W. Tuckey, C.B.E.,
J. B. Harford, M.A. 1911 B.D., K.H.C. 1923
Archd. Watson. 1921

Organist, C. H. Moody, C.B.E., Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £500)

Leeds, Bishop of Knaresborough, D.D. 1905
Richmond, Ven. A. Herbert Watson, M.A. 1921

Beneficed Clergy, 221; Curates, 60

Chancellor, P. V. Smith, LL.D. (1911)
Registrar and Secretary, F. Dickson Wise, Ripon

SHEFFIELD. £2,500.

1st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leonard Hedley Burrows,
D.D., cons 1909. (Bishopsholme, Sheffield)
(Signs Leonard H. Sheffield) 1914
Organist, T. W. Hanforth, Mus. B., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £500).

Sheffield Ven. J. R. Darbyshire, M.A. 1922
Doncaster, Ven. F. G. Sandford, M.A. 1913

Beneficed Clergy, 173; Curates, 54

Chancellor, A. T. Lawrence, M.A.
Registrar and Legal Sec., H. B. Sandford, 30
Bank Street, Sheffield.

SODOR AND MAN. £2,000.

72nd Bishop, Rt. Rev.
(Bishop's Court, Isle of Man) (Signs—
Sodor and Man) 1925
Archdeacon, Ven. John Kewley, M.A. (£546) 1912

Beneficed Clergy, 28; Curates, &c., 24

Vicar-General, Sec. and Registrar, C. T. W.
Hughes-Games, M.A.
London Secretary, Sir Montague Barlow, LL.D.

WAKEFIELD. £3,000.

2nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Rodney Eden, D.D.,
cons 1890 (Manor House, Heath, Wakefield)
(Signs G. R. Wakefield) 1897

Archdeacons (each £500).

Huddersfield, Ven. R. C. M. Harvey, M.A. 1914
Halifax, Ven. R. Phipps, M.A. 1923
Organist, J. N. Hardy, Mus. B.

Beneficed Clergy, 179; Curates, &c., 96

Chancellor, Ernest B. Chaires, K.C.
Registrar and Sec., W. H. Coles, Wakefield

The Church of Wales.

(Disestablished March 31, 1920.)

ST ASAPH. £4,200.

1st Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Province
of Wales, Most Rev. Alfred George Edwards,
D.D., cons 1889 (Palace, St. Asaph.) (Signs
A. G. Camb.) 1920

Dean, Very Rev. L. Wynne-Jones, M.A. (£700) 1912

Organist, H. C. L. Stocks, Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons

Wrexham, Ven. W. H. Fletcher, M.A. 1910
St. Asaph, Ven. Thomas Lloyd, B.A. 1910
Montgomery, Ven. D. Grimaldi Davis, D.D. 1916

Beneficed Clergy, 197; Curates, &c., 70

Chancellor, A. Harold Edwards, M.A.
Registrars, Henry Asaph Cleave and Harry
Mason Cleave, St. Asaph.
Secretary, H. A. Cleave.

BANGOR. £4,200.

73rd Bishop, Rt. Rev.
(Glynartha Palace, Menai Bridge) (Signs:—
Bangor) 1925
Dean, Very Rev. Griffith Roberts, M.A. (£700) 1903

Archdeacons (Canonries attached)

Bangor, Ven. A. O. Evans, B.A. 1921
Merioneth, Ven. John Lloyd Jones, M.A. 1906

Beneficed Clergy, 147; Curates, &c., 70.

Chancellor, Claud Douglas Pennant, M.A. 1909
Registrar, A. Ivor Pryce, M.A.

LLANDAFF. £4,200

95th Bishop, Rt Rev Joshua Pritchard Hughes,
D.D. (The Palace, Llandaff). [Signs J P Llan-
daff] 1905
Dean, Very Rev C E T Griffith, M.A. (£700) 1913
Organist, George G Beale, Mus B., £150
Archdeacon

Llandaff, Ven

Benedict Clergy, 145. Curates, &c., 140
Clergy without Parochial charge, 25

Chancellor, Wilfrid Lewis, M.A., Cardiff 1909
Registrar, Secretary and Apparitor-General,
A G Howell, 37 Charles Street, Cardiff
Chapter Clerk, John Ernest Gladstone, Cardiff

MONMOUTH £2,000

1st Bishop, Rt Rev Charles Alfred Howell Green,
D.D. (Desmond, Stow Park, Newport, Mon.)
[Signs C Moneimuten] 1921
Archdeacon, Ven D H Griffiths, M.A. 1921
Benedict Clergy, 138 Curates, &c., 43
Chancellor, W H P Lewis, M.A. 1921
Secretary and Registrar, T B R Wilson, 63
High Street, Newport 1921

ST DAVID'S. £4,500

11th Bishop, Rt Rev John Owen, D.D. (Abercwm
Palace, Carmarthen) [Signs J St David's]
1897
Dean, Very Rev W Williams, B.D. (£700) 1919
Organist, Joseph Soai, Mus BAC
Archdeacons

Carmarthen, Ven R Williams, M.A. (£300) 1914
Cardigan, Ven D Williams, M.A. (£200) 1903
St David's, Ven D L Pissot, M.A. (£370) 1920
Benedict Clergy, 221. Curates, &c., 73
Chancellor, Sir E Marlay Samson, K.B.E., M.A.,
K.C. (1909)
Registrar, Griffith E Owen, Carmarthen

SWANSEA AND BRECON. £2,000

1st Bishop, Rt Rev Edward Latham Bevan, D.D.,
Cons 1915 1923
Archdeacons (each £200)
Brecon, Ven H J Church Jones 1923
Gower, Ven H S Williams 1923
Chancellor, Sir E Marlay Samson, K.B.E., M.A.,
K.C.
Registrar, Molyneux F Thomas, Brecon

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED

Name	Diocese	Cons	Res
Arthur H Baynes, b 1854	Natal	1893	1900
Laurence F D Blah, b 1866	Falklands	1910	1914
George F Browne, b 1833	Bristol	1895	1914
A Chandler, b 1860	Bloemfontein	1902	1921
F H Chase, b 1853	Ely	1905	1924
F J Chavasse, b 1846	Liverpool	1900	1923
Hy Lowther Clarke, b 1850	Melbourne	1902	1920
Alfred Clifford, b 1849	Lucknow	1893	1910
E A Copleston, b 1854	Colombo	1903	1924
Regd S Copleston, b 1845	Calcutta	1875	1912
Chas E Cornish, b 1842	Grahamstown	1899	1915
Kredrick Courtney, b 1837	Nova Scotia	1888	1904
Owen T L Crossley, b 1861	Auckland	1911	1913
R J Crosthwaite, b 1837	Beverley	1889	1923
T W Drury, b 1847	Ripon	1907	1919
Geo H Frodsham, b 1863	N Queenstown	1902	1912
Philip K Fyson, b 1846	Hokkaido	1896	1908
Wm Thos Gaul, b 1844	Mashonaland	1895	1907
F Goldsmith, b 1853	Bunbury	1904	1917
Hou Edw Carr Glyn, b 1843	Peterboro'	1897	1916
Charles Gore, b 1853	Oxford	1902	1919
A V Green, b 1857	Ballaarat	1894	1915
Nathl T Hamlyn, b 1854	Acra	1904	1910
Edward N Hodges, b 1849	Trarancore	1890	1905
C Hook, b 1844	Kingston-on-Thames	1905	1914
W B Hornby, b 1851	Nassau	1892	1919
G D Iliff, b 1867	Shantung	1903	1921
Ernest G Ingham, b 1851	Serra Leone	1883	1897
Albert E Jocelyne, b 1865	Jamaica	1905	1912
George L King, b 1860	Madagascar	1899	1919
Arthur M Knight, b 1864	Rangoon	1909	1909
E A Knox, b 1847	Manchester	1903	1920

Name	Diocese	Cons	Res
G H Lander, b 1861	Hong Kong	1907	1920
J Lofthouse, b 1855	Keewatee	1902	1921
J D Langley, b 1836	Bendigo	1907	1919
H H Montgomery, b 1847	Tasmania	1889	1901
William R Mounsey, b 1868	Labuan	1909	1916
Charles O Mules, b 1837	Nelson, N.Z.	1892	1912
J A Newham, b 1852	Saskatchewan	1893	1921
E A Parry, b 1860	Guiana	1900	1921
H H Pereira, b 1845	Ceylon	1904	1924
E N Powell, b 1860	Mashonaland	1898	1910
H M E Price, b 1863	Pih-Kien	1906	1918
Wm Day Reeve, b 1844	Mackenzie R.	1891	1907
C J Ridgeway, b 1841	Chichester	1908	1919
Archibald Robertson, b 1853	Exeter	1903	1916
Herbert E Ryle, K.C.V.O., b 1856	Winchester	1901	1911
C Perry Scott, b 1847	N China	1880	1913
John Taylor Smith, b 1860	Serra Leone	1897	1901
Wm Eden Smyth, b 1858	Lebombo	1893	1912
Chas H Stilleman, b 1864	Persia	1912	1916
Edward S Talbot, D.D., b 1844	Winchester	1895	1923
J D Thompson, b 1856	Sodor & Man	1912	1924
H Tugwell, b 1854	Equatorial Africa	1894	1921
T C Twitchell, b 1866	Polynesia	1908	1921
H R Wakefield, C.B.E., b 1854	Burmanah	1911	1924
Fredk Wallis, b 1853	Wellington	1895	1911
H P Walsh, b 1870	Assam	1905	1924
Jas Edwd C Welldon, b 1854	Calcutta	1898	1901
Henry Whitehead, b 1853	Madras	1899	1922
Cecil J Wood, b 1873	Melanesia	1912	1919

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND CHURCH OF WALES.

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS will be found under their respective dioceses —

Barking (Chelmsford), Barrow-in-F (Carlisle), Buckingham (Oxford), Burnley (Manchester), Colchester (Chelmsford), Crediton (Exeter), Croydon (Canterbury), Derby (Southwell), Dover (Canterbury), Epsom, N & C (London), Grantham (Lincoln), Guildford (Winchester), Hull (York), Hulme (Manchester), Jarrold (Durham), Kensington (London), Kingston (Southwark), Knaresborough (Ripon), Leicester (Peterborough), Lewes (Chichester), Marlborough (Exeter), Plymouth (Exeter), Richmond (Ripon), St Germans (Truro), Southampton (Winchester), Stafford (Lichfield), Steyne (London), Taunton (B & Wells), Thetford (Norwich), Warrington (Liverpool), Wells (B & Wells), Whalley (Manchester), Whitby (York), Willesden (London), Woolwich (Southwark)

Sees	Appntd Clgy	Sees	Appntd Clgy
CANADA			
Province of Canada.			
<i>Nova Scotia</i> , C L Worrall, b 1853 (<i>Archbp</i>		<i>Adelaide</i> , Arthur N Thomas, b 1869	1906 90
<i>and Met.</i> 1912		<i>Fiji</i> , L S. Kempthorne, b 1895	1923 6
<i>Montreal</i> , John Cragg Farthing, b 1862	1904 140	<i>Tasmania</i> , Robert Snowden Hay, b 1864	1920 91
<i>Fredericton</i> , J A Richardson, b 1868	1909 140	<i>Willocksia</i> , Gilbert White, b 1859 (<i>cons</i> 1900)	1915 15
<i>Quebec</i> , Lennox Waldron Williams, b 1859	1907 79	PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND	
	1915 84	<i>Auckland</i> , A W Averill, b 1865 (<i>cons</i> 1910)	1913 120
Province of Ontario.		<i>Christchurch</i> , Churchill Julius, b 1847	1890 83
<i>Algoma</i> , George Thorneioe, b 1848, <i>Archbp</i>		<i>Prince and Archbp of N Z</i> , 1922	1920 46
<i>of Province of Ontario & Metropolitan</i>	1897 55	<i>Dunedin</i> , Isaac Richards, b 1855	1910 29
<i>Coadj</i> (Kingston), E J Bidwell, b 1866	1913 78	<i>Milanesia</i> , J Manwaring Steward, b 1874	1924 35
<i>Huron</i> , D Williams, b 1856	1905 65	<i>Asst Bp</i> , F M Molyneux, b	1912 28
<i>Niagara</i> , Wm Reid Clark, b 1851	1911 86	<i>Waiapu</i> , W W Sedgwick, b 1859	1914 72
<i>Ottawa</i> , J C Roper, b 1859 (<i>cons</i> 1912)	1915 74	<i>Wellington</i> , Thomas H. Sproule, b 1856	1911 73
<i>Toronto</i> , J F Sweeney, b 1857	1909 1	PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA	
<i>W Day Reuve</i> , b 1844, <i>Asst</i>	1907 237	<i>Bloemfontein</i> , Walter Julius Carcy, b 1875	1921 1
Province of Rupert's Land.		<i>Asst</i> , F R T Halfour, b 1846	1911 57
<i>Athabasca</i> , E F Robbins, b 1870	1912 9	<i>Cape Town</i> , W M Carter, b 1850 (<i>cons</i>	1911 1)
<i>Brandon</i> , W H H Thomas, b 1875	1924 34	1891, <i>Archbp</i> 1900 (<i>Coadj</i>) J O Nash, 1909	1917 99
<i>Calgary</i> , W Cyprian Pinkham, b 1844	1887 85	<i>Damascus</i> , N W Fogarty, b 1870	1924 4
<i>Edmonton</i> , H A Gray, b 1872	1914 37	<i>Georg</i> , H B Sidwell, b 1863	1911 26
<i>Keewatin</i> , A D Dewdney, b 1863	1921 17	<i>Grahamstown</i> , F R Phelps, b 1861	1915 96
<i>Mackenzie River</i> , J R Lucas, b 1867	1913 7	<i>Grahamstown</i> , A B L Kearney, b 1874	1922 11
<i>Moosonee</i> , J G Anderson, b 1866	1909 14	<i>Kinderhook</i> , W Kinnaird, W Goe Browne, b 1859	1912 27
<i>Qu'Appelle</i> , M T McA Haling, b 1865	1909 120	<i>Lebombo</i> , Leonard L. Fisher, b 1882	1913 13
<i>Rupert's Land</i> , S P Matthews, b 1852,		<i>S Rhodesia</i> , Fiedt H Heaven, b 1855	1911 29
<i>Archbp of Rupert's Land (cons) and Pate</i>		<i>Natal</i> , Fredk Suml Barnes, b 1858	1901 61
<i>mate of Canada</i> (1909 cons 1903)	1905 111	<i>Pretoria</i> , Neville S Talbot, b 1879	1920 104
<i>Saskatchewan</i> , G E Lloyd, b 1861	1922 74	<i>St Helena</i> , W A Holbech, b 1850	1905 4
<i>Yukon</i> , Isaac O Stringer, b 1866	1905 8	<i>St John's, Kaffraria</i> , E H Etheldredge, b 1872	1921 60
Province of British Columbia.		<i>Zululand</i> , Wilmet L. Vivian, b 1861	1903 33
<i>Caledonia</i> (vacant)	1925 16	PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES	
<i>Columbia</i> , C De Veber Schofield, b 1872	1916 44	<i>Antigua</i> , Edward Hinton, b 1873 (<i>c</i> 1911)	1924 74
<i>New Westminster</i> , A U de Pencier, b 1867	1910 63	<i>electd Archbp of W Indies</i>	1917 73
<i>Kootenay</i> , A J Donli, b 1872	1915 41	<i>Barbados</i> , A F Berkeley, b 1868	1921 38
<i>Cariboo</i> (vacant)		<i>Guiana</i> , Oswald H Parry, b 1869	1917 1
PROVINCE OF INDIA AND CEYLON		<i>Honduras</i> , Edward A. Lunn, b 1860	1921 1
<i>Assam</i> , George Clay Hubback, b	1924 6	<i>Asst Bishop</i> , V Jackson	1921 1
<i>Bombay</i> , Edwin Jas Palmer, b 1859	1908 94	<i>Jamaica</i> , G F C De Carteret, b 1866	1916 90
<i>Calcutta</i> , Foss Westcott, b 1863 (<i>c</i> 1905), <i>Mt</i>	1919 120	<i>Asst Bishop</i> , D W Hestley	1919 1
<i>Chota Nagpur</i> , A Wood, b 1866	1920 50	<i>Nassau</i> , Roscoe G Shadden, b 1889	1918 23
<i>Colombo</i> , Mark Carpenter Garnier, b	1924 93	<i>Trinidad</i> , A H Anstey, b 1870	1918 1
<i>Dornakal</i> , V S Azarath, b 1874	1913 94	PROVINCE OF CHINA	
<i>Lahore</i> , Henry B Durrant, b 1871	1913 10	<i>Chek Kwang</i> , Herbert J Molony, b 1865	1908 42
<i>Lucknow</i> , G H Westcott, b 1863	1910 96	<i>Asst Bishop</i> , Tsae-Seng Sing	1918 1
<i>Madras</i> , E H M Waller, b 1870 (<i>c</i> 1915)	1922 162	<i>Fuk-Kien</i> , John Hind, b 1876	1918 41
<i>Nagpur</i> , Eyre Clatterton, b 1863	1903 40	<i>W K White</i> , b 1873	1900 8
<i>Rangoon</i> , R S Fyfe, b 1860	1910 40	<i>Kwangsai</i> and <i>Hunan</i> , J Holden, b 18	1923 7
<i>Tamewely and Madras</i> , A H Tubbs, b 1879	1923 86	<i>North China</i> , F L Norris, b 1864	1914 37
<i>Travancore & Cochin</i> , E A L Moore, b	1924 50	<i>Shantung</i> , Thomas Arnold Scott, b 1880	1921 10
		<i>Victoria</i> , Hong Kong, C R Duppuy, b 1881	1923 30
		<i>West China</i> , W Wharton Cassels, b 1858	1895 30
		<i>(Asst)</i> H W K Mowll	1924 30
AUSTRALIA		PROVINCE OF JAPAN	
Province of New South Wales.		<i>Krusuu</i> (S Japan), A Lea, b 1868	1909 8
<i>Armidale</i> , W F Wentworth Shields, b 1867	1916 39	<i>Nagoya</i> , Heber J Hamilton, b 1864	1912 31
<i>Bathurst</i> , George Merrick Long, b 1876	1911 50	<i>N Tokyo</i> , J McKim	1924 31
<i>Goulburn</i> , Lewis B Radford, b 1867	1915 57	<i>Osaka</i> , d Naida	1924 31
<i>Grafton</i> , John Win Ashton, b 1864	1921 41	<i>South Tokyo</i> , Samuel Heaslett, b 1879	1922 27
<i>Newcastle</i> , Reginald Stephen, b 1860 (<i>c</i> 1913)	1919 80	<i>Tokyo</i> , J S Motoda	1924 1
<i>Riverina</i> , Ernest A Anderson, b 1859	1895 22	UNDER ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY	
<i>Sydney</i> , John Chas Wright, b 1861, <i>Archbp</i>	1909 291	<i>Accra</i> , John O Aghonby, b	1924 7
<i>& Metrop N S W</i> , <i>Primate</i> , 1910		<i>Argentina and E S America</i> , E F Every	1920 29
Province of Victoria.		<i>b 1868 (cons 1902)</i>	
<i>Bellarat</i> , M H Maxwell-Gumbleton, b 1872	1916 85	<i>Bermuda</i> , (vacant)	
<i>Brandy</i> , Donald Baker, b 1882	1921 30	<i>Bygd</i> , the Sudan, Lyn H Gwynne, b 1863	1908 1
<i>Gippsland</i> , G H Cranwick, b 1881	1917 34	<i>Falklands</i> , N S de Jersey, b 1868	1910 1
<i>Melbourne</i> , Harrington C Lees, b 1870	1921 221	<i>Gibraltar</i> , Jno Harold Greig, b 1865	1921 61
<i>Archbp & Metropolit</i>	1921 221	<i>Jerusalem</i> , Rennie MacInnes, b 1870	1914 26
<i>Wangaratta</i> , Thomas H Armstrong, b 1857	1902 36	<i>Korea</i> , Mark Napier Trollope, b 1862	1911 15
Province of Queensland.		<i>Labuan and Sarawak</i> , E D L Dawson, b 1879	1917 12
<i>Brisbane</i> , Gerald Sharp, b 1865 (<i>cons</i> 1910)		<i>Lagos</i> , F M Jones, b 1866	1910 1
<i>Archbp & Metrop</i> , 1921	1921 115	<i>Madagascar</i> , G K Kestell-Cornish, b 1874	1910 45
<i>H F Le Fanu</i> (<i>Asst</i>), b 1870	1915 19	<i>Mombasa</i> , R S Heywood, b 1867	1910 25
<i>Carpentaria</i> , Stephen H De Vos, b 1884	1922 14	<i>Newfoundland</i> , Wm Charles White, b 1864	1917 79
<i>New Guinea</i> , Henry Newton, b 1867 (<i>c</i> 1915)	1922 10	<i>Niger</i> , B Lasbrey, b 1880	1921 84
<i>N Queensland</i> , Jno O Feetham, b 1876	1913 20	<i>Niger Delta</i> (<i>Asst</i>) A W Howells	1917 1
<i>Rockhampton</i> , Philip C T Crick, b 1881	1921 20	<i>Northern Rhodesia</i> , A J W May, b 1869	1914 5
Province of Western Australia.		<i>Nyasaland</i> , Thos C Fisher, b 1872	1910 18
<i>Bunbury</i> , Cecil Wilson, b 1859	1894 1917	<i>Perth</i> , J H Linton, b 1899	1919 12
<i>Kalgoorlie</i> , William E Elsey, b 1879	1919 9	<i>Serra Leone</i> , G W Wright, b 18	1923 50
<i>N W Australia</i> , G Trower, b 1860 (<i>cons</i> 1901)	1909 3	<i>Singapore</i> , C J Ferguson-Davie, b 1872	1910 68
<i>Perth</i> , Chas Owen L Riley, b 1854, (<i>Archbp & Metrop</i> , 1914)	1894 62	<i>Uganda</i> , John J Willis, b 1872	1910 68
		<i>Zanzibar</i> , (vacant)	1925 31

The Church of Ireland (DISESTABLISHED 1869).

Sees	Archbishops	App'd	Ch Pop (1901)	Incumbents	Curates	Income of See
<i>Armagh</i>	Most Rev Charles F. D'Arcy, D.D., b 1859	1920	55,359	64	24	£2,500
<i>Dublin</i>	Most Rev John A. Fitzgerald Gregg, D.D., b 1872	1920	98,796	124	48	2,500
	(cons 1915)					
	Bishops					
<i>Meath</i>	Most Rev Hon Benjamin J. Plunket, D.D., b 1870	1919	10,205	56	4	1,500
<i>Cashel</i>	Rt. Rev Robert Miller, D.D., b 1871	1919	9,691	43	4	1,479
<i>Clogher</i>	Rt. Rev James Macmanaway, D.D., b 1860	1923	37,183	70	10	1,441
<i>Cork</i>	Rt. Rev Charles Benjamin Dowse, D.D., b 1862	1912	31,935	92	12	1,703
<i>Derry</i>	Rt. Rev Joseph Irvine Peacocke, D.D., b 1872	1916	50,741	91	17	2,140
<i>Down</i>	Rt. Rev Charles T. P. Grierson, D.D., b 1856	1919	226,810	177	69	1,750
<i>Kildaloe</i>	Rt. Rev Henry Edmund Patton, D.D., b 1867	1924	9,222	38	6	1,500
<i>Kilmore</i>	Rt. Rev William Richard Moore, D.D., b 1858	1915	31,210	92	28	1,542
<i>Limerick</i>	Rt. Rev Harry Vere White, D.D., b 1854	1921	9,085	36	6	1,408
<i>Ossory</i>	Rt. Rev John G. Fitzmaurice Day, b 1875	1920	22,446	79	20	1,535
<i>Tuan</i>	Rt. Rev John Orr, D.D., b 1874	1923	9,723	47	1	1,493

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN

Dean and Ordinary, Very Rev Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D., Litt D

GENERAL SYNOD,

Consisting of House of Bishops (13) and House of Representatives (viz. 208 clerical and 416 lay)

Honorary Secretaries, Ven C. K. Irwin, B.D., Very Rev H. B. Kennedy, B.D.,
J. A. Macnab and Major E. H. C. WellesleySecretary to the REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH BODY (INCORPORATED 1870), A. F. Maude,
52 St. Stephen's Green E., Dublin. Asst Sec Canon R. A. Keenan, B.D.

By the Act of Union, 1800, the Church of Ireland was united with the Church of England, and the Sovereign, as one of its members, supreme governor on earth. By the Act of 1869 this union was severed, and on Jan. 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland resumed her independent position. The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church, but also took away her endowments, nothing being left but the right to the life services of the Annuitant Bishops and Clergy (which were commuted for a capital sum), the right to claim churches in use for divine service, the right to buy the See and Glebe Houses (with garden and curtilage), and £500,000 in lieu of private endowments.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the GENERAL SYNOD, which meets annually.

Subject to the GENERAL SYNOD are 23 Diocesan Synods, which are assisted by smaller elected bodies called Diocesan Councils.

The Bishop of the Diocese is chosen by the clerical and lay members of the Diocesan Synod. The Primate is chosen by the House of Bishops from amongst their own number.

The Incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a Board of Nomination, consisting of 7 persons, viz.—The Bishop, 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan Synod, and 3 parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish.

The financial trustees of the Church are the REPRESENTATIVE BODY, composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, 13 clergymen and 26 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Synods, with 13 co-opted members (clerical or lay). This body holds the property of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

The first property it held was the capital sum £7,581,075, representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners, and also £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The commutation capital on Dec. 31, 1923, was only £75,769, charged with annuities to 23 annuitants. The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amounted in all to £10,102,929, made up of Commutation £75,769, Private Endowments £342,470, Parochial Sustentation £6,783,634, Episcopal Sustentation £561,731, General Synod Funds £628,206, and Miscellaneous purposes £1,711,120.

Since 1869 members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £9,382,974. The interest of the Diocesan and Parochial Sustentation and other Funds is approximately £341,297. The total amount of assessment for stipend paid by parishes, 1923, was £122,083, and the total amount paid for stipends under Diocesan Schemes was £337,281.

The number of members of the Church of Ireland, by the Census of 1921, was 575,489, or 13.1 per cent. of the entire population.

The Episcopal Church in Scotland.

Sees	The Rt. Rev. Bishops	Cons	Clgy	Stip'd	Sees	The Rt. Rev. Bishops	Cons	Clgy	Stip'd
<i>Aberdeen</i>	Frederic L. Deane, D.D.	1917	49	£932	<i>Edinburgh</i>	G. H. S. Walpole, D.D.	1910	75	£1,280
<i>Argyll</i>	Kenneth Mackenzie, D.D.	1907	20	615	<i>Glasgow</i>	E. T. S. Reid, D.D.	1921	87	953
<i>Brechin</i>	Most Rev W. J. F.				<i>Moray</i>	A. J. Maclean, D.D.	1904	22	883
	Robberds, D.D. (Primus 1908)	1904	29	1,304	<i>St Andrews (vacant)</i>		1925	46	1,115

* With residence

Registrar of the Episcopal Synod, George J. Wood, W.S., 14 Young Street, Edinburgh
Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 419 Parsonages, 215 Clergy, 341 Communicants, 59,349

The Church of Scotland.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND by law established is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries, and also from the Universities and lay representatives from the Royal Burghs. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), to whom the King has granted precedence in Scotland, during his term of office, next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives the sum of £2,000 towards his expenses. The country, for Church purposes, is divided into 16 Synods and 84 Presbyteries, and there are about 1,828 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial and other work. The Church population exceeds the aggregate of all the other Presbyterian bodies, and is estimated at about half the whole population of Scotland, the number of communicants at the close of 1923 was 756,167. The sum of £743,987 was raised in 1923 for church and missionary purposes. Within the last 80 years 506 chapels, at a cost for stipends and supplementary endowments of over £2,450,000 have been endowed and erected into parishes *quoad sacra*. The parish churches number 1,469. There are in addition 241 churches and mission stations, in all of which worship is regularly conducted.

Until 1560 the Church of Scotland was Roman Catholic, but in that year the Scots Parliament abolished the jurisdiction of the Pope, proscribed the Mass, and ratified a Confession of Faith drawn up by John Knox and other divines. In it all essential articles of the ancient creeds of the Church were adhered to. Ceremonies were declared to be temporary in their nature, and should be altered when they began to foster superstition. Presbytery was settled in 1590.

The restoration of the rights of the Bishops, civil and ecclesiastical, was, however, sanctioned by the General Assembly of 1610, and three Scottish Bishops were in that year consecrated in London. Further innovations by King James VI alarmed the people, and the attempt of Charles I to impose on the Church a Book of Canons and a Liturgy was met by the *National Covenant* and the restoration of Presbyterian forms, which culminated in the *Westminster Confession of Faith* in 1646. At the Restoration the Church again became Episcopal, but in 1690 the Scottish Parliament re-established Presbyterianism. By the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland (ratified by the English Parliament 6 Anne c. 11) the Church of Scotland was secured in its Presbyterian form, and the very first official act of a sovereign of the British Empire on his accession is to take an oath to maintain inviolably this settlement. In 1921 Parliament passed the *Church of Scotland Act, 1921*, to declare the lawfulness of certain articles declaratory of the constitution of the Church of Scotland. The articles have been framed with a view to facilitating union among Presbyterian Churches in Scotland. A committee, appointed by the Secretary for Scotland (under the Presidency of Viscount Haldane) inquired into the question of endowments, following upon which the Church of Scotland Property and Endowment Bill was introduced into and passed by the House of Lords (July 17, 1924), and was before the House of Commons at the time of the dissolution.

LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER (1924), James Brown, OBE, M.P., Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh.
MODERATOR (1924), Rev David Catuels, D.D.
Principal Clerk, Rev David Paul, D.D., Edinburgh.
Deputy Clerk, Rev J. A. McClymont, CBE, D.D.
Procurator, William Chree, K.C.
Agent, A. L. Menzies, W.S., 54 Castle St., Edinburgh.
Parliamentary Solicitor, A. H. Spens, London.

OTHER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES

(1) *The United Free Church of Scotland* was formed by the Union on October 31st, 1900, of the *Free Church of Scotland* and the *United Presbyterian Church*. The United Church, by rearrangement of the Synods and Presbyteries, has 12 Synods and 62 Presbyteries, and 2 Continental Presbyteries. The Supreme Court is the General Assembly, which meets towards the end of every year at the same time as that of the Established Church. In the year ending 31 Dec. 1923, there were 1,471 congregations and 43 preaching stations. The total membership was 534,210, and there were 2,078 Sunday Schools, with 196,904 scholars and 24,504 teachers. In 15 Foreign Mission Fields there are 450 European Mission Agents and over 5,000 native pastors, evangelists and teachers, including in both cases those of the Women's Foreign Mission. The amount raised on the field in 1923 was £230,000. The income of the Church at the close of last financial year amounted to £2,531,719.—*Moderator* (1924-5), Rev Alexander S. Inch, D.D.—*Office*, 121 George Street, Edinburgh, and 233 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

(2) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland*—According to the Census of 1921, the members of the various Presbyterian churches in Ireland were 439,876. The largest of these, under the superintendence of the General Assembly, consists of 35 presbyteries, 609 ministers, 558 congregations, with 108,636 communicants, 9,355 families, 7,474

Sabbath-school teachers, and 101,534 scholars. During the 9 months ended Dec. 31, 1923, this branch contributed by congregational effort £336,184 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the period for all purposes was £395,393. It possesses two Colleges, with power to confer Theological Degrees, comprising a staff of 12 professors and 2 lecturers, and has 36 ministerial with 3 medical missionaries and 7 industrial missionary in foreign parts.—*Moderator*, Rt. Rev R. W. Hamilton, M.A. *General Secretary*, Rev W. J. Lowe, D.D. Church House, Belfast.

(3) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 14 presbyteries, 349 congregations, 8 preaching stations, and 84,462 members. It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 69 missionaries abroad, including 41 women. In 1923 the amount raised for all purposes was £373,986.—*Moderator* (1924-5), Rev Joseph Roake, Gen. Sec., Rev W. Lewis Robertson, M.A. *Fin. Sec.*, Percy Graham. *Church Offices*, 25 Russell Square, W.C. 1. *Publications Office*, 21 Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C. 4.

(4) The less numerous divisions are *The Free Church of Scotland*, consisting of those members who did not unite with the U.P. Church, the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, the Eastern Reformed Synod, the United Original Seceders, the Secession Presbytery in Ireland, and the Synod of the Church of Scotland in England.

The Methodist Churches.

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revs. John and Charles Wesley. The most numerous and influential of them are—

WESLEYAN METHODISTS

1 *Wesleyan Methodists*, the original body founded in 1739 by these two brothers. The first Conference, consisting of six clergymen and four laymen, was held in 1744. Since then the growth of Methodism has been great, its present adherents being given as 32,000,000. The latest statistics are: Ministers, 57,647, local preachers, 95,695, members and probationers, 10,690,701, Sunday schools, 94,571, officers and teachers, 982,684, scholars, 10,386,134, churches and other preaching places, 101,164. The conference is now composed in its Representative Session of 300 ministers and 300 laymen, with a ministerial president and secretary at its head, elected year by year. The Wesleyans are governed primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the Synods, which are semi-annual meetings of the ministers and selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference, and thirdly by quarterly meetings of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both these last meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism. — *Pres.*, Rev Amos Bunnet, *Sec.*, Rev Thomas Kirkup.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS

2 *The Primitive Methodists*, who sprang up in Staffordshire, in 1810, under the leadership of Hugh Bourne and William Clowes. Owing to the excesses attending certain outdoor services called "camp meetings," the Wesleyan Conference prohibited the continuance of the practice. Bourne and Clowes refused to comply with this decision, and were in consequence expelled. They and their sympathisers banded together in a new body, with enlarged powers for the laity. Next to the Wesleyans they are the most numerous and the most democratic of all the denominations which have arisen out of the Methodist movement. — *President*, Rev Joseph T. Barkby.

THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

3 *The United Methodist Church* was formed by the Union in 1907 of three denominations of Methodists which hitherto had been separate from and independent of each other. These were—

The Methodist New Connexion, which owed its origin in 1797 to the Rev. Alexander Kilham, one of the early itinerating Wesleyan preachers. He demanded that the members of the societies,

and not the Conference, should be constituted the source of all power in Methodism, and that the Conference should consist of lay as well as ministerial members, all of whom should be elected by the members of the various societies as their delegates. He was expelled by the Conference, and at once founded a new community.

The Bible Christians, founded in 1815 by William O'Bryan, a Wesleyan lay preacher in Cornwall. They existed mainly in the West of England.

The United Methodist Free Churches, which was itself an amalgamation of three different secessions—the Protestant Methodists formed in 1828, the Wesleyan Methodist Association, which sprang out of a controversy in 1834, concerning the need for a trained ministry, and the Wesleyan Reform Association, founded in 1849, during a great agitation. A strong opposition to the leading Wesleyan officials was organised, which found expression in Conference debates, but more strongly in anonymous and bitter pamphlets, which were widely circulated. On suspicion of being the authors and circulators of these pamphlets three ministers were expelled. They found so many sympathisers that over 100,000 members seceded to found a new denomination.

An Act of Parliament was secured in 1907 to authorise the union of these three denominations into one, to be called the United Methodist Church, and to provide for the government of the Church by a Conference consisting of an equal number of ministers and laymen, elected by districts. The act of union took place in London on September 17, 1907, when the first united Conference was held. About 700 delegates were present. A deed was adopted and signed, declaring the terms of union, defining the constitution and doctrinal tenets, and containing provisions for government and discipline. — *President*, Rev J. Lineham, Ph.D., *Secretary*, Mr Ernest E. Nicholls.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS

4 *Independent Methodists*—This body is Congregational in its organisation, with an unpaid Ministry. Its first Conference was held in 1805. — *President*, T. Lomax.

WESLEYAN REFORM UNION

5 This Union is Methodist in doctrine. Congregational in government, with, if any church desires it, a paid ministry. It is the remnant of the original reformers who seceded from Wesleyan Methodism in 1849. The adherents are mainly in the Midland counties. — *President*, Mr W. Brookes, J.P.

The number of Members is for the United Kingdom, of Chapel and Scholars, Great Britain only.	Ministers	Lay Preachers	Members	On Probation	Chapels	Sunday Scholars
Wesleyan Methodists	2,759	19,010	512,134	27,312	8,567	854,312
Primitive Methodists	1,097	13,701	213,278		4,390	414,678
United Methodist Church	712	4,701	140,790	6,566	2,246	259,499
Independent Methodists	267		9,750	380	163	24,837
Wesleyan Reform Union	21	411	8,122	424	186	22,699

The Calvinistic Methodist (Presbyterian) Church of Wales.

THE CALVINISTIC METHODIST OR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WALES is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welsh-speaking population. Its form of government being Presbyterian, it is in federation with the Presbyterian Church of England, the United Free Church of Scotland, and the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. It is also a constituent of the Pan-Presbyterian Council or Alliance. It has foreign missions in Assam, India, and in Brittany.

In 1922 the body numbered—churches, 1,486, chapels and other buildings for Sunday-school branches, 1,779, ministers and preachers, 1,161, elders, 7,101, communicants, 187,260, on profession, 1,801, Sunday-school teachers and officers, 24,290, teachers and scholars, 189,202, adherents (including communicants), 319,484.

Contributions in aid of the Ministry in 1922, £206,487. For various religious purposes (including the ministry), £495,240.

One of the features of the Welsh churches is the Sunday school, which is attended by adults as well as children, the vernacular is the language used generally in these schools.

The English branch of the Church has 382 chapels and preaching stations, with 33,232 communicants and 85,131 adherents (including communicants). All the rest are Welsh.

The churches in Assam number 1,026, communicants, 60,088 adherents (including communicants), 67,117. The adherents in Brittany are few.

Moderator (South Wales) Synod, Rev R R Roberts, B A, Cardiff. (*North Wales*), Rev E O Davies, B Sc, Llandudno.

Moderator of General Assembly, Rev W Jones, Aberdullais.

Statistical Secretaries, Rev D E Thomas, Llanstephan, and Rev Richard Thomas, B A, Bontnewydd.

The Independents and the Baptists.

THE INDEPENDENTS, OR CONGREGATIONALISTS, are the most ancient community of Dissenters. In 1831 the majority of their churches were formed into the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1902, and in 1920 nine districts were formed, each under a Moderator. There are 51 county and other Associations in England and Wales, with 4,701 churches and preaching stations containing 1,727,442 sittings, the number of ministers in the British Isles is 3,062. *Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, 1922-25*, Rev Arthur Pringle, D D, 1925-26, Rev J D Jones, D D. *Secretary*, Rev Sidney M Bell, M A. *Chief Clerk*, C Stanchiff. *Office and Publication Department*, 22, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E C 4.

The *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion*, with 38 chapels and mission stations, is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates. *Secretary*, E Dolby.

Shelton Offices, 41, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road W C 1.

THE BAPTISTS are, in all respects but one, similar to the Congregationalist, they have the same form of Church government, and differ but in one point of practice—viz, the Baptism by immersion of believers only. Like the Congregationalists, they are for the most part grouped in associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1813. In the British Isles there were, in 1923 4 179 chapels and 2,070 pastors. The members numbered 411,315, Sunday-school teachers 59,545, and Sunday scholars 530,526. In the United States the "members" alone number 7,774,862. *President of the Baptist Union, 1923-24*, Dr T Reaveley Glover, M A. *Acting Secretary*, Dr J C Carhle. *Office*, Baptist Church House, Southampton Row, London, W C 1.

Minor Religious Denominations.

MINOR RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS—The chief are the Unitarians, with about 350 ministers, 245 chapels and other places of worship. *Gen Sec*, Rev S H Mellone, D Sc, Essex Hall, Essex Street, W C 2. The Brethren (divided into two bodies, "Open" and "Exclusive") number about 80,000, of whom five-eighths belong to the "Open" body. The *Society of Friends (Quakers)*, consists of 19,076 members and has 384 places of worship in Great Britain, with 26 places of worship in Ireland and 2,272 members. *Central Offices (Great Britain)*, 136 Bishopsgate, E C 2, (Ireland), 6 Eustace Street, Dublin. The *Churches of Christ* have 14,277 members and 186 churches in the British Isles, with 159 Sunday Schools, 1,719 teachers, and 16,811 scholars. The *Moravian Church (Offices)*, 32 Fetter Lane, E C 1, has in the U K 43 congregations and preaching stations, with 3,680 communicants. The *Catholic Apostolic Church* has above 80 churches, including a fine Gothic building in Gordon Square, W C 1, the *New Church (Swedenborgian)*, 75 societies with about 6,700 registered members, the *Latter-Day Saints (Mormons)* have 82 churches. The *Reformed Episcopal Church* originated in the U S A (1873) and uses a revised Prayer Book; it is now working on Evangelical lines in U S A, Canada, Great Britain and India. *Preaching Bishop in*

England, Rt Rev F Vaughan, D D, Ch Ch Rectory, Halesden, N W 10, *Assist Bishop*, Rt Rev J Louis Fenn, LL D, St Jude's Church, Balham, S W 1, *Gen Sec*, J C Magee 3, Bristol Avenue, Liscard. The *Old Roman Catholic Church Archbishop in Great Britain*, Most Rev Bernard Mary Williams The Edge, Stroud, Glos. The *Greeks (Bishop of Western Europe and the United Kingdom)*, Metropolitan of Thyatira Germanos, *Great Archimandrite*, Very Rev C Paganos, St Sophia's Vicarage, Moscow Road, W 2, have churches in London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Cardiff. The *Armenians* have a church in London (8 Sarkhis, Inverna Gardens) and in Manchester, the *French, Dutch, Swedes, and Swiss* in London, Norwich, and Canterbury, and there is a mosque for Moslems in London.

The Jews—Among the inhabitants of the United Kingdom are about 300,000 Jews, mainly in London and other large towns, who possess 200 synagogues, with about 200 ministers and readers. *Chief Rabbi*, Very Rev Dr J H Hertz. *Chief Rabbi's Office*, 4, St James's Place, Aldgate, E C 3. The Jews support their own poor. Their number throughout the world is computed at 14,000,000.

The Roman Catholic Church.

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In *England and Wales* there are 4 Archbishop and 13 Episcopal Sees, in *Scotland* 2 Archbishop and 4 Episcopal Sees, in *Ireland* 4 Archbishop and 24 Episcopal Sees. In the *British Empire* there are 38 Archbishop and 127 Episcopal Sees, with 55 Vicariates and 13 Pretures.

The *Catholic Directory* of 1924 estimates the Catholic population of *England and Wales* (1921) at 1,965,787, *Scotland* 601,304, *Ireland* (Census figures 1911) 3,242,670. The figures for *India* (1922) are 2,256,454, *Ceylon* (1921) 367,350, *Canada* (1921) 3,383,663, *Australian Commonwealth* (1921) 1,172,661, *New Zealand* (1921) 93,023, and *Union of South Africa* (coloured pop. 1911, whites 1918) 90,764, the total for the *British Empire* being 14,825,210, and the Catholic population of the world is estimated at 324,328,408.

ENGLAND AND WALES

Archbishops	CONS. CLERGY
<i>Westminster</i> , Francis, Cardinal Bourne (translated from <i>S'hwark</i> 1903)	1896 525
<i>Bishops Auxiliary</i> , Joseph Butt (cons. 1911), Manuel Bidwell (cons. 1917)	1895 115
<i>Cardiff</i> , Francis Mostyn	1917 327
<i>Birmingham</i> , John McIntyre	1924 485
<i>Bp Auxil.</i> , Michael Glancey	1908 485
<i>Liverpool</i> , Frederick W. Keating	1922
<i>Bp Auxil.</i> , Thomas Dobson	
<i>Bishops</i>	
<i>Brentwood</i> , Arthur Doubleday	1920 96
<i>Clifton</i> , George A. Burton	1902 128
<i>Hexham & Newcastle</i> , (vacant)	275
<i>Leeds</i> , J. R. Cowgill	1905 197
<i>Menevia</i> , Wales (vacant)	99
<i>Middlesbrough</i> , Richard Lacy	1879 132
<i>Bishop Coadjutor</i> , Thomas Shime	1921 96
<i>Northampton</i> , Dudley C. Cary Elwes	1916 162
<i>Nottingham</i> , Thomas Dunn	1911 116
<i>Plymouth</i> , John Keely	1910 257
<i>Portsmouth</i> , Wm. Timothy Cotter	1903 389
<i>Salford</i> , Louis Chas. Casatielli	1909 92
<i>Bishop Auxil.</i> , John S. Vaughan	1904 512
<i>Sheffield</i> , Hugh Singleton	
<i>Southwark</i> , Peter E. Amigo	
<i>Bp Auxil.</i> , W. Brown	

SCOTLAND.—Archbishops

<i>St. Andrews & Edinburgh</i> , James A. Smith (trans. from Dunkeld 1900)	1890 101
<i>Bishop Auxiliary</i> , Henry Graham	1917 317
<i>Glasgow</i> , Donald Mackintosh	
<i>Bishops</i>	
<i>Aberdeen</i> , George Bennett	1918 72
<i>Argyll & Isles</i> , Donald Martin	1919 30
<i>Dunkeld</i> , John Toner	1914 46
<i>Galloway</i> , James McCarthy	1914 37

BRITISH DOMINIONS

Ireland.—Archbishops

<i>Armagh</i> , Michael, Cardinal Logue (succeeded 1887)	1879 188
<i>Archbishop Auxiliary (Athalie)</i> , Patrick O'Donnell (trans. 1922)	1888
<i>Dublin</i> , Edward Byrne	1920 647
<i>Cashel</i> , John Hartly	1914 133
<i>Tuam</i> , T. P. Gilmartin	1910 151
<i>Bishops</i>	
<i>Achonry</i> , Patrick Morrison	1911 51
<i>Armagh</i> , Joseph Hoare	1895 105
<i>Clogher</i> , P. McKenna	1909 112
<i>Clontarf</i> , John Dignan	1904 83
<i>Cloyne</i> , Robert Browne	1894 138
<i>Cork</i> , Daniel Cohalan	1914 204
<i>Derry</i> , Charles MacHugh	1907 116
<i>Down & Connor</i> , Joseph MacRory	1915 175
<i>Down</i> , Edward Mulhern	1916 60
<i>Elphin</i> , Bernard Coyne	1913 105
<i>Bp Coadj.</i> , Edward Doolley	1923
<i>Ferns</i> , William Codd	1918 133
<i>Galloway and Kilmacduagh</i> , Thomas O'Doherty (trans. 1923)	1919 86

<i>Kerry</i> , Charles O'Sullivan	1918 135
<i>Kildare and Leighlin</i> , Patrick Foley	1896 154
<i>Killala</i> , James Naughton	1912 47
<i>Killaloe</i> , Michael Fogarty	1904 160
<i>Kilmore</i> , Patrick Furegan	1910 114
<i>Limerick</i> , David Keane	1924 173
<i>Meath</i> , Laurence Gauchran	1906 196
<i>Orsony</i> , Abraham Brownrigg	1884 119
<i>Bp Coadj.</i> , James Downey	1922
<i>Raynham</i> , William McNeilly	1923 80
<i>Ross</i> , Denis Kelly	1897 30
<i>Waterford & Lismore</i> , Bernard Hackett	1916 107

Europe.—Bishops

<i>Malta</i> , Maurus Auauana Bp Arch.	1915
<i>Goza</i> , Michael Gonzi	1924
<i>Gibraltar</i> , H. Gregory Thompson	1910

America.

Delegate Apostolic to Canada, Abp. Peter di Maria

Archbishops

<i>Edmonton</i> , Henry O'Leary	1913
<i>Halifax</i> , Edward MacCarthy	1906
<i>Kingston</i> , Michael J. Spurr	1911
<i>Montreal</i> , Paul N. Bruchesi	1897
<i>Bishop Coadj.</i> , George Gauthier	1912
<i>Ottawa</i> , Joseph Médard Emond	1922
<i>Port of Spain</i> , John Pius Dowling	1909
<i>Quebec</i> , Louis Nazaire Bégin, Card.	1888
<i>Archbishop Coadj.</i> , Paul Eugene Roy	1908
<i>Bp Auxil.</i> , Alfred Langlois	1924
<i>Regina</i> , Oliver Mathieu	1911
<i>St. Boniface</i> , Arthur Béliveau	1913
<i>St. John's Newfoundland</i> , E. P. Roche	1915
<i>Toronto</i> , Neil MacNeil	1895
<i>Vancouver</i> , B. C. Timothy Casey	1900
<i>Winnipeg</i> , Alfred Sinnott	1916

Bishops

<i>Alexandria</i> , Felix Couturier	1919
<i>Antigonish</i> , James Morrison	1912
<i>Athabasca</i> , Emilius Grouard, Vic. Ap.	1891
<i>Coadjutor</i> , Celestine Jossias	1909
<i>Calgary</i> , (vacant)	
<i>Charlottetown</i> , Louis O'Leary	1913
<i>Chatham</i> , A. B. Patrick Chasson	1917
<i>Chicoutimi</i> , Michael Labrecque	1892
<i>Demary</i> , Compton T. Galton, Vic. Ap.	1902
<i>Gaspé</i> , Francis Ross	1922
<i>Gulf of St. Lawrence</i> , J. Leventoux	1923
<i>Halifax</i> , Louis Rhéaume	1913
<i>Hamilton</i> , John McNally (trans. 1924)	1913
<i>Harbour Grace</i> , John March	1906
<i>Honduras</i> , Joseph A. Murphy	1924
<i>Jamaica</i> , William O'Hare, Vic. Ap.	1919
<i>Johnette</i> , John William Forbes	1913
<i>Keweenaw</i> , Ovide Charlebois	1910
<i>London</i> , F. Fallon	1910
<i>MacKenzie</i> , Gabriel Breynat, Vic. Ap.	1902
<i>Mont Laurier</i> , Joseph Eugène Limoges	1922
<i>Nicolet</i> , Joseph S. Brunault	1899
<i>North Ontario</i> , J. Hallé, Vic. Ap.	1921
<i>Pembroke</i> , Patrick Ryan	1912
<i>Peterboro</i> , Michael O'Brien	1913
<i>Prince Albert & Saskatoon</i> , J. P. d'Homme	1921
<i>Rimouski</i> , J. Léonard	1919

America. Bishops—continued		Cons	Asia. Bishops—continued		Cons
Roseau, Philip Schelfhaunt	..	1902	Changanacherry, Thos Kurialacherry		1911
St George's, N F, Henry Renout		1920	Corbin, Jose Ribeiro		1909
St Hyacinth, Fabius Decelles		1924	Combatoe, Augustine Rov		1904
St John, N Brunswick, Edward Le Blanc		1912	Dacca, Joseph Legrand		1916
Sault Ste Marie, David J Scollard	..	1904	Galle, (vacant)		
Shebrooke, Paul Stanislas La Rocque		1893	Hong Kong, (vacant)		
Bishop, Jua, Hubert Chalfoux		1915	Hydrabad, Denis Vismara		1909
Three Rivers, F X Cloutier		1899	Jaffna, Alfred Guyonard		1924
Valleymeld, Raymond Ronleau		1923	Kandy, Bede Beekmeyer		1912
Victoria, B C, Thomas O'Donnell		1924	Kottayam, Alexander Chulaparambil		1914
Yukon & Pt Rupert, Emilius Bunozy, Vic Ap		1917	Krishnapur, Santino Taveggia		1906
Bishop for Ruthenians in Canada, Niceta Budka, res Winnipeg		1912	Kumbakonam, Mary Aug Chapuis		1911
Africa.			Lahor, Fabian A Eestermans		1905
Delegate-Apostolic to S Africa, Abp Jordan Gijswijk			Malacca, Emile Baillon		1904
Bishops			Mangalore, (vacant)		
Bangalore, Stephen Laine, V A		1913	Melapno, T E Ribeiro V de Castro		1899
Bahr-el-Ghazal, Antony Stoppant, V A		1917	Mysore, Maurice Bernard Despatines		1922
Basutoland, Julius J Cenez, V A		1909	Nagpur, Francis S Coppel		1907
Benue, Constant, Ferdinand Ferring, Vic Ap		1912	Patna, Louis Van Rocek		1921
Cape Colony, East, Hugh MacSherry, V A		1896	Poona, (vacant)		
Cape Colony, West, John Poomey, Vic Ap		1886	Quilon, A M Benziger		1900
Dar es-Salaam, Gabriel a Stanz, Vic Ap		1923	Trichinopoly, A Farsundher		1909
Eshoue, Thomas Spreiter, Vic Ap		1906	Trichur, Francis Vazhappilly		1921
Gold Coast, (vacant)			Trincomalee, Gaston Robichez		1917
Kenya, Philip Perlo, V A		1900	Tutunom, Francis Roche		1923
Khartoum, Francis Geyer, V A		1903	Vizagapatam, John Mary Clerc		1891
Kilima Nyaro, Henry Gogarty		1924	Australia.		
Kimberley, Charles Cox, Adm Ap		1914	Delegate Apostolic to Australasia, Abp Cattaneo		
Lower Volta, Augustus Hermann, Vic Ap		1923	Archbishops		
Natal, Henry Delalle, Vic Ap		1904	Adelaide, Robt W Spence		1914
Lower Niger, I Shannahan, Vic Ap		1910	Brisbane, James Duhig		1905
Nyasaland, Mthumz Guilleme, Vic Ap		1911	Hobart, Patrick Delany		1893
Orange River, J Simon, Vic Ap		1898	Melbourne, Daniel Mannix		1912
Port Louis, John Murphy		1916	Perth, Patrick Joseph Clune		1913
Port Victoria, Seychelles, A Gumy		1921	Sydney, Michael Kelly		1901
Shire, Louis Ammean, Vic Ap		1910	Archbp Coadj, Michael Sheehan		1922
Sierra Leone, John O Gorman, Vic Ap		1903	Bishops		
Tanganyika, Joseph Buraux, Vic Ap		1920	Arundale, Patrick J O'Connor		1903
Togo, John Cesson, Vic Ap		1923	Ballarad, Daniel Foley		1916
Transvaal, (vacant)			Bathurst, Michael O'Farrell		1920
Victoria Nyasaland, J Sweens, Vic Ap		1912	Central Oceania, Joseph Blanc, Vic Ap		1912
Western Nigeria, Thos Biodonich, Vic Ap		1918	Cooktown, John Heavey		1914
Zanzibar, John Gerald Neville, Vic Ap		1913	Eastern New Guinea, Francis Wolf		1914
Asia.			Pip, Charles Nicolas		1918
Delegate-Apostolic to India, Abp Peter Pisani			Geraldton, Richard Ryan		1923
Patriarch			Gilbert Islands, Joseph Lelay, Vic Ap		1898
Jerusalem, Louis Barlassina		1918	Goulburn, John Barry		1924
Ep Acad, Godric Kean		1924	Kimberley, Ernest Coppo, Vic Ap		1923
Archbishops			Lismore, John Carroll		1910
Agra, Angelo Bernasconi		1918	Maitland, Patrick Dwyer		1897
Bombay, Alban Goodier		1919	Navigators Islands, J Darnand, Vic Ap		1919
Calcutta, Ferdinand Perrier		1921	Papua, A G de Boismecru		1890
Colombo, Antony Coudeit		1898	Rabat, Gerard Vesters		1923
Cyprus, Paul Aoud	..	1911	Port Augusta, Andrew Killian		1924
Ennakulam, Augustine Kandathil		1911	Rockhampton, Joseph Shiel		1912
Madras, John Aelen		1902	Sale, Patrick Phelan		1913
Smila, Anselm John Kenerly		1911	Sandhurst, John MacCarthy		1917
Verapoly, Angelus M Perez		1915	South Solomon Islands, Aloysius Raucaaz		1920
Bishops			Wagga-Wagga, Joseph Dwyer		1918
Aymer, Henry Caumont		1913	Wiccanina Forbes, William Hayden		1918
Allahabad, Joseph Poll		1915	New Zealand.		
Arabia (Aden), Latin Henry Vanni		1916	Archbishop.		
Bagananjo, Bartholomew Wilson, Vic Ap		1924	Wellington, Francis Redwood		1874
Burma, East, Victor Emml Sagiada, V A		1909	Archbishop Coadj, Thomas O Shea		1913
Burma, North, Eugene C Foulquier, Vic Ap		1906	Bishops		
Buina, South, Alexander Cardot, Vicar Ap		1893	Auckland, Henry William Cleary, O B E		1910
Calcutta, Paul Perini	..	1910	Bishop Coadj, James Liston		1920
			Christchurch, Matthew Joseph Brodie		1916
			Dunedin, Joseph Whyte		1920

Universities, Colleges and Schools.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY TERMS 1925

Hilary, or Lent, Jan 14 to April 4

Trinity, April 15 to July 11

Michaelmas, Oct 10 to Dec 17

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, &c

Chancellor, The Marquess Curzon of Fleet
Kidleston, K G, D C L, All Souls 1907
High Steward, The Earl of Bickenhead,
Hon, D C L, Merton 1922
Law Chancery, J Wells, M A, Warden of
Wadham 1923
Proctors, A Lane Poole, M A, St John's,
C K Allen, M A, Univ 1924
Burgesses, Lord Hugh R H Cecil, M A,
Hertford, 1918, Sir C W C Oman, M A,
All Souls 1919
Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, vacant
Public Orator, A D Godley, D Litt, Magd
Member of the Medical Council of the United
Kingdom, A Thomson, M A, Ch Ch
Boole's Librarian, Arthur Ernest Cowley,
D Litt, Magdalen
Sub Librarians, H H E Chaster, D Litt,
All Souls, 1912, E Lobel, M A, Queen's
Keeper of Archives, R L Poole, M A, Magd
Radclyffe's Librarian, vacant
Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, D G
Hogarth, D Litt, Magdalen
Keeper of Art Galleries, C F Bell, M A,
Magdalen
Registrar of the University, E M Craig,
M A (retg), Magdalen
Assistant Registrar and Secretary to the
Boards of Faculties, E S Craig, M A,
Magdalen
Radclyffe Observer, H Knox Shaw, M A
Canab
Secretary to the Commissions of the University
Chest, J F Stenning, M A, Wadham
Acting Quator of Sheldonian Theatre,
F W Pember, D C L, All Souls
Acting Quator of Schools, G B Allen,
D D, Principal of St Edmund Hall
Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, John D
Peel, M A, Magd
Coroners of the Univ, W F Brooks, M A,
Ch Ch, 1899, F E Marshall, M A, St
John's
University Counsel, Albert G Clauson, K C,
M A, St John's
Solicitor, John D Peel, M A, Magd
Bedels, F S Gee, M A, Non-Coll, Divinity,
E Parker Law, C J Honey, Medicine
G W Beesley, Arts
Quarant, F Hiffe, D Mus, St John's
Summoner of Preachers, H M Lodge
Clerk of the Schools, E H Bellamy
Secretary to Delegates of—
Examination of Schools, C H Wilkinson,
M A, Worcester
Extra-Mural Studies, Rev F E
Hutchinson, M A, Trinity 1919
Local Exams, W C Burnett, M A, Worcester
University Museum, Prof H L Bowman,
D Sc, Magdalen
University Press, R W Chapman, M A,
Oriel
Secretary of—
Committee for Appointments and Ad-
mission to Colonial and Foreign Students,
R Tuslove, M A, Ch Ch

The Rhodes Trustees, F J Wylie, M A, B A C
The Trustees of the Oxford Endowment Fund,
Nigel Bond, M A, 49 Sloane Square, London,
S W 1

HEBDOMADAL COLLEGE.

Official Members, The Chancellor, Vice Chan-
ciller, Proctors
Heads of Houses, Warden of All Souls, Master
of Univ, Dean of Ch Ch
Professors, The Oriel Professor of the Philosophy
of the Christian Religion, the Regius Professor
of Medicine, the Gladstone Professor of Political
Theory, the Camden Professor of Ancient
History, the Corpus Christi Professor of Latin
the Professor of Pathology
Members of Convocation, E M Walker, M A,
St T H Warren, D C L, A J Jankinson,
M A, F J Lys, M A, W R Buchanan Riddell
M A, A W Pickard Cambridge, M A, A S L
Fatquharson, M A, G B Allen, D D
UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS
Andronic History (Harrismouth), S E
Morison, M A, Ch Ch 1922
Anatomy (Lee's), A Thomson, M A, Ch Ch 1893
Anglo-Saxon, W A Craigie, M A, Oriel 1916
Arabic (Laudan), D S Margolouth,
D Litt, New Coll 1889
Archaeology (Lincoln), P Gardner, D Litt
Law 1887
Assimology, S Langdon, M A, Jesus 1911
Astronomy (Sardiac), H H Fuller, D Sc,
New Coll 1893
Biochemistry, R A Peters, M A, Trin 1923
Botany (Sherard), Sir F W Keeble, D C L,
M A, F R S, Magd 1920
Buzantine and Modern Greek Language and Lit
R M Dawkins, M A, Exeter 1920
Celtic, John Fraser, M A, Jesus 1921
Chemistry (Lee's) F Saddy, M A, Ch Ch 1919
Chemistry (Waynflete), W H Perkins, M A,
F R S, Magd 1912
Chinese, W E Southill, M A, Trinity 1920
Civil Law (Regius), F de Zulueta, D C L,
All Souls 1919
Colonial History (Bed), R Comland, M A,
All Souls 1920
Comparative Anatomy (Laudan), E S Good-
rich, M A, Merton 1921
Comparative Philology, J Wright, M A,
Exeter 1901
Divinity (Regius), Henry Loughton Gouldge,
D D, Ch Ch 1923
Divinity (Margaret), W Lock, D D, Ch Ch 1919
Ecclesiastical History (Regius), E W Watson,
D D, Ch Ch
Engineering Science, C F Jenkin, M A,
B N C 1908
English Language and Literature, H C K
Wyll, D Litt, Merton 1920
English Literature, G S Gordon, M A,
Merton 1922
Evangelism (Ireland), C H Turner, M A, Magd 1920
Experimental Philosophy (Lee's), F A
Landemann, M A, Ch Ch 1915
Fine Art (Stade), A M Hind, M A, Lon 1912
Forestry, R S Troup, D Sc, St John's 1920
French (Fock), G Rudler, M A, Worc 1919
Geology, W J Sollas, M A, Univ 1897
Geometry (Sardian), G H Hardy, M A,
F R S, New Coll 1919
German Language and Literature, H G
Fiedler, M V O, M A, Queens 1927
Greek (Regius), G G A Murray, D Litt,
Ch Ch 1908
Hebrew (Regius), G A Cooke, D D, Ch Ch 1914

History, Ancient (Camden), H Stuart Jones, Elect
D Litt, B N C
History, Ancient (Wykeham), J I Myres, M A, New Coll
International Law (Chichele), J L Brierly, B C L, All Souls
Interpretation of Holy Scriptures, C F Bury, D Litt, Oriel
Italian (Sereni), C Foligno, M A, Queen's
Jurisprudence (Corpus), Sir Paul Vinogradoff, Hon D C L, Corpus
Latin (Corpus), A C Clark M A, Corpus
Law (Vinerian), W S Holdsworth, K C, D C L, All Souls
Logic (Wykeham), H H Joachim, M A, New Coll
Mediævæ (Regius), Sir A E Garrod, K C M G, D M, Ch Ch
Military History (Chichele), H S Wilkinson, M A, All Souls
Mineralogy, H L Bowman D Sc, Magd
Modern History (Chichele), Sir C W C Oman, K B E, M A, All Souls
Modern History (Regius), Sir C H Firth, M A, Oriel
Moral Philosophy (Wainflete), J A Smith, M A, Magd
Moral Philosophy (White), J A Stewart, M A, Corpus
Mus., Sir Hugh P Allen, D Mus, New Coll
Natural Philosophy (Sedham), A E H Love, D Sc, Queen
Papyrology, A S Hunt, D Litt, Queen's
Pastoral Theology (Regius), R L Ottley, D D, Ch Ch
Pathology, G Deyci M A, Lin
Pharmacology, J A Gunn, M A, Queen's
Philosophy of the Christian Religion (Oriel), C C J Webb, M A, Oriel
Physics (Wykeham), J S L Townsend, M A, New Coll
Physiology (Wainflete), Sir C S Sherrington, Hon D Sc, F R S, Magd
Poetry, H W Garrod, M A, Werton
Political Economy, D H Macgregor, M A, All Souls
Political Theory and Institutions, W G S Adams, M A, All Souls
Pure Mathematics (Wainflete), A L Dixon, M A, Magd
Roman Dutch Law (Rhodes), R W Lee, D C L, All Souls
Romance Languages, P Stauden M A, Jeter
Rural Economy (Sibthorp), W Somerville, D Sc, St John's
Sanskrit, N Forbes, M A, Balliol
Sanskrit, A A Macdonell M A, Balliol
Spanish, Don F de Arteaga y Perena, M A, Worcester
Zoology, E B Foulton, D Sc, Jesus

Oxford Colleges

(with date of foundation)

All Souls (1437), F W Pember, D C L, Warden
Balliol (1262), A D Lindsay, D C L, Master
B N C (1509), C H Sampson M A, Principal
Ch Ch (1532), H J White, D D, Dean
Corpus Christi (1516), T Case, M A, President
Exeter (1314), L R Farnell, D Litt, Rector
Hertford (1874), W R Buchanan-Riddell, M A, Principal
Jesus (1571), T G Hardy, D C I, Principal
Lincoln (1427), J A R Munro, M A, Rector
Magdalen (1456), Sir H Warren, D C L, President
Werton (1270), T Bowman M A, Warden

New Coll (1286), W A Spooner, D D, Warden
Oriel (1326), L R Phelps, M A, Provost
Pembroke (1644), F H Dudden, D D, Master
Queen's (1340), J R Magrath, D D, Provost
St John's (1555), H A James, D D, President
Trinity (1554), H E D Blakiston, D D, Pres
University (1249), Sir M E Sadler, M A, K C S I, Master
Wadham (1613), J Wells, M A, Warden
Worcester (1714), F J Lys, M A, Provost
St Edm Hall (1269), G B Allen, D D, Prin
Keble (1869), B J Kidd, D D, Warden

Non Coll Stu (1868), J B Baker, M A, Canon
Campion Hall, J H Keane, M A, Master
St Benet's Hall, P J McCann, M A, Master

Societies of Women Students

LADA MARGARET HALL
Chairman of Council, Cyril Bailey, M A
Principal, Miss Lynda Grier, M A
Vice-Principal, Miss E Jamison, M A
Librarian, Miss Skipworth, M A
Hall Secretary, Miss Anson, M A
Bursar, Miss Harbottle
SOMERVILLE COLLEGE
Principal, Miss E Pentose, M A, O B F
Vice Principal, Hon Alice Bruce, M A
Secretary and Treasurer, Miss H Reynard, M A
Bursar, Miss M B Stonedale
Librarian, Miss V Farnell, M A

ST HUGH'S COLLEGE

Principal, Miss Barbara Elizabeth Gwyer, M A
Librarian, Miss W Mammatt, M A
House Bursar, Miss R Metherell
ST HILDA'S HALL
Principal, Miss W H Moberly, M A
Vice Principal, Miss J de L Mann, M A
Bursar, Miss V J Winslow
Secretary, Miss J C Thornton, M A

SOCIETY OF OXFORD HOME-STUDENTS

Principal, Miss Christine M E Bultows, M A

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY FERMS 1925

1921	Lent	Jan 8 to Mar 27
1922	Easter	Apr 18 to June 2
	Michaelmas	Oct 1 to Dec 19

Chancellor, Rt Hon the Earl of Balfour, Elect
K G, O M, Hon LL D, Trin
Vice-Chancellor, Albert C Seward, Sc D,
Master of Downing
1924
High Steward, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K G, P C, G C M G, G C V G, LL D, Trin
1923
Deputy High Steward, Rt Hon J F P Rawlinson, K C, Hon LL D, Trin
1923
Representatives in Parliament, Rt Hon J F P Rawlinson, K C, LL D, Trin
1924
1924, Sir G G Butler, K B E, M A, Corpus
Commissary, Rt Hon J F P Rawlinson, K C, LL D, Trin
1900
Public Orator, T R Glover, M A, St John's
Registrar, J N Keynes, Sc D, Pemb
Assistant Registrar, B Bunham, M A, Kings
Assistant Registrar for Research Studies, R E Priestley, M A, Clare
1924
Assistant Registrar for Board of Examinations, W C D Whetham, M A, Trin
Librarian, A F Scholfield, M A, Kings
1923
Sec to the Library, W F Cuthbertson
1921

<i>Esquire I edells</i> , R Hamblin Smith, M A , <i>Pet</i> , 1913, C P Sumner, M A , <i>Cui</i>	Elect	<i>Agricultural Botany</i> , R H Biffen, M A , <i>Cath</i>	Elect
<i>Proctors</i> , P Gardner Smith, M A , <i>Jesus</i> , H G E Dunford, M A , <i>King's</i>	1923	<i>Agriculture (Draper's)</i> , T B Wood, C B E , M A , <i>Caus</i>	1908
<i>Organist</i> , A H Mann, Hon M A (King's), Mus D (Oxf)	1924	<i>Anatomy</i> , J T Wilson, M A , <i>Joh.</i>	1907
<i>Director of the Observatory</i> , Professor A S Eddington, M A , <i>Trin</i>		<i>Ancient History</i> , J S Reid, Litt D , <i>Caus</i>	1920
<i>Director of the Solar Physics Observatory</i> and <i>Neval Observer</i> , Professor H F Newall, M A , <i>Trin</i>		<i>Anglo-Saxon (Elmington and Bosworth)</i> , H M Chadwick, M A , <i>Clare</i>	1899
<i>Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology</i> , C F Cooper, M A , <i>Trin</i>		<i>Animal Pathology</i> , J B Buxton, M A	1912
<i>Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and</i> <i>Maylay Curator</i> , S C Cockerell, M A		<i>Arabic (Su T Adams)</i> , E G Browne, M A , <i>Pemb</i>	1923
<i>Stuckland Curator</i> , H F Gadow, M A , <i>King's</i>		<i>Arabic (Lord Almoner's)</i> , A A Bevan, M A <i>Trin</i>	1902
<i>Curator in Entomology</i> , H Scott Sc D , <i>Trin</i>		<i>Archaeology (Daneu)</i> , Sir W Ridgeway, Sc D , <i>Caus</i>	1893
<i>Curator of the Museum of Archaeology and</i> <i>Ethnology</i> , L C G Clarke, M A , <i>Trin</i>		<i>Astronomy and Geometry (Lowndean)</i> , H F Baker, Sc D , <i>St John's</i>	1923
<i>Curator of the Museum of Classical Archae-</i> <i>ology</i> , A B Cook, M A , <i>Queens'</i>		<i>Astronomy (Plumian)</i> , A S Eddington, M A , <i>Trin</i>	1914
<i>Director of the Botanic Garden</i> , H Gilbert- Carter, M A , <i>Trin</i>		<i>Astrophysics</i> , H F Newall, M A , <i>Trin</i>	1913
<i>Librarian of Squire Law Library</i> , A H Johnson, M A , <i>Emman</i>		<i>Bio Chemistry (Su William Dunn)</i> , F G Hopkins, M A , <i>Trin</i>	1909
<i>Representative on General Medical Council</i> , W I H Duckworth, M D , <i>Jesus</i>		<i>Biology (Quick)</i> , G H F Nuttall, Sc D , <i>Maad</i>	1922
<i>Director of the Psychological Laboratory</i> , F C Bartlett, M A , <i>St John's</i>		<i>Botany</i> , A C Seward, Sc D , <i>Down</i>	1924
SECRETARIES TO		<i>Chemistry</i> , Sir W J Pope, K B E , M A , <i>Sidney</i>	1906
<i>Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate</i> , W N Williams, M A (Examinations), Rev D H S Craige, Litt D (Lectures)		<i>Chinese</i> , H A Giles, M A , <i>Trin</i>	1908
<i>Highest Grade Schools Examinations Syndicate</i> , T G Bedford, M A <i>Sid</i> , University Offices		<i>Civil Law (Regius)</i> , W W Buckland, LL D , <i>Caus</i>	1897
<i>Appointments Board</i> , H A Roberts, M A , <i>Cui</i> , University Offices		<i>Divinity (Regius)</i> , Alexander Nanne, D D , <i>Jesus</i>	1914
<i>University Press</i> , S C Roberts, M A , <i>Pemb</i>		<i>" (Lady Margaret's)</i> , J F Bethune- Baker, D D , <i>Pemb</i>	1922
COUNCIL OF THE SENATE		<i>" (Varrison)</i> , F C Burkitt, D D , <i>Trin</i>	1911
<i>Official Members</i> , The Chancellor, Vice- Chancellor		<i>" (Hulsean)</i> , W E Barnes, D D , <i>Pet</i> , <i>(Elu)</i> , A E Brooke, D D , <i>King's</i>	1905
<i>Heads of Colleges</i> , The President of <i>Queens'</i> , The Master of <i>Gonville and Caius</i> , The Master of <i>Emmanuel</i> , The Master of <i>Jesus</i>		<i>Ecclesiastical History (Dixie)</i> , J P Whitney, D D , <i>Emman</i>	1901
<i>Professors</i> , Professor Sir J Larmor, Professor Sorley, Professor Sir E Rutherford, Professor Ingalls		<i>English Literature (King Edward VII)</i> , Sir A F Quiller-Couch, M A , <i>Jesus</i>	1919
<i>Other Members of the Senate</i> , Dr Keynes (<i>Pemb</i>), Sec , H McI. Innes, M A (<i>Trin</i>), W Spens, M A (<i>Corp Chi</i>), J M Keynes, M A (<i>King's</i>), T Knox-Shaw, M A (<i>Sid Sus</i>), G G Morris, M A (<i>Corp</i>), F J M Stratton, M A (<i>Cui</i>), F J Dykes, M A (<i>Trin</i>)		<i>Experimental Physics (Cavendish)</i> , Sir Ernest Rutherford, M A , <i>Trin</i>	1912
MATRICULATIONS		<i>French (Draper's)</i> , O H P Prior, M A , <i>Joh</i>	1919
1906 1907 1,083	1912-1913 1,200	<i>Fine Art (Slade)</i> , E S Prior, M A , <i>Caus</i>	1916
1907 1908 1,164	1913-1914 1,178	<i>Genetics (Arthur Balfour)</i> , R C Punnett, M A , <i>Caus</i>	1915
1908 1909 1,163	1914 1915 727	<i>Geology (Woodwardian)</i> , J E Marr Sc D , <i>Joh</i>	1912
1909 1910 1,218	1915-1916 344	<i>German (Schroder)</i> , K Reul, Litt D , <i>King's</i>	1917
1910 1911 1,191	1916-1917 235	<i>Greek (Regius)</i> , A C Pearson, Litt D , <i>Trin</i>	1910
1911 1912 1,156	1917-1918 281	<i>Hebrew (Regius)</i> , R H Kennett, D D , <i>Queens</i>	1921
		<i>International Law (W hevell)</i> , A P Higgins, K C , C B E , LL D , <i>Down</i>	1903
		<i>Italian</i> , Thomas Okey, M A , <i>Caus</i>	1920
		<i>Latin (Kennedy)</i> , A E Housman, M A , <i>Trin</i>	1919
		<i>Law (Downing)</i> , H D Hazeltine, Litt D <i>Downing</i>	1911
		<i>Mathematics (Lucasian)</i> , Sir J Larmor, Sc D , <i>St John's</i>	1919
		<i>Mechanics and Applied Mechanics</i> , C E Ingalls, O B E , M A , <i>King's</i>	1903
		<i>Medicine (Downing)</i> , J B Bradbury, M D , <i>Down</i>	1919
		<i>Mental Philosophy and Logic</i> , J. Ward, Sc D , <i>Trin</i>	1894
		<i>Mineralogy</i> , W J Lewis, M A , <i>Trin</i>	1897
		<i>Modern History (Regius)</i> , J B Bury M A , <i>King's</i>	1885
		<i>Moral Philosophy (Knightsbridge)</i> , W R Sorley, Litt D , <i>King's</i>	1902
			1900
UNIVERSITY RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDED 31 July, 1923, £116,133			
UNIVERSITY EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDED 31 July, 1923			
Total payments	£ 83,238		
Balance due to Chest	32,895		
	£116,133		
UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS			
<i>Aeronautical Engineering (Francis Mond)</i> , Elect B M Jones, M A , <i>Emman</i>	Elect 1919		

<i>Music</i> , Charles Wood, Mus D, <i>Canon</i>	Elect
<i>Natural Philosophy</i> (Jacksonian), (vacant)	1924
<i>Naval History</i> (Vere Harmsworth), J H	1923
Rose, Litt D, <i>Christ's</i>	
<i>Pathology</i> , H R Dean, M D, <i>Trin H</i>	1919
<i>Physic</i> (Regius), Rt Hon Sir T Clifford	1922
Allnutt K C B, M D, Hon LL D, <i>Corpus</i>	
<i>Physics</i> , Sir J J Thomson, O M, M A,	1852
Hon Sc D, <i>Trin</i>	
<i>Physical Chemistry</i> , T M Lowry, C B E,	1919
M A, <i>Trin H</i>	
<i>Physiology</i> , J N Langley, Sc D, <i>Trin</i>	1920
<i>Political Economy</i> A C Pigou, M A,	1903
<i>King's</i>	
<i>Pure Mathematics</i> (Sadlerian), E W	1908
Hobson Sc D, <i>Christ's</i>	
<i>Sanskrit</i> , E J Rapson, M A, <i>St John's</i>	1910
<i>Zoology and Comparative Anatomy</i> , J S	1906
Gardiner, M A, <i>Corpus</i>	
	1909

Cambridge Colleges

(With date of Foundation)

<i>Christ's</i> (1505), Sir A Everett Shipley, G B E,	
Sc D, <i>Master</i>	
<i>Clare</i> (1266) Wm London Mollison, LL D, <i>Master</i>	
<i>Corpus Christi</i> (1352), E C Pearce, D D, <i>Master</i>	
<i>Downing</i> (1800) Albert C Seward, Sc D, <i>Master</i>	
<i>Emmanuel</i> (1584), Peter Giles, Litt D, <i>Master</i>	
<i>Gonville & Caius</i> (1348), Sir Hugh K Anderson	
M D, <i>Master</i>	
<i>Jesus</i> (1496), Arthur Gray, M A, <i>Master</i>	
<i>King's</i> (1441), Sir W Durnford, G B E, LL D,	
<i>Priest</i>	
<i>Magdalene</i> (1542), A C Benson, LL D, C V O, <i>Master</i>	
<i>Pembroke</i> (1347), W Sheldon Hadley, LL D, <i>Master</i>	
<i>Peterhouse</i> (1284), Lord Chalmers, G C B, M A,	
<i>Master</i>	
<i>Queens'</i> (1448), Thomas C Fitzpatrick, D D, <i>Priest</i>	
<i>St Catharine's</i> (1473), The Rt Rev Bishop F W	
Drury D D, <i>Master</i>	
<i>St John's</i> (1511), Sir R Forsyth Scott, M A,	
<i>Master</i>	
<i>Sidney Sussex</i> (1596), G A Weekes, M A, <i>Master</i>	
<i>Trinity</i> (1546), S J J Thomson, O M, M A,	
Hon Sc D, <i>Master</i>	
<i>Trinity Hall</i> (1350), Henry Bond, LL D, <i>Master</i>	

HOSTELS

<i>Selwyn College</i> (1882), J O F Murray, D D, <i>Master</i>	
<i>Non-Collegiate Students</i> (1865), W S Thatchel,	
M A, <i>Censor</i>	

Colleges for Women.

GIRTON COLLEGE

<i>Mistress</i> , Miss Bertha S Philpotts, C B E, Litt D	
<i>Vice-Mistress</i> , Miss H M R Murray	
<i>Bursar</i> , Miss E M Allen	
<i>Junior Bursar</i> , Miss P K Leveson	
<i>Librarian</i> , Miss E S Fegan.	
<i>Secretary</i> , Miss M Clover	

NEWNHAM COLLEGE

<i>Principal</i> , Miss J P Strachey	
<i>Tutors</i> , Miss A B Collier, Miss Steele Smith,	
Miss E M Chrystal, Miss Palmer	
<i>Bursar</i> , Mrs Lacy	

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

South Kensington, S W 7 1836 and 1900	
During the Session 1923-24 the total admissions	
amounted to 7,731, the number of internal	
Students in July, 1924, was 8,948	
<i>Vicar</i> , H M the King in Council	
<i>Chancellor</i> , Rt Hon Earl of Rosebery and Mid	
lothian, K G, K T, D C L, LL D, F R A, F R S	
<i>Vice-Chancellor</i> , Prof E A Gardner, Litt D	
<i>Chamman of Convocation</i> , Sidney Luxton Loney,	
M A	

Principal Officer, Sir Cooper Perry, M A, M D, F R C P.

<i>Registrars</i> (Academic Council) Edwin Deller,	
LL D, (External Council) G F Goodchild,	
M A, (University Extension Board) J Lea, M A	
<i>Financial Officer and Secretary to the Senat.</i>	
H Claughton, C B F, B A	
<i>Supt of Examinations</i> , F J Port, LL B	
<i>Goldsmiths Librarian</i> , R A Rye	
<i>Accountant</i> , Oliver Greenwood, F S A A	

Representative in Parliament, Dr E G G Little,

(1921)

Public Orator, Prof E A Gardner, Litt D

THE SENATE

The Chancellor, The Vice Chancellor, The	
Chamman of Convocation <i>By the Crown</i> , Sir	
William H Beveridge, Hon W N Bruce,	
Prof Sir Arthur Seluster, Dr W C Unwin <i>By</i>	
<i>Convocation—(Divinity)</i> , Rev J A Douglas,	
(Arts), Miss E C Higgins, Rev J Scott	
Lidgett, Miss E Strudwick Rev H B Work-	
man, one vacancy, (Laws), His Honor T B	
Napier, (Music), C B Edgari, (Medicine),	
Dr E G G Little, Dr R A Young, (Science),	
C W Crook, G D Dunkerley, Dr C W	
Kimmis, Sir Philip Magnus, Dr G Senter, Sir	
Josiah C Stamp <i>By Royal College of Physicians</i> ,	
Dr J Fawcett, Sir Wilmot P Heringham, <i>By</i>	
<i>Royal College of Surgeons</i> , V Warren Low, J	
Sherren <i>Co-opted to represent University Col-</i>	
<i>lege</i> , Sir Gregory Foster, A T Taylor <i>Co-opted</i>	
<i>to represent King's College</i> , Dr E Barker	
<i>By King's College (Theological Department)</i> ,	
Rev W R Matthews <i>By Lincoln's Inn</i> , N	
Micklem <i>By Inner Temple</i> , W R Bousfield	
<i>By Middle Temple</i> , Sir Robert A McCall	
<i>By Gray's Inn</i> , Lord Justice Atkin <i>By Law</i>	
<i>Society</i> , Dr C Mackintosh, Sir Arthur C Peake	
<i>By Corporation of London</i> , J R Pakeman <i>By</i>	
<i>London County Council</i> , Sir Wm J Collins,	
Sir John Gilbert <i>By City and Guilds of London</i>	
<i>Institute</i> , Dr G N Pitt <i>By the Faculties—</i>	
<i>(Theology)</i> , Rev Prof S W Green, (Arts),	
Prof H G Atkins, Prof E A Gardner, Dr	
M J M Hill, Miss M J Tuke, (Laws),	
(Music), Sir Hugh P Allen,	
(Medicine), Lord Dawson of Penn, H L Eason,	
H J Waring, (Science), Prof H B Baker,	
Prof A Dendy, Prof L N G Filon, J L S	
Hutton, (Engineering), Dr H C H Carpenter,	
(Economics), Prof Graham Wallas	

Organisation of Teaching

On January 1, 1907, University College was transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics. On January 1, 1910, King's College was, in respect of all its Departments except that of Theology, transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part, in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics. The Theological Department of the College remains a "School of the University" in the Faculty of Theology. Other Institutions maintained by the University are the Brown Animal Sanatory Institution in Wandsworth Road, Goldsmiths' College at New Cross, the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics at University College, the Bartlett School of Architecture at University College, and the Institute of Historical Research in Malet Street.

TEACHING STAFF

The numbers of the "Appointed" and "Recognised" Teachers in the several faculties are as follows —

Theology, 0 and 21, *Arts*, 78 and 133, *Laws*, 5 and 12, *Music*, 0 and 17, *Medicine*, 29 and 345, *Science*, 81 and 212, *Engineering*, 10 and 82, *Economics*, 32 and 15

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Accountancy and Business Methods (Cassel), L R Dicksee, M Com, F C A
Anatomy, E Barclay Smith, M D, W E Le Gros Clark, F R C S, J E S Fraser, F R C S, T B Johnston, M B, F G Parsons, F R C S, G Elliot Smith, M D, F R S, W Wright, D Sc, T Yeates, M B
Applied Mathematics and Mechanics (Goldsmid), L N G Filon, D Sc, F R S
Arabic, Sir T W Arnold, C I L, Litt D
Archæology (Yates), E A Gardner, Litt D
Architecture, A E Richardson, F R I B A
Aviation (Zahoroff), L Bristow, C B E, F R S
Bacteriology, J W H Eyre, M D, R F Hewlett, M D, J C G Ledingham, C M G, D Sc, F R S
Bacteriology (Goldsmiths' Company's), W Bulloch, M D, F R S
Banking and Currency (Cassel), (vacant)
Biochemistry, J C Drummond, D Sc, A Hardden, D Sc, F R S
Botany, R R Gates, Ph D, Dame Helen C I Gwynne Vaughan, D B F, D Sc, W Neilson-Jones, M A
Botany (Quain), F W Oliver, D Sc, F R S
Central European History (Mawzyk), R W Seton-Watson, D Litt
Chemical Engineering (Ramsey Memorial), E C Williams, M Sc
Chemistry, A J Allmand, M C, D Sc, C S Gibson, O B E, M Sc, T S Moore, M A, J R Partington, M B, D Sc, R H Aders Plummer, D Sc, C K Tinkler, D Sc, W B Tuck, D Sc
Chemistry (Daniell), S Smiles, O B E, D Sc, F R S
Chemistry (General), F G Donnan, C B E, D Sc, F R S
Chemistry (Organic), J Norman Collie, D Sc, F R S
Civil Engineering, A H Jameson, M Sc, M I C E
Civil and Mechanical Engineering, E G Coker, D Sc, F R S, E H Lamb, D Sc, M Sc
Classics, J. H Sleeman, M A, J A K Thomson, M A
Commerce, A J Sargent, M A
Commercial and Industrial Law (Cassel), H C Gutteridge, M A
Comparative Law (Quain), J E G de Montmorency, L L B
Constitutional Law, J H Morgan, M A
Dutch History and Institutions, Pieter Geyl, Litt D
Early Italian Language and Literature, E G Gardner, Litt D
Economic History, Mrs L C A Knowles, Litt D
Education, C L Butt, D Sc, T P Nunn, D Sc, J D Wilson, M A
Egyptology (Edwards), Sir Flinders Petrie, D C L, F R S, F B A
Electrical Engineering, J A Fleming, D Sc, F R S, J T MacGregor-Morris, M I E E
Do (Siemens), Ernest Wilson, M I E E
Embryology, J P Hill, D Sc, F R S
Engineering, W E Dalby, B Sc, F R S
English Bibliography, A W Pollard, C B, D Litt.

English History, A F Pollard, Litt D, F R A
English Lang and Literature, Sir I Gollancz, Litt D, F B A, J R A Nidle, M A
Do (Quain) R W Chambers, D Litt
English Law, E Jenks, D C L
English Literature, Miss C F E Spurgeon, Litt D
Ethnology, C G Seligman, M D, F R S
Eugenics (Galton), Karl Pearson, L L D, F R S
Experimental Pathology, W S Lazarus-Bailow, M D, C J Martin, C M G, D Sc, F R S, Sir Almoth E Wright, K B E, C B, M D, F R S
Fine Art (Slade), Henry Tonks, F R C S
French and Romance Philology (Fleiden), L M Baudou, Ph D
French Literature, F Y Eccles, M A
Geography, L W Lyde, M A, Sir Halford J MacKinder, M A, J F Unstead, D Sc
Geology, W T Gordon, D Sc, F R S
Geology (Yates-Goldsmid), E J Gaiwood, Sc D, F R S
German, R C Friesch, Ph D, J G Robertson, Ph D
Greek, J A Platt, M A
Helmianthology, R T Leiper, D Sc, F R S
History, Miss Hilda Johnstone, M A
History & Culture of British Dominions in Asia, &c, H H Dodwell, M A
History of Art, C T Børenius, Ph D
Hygiene (Chadwick), H R Kenwood, C M G, M B
Hygiene and Public Health, Sir William J R Simpson, C M G, M D
Imperial History (Rhodes), A P Newton, D Litt
International Law (vacant)
International Relations (Cassel), P N Baker, M A
Italian, Antonio Cippico, Dr Jur
Latin, H E Butler, M A, H Williamson, M A
Logic & Scientific Method, A Wolf, D Litt
Mathematics (Axtor), G B Jeffery, D Sc
Mathematics, B B Baker, D Sc, H Hilton, D Sc, A E Jolliffe, M A, S A F White, M A
Mechanical Engineering, G Cook, D Sc
Medæval History, F J C Hearnshaw, L L D
Medical Zoology, A W Alcock, C I E, L L D, F R S
Medicine, T R Elliott, C B E, D S O, M D, F R S, A W M Ellis, O B E, M D, F R Fraser, M D, F S Langmead, M D, H MacLean, M D
Modern French History and Institutions, Paul Vauchet, L-es-L
Modern Greek & Byzantine History, &c (Koræa), (vacant)
Morbid Anatomy, H M Turnbull, D M
Municipal Engineering (Chadwick), M T M Ormsby, F R C S
Music (King Edward), Sir Walford Davies, Mus Doc
Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Miss A L McIlroy, O B E, M D
Pathology, Sir F W Andrewes, O B E, M D, F R S, L S Dudgeon, C M G, C B E, F R C P, J McIntosh, M D
Pathology (Graham), A E Boycott, D M, F R S
Pathology (Dunn), Adrian Stokes, O B E, D S O, M D
Persian, Sir Denison Ross, C I E, Ph D
Pharmaceutics, H G Greenish, F I C
Pharmacology, A J Clark, M C, M D
Philosophy, H Wildon Carr, D Litt
Philosophy of Mind and Logic (Grote), C E Spearman, Ph D, F R S
Phonetics, Daniel Jones, M A
Physics, A Griffiths, D Sc, F. Horton, D Sc, F R S, C H Lees, D Sc, F R S, A W. Porter, D Sc, F R S, O W. Richardson, D Sc, F R S, W. Wilson, D Sc, F R S.

Physics (Joel) S. Russ, D.Sc.

Physics (Quain) (vacant)

Do (Wheatstone), E. V. Appleton, D.Sc.

Physiology, B. J. Collingwood, O.B.E., M.D.,
Miss W. C. Cullis, O.B.E., D.Sc., C. A. Iovatt
Evans, D.Sc., R. J. S. McDowall, D.Sc.,
J. Mellauhy, M.D., V. H. Mottram, M.A., M.S.,
Penhney, M.D., F.R.S., H. E. Roaf, M.D.,
S. Vincent, M.D.

Physiology, (Jodrell), A. V. Hill, O.B.E., Sc.D.,
F.R.S.

Political Economy, E. Cannan, LL.D., H. S. Foxwell,
M.A., F.R.A.

Portuguese Language, Literature and History
(Camões), Edward Prestage, B.A.

Public Administration, Rt. Hon. Sidney J. Webb,
LL.B., M.P.

Radiology, (vacant)

Russian Language, Literature and History, Sir
Bernard Pares, K.B.E., M.A.

Sanskrit, R. L. Turner, M.A.

Sculpture, (vacant)

Social Philosophy, E. J. Urrwick, M.A.

Sociology (Martin White), L. T. Hobhouse, D.Litt.,
E. A. Westermarck, Ph.D.

Statistics, A. L. Bowley, Sc.D., F.R.A.

Surgery, C. C. Choyce, M.D., G. E. Gask, C.M.G.,
D.S.O., F.R.C.S., C. A. Pannett, M.D.

Swahili and the Bantu Languages, Miss Alice
Wermer, LL.A.

Town Planning, S. D. Adishead, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.

Veterinary Pathology and Bacteriology, Sir John
McFadyen, C.M., F.R.C.V.

Zoology, C. L. Boulenger, D.Sc., Arthur Dendy,
D.Sc., F.R.S.

Zoology and Comparative Anatomy (Jodrell),
D. M. S. Watson, M.Sc., F.R.S.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, W.C. 1
Chairman of Committee, Viscount Chelmsford

Provost, Sir Gregory Foster

The College comprises the Faculties of Arts,
Laws, Medical Sciences, Engineering and Eco-
nomics, and the following Special Schools—
The Bartlett School of Architecture (incl. De-
partment of Town Planning), the Slade School
of Fine Art (Drawing, Painting and Sculpture),
and the School of Librarianship

KING'S COLLEGE, Strand, W.C. 2

Chairman of Delegation, Viscount Hambleden
Principal, Ernest Barker, LL.D.

The College comprises the Faculties of Arts,
Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering and
Economics

KING'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Household and Social Science Department,
Camden Hill Road, W. 8

Dean, Lydia Henry, M.D.

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E. 14

Warden, T. Rayment, M.A.

SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

In the Faculty of Theology—

Hackney and New College, Hampstead (Con-
gregational).

Principal, Rev. A. E. Garvie, D.D.

Regent's Park College, N.W. 8 (Baptist).
Principal, Rev. H. Wheeler Robinson, M.A.

King's College (Theological Department),
Strand, W.C. 2 (Church of England)
Dean, Rev. W. R. Matthews, D.D.

Wesleyan College, Richmond (West Methodist).
Principal, Rev. W. T. A. Barber, D.D.

St. John's Hall, Highbury (Church of England).

Principal, Rev. A. W. Greenup, D.D.

Arts, Science, and Engineering—

East London College, Mile End Road, E.

Principal, John L. S. Hutton, M.A.

Arts and Science—

Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green

Principal, Miss Ellen C. Higgins, B.A.

Bedford College for Women, Regent's Park, N.W. 1

Principal, Miss M. J. Tuke, M.A.

Birkbeck College, Bream's Buildings, E.C. 4
(For evening and part-time students)

Principal, George Senter, D.Sc.

Arts—

Westfield College, Hampstead, N.W. 3.

Principal, Miss Eleanor C. Lodge, M.A.

Arts—in Pedagogy only—

London Day Training College, Southampton Row,

W.C. 1

Principal, Prof. F. P. Nunn, D.Sc.

Arts—in Oriental Research only—

School of Oriental Studies, Fitzroy Square, E.C. 2

Director, Prof. Sir Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D.

Medicine—

The Medical Schools of certain Hospitals &c.
(See p. 277).

Science and Engineering—

Imperial College of Science and Technology—

Royal College of Science and Royal School of

Mine

Rector, Sir Thomas H. Holland, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.,

I.K.S.

City and Guilds (Engineering) College

Dean, Prof. W. E. Dalby, M.A., F.R.S.

Science—in Agriculture only—

South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent

Principal, Robert M. Wilson, B.Sc.

Arts (in Sociology and Geography only) Laws

and Economics and Political Science—

London School of Economics and Political Science,

Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C. 2

Director, Sir William H. Beveridge, K.C.B., B.C.L.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM, 1832.

Chancellor, The Earl of Durham, K.G.

Vice-Chancellor, Sir Theodore Morrison, B.C.S.I.,

K.C.I.E., C.B.E., D.C.L.

Proctors, W. N. Haworth, D.Sc., Rev. H. Liller

shaw, M.A.

Registrar, H. G. Theodosius, M.A.

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LEGAL.**THE INNS OF COURT****DINING TABLES, 1925**

Jan 11 to Jan 31	June 9 to June 30
Apr 21 to May 19	Nov 2 to Nov 25

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Bristol University
Cambridge University
Durham University
Glasgow, Anderson's College Medical School
Glasgow, St. Mungo's College
Glasgow, Western Medical School
Ireland, Dublin University
Ireland, National University
Ireland, Queen's University
Leeds University
Liverpool, Royal Infirmary
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Liverpool University
Manchester University
Newcastle, Durham College of Medicine
Northampton, School of Medicine
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich
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TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

See also "Commercial Education."

In addition to the Institutions enumerated below there are Faculties of Engineering at the Universities of Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, and Sheffield, Wales, St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, Dublin, National University of Ireland, and the Queen's University of Belfast.

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Institutes entirely maintained by the L.C.C.

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CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Southampton Row, W.C.—*Principal*, Fred V. Bunting.

CLAPHAM SCHOOL OF ART, Edgely Road, High St., Clapham, S.W. 4.—*Principal*, G. R. Woolway, A.R.C.A.

HACKNEY INSTITUTE—*Principal*, Percy R. Kirk, M.A., A.M.I.C.F.

(a) *Hackney Institute*, Dalston Lane, E. 8.

(b) *Hackney Institute*, St. John Cass Branch, Cassland Road, E. 9.

HAMMERSMITH SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W. 12.—*Principal*, John Williams.

LONDON SCHOOL OF PRINTING AND KINDRED TRADES, 61 Stamford Street, S.E. 1.—*Principal*, J. R. Riddell.

NORWOOD TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Knights Hill, West Norwood, S.E.—*Principal*, Capt. L. M. Coombs, B.Sc.

PADDINGTON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Saltiam Crescent, W.—*Principal*, A. G. Cooke, M.A.

PUTNEY SCHOOL OF ART, Oxford Road, Putney.—*Principal*, J. Bowyer.

SCHOOL OF BUILDING, Ferndale Road, Brixton, S.W. 4.—*Principal*, A. R. Sage, M.B.E.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND NAVIGATION, High Street, Poplar, E.—*Principal*, H. A. Garratt, A.M.I.C.E.

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SHOREDITCH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Pitfield Street, Hoxton N.—*Principal*, Shadrach Hicks.

TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN, Barrett Street, Oxford Street, W. 1.—*Headmistress*, Miss E. E. Cox, B.A.

TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C. 1.—*Headmistress*, Miss A. Crawley, B.Sc.

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BOROUGH POLYTECHNIC, Borough Road, S.E. 1.—*Principal*, J. W. Bispham, O.B.E., B.Sc.

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REGENT STREET POLYTECHNIC, 309 Regent Street, W. 1.—*Director of Education*, J. Worwick, O.B.E., M.Sc.

SIR JOHN CASS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Abgate.—*Principal*, C. A. Keah, D.Sc.

WOOLWICH POLYTECHNIC, William Street, Woolwich, S.E. 18.—*Principal*, A. F. Hogg, M.A.

Technical Institutes, &c., aided by the L.C.C.

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Institute at Finsbury Technical College and at
the South London Technical Art School, 122-124
Kennington Park Road (see below)

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Physics, H L Callender, C B E, F R S,

A O Rankine, O B E, A Fowler, F R S,
(Astronomy-Physics), Technical Optics, F J

Cheshire, C B E, A E Comaday, Optical
design, A F C Pollard, Mechanical design,

Chemistry, H B Baker, C B E, F R S, J F
Thorpe, C B E, F R S (Organic), J C Philip,

O B E, F R S (Physical), Chemical Techno-
logy—Fuel and Refractory Materials, W A

Bone, F R S, Biology, J B Parnis, F R S
(Botany), E W McBride, F R S (Zoology),

V H Blackman, F R S (Plant Physiology),
P Groom (Woods and Fibres Technology),

H M Lefroy (Entomology), S B Schiyyor
(Biochemistry), Geology, W W Watts,

F R S, C G Cullis (Economic Mineralogy)

Royal School of Mines

Mining, S J Truscott, Mine Surveying, L H

Cooke, Mining Geology, W W Watts, F R S,

Metallurgy, H C H Carpenter, F R S,

Oil Technology, W W Watts, F R S

City and Guilds (Engineering) College

Mechanical Engineering and Motive Power

W E Dalby, F R S, Civil Engineering, S M

Dixon, Electrical Engineering, C L

Fortescue, I O B F

Rector, Sir T H Hollaud, K C S I, K C I E, D S C,

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City and Guilds of London Institute,

Gresham College, E C 2

(1) City Guilds Engineering College (see Imperial

College of Science and Technology)

(2) Finsbury Technical College, Leonard Street,

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(3) Technical Art School, 122 and 124 Kennington

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dens, S W 7.

CRYSTAL PALACE (School of Practical Engi-
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London).

FARADAY HOUSE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
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- MAIDSTONE—*Princ.*, James Quick, M.I.E.R.
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- SOUTHPORT (Manchester Road)—*Princ.*, F. Blomley, I. Com.
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WELSH TECHNICAL COLLEGES

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 SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE SCHOOL OF MINES (Treforest) — *Princ*, Prof G Knox, F.G.S., M.I.M.E.
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 CAMBRIDGE (Ridley Hall) — *Princ*, Rev A J Tait, D.D.
 CAMBRIDGE (Westcott House, Clergy Training School) — *Princ*, Rev Canon B K Cunningham, M.A., O.B.E.

CANTERBURY (St Augustine's Missionary College) — *Warden*, Rt Rev Bishop A M Knight, D.D.
 CHESHUNT (Bishops' College) — *Princ*, Rev W Cyril Mayne, M.A.
 CHICHESTER — *Princ*, Rev H I Pass, B.D.
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 HIGHBURY — *See* London University.
 ISLE OF MAN (The Bishop Wilson Theol Coll) — *Princ*, Rev J N E Tredennick, M.A.
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 KNUXTON (Ordination Test School) — *Princ*, Rev R V H Burne, M.A.
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 MANCHESTER (Egerton Hall) — *Princ*, Rev F P Cheetham, M.A.
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Warden, Rev T Rees, B.A., M.C.
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 OXFORD (St Stephen's House) — *Princ*, Rev G A Michell, D.D.
 OXFORD (Wycliffe Hall) — *Princ*, Rev H B Gooding, B.D.
 SALISBURY — *Rev Canon C T Dimont*, D.D.
 SHEFFIELD (Stephenson Hall) — *Warden*, Rev E H Ward, M.A.
 WELLS — *Princ*, Rev G A Hollis, M.A.

Scottish Episcopal Church

EDINBURGH — *Princ*, Chancellor Perry, D.D.
 EDINBURGH (S. Salvador) — *Warden*, Rev W H Johnson, M.A.

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 BALA — *Principals*, Rev David Phillips, M.A., Rev David Williams, M.A.

Methodist

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 DIDSbury — *Princ*, Rev W. J. Moultou, B.D.
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 RICHMOND (Surrey) — *See* London University

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 BATTERSEA — † H R Ellis, M A
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 „ (County School) — † Arnold Smith, M A
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 " (Fanfield Sec Sch) — §Augustus Smith, B Sc
 " (Cotham, late Merch Vent School) — §T V T Baxter, M A
 " (Merrywood Sec Sch) — §N Hodgson, M A
 " (St George Sec Sch) — §F Pickles, M A
 " (Christian Brothers, R C) — Rev J S Roche
 " (St Brendan's Coll, R C) — Rev F J Brannigan
 †BRINTON (Freemen's School) — §W W Parkinson, M A
 BROMLEY (Kent) County Sch — R Alix, M A
 BROMSGROVE SCH (WOICS) — *§R G Routh, M A
 " (Sec Sch) — F A Hibbins, M A
 †BROMYARD (Qn Ehr) — §A W Tuckey, B Sc
 BRUTON (King's) — §H H Tremlett, M A
 " (Seve's) — §W A Knight, M A, J P
 †BUCKINGHAM (Roy Lat Sch) — §W Fuller, M A
 †BUDE (County School) — W W Wright, M A
 BUNGAY — §C H Lockitt, M A
 BURNFORD — §D C G Stilman, M A
 BURNLEY — §H L Joseland, M A
 BURTON-ON-TRENT — §R T Robinson, M A
 BURY (Lancs) — §L R Strangeways, M A
 " (Munic Sec Sch) — §E W Holman, M Ed
 BURY ST EDMUNDS (K Edwd's Sch) — §Lt Col J M Wadmore, M A, T D
 " (E Anglian School) — §J W Skinner, M A
 " (W Suffolk County Sch) — §W J Bright, M A
 BUSHEY, Herts (Royal Masonic) — §T R N Crofts, M A
 BUXTON (Derbyshire) — A D C Mason, M A
 †CASTOR (Lincs) — §H E J Coxon, M A
 †CALLINGTON (County Sch) — §A J Freeman, M A
 †CALNE (County Sch) — §C T Apps, M A
 †CAMBERWELL (Wilson's) — §T H Knight, M A
 CAMBRIDGE (High Sch) — §A B Mayne, M A
 " see also "Leys" and "Peise"

†CAMELFORD — C E Leese, B Sc
 CANFORD (Wimborne, Dorset) — §Rev J S Macnutt, M A
 CANTERBURY (King's, 7th century & 1541) — *A Latter, M A
 " (St Edmund's) — *Rev Canon W F Burnside, M A
 " (Kent Coll) — §A Browncombe, M A
 " (Simon Langton Schs) — §J H Shap, B A
 CARDINAL VAUGHAN SCH (Addison Rd, W 14, R C) — *Very Rev Canon Discoli, M A
 CARLISLE — *§C F C Padell, B A
 †CASTLEFORD (Sec Sch) — §T R Dawes, M A
 CATERHAM — §A P Mottram, B Sc
 CATERFORD, Lewisham (St Dunstan's Coll) — §Rev F G Fordet, M A
 CENTRAL FOUNDATION SCHOOL, Cowper Street, City Road, E C — §N M Gibbins, M A
 CHARD — §Rev J Drummond Robertson, F C S
 CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL, Godalming (1611) — *§Frank Mettcher, M A
 CHEABLE HULVE (Manchester Warehousemen and Clerks Orphan School) — §T T Rankin Lockhart, M C, M A
 CHELMSFORD (Gram Sch) — §T Hay, M A
 CHELSEA (Slone Sch) — §E H Pritchard, B A
 CHELTENHAM COLLEGE — *§H H Hardy, M B E, M A
 " (Dean Close School) — *§Percy Bolton, M A
 " (Gr Sch) — §R R Dobson, M A
 CHESTER (King's Sch) — *§H W Ralph, M A
 " (City and County) — §J K Wilkins, M A, B Sc
 CHESTERFIELD — §A C Besocky, M A
 " (Mount St Mary's Coll, R C) — Rev A Collingwood, C J
 †CHESTER-LE-STREET (County Sch) — §J J Shinnis, M A
 CHICHESTER (Pieb Sch) — Rev Pieb W F Pearce, M A
 CHIGWELL (Essex) — *§E H Stewart Walde, M A
 †CHIPPENHAM (County School) — §E N Tuck
 †CHIPPING CAMPDEN (Glos) — §W Matthew Cox, M A
 †CHIPPING SODBURY — §C D Waters, M A
 †CHORLEY (Mun Sec Sch) — §G B Alcock, B A
 CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, Horsham (1552) — *§Wm Hamilton Fyfe, M A
 †CIRENCESTER — §T Flazer, M A
 CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL (1442), Embankment, E C 4 — *§Rev Preb Arthur Chilton, B D
 CLAPHAM COMMON (R C) — Rev J Barry, B A
 †CLAY CROSS, (near Chesterfield, County Sec Sch) — §G S Hollier, B Sc, F G 4
 CLECKHEATON (Whitcliffe Mount Sec Sch, Dual) — §H Claybourn, B Sc
 CLEE (Grimby, 1708) — §Lt-Col S F Thomas, D SO, B A
 CLEOBURY MORTIMER (Salop) — J Davis, M A
 CLIFTON COLLEGE, Bristol (1822) — *Noiman Whately, M A
 CLITHEROE (Royal Gr Sch) — §C M Henderson, M A
 COALBROOKDALE (County Sch) — §G Fraser, B A
 †COALVILLE (Gram Sch) — A Rigby, B Sc
 COATHAM (Redcat) — §Rev H D Littler, M A
 COLCHESTER (Royal Gr Sch) — §H J Cape, M A
 †COLEFORD (Bell's Gr Sch) — §J S Hough, B Sc
 COLESHILL (Warwickshire) — §Rev S Bateman, B A
 COLNE (Sec Sch) — §E A How, O B E, B Sc
 †COLYTON — §D McKay-Ohm, M A
 †CONSETT (Secondary Sch) — §E Cellan Jones
 COVENTRY (Henry VIII) — §John Lupton, M A
 " (Bablake Sch) — §Rev J N Frankland, D Sc

CRANBROOK (Kent).—§S. E. Baker, M A
 CRANLEIGH (Surrey).—*§Rev. H. A. Rhodes, M A
 CREDITON.—*§Frank Clarke, M A
 CREWE (Secondary Sch.).—§D. H. McCurtain, M A
 CREWKERNE (Som 1499).—§W V P Hexter, M A
 CROSBY, Liverpool (Merchant Taylors' School, 1618).—*§H. Cradock-Watson, M A
 CROSDON (Whitgift Middle Sch).—§H. S. Clayton, M A
 CROYDON (Selhurst Gr).—§W H Bentley, M A
 DARLINGTON (Queen Eliz.).—§L W Taylor, M A
 „ (Immaculate Conception, R C).—
 DARTFORD.—§Maj Harold Pochin, M C, M A
 DARTMOUTH (Royal Naval College).—*C E Ashford, C B, M V O, L L D
 †DARWEN (Sec Sch).—§R W. Ferguson, M A
 DAUNTSY (West Lavington, Wilts).—§G W Olive, M A
 †DAVENTRY.—§A. W. Priestley, M A
 DENSTONE COLL (Staffs).—*§Rev R. M. Grier, M A
 †DEPTFORD (Addey and Stanhope).—§B A. Howard, M A
 DERBY SCHOOL (1860).—§Rev A. Clifton Knight, M A
 „ (Munic Sec Sch).—§W A Macfarlane, M A
 DEVIZES (County Sch).—§E A. Eden, M A
 DEVONPORT, (High Sch).—§A. F. Tieseder, M A
 DEWSBURY (Wheelwright Endowed).—§L. Sadler, M A
 †DIS.—§C H. Gray, M A
 DONCASTER.—§J. Arthur Clayton, M A
 †DONINGTON (Lines).—J N. Worman, B A
 DORCHESTER.—H A. Francis, M A
 DORKING (High Sch).—§A J. Rivett, B Sc
 DOUAI SCH (Woolthampton, Berks, R C).—*Rev W I. Rice, O S B, M A
 DOVER COLL.—*§William S. Lee, M A
 „ (County School).—§F. Whitehouse, M A
 DOWNSIDE SCHOOL (Station on the-Fosse, Som, R C).—*Rev R S. Trafford
 DRAX (Selby).—§E V. Watkins, M A
 †DROUFIELD.—§C C. Baggeley, B A
 DUDLEY.—§H. Watson, B A
 DULWICH COLLEGE, S E (1619).—*§G. Smith, M A
 „ (Alley's).—§R. B. Henderson, M A
 DUNSTABLE.—§A. R. Thompson, M A
 DURHAM SCHOOL.—*§Rev Canon R. D. Budworth, M A
 „ (Johnston Schools).—§S. Whalley, B Sc
 EALING (County Sec Sch).—§L. Marsh, M A
 „ (St. Benedict's, R C).—Rev S. D. Young, D S O, M A, O S B
 EARL'S COLNE (Essex).—§E. T. Baldwin, M A
 †EASINGWOLD (Grammar).—§G. Sandham, B A
 EASTBOURN COLL.—*E C. Arnold, M A
 „ (Mun Sec Sch).—§C. J. Blackburn, M A
 †EAST DEAN (Cmderford Sch).—§Capt J A. Cockshutt, M Sc
 †EAST HAM (Secondary Sch).—§W H. Barker, B Sc
 †ECCLES (Sec Sch).—§I. J. Cowlshaw, M A
 †EDMONTON (Latymer).—§R. Ashworth, B A
 EGHAM (Strode's).—§Capt J. Mylam Gittins, M Sc
 †ELLAND (E and Dist S Sch).—§I. Thorpe, M A
 „ (Graco Ramaden Sch).—§J S. Hird, M A
 ELLESMERE (St. Oswald's).—§Rev T. H. Hedworth, M A
 ELTHAM (Eltham Coll).—§G. Robertson, M A
 ELY (Kings' School).—§Rev T. J. Kirkland, B.Sc.
 ENFIELD (1557).—§Edwin M. Eagles, M A
 EPSOM COLL.—*§A C. Powell, M A
 †ERITH (County Sch).—§A. Bell, M A

ETON COLLEGE (1441).—*§Rev C. A. Allington, D D
 „ Provost, Montague R. James, Litt. D
 †EVESHAM (Fr Henry's).—§S. Rennie Haselhuist, D Sc, F.G.S.
 EXETER SCHOOL.—*§E. T. England, M A
 „ (Cathedral).—Rev. R. W. B. Langhorne, M A
 „ (Hele's).—§F. G. Snowball, M A
 †EXMOUTH.—§D'A. W. A. Hughes, B A
 †EYE (Suffolk).—§F. J. Eldridge, B Sc
 FALMOUTH.—§R. W. Harre, M A
 FAREHAM (Price's Sch).—§S. R. N. Bradley, M A
 FARNHAM (Surrey).—§F. A. Morgan, M C, M A
 †FARNWORTH (near Bolton).—§J. McCarter, B A
 FAVERSHAM (Qn Elizabeth's).—H. Kitto, M A
 FELSTED SCHOOL, Essex.—*§Rev F. Stephenson, M A
 FINCHLEY, N 3 (Christ's Coll).—§J. T. Phillipson, M A
 „ (Sec Sch.).—C. H. Carr, B Sc
 †FLETON (Sec. Sch.).—§H. E. Raynei, B Sc
 FOLKESTONE (Harvey Sch).—§A. B. Downing, M A
 †FOWEY (Cornwall).—§J. K. Hudson, M A
 FRAMLINGHAM.—§F. W. Stocks, M A
 FULNECK (nr Leeds).—§Rev E. J. Libbey, M A
 GAINSBOROUGH.—§J. Hewetson, M A
 †GATESHEAD (Secondary Sch).—§W. Walton, B A
 GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL (Yorks).—*§Robert N. Douglas, M A
 †GILLINGHAM (Dorset).—§A. Hill Mumford, M A
 †GLOSSOP.—§R. H. Dickinson, B A
 GLOUCESTER (Crypt Gr. Sch.).—*§D. G. Williams, M A
 „ (King's Sch.).—Rev F. R. Gillespy, M A
 „ (Rich's).—§E. F. Price, B A
 †GOOLE (Sec Sch).—§C. J. Fother, M A
 GOSPEL OAK (Ellis's).—§W. H. Davis, D S O, M C, M A
 †GOSPORT (Secondary Sch.).—§L. C. Keating, M A
 GRANTHAM (1329).—§A. J. Tate, M A
 GRAVESEND (County Sch).—§S. Lister, M Sc
 GRAYS (Palmer's).—§Rev H. A. Abbott, M A
 †GREAT AYTON (Yorks Friends').—§H. Deunis, B Sc
 GRENNITHIE (H M S Worcester).—§Captain M B. Sayer, C.B.E., R D, R N R
 GREENWICH (Roan).—§A. H. Hope, M A
 „ (Roy Hosp Sch.).—S. R. Hewitson, B Sc, F R A S.
 †GRIMSBY (Wintingham).—§E. J. Stream, M A
 GUILDFORD (K Edwd).—§A. J. B. Green, M A
 GUISBORO' (Yorks).—§Rev T. H. Berwick, B A
 HABERDASHERS' ASKE'S HATCHAM SCHOOL (New Cross, S E 14).—*§E. Basil Falkner, M A
 HACKNEY DOWNS.—§W. Jenkin Thomas, M A
 HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, Herts (1862).—*§John Talbot, T. D., M A
 †HALESOWEN.—§R. Dickinson, B A
 HALIFAX (Heath).—§O. R. A. Byde, M A
 „ (Crossley and Porter School).—G. B. Newport, M A
 „ (Council Sec Sch).—J. G. Greenhalgh, M A
 HAMMERSMITH (Latymer Upper Sch.).—§Rev E. Dale, D Litt.
 HAMPTSTAD (Haberdashers' Aske's, Westbere Road, N.W. 2).—*§F. J. Kemp, M A
 HAMPTON (Middlesex, Gr Sch.).—§A. S. Mason, O B E., B.Sc.
 HANDSWORTH, Birmingham (Gr Sch.).—§Arthur Clendon, M A
 HANLEY CASTLE (Worcestrsh).—§R. H. F. Walling, B.Sc.
 HARLOW (St. Mary's).—E. P. Horsey, B A
 †HARPENDEN (St. George's).—*Rev Cecil Gran-
 M A.

- HARROGATE (Ashville Coll.)—§Rev. A. Soothill, B.A.
 „ (Secondary Sch.)—§A. E. Thoseby, M.A.
 HARKOW SCHOOL (1871)—*§Rev. Lionel Ford, M.A. (John Lyon's)—E. H. Butt, M.A.
 „ (County Sch.)—§Randall Williams, M.A.
 HARTLEBURY (Kidderminster)—§G. H. Ashe, M.A.
 HARTLEPOOL—§F. H. Alderson, M.A., J.P.
 HARTWICH (County Sch.)—§H. Meteyard, B.Sc.
 HASTINGSDEN (Mun. Sec. Sch.)—§T. Smirk, B.A.
 HASTINGS—§P. S. Barlow, M.A.
 HAVERHILL—§A. J. Ensor, B.Sc.
 HEANOR (Sec. Sch.)—§R. Stoddard, B.Sc.
 HERBEN BRIDGE (Sec. Sch.)—§M. E. Wager, B.Sc.
 HECKMONDWIKE (Sec. Sch.)—§H. W. Edwards, M.A.
 „ (Boys' High Sch.)—§J. B. Crompton, M.A.
 HELSTON (County Sch.)—§R. S. W. Haydon, M.A.
 HEMS WORTH—§Maj. A. G. Jenkins, M.A.
 HENDON (County Sch.)—§J. G. Barr, B.A.
 HENLEY-ON-THAMES (1864)—§H. J. Valpy, M.A.
 HERFORD (Cathedral Sch.)—*§J. H. E. Croes, D.Lit.
 „ (Boys' High Sch.)—§J. B. Crompton, M.A.
 HERTFORD—§G. W. Kinman, M.A.
 HEVERSHAM—§R. B. Threlfall, M.A.
 HEXHAM (Gr. Sch.)—§H. M. Butler, M.A.
 HEYWOOD (Gr. Sch.)—§A. Oldroyd, M.Sc.
 HIGBURY (County School, N. 5)—§W. E. Spragg, M.A.
 HIGHAMPTON SCHOOL (1865)—*§J. A. H. Johnston, M.A.
 HINCKLEY—§G. E. S. Coxhead, M.A.
 HINDLEY AND ABRAM (Lancs.)—§W. S. Falt brother, M.Sc.
 HIPPERHOLME (Yorks, 1830)—§J. Kemp, M.A.
 HITCHIN—§Jabez King, M.A.
 „ (St. Michael's School, R.C.)—Rev. J. Athill, B.A.
 HOLBOEN ESTATE (Gr. Sch., St. Clement Danes, Houghton Street, W.C.)—§W. P. Fuller, M.A.
 HOLLOWAY (County School, N.)—§F. R. Hurstone-Jones, M.A.
 HOLM MIRTH (Sec. Sch.)—J. Hanson Green
 HOLT, Norfolk (Gresham's)—*§J. R. Eccles, M.A.
 HONTON (Alhallowes)—F. Middlemist, M.A.
 HORNCastle—§A. N. Worman, M.A.
 HORNSEY (Stationers)—§J. Huck, O.B.E., M.A.
 „ (County Sch.)—§H. E. Piggott, Ph.D.
 „ (Tollington Sch.)—F. W. M. Draper, M.A.
 HORNSEY LANE, N. 6 (St. Aloysius Coll., R.C.)—Rev. E. Davey
 HORSHAM (1834)—Rev. W. M. Peacock, M.A.
 HOWDEN (Yorks)—A. C. K. Hatt
 HUDDERSFIELD (Almondbury Gr. Sch.)—§T. Dyson, M.A.
 „ (College)—§H. E. Atkins, M.A.
 „ (Fartown Gr. Sch.)—W. P. Yates
 „ (Royds Hall Sch.)—§E. F. Chaney, M.A.
 HULL—(Hymers Coll.)—*§C. H. Gore, M.A.
 „ (Gr. School)—§J. E. Forty, M.A.
 „ (Boulevard)—§F. W. de Velling, B.A.
 „ (Craven Street)—§H. Shoosmith, M.A.
 HUNTINGDON—§J. H. Howgate, B.A.
 HURSTPIERPOINT (St. John's)—*Rev. H. B. Tower, M.A.
 HUTTON (Lancs.)—§Major Rev. C. P. Hines, B.Sc.
 HYDE (Cheshire County Sch.)—§R. E. Jones, M.A.
 ILFORD (County High Sch.)—§A. E. Diggins, B.A., LL.B.
 ILFRACOMBE—§B. Taton, B.Sc.
 ILKESSTON (County Sch.)—§S. R. Wood, M.A.
 ILKLEY (Yorks)—§N. L. Frazer, M.A.
 ILMINSTER—*§L. H. Mermagen, M.A.
 IPSWICH SCHOOL (1477)—*§Rev. E. C. Sherwood, „ (Mun. Sec. Sch.)—§A. Morris, M.Sc. [M.A.]
- ISLEWORTH (County Sch.)—§W. T. Kenwood, B.A.
 ISLINGTON (Owen's, Brewers Co.)—*§E. F. Cholmeley, O.B.E., M.A.
 JARROW-ON-TYNE (Sec. Sch.)—§A. R. Stevens, B.Sc.
 KEIGHLEY (Gr. Sch.)—§T. P. Watson, M.A., F.R.S.E.
 KENDAL—§E. R. Roe-Thompson, M.A.
 „ (Stramongate Sch.)—§F. H. Knight, M.A.
 KESWICK—§H. W. Howe, M.A.
 KETTERING (Gr. Sch.)—§J. Irwin Scott, M.A.
 KIDWORTH (Leices.)—§C. L. Ryley, M.A.
 KIDDERMINSTER (Charles I.)—§W. H. Witherby, M.A.
 KILBURN (Gr. Sch.)—§W. Bonavia Hunt, M.A.
 KIMBOLTON—§W. Ingram, B.Sc.
 KINGSBRIDGE—§P. H. Wykes, M.A.
 KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, Wimbledon Common, S.W. 19—*§H. Lionel Rogers, M.A.
 KING'S LYNN (King Edward VII.)—§C. J. L. Wagstaff, M.A.
 KINGSTON-ON-THAMES—§C. A. Howse, M.A.
 „ (Tiffin's)—§T. Dean, M.A.
 „ (Kington (Lady Hawkins)—§E. Robinson, B.Sc.
 KIRKBY LONSDALE—§J. L. Johnson, M.A.
 KIRKHAM—§Rev. Crosswell Strange, M.A.
 KIRTON (Boston)—B. H. Keall, B.A.
 KNARESBOROUGH (Rural Sch.)—§A. S. Robinson, B.Sc.
 LANCASTER (Royal)—*§Rev. J. H. Shackleton-Bailey, D.D.
 LANCING COLLEGE, Shoreham, Sussex (1848)—*§Rev. Canon H. T. Bowdley, M.A.
 LANGPORT—§C. W. Pinton, B.Sc.
 LANTIGLOS (Smiths)—C. E. Leese, B.Sc.
 LAUNCESTON (Dunheved Coll.)—B. B. Hardy, M.A., J.P.
 „ (Horwell Gr. Sch.)—§H. E. Richardson, B.A.
 LAXTON HALL (nr. Stamford, R.C.)—Rev. E. J. Rigby, O.P.
 LEAMINGTON (College)—§A. Thornton, B.Sc.
 LEATHERHEAD (St. John's)—*§Rev. E. A. Downes, M.A.
 LEDBURY (Russell Endowed)—(vacant).
 „ (Gr. School)—A. G. Tracey, B.Sc.
 LEEDS GR. SCHOOL—*§Terry Thomas, Ph.D.
 „ (Modern)—§G. F. Morton, M.A.
 „ (Armley, West Leeds High School)—§C. Darling, B.A.
 „ (Central High)—§W. Parsons
 „ (Cockburn Day)—§F. G. Harmer
 „ (Catholic Day Coll., R.C.)—Rev. I. Ireland, S.J.
 LEEK (High School)—§T. C. Warrington, M.A.
 LEICESTER (Wyggoston)—*§T. Kingdon, M.A.
 „ (Newton's Found)—§R. L. Ager, M.A.
 LEIGH (Lancs.)—§W. H. Leek, B.A.
 LEIGHTON PARK (Reading Friends)—*§C. I. Evans, M.A.
 LEISTON (Sec. Sch.)—§J. A. Broadhead, M.A.
 LEOMINSTER (Sec. Sch.)—§W. St. G. Drennan, M.Sc.
 LEWISHAM (Colfe Gr. Sch.)—§C. G. M. Broom, M.A.
 LEYLAND (Lancs.)—§F. Jackson, M.A. [M.A.]
 LEYS SCHOOL, Cambridge—*§Rev. H. Blaseker
 LEYTONSTONE (Leytonstone County High Sch.)—§M. Gompertz, B.A. [M.A.]
 LICHFIELD (Edward VI.)—§Rev. Reg. W. Clarke, LINCOLN—§Rev. R. S. Moxon, D.D.
 „ (Sec. School)—§A. E. Collis, M.L.M.B.
 LISKEARD (County Sch.)—§H. Dewdney, B.A.
 LIVERPOOL COLL.—*§Rev. Richard Brook, M.A.
 „ (Collegiate Sch.)—§S. E. Brown, M.A., B.Sc.
 „ (Institute)—*§Rev. H. H. Symonds, M.A.

LIVERPOOL (St. Edward's Coll., R.C.)—Rev C S. Leahy
 „ (St. Francis Xavier's, R.C.)—Rev Fredk. Magee, S J
 „ †(Oulton Sec Sch.)—§W. J. R. Gibbs, M A
 „ †(Holt Sec Sch.)—§C. W. Bailey, M A
 „ (Alsop High Sch.)—§F. B. Halford, M A
 †LONG EATON (County Sec Sch.)—§S. Clegg
 LOUGHBOROUGH (Gr.)—†T. Stinton, M A
 LOUTH—§E. A. Gaidner, M A
 †LOWESTOFT—§R. McArthur, M A
 LUTON (Herefordsh.)—§Vernon H. Pitt, M A
 LUDLOW—§A. K. Wilson, M A
 LUTON (Modern Sch.)—§T. A. E. Sanderson, M A
 †LUTTERWORTH—§S. M. Douglas, M A
 †LYDNEY (Sec Sch.)—§F. Dixon, B Sc
 †LYMM (Cheshire)—§W. B. S. Hawkins, B A
 LYTTHAM (King Edward VII.)—§J. R. L. Penry, M A
 MACCLESFIELD—§F. D. Evans, M A
 MADELEY (County)—§G. Fraser, M A
 MAIDENHEAD (County Sch.)—§A. E. Brooks, M A
 MAIDSTONE (Gr. Sch.)—(Vacant)
 †MALDON (Gram Sch.)—§S. G. Deed, M A
 †MALMESBURY (County Sch.)—§Capt. M. J. Truscott, M A
 †MALTON—§Ernest L. Watt, M A
 MALVERN COLLEGE (1865)—*§F. S. Preston, M A
 „ (Lyttelton Gr. Sch.)—§R. Thornton, M A
 MANCHESTER (Gr. Sch.)—§D. G. Miller, M A
 „ (The Hulme Gr. Sch.)—§Trevor Dennis, M A
 „ (Central High Sch.)—§R. Crosthwaite, M A
 „ (St. Bede's, R.C.)—Very Rev F. Gonne, M A
 MANSFIELD (Notts)—§J. B. Godfrey, M A
 „ †(The Brunts)—§A. Campbell, M A
 MARCH (Gr. Sch.)—§A. Heathcote, B A
 MARKET BOSWORTH—§J. Ford Smith, M A
 MARKET DRAYTON (County Gr.)—§J. Elliott, M A
 †MARKET HARBOUROUGH—§A. J. Bright, M A
 MARKET RASEN—§P. J. Timms, B Sc
 MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE, Wilts (1843)—*§C. Norwood, D Litt
 MARLBOROUGH—†(Grammar Sch.)—§S. Pontefract, B A
 MARLOW (Sir W. Bolase's)—§Rev A. J. Skinner, B A
 MASHAM (Yorks.)—H. W. Marshall
 MAYFIELD (Sussex, Xaverian Coll., R.C.)—Rev F. A. Hollingshead
 †MELTON-MOWBRAY—§R. Stuart Smith, B A
 MERCERS' (Barnard's Inn, Holborn, E.C.)—§C. H. Bicknell, M A
 MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, Charterhouse Sq., E.C. 1 (1561)—*§Rev J. Arbuthnot Nairn, Litt D
 MERTON (Surrey)—§E. A. A. Varnish, M A
 †MEKBOROUGH (Sec Sch.)—§T. W. Ireland, M A
 MIDDLESBROUGH (High Sch.)—§W. Edwards, M A
 „ (St. Mary's Coll., R.C.)—Rev Wm. Fox, S M
 †MIDDLETON (Qn. Eliz.)—§H. Bromley, M A, B Sc
 MIDHURST (Sussex)—§Rev Bernard Heald, M A
 †MIDSOMER NORTON (County)—§G. P. Furneaux, M A
 MILL HILL SCHOOL, N.W. 7—*§Maurice Leonard Jacks, M A
 †MILLOM (Sec Sch.)—J. Sharp, B Sc
 †MIRFIELD (Yorks.)—§William Todd, M A
 MITCHAM (County)—§F. G. Hall, M A
 MONKTON COMBE (Bath)—*Rev J. W. Kearns, M A
 †MORECAMBE (Lancs.)—§Rev. W. H. Counsell, M A
 †MORLEY (Sec. Sch.)—§H. B. Browne, M A
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- „ (Royal Masonic School for Girls, Clap Junc).—Miss Dean, B.A.
- „ (Assumption Convent, Kensington Square, W. 8, R.C.).—
- „ (Bermondsey County Sec. Sch., Southwark Park Road).—Miss B. Callender, M.A.
- „ (Blackheath, S.E. 3 (High School, G.P.D.S.T.)).—Miss M. Gale.
- „ (Burlington School, Old Burlington Street, W.).—Miss Burgess, M.A.
- „ (Frances Mary Buss Schools)—*N. London Collegiate Sch., Sandall Road, N.W. 5.*—Miss Drummond; *Camden School, Prince of Wales Road, N.W. 5.*—Miss Wright
- „ (Mary Datchelor School, Camberwell).—Miss M. D. Brock, Litt. D.
- „ (Coborn School, Bow).—Miss Kerly, B.A.
- „ (County Sec. Sch., Clapton, Laura Place, E. 5).—Mrs. O'Brien Harris, D.Sc.
- „ (Lewisham Gr. Sch., Catford).—Miss J. Franklin, M.A.
- „ (Central Foundation School, Spital Square, E. 1).—Miss Hanbridge, M.A.
- „ (15 Charing Cross Rd., St. Martin's End, Dowd High School, W.C. 2).—Miss C. H. Baunister
- „ (Chelsea (Hortensia Road)).—Miss Crosby, M.A.
- „ (City of Lond. Sch., E.C. 4).—Miss E. Strudwick, M.A.
- „ (Chiswick, W. 4 (County)).—Miss Hedley
- „ (Clapham (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Clapham Common)).—Miss Barratt.
- „ (Clapham Com. (Broomwood Rd., County Secondary)).—Miss E. A. Jones, M.A.
- „ (Convent, F.C.J., Clarendon Sq., N.W. 1, R.C.).—Mother Catherine Moffat, B.A.
- „ (Convent, F.C.J., Howrah House, Poplar, E. 14, R.C.).—Mother M. Scarbrick
- „ (Convent of Notre Dame, Islington, R.C.).—
- „ (Convent of Sacred Heart, Hammer-smith, R.C.).—Madame E. Hutchinson.
- „ (County Sec. School, Old Mill Road, Plumstead).—Miss Bartram, M.A.
- „ (County Sec. School, Dalston, Colvestone Crescent).—Miss M. B. Rich, M.A.
- „ (Crouch End (High Sch.)).—Miss Charlotte Cowdroy, M.B.E.
- „ (James Allen's, E. Dulwich).—Miss E. M. Becker, M.A.
- „ (Dulwich (High Sch.)).—Miss M. Williams, M.Sc.
- „ (Freeman's School, Brixton).—W. W. Parkinson, M.A.
- LONDON, Fulham (County Sec. Sch., Munster Road, S.W. 6).—Miss Tucker, M.A.
- „ Greenwich (Roan School).—Miss M. K. Higga, M.A.
- „ (Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham).—Miss M. S. Young, B.A.
- „ Hackney (Lady Eleanor Holles').—Miss N. Nickalls
- „ Hammersmith (Godolphin & Latymer).—Miss Zachary, B.A.
- „ Hampstead, (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T., 3 Maresfield Gdns.).—Miss Dorothy L. Walker, M.A.
- „ Hampstead (Garden Suburb).—Miss Hutchings, B.A.
- „ Highbury Hill (High Sch.).—Miss Kyle, B.A.
- „ Highgate Road (Convent Sch., N.W. 5, R.C.).—
- „ (Holborn Estate Girls' Sch.), *temp. closed*
- „ Hornsey (High School, Weston Park, N.).—Miss M. H. Cole
- „ Islington (Dame Alice Owen's).—Miss Wilson, B.A.
- „ Kennington (Sec. Sch., Halmere Road, S.E.).—Miss M. Cotton, M.A.
- „ Kensington (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T., St. Alban's Road, W. 8).—Miss Home
- „ Kentish Town County Sec. School).—Miss Morant.
- „ (Marist Convent, 596 Fulham Road, S.W. 6, R.C.).—
- „ Notting Hill (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Norland Square, W. 11).—Miss I. M. Oakden, M.A.
- „ Paddington and Maids Vale High Sch. (Elgin Av.).—Miss F. M. Purdie, M.A.
- „ Parson's Green, S.W. 6 (Lady Margaret).—Miss Moberly Bell.
- „ (Peckham Rd.).—Miss M. Knight, M.A.
- „ Putney (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; 35 Putney Hill).—Miss Beard
- „ Putney (West Hill).—Miss Fanner, M.A.
- „ Queen's College School (Harley Street, W. 1).—Miss C. E. Lewer, B.A.
- „ (Queenswood, Clapham Park S.W. 4).—Miss Ethel M. Trew.
- „ (St. Aidan's, Stroud Green, Albany Rd., N. 4).—Miss F. L. Lunn, B.Sc.
- „ (St. Mary's College, 34 Lancaster Gate, W.).—Miss H. L. Powell
- „ (St. Paul's, Brook Green, W. 6).—Miss F. R. Gray, M.A., J.P.
- „ St. Saviour's & St. Olave's, New Kent Rd., S.E. 1).—Miss M. G. Frodsham, B.A.
- „ Servite Convent, St. Ann's Road, S. Tottenham, N. 25, R.C.).—
- „ Slon Convent (Eden Grove, N. 7, R.C.).
- „ Stamford Hill (Skinners').—Miss Emily Newton, B.A.
- „ Stepney (Raine's Foundation).—Miss Maude Grier, B.A.
- „ Streatham (County Sec.).—Miss Bassett
- „ Streatham (College).—Miss A. G. Lefroy
- „ Streatham Hill and Brixton High Sch. (G.P.D.S.T.; Wavertree Road).—Miss E. R. Gwatkin, M.A.
- „ Sydenham High Sch. (G.P.D.S.T.; West Hill).—Miss A. F. E. Sanders, M.A.
- „ Sydenham High St., S.E. 16 (County).—Miss E. Turner, M.A.
- „ Westminster (Grey Coat Hospital).—Miss D. F. Chetham-Strode, B.A.
- „ Loughborough (High).—Miss E. A. Bristol, B.A.

- LOUGHTON (Essex, High) — \$Miss M E. Hall, M A.
- LOUTH (King Edward VI.) — \$Miss Nalder, B sc
- LUDLOW (High Sch.) — \$Miss M R. Baldwin, M A
- LUTON (Modern) — \$Miss H. K. Sheldon.
- MACCLESFIELD (High) — \$Miss K. Parr.
- MAIDENHEAD (County) — \$Miss M. Burn, M A
- MAIDSTONE (Endowed Gr) — \$Miss W M Kidd, M A
- MANCHESTER (High) — \$Miss M G Clarke, M A
- „ (Broughton High Sch., Salford) — \$Miss D G Coward, M sc
- „ (Central High) — \$Miss M A Johnstone, B sc
- „ (Fairfield High School) — \$Miss Edwards, M A
- „ (Fallowfield) — \$Miss M A Grant
- „ (Haipurhey) — \$Miss A E Bell
- „ (Heaton Mersey) — \$Miss Law, B A
- „ (Pendleton, High) — \$Miss D E Limebeer, M A
- „ (Whalley Range High Sch) — \$Miss F A Field, M A
- „ (Loreto College, R C) — Miss E O'Byrne, B A
- MANSFIELD (On Elizabeth's) — \$Miss Macrae, B A
- MARCH (High Sch) — \$Miss E John, M A
- MARKET DRAYTON (County) — \$Miss K E Fannel, M A
- MIDDLESBROUGH (High) — \$Miss G M Bedford, M A
- „ (Kirby Sec Sch.) — \$Miss M McCombie, M A
- „ (Newland Convent, R C) — \$Mother Shitley, B sc
- MORPETH (High) — \$Miss E Morgan, B A
- NANTWICH AND ACTON (Gr) — A T Powell, M A
- NEWARK (High) — \$Miss E G Morgan, M A
- NEWBURY (County) — \$Miss E J Luker
- NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (Daine Allan's) — \$Miss S E Dobson
- „ (Atkinson Road) — \$Miss Cooper, M A
- „ (Rutherford Coll. Girls' School) — \$Miss Agnes Pochin
- „ (Central High, G P D S T., Eskdale Terrace) — \$Miss D F P Hiley, M A
- „ (High School, C S Co., Tankerville Terrace) — \$Miss L M Gurney, M A
- „ (Sacred Heart, R C) — Mme E Fincham
- NEWCASTLE, Staffs (Ome) — \$Miss J Sprunt, M A
- NEWPORT, I of W. † (County) — Miss F J Monk, B A
- „ Salop (County) — \$Miss J Macwean, B A
- NORMANTON (High) — \$Miss E M Cull
- NORTHAMPTON (High) — \$Miss E M Wallace
- „ (School for Girls) — \$Miss C M Taylor, M A
- „ (Notre Dame R C.) —
- NORTH WALSHAM (High) — \$Miss K Worsnop, B Litt
- „ (Northwich (Deane's) — Miss A. G. Pierce, M A
- NORWICH (Munic Sec. School) — \$Miss F E Whitaker, M A
- „ (High Sch., G P D S T.) — \$Miss Wise
- NOTTINGHAM (High Sch., G P D S T.) — \$Miss W D. Phillips, M A
- „ (County) — \$Mrs. G. E. Yates, B A
- NUNEATON (High School) — \$Miss M. Davies
- OCKBROOK, Derby (Moravian) — \$Miss Titterington, M A
- OLDHAM (Hulme Gr Sch.) — \$Miss D. Bailey, M. Sc.
- OSWESTRY (High) — \$Miss L. A. Mickleburgh.
- OXFORD (High Sch., G P D S T.) — \$Miss Haig-Brown, M A
- „ De Noailles (For Daughters of the Clergy) — Miss A K Edwards, M A
- „ (Milham Ford Sch.) — \$Miss J McCabe
- PARESTONE (Sandecotes) — \$Miss A. Grainger Gray
- PENRITH (On Eliz., Mixed) — W H B Leech
- PENZANCE (W Cornwall Coll) — \$Miss E C Hanna, M A
- „ (C of E High Sch) — \$Miss A Symes, B A
- „ (County) — \$Miss B J Varley, B A
- PETERBOROUGH (County) — \$Miss K Wragge.
- PETERSFIELD (County) — \$Miss E Lowe, B A
- PINNER (Roy Comm Trav., Hatch End) — \$Miss D Bellamy
- PLYMOUTH (High) — \$Miss M P Potter, M A.
- PONTEFRAC (High School) — \$Miss L Hall, B sc
- PORTSMOUTH (High Sch., G P D S T.) — \$Miss Cossey, M A.
- „ (Munic.) — Miss A M. Kenyon Hitchcock, B A
- PRESTON (Park School) — \$Miss Stoneman, M A
- PURLEY (Warehousemen Clerks and Drapers) — \$Miss B C Deeks, M A
- RAMSGATE (County) — \$Miss D M Jenkins, M A.
- READING (Abbey) — \$Miss Musson, M A, J. P
- „ (Kendrick) — \$Miss Pieble, M A
- REDHILL (Reigate County) — \$Miss Aitken, M A.
- RETFORD (County High) — \$Miss I M Brooks, M A
- RICHMOND (Surrey) — \$Miss E M Weeks, M A
- „ (Yorks) — \$Miss Shepherd
- RIPON (High Sch.) — \$Miss M W Johnson, B sc
- ROCHESTER (Gr) — \$Miss D L Sandford, M A
- ROMFORD (County) — \$Miss F B Bardsley, B A.
- ROTTERHAM (Munic) — \$Miss J Harding
- RUGBY (Arnold High) — \$Miss M M Skues, M A.
- ST ALBANS (High S.) — \$Miss Archibald, M A
- ST HELENS (Cowley) — \$Miss Walker, B A
- ST LEONARDS (Uplands Sch) — \$Miss M V. Hill, M A.
- SALE (County High) — \$Miss K H Masson
- SALFORD (Broughton High Sch) — Miss D G. Coward, M sc
- SALISBURY (Godolphin) — \$Miss C E Ash, B.A.
- SALTBURN (High) — \$Miss E C Waller
- SANDERSTEAD (Convent of the Ladies of Mary, R C) — Madam Ediltrude
- SCARBOROUGH (Queen Margaret's) — \$Miss R Fowler.
- „ (Girls' High Sch) — \$Miss E Glauret, B A
- SETTLE (High) — Miss L L Atkinson, B A
- SERBY (High) — \$Miss G F Meison, B A
- SEVENOAKS (Walthamstow Hall) — \$Miss E L Ramsay, B A
- SIEFFIELD (High Sch., G P D S T., Rutland Paik) — \$Miss M C Aitken, B A
- „ (Central Sch) — \$Miss F M Couzens, M A.
- „ (Abbey Sec) — \$Miss B A Toukiu
- „ (Notre Dame, R C) — Miss C Murray.
- SHERBORNE (Lord Digby's Sch) — \$Miss Billinger
- „ (Sherborne School for Girls) — \$Miss B C Mullner, M.A.
- SHIPLEY (Salt Girls High School) — \$Miss M Duckitt, B A
- SHREWSBURY (High Sch., G P D S T.) — \$Miss D. Gale
- „ (Priory County) — \$Miss L Ellison
- SITTINGBOURN (County) — \$Miss E M Fryer, B.A.
- SKIPTON (Girls' High S) — \$Miss Broadbent, M.A.
- SLEAFORD (High Sch) — \$Miss F M Kirk, B.A.
- SOUTHAMPTON — \$Miss Ison, B.A
- SOUTHEND-ON-SEA (High S.) — \$Miss F. A. Swann, B.A.

SOUTHPORT (Secondary).—\$Miss F. A. Athya, M A
SOUTHWOLD (St. Felix).—\$Miss L. Silcox.
SPALDING (High).—\$Miss E. S. Henry
STAFFORD (High).—\$Miss G. J. McClea, M A, J P
STAMFORD (High).—\$Miss M. Sunderland-Taylor, M A
STOCKPORT (High Sch.)—\$Miss E. M. Sewell, B A
STOCKTON (Qu. Victoria High).—\$Miss Carpenter, M A
 „ (Sec.)—\$Miss I. M. Nelson, M A
STOKE-ON-TRENT (St. Dominic's, R C).—\$Miss W. Young.
 „ (Tunstall High).—\$Miss Wilmot, M A
STOURBRIDGE (Sec. School).—\$Miss Ethel M. Firth
STROUD (High School).—\$Miss E. Biew, M A
SUNDERLAND (High).—\$Miss E. M. Ironside, B A
 „ (Bede Collegiate Girls' School).—\$Miss M. E. Boon, M A.
SUREBITON (Suburban Pk. Ctesc.)—\$Miss Procter
SUTTON, Surrey (High Sch., G P D S T. Cheam Road).—\$Miss Edith M. I. Lees, M A
TAMWORTH (High).—\$Miss J. M. Earle
TAUNTON (Bishop Fox's).—\$Miss Wills, L L A
 „ St. Katherine's, Heatherton Park.—\$Miss C. M. Hartnell, M A
TWEEKSBURY (High).—\$Miss D. M. S. Holmes, B A
THETFORD, Norfolk (Gt.).—\$Miss C. L. Phillips, M B E
TIVERTON (vacant)
TONBRIDGE (County).—\$Miss W. M. Fayerman
TORQUAY (Guils Sec.)—\$Miss M. Jackson, M A
TOTTENHAM (High).—\$Miss E. Fulvus, B A
TROWBRIDGE (High).—\$Miss E. M. Moore, M A
TROWO (High).—\$Miss Coate
 „ (County).—\$Miss Fomenan, B A
TUNBRIDGE WELLS (High Sch., G P D S T.)—\$Miss Margaret W. Byrne
 „ (County).—\$Miss E. M. Hughes, M A
TWICKENHAM (Royal Sch. for Daughters of Naval and Marine Officers).—\$Miss A. E. Chaplin
 „ (County).—\$Miss Tunbridge, Ph. D.
ULSTON (High).—\$Miss H. M. Budgen, M A
ULSWICK (County).—\$Rev. W. W. Sawtell, B A
WAKEFIELD (High).—\$Miss Martin
WALLASEY (High).—\$Miss L. K. Barrie, M A
 „ (Oldershaw).—\$Miss Blyth, M A
WALLINGTON (County).—\$Miss K. I. Wallace, B A
WALSLEND-ON-TYNE.—\$Miss E. Giles, B Sc
WALSALL (Queen Mary's).—\$Miss M. V. Stafford
WALTHAMSTOW (County High).—\$Miss M. Norris, M A
WARE (Gr. Sch.)—\$Miss M. E. Brough, M A
WARWICK (King's High)—\$Miss E. Dooley, M A
WATERLOO, Liverpool (Sec.)—\$Miss Lawrence, M A
WATFORD (Gt.).—\$Miss Grace Feigie, M A
 „ (London Orphan Sch.)—\$Miss E. A. Haines
WELLINGBOROUGH (County).—\$Miss Tinkler, B A
WELLINGTON, Salop (High).—\$Miss E. B. Ross, B A
WELLS (Blue Sch.)—\$Miss L. A. Thomas, M A
 „ (High Sch.)—\$Miss Ethel Biles, A R C M
WEST HAM (High).—\$D. Florence E. Barnett
WEST HARTLEPOOL (Munic. High Sch.).—\$Miss Houghton, M Sc
WEST KIRBY (County).—\$Miss A. S. Wallis, B A
WEYBRIDGE (R. Masonic, Junior).—\$Miss Harrop, B A
WHITCHURCH (Salop High Sch.).—\$Miss H. L. Thompson, M A.
WHITLEY AND MONKSEATON (High).—\$Miss Highton, M A.
WHYTELEAF (County).—\$Miss W. Atwood, B A.
WIGAN (High Sch.).—\$Miss C. S. Banks.

WIGTON (Thomlinson Gr.).—\$Miss Marsden, B A.
WILLEDEN (Brondebury and Kilburn High Sch.).—\$Miss K. L. Johnston, M A
 „ (Convent Sch., Crown Hill Road, N.W. 10, R C) —
WIMBLEDON (High Sch., G P D S T.).—\$Miss M. E. Lewis
 „ (County Sch.)—\$Miss C. J. Borthwick, B Sc
WINCHESTER (Sch. for Girls).—\$Miss Finlay, M A.
 „ (County).—\$Miss A. M. Wright, B A
WINDSOR (County).—\$Miss M. Curtis
WISBECH (High).—\$Miss E. M. C. Pridaux
WOLVERHAMPTON (High).—\$Miss D. E. de Zouche, M A.
WOODFORD (County).—\$Miss J. M. Gordon, M A
WORCESTER (Alice Ottley).—\$Miss Spauling, B A
 „ (City Sec. Sch.)—\$Miss J. H. Steel, L L A
WORTHING (County High).—\$Miss K. Coast
WYCOMBE ABBEY (Bucks.).—\$Miss A. W. White-law, M A
YARMOUTH (Gt. Yarmouth High Sch.)—\$Miss A. C. Haug
YEOVIL (High School).—\$Miss M. M. Bone, B A
YORK (Mill Mount).—\$Miss J. Burne, B A
 „ (Mount Sch.)—\$Miss H. W. Stange, B A.
 „ (69 Petergate).—\$Miss E. E. Ellett
 „ (Queen Anne's Rd.).—\$Miss Netherwood, B A

WALES AND MONMOUTH

ABERDARE (Intermediate).—\$Miss, M. S. Cook, M A
ABERGAVENNY (County).—\$Miss Gethin-Davies, M A
BALA (County).—\$Miss E. J. Owens, M A
BANGOR (County).—\$Miss Mason, B A
 „ (Pickie Rock House).—\$Miss Wen
BARRY (County).—\$Miss E. E. Morgan, B A
BRECON (County).—\$Miss G. A. Moore, M A
CARDIFF (City High).—(vacant)
 „ (Minnie Sec.)—\$Miss Hugon, M A
 „ (Canton Muncie).—\$Miss Abbott, M A
 „ (The College Sch.)—\$Miss J. G. Earl
 „ (Heathfield House, R C).—\$Miss J. B. Golden, B A.
CARMARTHEN (County).—\$Miss B. A. Holme, M A.
 „ (High).—\$Miss E. I. Sutton, B A
COLWYN BAY (Penrhos Coll.)—\$Miss R. Hovey, B A
COWBRIDGE (High Sch.)—\$Miss C. Bennett Jones, B A
DENBIGH (Howell's).—\$Miss C. E. Robinson, M A
DOLGELLEY (Di Williams's).—\$Miss E. C. Nightingale, M A
GELLIGARR (County).—\$Miss W. L. James, B A.
HAVERFORDWEST (Tasker's).—\$Miss James, B Sc
LLANDAF (Howell's).—\$Miss Trotter, M A
LLANELLY (Intermediate).—\$Miss C. Davies, M A
LLANFAIRFECHAN (St. Winifred's).—\$Miss N. M. Doman, M A
MERTHYR TYDFIL (Cyfarthfa Castle).—\$Miss A. C. Davenport, B Sc
MONMOUTH (High).—\$Miss B. L. P. Lindsay
NEWPORT, Mon (High).—\$Miss M. A. Vivian, B A
 „ (Munic.).—\$Miss M. M. Hughes
NEWTOWN (County).—\$Miss F. E. Davies, B A.
PENARTH (County).—\$Miss E. M. Lloyd
PONTPOOL (County).—\$Miss M. E. Jones, B A.
PONTYPRIDD (Intermediate).—\$Miss C. E. Bedford, B A
PORTH (County).—\$Miss E. M. Harris, B A.

RUTHIN (County).—Miss A. Rowlands, B.A.
 SWANSEA (High).—Miss H. M. Cameron, M.A.
 „ (Munic).—Miss E. Phipps, B.A.
 WELSHPOOL (County).—Miss A. M. Platt, B.A.
 WREXHAM (County).—Miss A. J. Jones, B.A.

SCOTLAND

ABERDEEN (High).—Miss L. L. Ward, B.A.
 „ (Albyn Place).—Miss E. C. S. Oliver, B.Sc.
 CRIEFF (Morison's).—Miss Mason, M.A.
 EDINBURGH (Ladies' College).—Miss Mary Tweedie, M.A.
 „ (Geo. Watson's Ladies' Coll.).—Miss C. E. Ainslie, B.A.
 „ (St. George's School).—Miss Ruth W. Freer
 „ (Ministers' Daughters).—Miss H. P. Auld, B.Sc.
 „ (St. Bride's).—Miss M. E. Macdonald Clark, Ph.D.
 GLASGOW (Girls' High School).—Miss Reid, B.A.
 „ (Park School).—Miss M. P. Young
 HELENSBURGH (St. Bride's).—Miss J. B. M. Renton
 KILMACOLM (St. Columba's).—Miss J. J. B. Waugh
 POLMONT (St. Margaret's).—(vacant).
 ST. ANDREWS (St. Leonard's, and Junior Sch., St. Katharine's).—Miss McCutcheon, M.A.

ISLE OF MAN

CASTLETOWN (High).—Miss M. W. Matthew, B.A.

CHANNEL ISLANDS

GUERNSEY (Ladies' College).—Miss A. L. Mollish, M.A.
 „ (States Intermediate).—Miss F. A. Foster
 JERSEY (Ladies' College).—Miss d'Auvergne, B.Sc.

NORTHERN IRELAND.

BALLYMENA (Cambridge House).—Miss J. C. Currie
 BANGOR (Pickie Rock House).—
 BELFAST (High School).—
 „ (Rosetta High).—
 „ (Victoria Coll.).—Miss Matier.
 CARRICKFERGUS (Ladies' Coll.).—
 COLERAINE (High Sch.).—
 COOKSTOWN (Intermediate).—Miss M. K. Rowan, B.A.
 DUNGANNON (Girls' Royal School).—
 LONDONDERRY (Strand House).—Miss M. E. Deane, M.A.
 „ (Victoria High).—Miss S. Mackillip.
 PORTADOWN (Alexandra).—

IRISH FREE STATE.

BALLSBRIDGE (Masonic).—Miss Russell Jones.
 CORK (High).—Mrs. Hobson, B.A.
 DUBLIN (Alexandra).—Miss I. Mulvaney, LL.D.
 „ (Irish Clergy Daughters', 12 Fallsfort Terrace).—Miss Walker, B.A.
 KINGSTOWN (High Sch.).—Miss E. Hudson, B.A.; Miss J. Knox Darling, B.A.

ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MISTRESSES.—Head mistresses of Public Secondary Schools with at least 50 pupils are eligible for membership. Members are marked § in the preceding lists. A Conference is held annually in June. *President* (1923-25), Miss F. R. Gray, M.A., J.P., St. Paul's Girls' School, Brook Green, W.6. *Secretary*, Miss R. Young, 29 Gordon Square, W.C.1.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS, 1923-24.

A list of Pensions granted during the year ended March 31, 1924, under the provisions of the Civil List Act, 1920.

MRS. ELIZABETH KATE BRADLEY, in recognition of the scholastic and literary attainments of her husband, editor of the Oxford English Dictionary	£75
MRS. C. A. F. RHYS DAVIDS, in recognition of her contributions and those of her husband to the advancement of Pali and Buddhist knowledge	£100
JOHN REDMOND GREEN and MAX GREEN, or to the survivor of them, in recognition of the services of their father and the tragic circumstances of his death	£100
MRS. JESSIE HAYES, in recognition of the merits of her husband as a landscape painter	£75
MISS ALICE MARGARET HUNT, in recognition of the services rendered by her father, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty	£75
MISS CHARLOTTE MEW, in recognition of the merit of her poetic works	£75
MR. WILLIAM POEL, in recognition of his services in connection with the advancement of dramatic production	£100
MRS. MARGARET ANNIE BENTLEY, in recognition of her late husband's distinction as an architect (Additional to the previous pension of £70)	£75
MRS. ELIZABETH MIRIAM BURGWIN, in recognition of her services in the advancement of education	£100
MR. ROBERT DUNLOP, in recognition of his services to historical study	£75
MRS. BLANCHE HARTOG, in recognition of the contributions of her husband to the study of natural history	£50
DR. ALICE LEE, D.Sc., in recognition of her services to the cause of scientific research	£70
MR. ALBERT MANSBRIDGE, in recognition of his services in the advancement of education (Additional to the previous pension of £70)	£30
THE MISES ETHEL MARIAN and KATHERINE ELIZABETH RIVERS, jointly and to the survivor, in recognition of the services rendered by their brother, the late Dr. W. H. R. Rivers, to the cause of anthropology, physiology, and psychology	£100
MRS. MARION FORD ROBERTSON, in recognition of the services rendered by her husband to science and medicine	£100

302 Principal British and Irish Societies and Institutions.

I. SCIENTIFIC, ARTISTIC, RELIGIOUS, AND PHILANTHROPIC.

ACADEMY, THE BRITISH, Burlington House, London, W. 1.—*President*—Rt Hon Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M. *Council*—Professor F. C. Burkitt, Professor A. C. Clark, Dr Arthur E. Cowley, Professor H. S. Foxwell, Rt. Hon Viscount Haldane, O.M., G.F.Hill, D.G. Hogarth, Sir F. J. Kenyon, K.C.B., Dr. G. Macdonald, C.B., A. G. Little, Professor A. F. Pollard, Rt. Rev Bishop Ryle, Professor W. R. Scott, Professor W. R. Sorley, Professor T. F. Tout. *Sec*—Professor Sir I. Gollancz, Litt.D. **F.B.A.**

ACADEMY, THE ROYAL, Burlington House, W. 1.—*President*, Sir Aston Webb, K.C.V.O., C.B., 1919 *Keeper*, Charles Sims, R.A. *Treas* Sir Frank Short, R.A. *Sec* W. R. M. Lamb, M.A. *Reg*, E. F. Dixon. *Librarian*, E. E. V. Wright, M.A.

Royal Academician R A

1922 Bell, Robert A. 1920 Llewellyn, Sir Wm., K.C.V.O.
1914 Blomfield, Sir Reginald T. 1920 Lutvans, Sir E. L.
1919 Brangwyn, Frank 1922 Mackennal, Sir
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Periodical Trade Press, and Weekly Newspaper Proprietors' Association, 6 Bouverie Street, E C 4.—Sec, E. O. Norton.

Pharmacists, National Drug and Chemical Union, 149 Newington Causeway, S E 1.

Philip Stott College, Overstone Park, Northampton (Training School for Anti-Socialist Workers).

Plasterers, Granolithic and Cement Workers, National Association of, 37 Albert St., Mornington Crescent, N. W. 1.—Sec, A. H. Telling.

Plumbers, Associated Master, 16 Devonshire Square, E C 1.—Sec, A. A. Adams.

Port Labour Employers, National Council of, 22 Billiter St., E C 3.—Sec, G. Grimling Harris.

Post Office Engineering Union, 14 John Street, Bedford Row, W C 1.—Sec, C. H. Smith.

Post Office Workers, Union of, 43 Cromwell Road, S W 7.—Sec, J. W. Bowen.

Postal and Telegraph Clerks, National Federation of, 17 Russell Square, W C 1.—Chairman, W. H. P. Smith, Gen. Sec, J. Sheagreen.

Press Association, Byron House, Fleet Street, E C 4.—Chairman (1924-5), A. Pickering, North-Eastern Daily Gazette, Joint Gen. Managers, H. C. Robbins, George B. Hodgson.—Sec. P. A. Shaw.

Primrose League, 64 Victoria Street, S W 1.—Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, Bt. Sec, Reginald Bennett.

Printers, Federation of Master, 7-10 Old Bailey E C 4.—Sec, A. E. Goodwin, 24 Holborn, E C 1.

Printers & Assistants, National Society of Operative, 26 Blackfriars Road, S E 1.—Sec, G. A. Isaacs.

Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of U K; 60 Doughty St., W C 1.—Sec, A. E. Holmes.

Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers, Natl. Union of, 96 Nightingale Lane, S W 12.—Gen. Sec, T. G. Newland.

Property Owners' Protection Association, Ltd., Spencer House, South Place, E C 2.—Sec, E. M. Golding.

Proportional Representation Society, 82 Victoria Street, S W 1.—Sec, John H. Humphreys.

Publishers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, Stationers' Hall Court, E C 4.—Pres, C. F. Clay Sec, W. Poulton.

Railway Clerks' Association, 25 Euston Road, N W 1.—Sec, A. G. Walkden.

Railway Companies' Association, 8 Victoria Street, S W 1.

Railway Nationalization Society, 25 Tothill Street, S W 1.—Sec, F. W. Galton.

Royal Warrant Holders Association, 8 Hanover Square, W 1.—Sec, J. W. Coleman.

Schoolmasters, Society of, College of Preceptors, Bloomsbury Sq., W C 1.—Sec, H. J. C. Marshall, O. B. E., A. R. I. B. A.

Scottish Liberal Federation, 7 West George Street, Glasgow, and 95 Princes Street, Edinburgh.—Gen. Sec, W. Webster, O. B. E., Eastern Sec., R. L. Peace, Western Sec., Miss Jacobsen.

Scottish Mine Workers' Association.—Sec., Robert Smith, Garnock View, Kilwinning.

Scottish Miners' Federation Friendly Society.—Sec., James Gold, 62 Robertson Street, Glasgow.

Scottish National Liberal Council, Eastern Division.—Sec., D. McNicol, 20 St. Colme St., Edinburgh; **Western Division**.—Sec., W. T. Gibb, O. B. E., 204 West Campbell Street, Glasgow.

Scottish Unionist Association, 53 Hanover Street, Edinburgh.—Secs, G. Brown, (Eastern Council), Lewis Shelden (Western Council), 134 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Secretaries Association, Ltd., Grosvenor Mans., 82 Victoria Street, S W 1.—Sec, D. K. Findlay.

Secretaries, Chartered Institute of, 59A London Wall, E C 2.—Sec, C. H. Carpenter, O. B. E.

Sheet Metal Workers Society, National Amalgamated, 41 Clapham Rd., S W 1.—Sec, J. C. Gordon.

Shiphrokers, Institute of Chartered, 24 St. Mary Axe, E. C. 3.—Sec, J. A. Findlay.

Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, 9 Victoria Street, S W 1.

Shipconstructors' and Shipwrights' Association, 8 Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Sec, Alex. Walkie, C. H., J. P.

Shipping, Chamber of, 28 St. Mary Axe, E C 3.—Gen. Man. & Sec, H. M. Cleminson.

Shipping Federation, International, 24 St. Mary Axe, E C 3.—Sec, Michael Brett.

Shipowners' Association, Barclay's Bank Building, 1 Rumbold Street, Liverpool.—Secs, Weightman, Pedder & Co., 18 Water Street, Liverpool.

Shoe and Leather Fair Society, Basma Ho., 13A Fore Street, E C 2.—Sec, J. A. Craig.

Shoe Distributors' Association, Basma Ho., 13A Fore Street, E C 2.—Sec, J. A. Craig.

Shoe Retailers, National Association of, 69 Mansell St., Aldgate, E 1.—Sec, L. J. Humphrey.

Shop Assistants, Warehousemen & Clerks, National Amalgamated Union of, Dilke House, Malet Street, W C 1.—Sec, J. R. Leslie (temp).

Socialist Labour Party of Great Britain, 50 Renfrew Street, Glasgow.—Sec, John Henderson.

Socialist Sunday School Unions, 9 Kirkburn Avenue, Cambuslang, Glasgow.—Sec, Mrs. C. McNab Shaw.

Société Nationale des Professeurs de Français en Angleterre, 7 Red Lion Square, W C 2.—Gen. Sec, M. Christian de Parrel.

Sports and Games, Association of British Manufacturers of, Central Ho., 45 Kingsway, W C 2.—Sec, L. D. Kidson.

Steam Engine Makers Society, 17 Thomas St., Shudehill, Manchester.—Sec, W. F. Dawtry.

Stove, Grate, and General Metal Workers, National Union of, Effingham Street, Rotherham.—Sec, A. Hutchinson.

Tailors, Amalgamated Society of, 415 Oxford Road, Manchester.—Sec, T. A. Flynn.

Tailors and Garment Workers Trade Union, 20 Park Place, Leeds.—Sec, A. Conley.

Teachers, National Union of, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, W C 1.—Sec, F. W. Goldstone.

Temperance Legislation League, Parliament Mansions, Orchard Street, S W 1.—Hon. Sec, A. F. Harvey.

Textile Factory Workers' Association, United, Ewbank Chambers, 19 St. James' Street, Accrington.—Sec, J. Cross, J. P.

Textile Workers, National Union of, 84 Godwin Street, Bradford.—Gen. Sec, Arthur Shaw.

Textile Workers and Kindred Trades, Amalgamated Society of, Foxlowe Market Place, Leek, Staffs.—Sec, W. Bromfield, M. P.

Theatrical Employees, National Association of, King's Chambers, Portugal Street, W. C. 2.—Sec, Hugh Roberts.

Theatrical Managers' Association, 52 Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.—Sec, E. Taylor Platt.

Tin and Sheet Wulmen's Association, 26 Bryn Road, Swansea.—Sec, Ivor H. Gwynne, J. P.

Tithe Owners' Union and Church Property Defence Association, Church House, Westminster, S.W. 1.—Sec. E. W. I. Peterson
Tobacco Trade Alliance, 205 Colmore Row, Birmingham

Toolmakers, Amalgamated Society of, 28 John Bright Street, Birmingham.—Sec. G. Wilkinson

Touring Managers' Association of (Incorp.), 178 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2.—Sec. Louis Casson

Trade and Technical Journals, British Association of, Sicilian House, Southampton Row, W.C. 2.—Sec. A. C. Brookes

Trade Protection Society, National Association, 3 Berners Street, W. 1.—Sec. J. H. Bowman

Trades Union Congress General Council, 28 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.—Chairman (1924-25), A. B. Swales, Sec. Fred Bramley

Transport and General Workers' Union, 3 Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.—President, Harry Gosling, C.H., M.P., Gen. Sec. Ernest Bevin.

Transport and General Workers' Union, Coal Workers' Section, Effingham House, Arundel St., W.C. 2.—Sec. A. Walton.

Triple Alliance.—See "National Union of Railwaymen," "National Transport Workers' Federation," and "Miners' Federation of Great Britain"
Typographical Association, "Beechwood," Oak Drive, Fallowfield, Manchester.—Sec. H. Skinner

Ulster Association for Peace with Honour, 12 Donegal Sq. South, Belfast, and St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W. 1

Ulster Unionist Council, Old Town Hall, Belfast.—Sec. A. Wilson Hungerford

Unionist Party Organization, 1 Palace Chambers, Bridge St., S.W. 1.—Chairman, Lt.-Col. Hon. F. S. Jackson, M.P.; Principal Agent, H. E. Blair, C.B.E., Treasurer, Viscount Younger.

United Club—Chairman, Sir Douglas McGarel Hoger, K.C., M.P.; Hon. Sec. J. F. Vesey-Fitzgerald, c/o Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.

U.K. Alliance for Total Suppression of Liquor Traffic, 1 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—Sec. Capt. J. G. Martin

Variety Artists' Federation, 18 Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2.—Chairman, Albert Voyce Sec. Fred Heibert

Vehicle Builders, National Union of, 105 Oxford Road, Manchester.—Sec. James Nicholson

Waterworks Employees, National Union of, 10 Tatam Road, Stonebridge Park, Willesden, N.W. 10.—Sec. A. E. Harwood.

Weavers' Association, Amalgamated, Ewbank Chambers, Accrington.—Sec. J. Cross, J.P.
Weights & Measures, Incorporated Society of Inspectors of, Smithwick.—Sec. George A. Owen
Welsh Liberal Association, 46 Charles Street, Cardiff.—Sec. D. T. Salathiel.

Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain, 11 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—Sec. C. J. Healy

Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants, National Association of, 11 King's Bench Walk, E.C. 4.—Gen. Sec. R. G. Harvey Greenham, LL.B.

Wholesale Textile Association, 1 Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.—Sec. A. Lindsay Bell.

Wine Merchants' Union, 35 Great Tower Street, E.C. 3.—Sec. J. L. Harper, A.C.A.

Wireless and Cable Telegraphists, Association of, Lennox House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.—Gen. Sec. E. R. Tuck

Women Clerks and Secretaries, Association of, 116 Belgrave Road, S.W. 1.—Sec. Miss D. Evans, M.A.

Women's Co-operative Guild—Gen. Sec. Miss A. Honora Enfield

Women's Freedom League, 144 High Holborn, W.C. 1.—Sec. Miss F. A. Underwood.

Women Journalists, Society of, Sentinel House, Southampton Row, W.C. 2.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. A. Binstead.

Women's Local Government Society, 19 Tothill Street, S.W. 1.—Sec. Miss Berry

Women's National Liberal Federation, 72 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—Sec. Miss Margaret Harvey

Women's Unionist Organisation, 1 Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W. 1.—Chairman, Dame Caroline Bridgeman, Sec. Miss E. B. Mackenzie

Wood-cutting Machinists, Amalgamated Society of, 32 Milton Street, Manchester.—Sec. W. J. Wentworth

Woodworkers, Amalgamated Society of, 132 Wilmslow Road, Withington, Manchester.—Sec. Alex. Gordon Cameron.

Wool, Yarn and Warehouse Workers' Union, 11-12 Eldon Place, Bradford.—Sec. F. Egan

Workers, National Federation of General, St. Stephen's House, Victoria Embankment, S.W. 1

Workers, National Union of General and Municipal, 25 Tavistock Square, W.C. 1.—Sec. W. Thorne, M.P.

Workers' Union, "Highfield," Golders Green Road, N.W. 11.—Sec. C. Duncan, M.P.

Young Socialist League, 28 Bluck Lane, Bethnal Green, E. 1.—Sec. J. Bloomfield

Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—GENERAL, Bramwell Booth (1912), Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4

THE SALVATION ARMY was founded by General William Booth (b. 1829, d. 1912) in Dec. 1893, the number of Officers, Cadets and Employees was 20,430, of Corps and Outposts, 13,747, Local Officers, 92,007. The number of countries occupied was 79, and of languages used 54. Connected with the Salvation Army are numerous philanthropic institutions, including 129 Industrial Homes for Fallen Women, 57 Maternity Homes and 96 Children's Homes, 180 Slum Posts, 16 Prison-Gate Homes, 302 Shelters and Cheap Food Depots for the Homeless, 128 Workshops and Factories, 162 Labour Bureaux, 12 Farms, &c. The total raised in the British Isles during "Self-Denial Week" in 1924 amounted to £265,000. Balance-sheets and statements of account relating to the General Fund or to the Social Funds can be obtained, post free, from 101 Queen

THE BROTHERHOOD MOVEMENT, "to lead men and women into the Kingdom of God, to unite in Brotherhood of mutual help, to win the masses of the people for Jesus Christ, and to encourage the study of social service," may be said to have been founded in 1875 as the outcome of the Pleasant Sunday Afternoon movement initiated by John Blackham of West Bromwich. The movement is non-political and unsectarian, and connected with it are other societies—Sisterhoods, P.S.A., Bible Classes, etc. President, J. A. Yonge, M.A., J.P., Wakefield; General Secretary, Rev. J. W. Tufley; Headquarters, 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

*. For further particulars of Hospitals see Advertisement pages.

GENERAL.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, West Smithfield.

Ordinary cases admitted from 9 to 10 daily, accidents at all times. Out-patients daily, surgical 10, medical 10, ear, M. and F. at 1 30. Tu and Th at 9; throat, M. and F. at 1 30. Tu and Th at 9; women, M. and S. at 9, W at 1 30; dental, daily, at 9, orthopedic, M. and Th at 1 30, eye, M., Tu, Th and F at 1 30, electrical, M., Tu, Th, and F at 1 30, operations daily, at 1 30 Visiting-days. Sun, 2 to 3, Wed, 3 to 4 p.m. Clerk, Thos Hayes Steward, C J Powditch. Matron, Miss A McIntosh, C B E, R.R.C

ST THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S E. Out-patients daily at 9 30 a.m., accidents and urgent cases at all times, ear, M. and Th., throat, W., skin, Tu, W and F., women, M. Tues and F., children under 12, M, Tu, Th, F. and Sat, 9 30. Eye, daily, except Sat, 1 30, dental, M. and Th., 9. mental, Tu, 10, vaccination, Tu, 10 30; X-rays, M., 2, physical exercise, Tu and Th, 1 30, neurological, S., at 10, urological, daily at 10 a.m. Visiting-days: Sundays, 3 to 4 30 p.m., Wednesdays, 3 30 to 4 30. Paying patients are admitted to "St. Thomas's Home" Secretary, G Q Roberts, C B E, M A Matron, Miss Lloyd Nurl, C B E, R.R.C The Nightingale Nursing School is attached

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Agar Street, Strand

Urgent cases at all times, others at 1 daily Out-patients, daily at 1.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St. Thomas Street, Borough, S E. Accidents and urgent cases at all times Visiting-days Sun, 2 to 4, Wed, 3 to 4. Treas., F P Whitbread Supt., H L Eason, C B, C M G, M S Clerk, W J Curry Matron, Miss Margaret Hogg, C B E

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S E. Urgent cases at all times. Out-patients, Medical—M, Tu, Wed, Th and Fri, 1 30 p.m., Surgical—M, Tu, Th and Fri, 1 30 p.m. Diseases of women Tu and Fri, 1 30 p.m. Urological, male, Wed, 1 30 p.m., female, Fri, 9 30 a.m. Orthopedic, Tu and Wed, 1 30 p.m., Sat, 9 30 a.m. Throat and nose, Tu and Fri, 1 30 p.m. Aural, M. and Th, 1 30 p.m. Ophthalmic, M. and Th, 1 30 p.m. Skin, Tu and Fri, 1 30 p.m. Neurology, Tu and Fri, 1 30 p.m. Electrical, daily 10 a.m., children, M. and Th, 9 30 a.m. Maternity, Tu and Fri, 9 a.m. Dental, daily 9 a.m. House Governor and Sec., E A Bedwell Sister Matron, Miss M A Willcox

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel Road, E. Urgent cases and accidents at all hours, out-patients daily at 1 30 (except Sunday), ear, throat and nose, M, Tu, Th and F, 9, skin, Tu and Th, 9 30, ophthalmic, M., W., Th and Sat, 9; electrical, daily, 9 30, orthopedic, F., 10, phototherapy, Tu, 9, and Th, 9 and 11; diseases of women, W., 1 30 and Sat, 9 30; venereal, Sat, 1 30, M., 5, Tu, and Th., 9 30 a.m., W., 10 and 1 30 Visiting-days General wards, Wed, 4 to 5, Sun, 3 to 5. Hebrew wards, Wed., 4 to 5; Sat., 3 to 5. Children's wards, Sun, 3 to 5. House Gov., E W. Morris, C.B.E. Matron, Miss Beatrice Monk, R.R.C

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, Mortimer St., W.1. Accident and emergency cases at all hours, other cases, with or without a Governor's or sub-

scriber's letter, daily from 10 to 5. Secretary-Supt., Walter Kewley

NORTH LONDON, or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower Street, W C.1. In-patients daily; out-patients, medical and surgical, daily, at 1; diseases of women, Mon and Th., 1 30; dental cases, daily at 8 45 to 11 a.m. at the National Dental Hospital (Dental depart of U C H.), Gt. Portland Street, W., skin, M., 9 30, Th., 9 30, eye, Mon, Tu, Th and F, at 1 30, ear, nose and throat, Tu and Th 5 30, Tu, F and S., at 9. Tuberculosis Dispensary, Tu and F, 1 30, Th, 8 p.m. Mental Diseases, W at 2, Sat at 10. Inoculation Dept., W at 9 30. Electrical and radiographic daily Visiting-days Tu and F, 4 to 5, Sun, 3 to 4. Children's ward, Sun, 3 to 4, parents or guardians only Sec., J Gerald T. Buckle, B.A.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road, W C.1. For relief without letters of recommendation. Accidents and urgent cases received at all hours Out-patients daily, at 12 30 p.m., diseases of women, W and Sat at 9 30, diseases of the eye, Tu and F at 9, throat, nose, and ear, M. and Th at 9, skin, Tu, and F at 9 30 a.m. Visiting-days Sun, 3 to 4, Thur, 3 30 to 4 30 Sec., Reginald R Garratt

ST GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, S W.1. Open at all times for accidents and urgent cases In-patients, daily at 12 45 p.m. Out-patients, general, medical and surgical, daily at 11 30, throat, nose and ear, M. and F at 1 30, eye, W and Sat at 1 30, skin, W at 1 30, dental, M, W and Fri at 1 30, genito-urinary, Th at 1 30, venereal diseases, in medical, surgical, obstetrical, skin, and genito-urinary departments, and on M, W and F at 6 p.m. diseases of women, M. and Th at 1 30, children, Th, 3 p.m., vaccination, Th at 1 30. Maternity Ward and Special Departments for electro-therapeutic and massage treatment. Visiting-days Sun and W, 3 to 4. The Atkinson Morley's Convalescent Hospital, Wimbledon, is attached Secretary-Superintendent, James M Churchfield Matron, Miss J M T Babtie

ST MARY'S HOSPITAL, Praed Street, W.2. In-patients at 1. Accidents and urgent cases free at all times Out-patients, general, medical and surgical, daily (except Sat) at 1 p.m., Sat, 9 15, diseases of women, M. and Th at 1 p.m., eye, Tu and F at 9 15, ear, nose and throat, M. and Th at 9 15, dental, W and Sat at 9 15, skin, M. and Th at 9 15, nervous diseases, Tu at 9 15, mental diseases, T at 9 15, inoculation, Tu and F. 2 Visiting-days Sun and Pub Hol, 3 to 4, W and Sat, 4 to 5. Sec., W Parkes, D.S.O., M.C

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY, GREENWICH, FOR SEAMEN OF ALL NATIONS Formerly maintained on board the Hospital Ship "Dreadnought," for seamen suffering from disease or accident, who are admitted without any recommendation Establishments Dreadnought Hosp., Greenwich, to which is attached the London School of Clinical Medicine (q.v.); Albert Dock Hospital, E., The Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Endsleigh Gardens, N.W., to which is attached the London School of Tropical Medicine (q.v.); King George's Sanatorium for Sailors, Bramshott, Hants, Tilbury Hosp., Tilbury. Dispensary for out-patients, East India Dock Road, E, The Angas Convalescent Home, at Cudham. Sec., Sir P. J. Michelli, C.M.G.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, near Westminster Abbey. In-patients Urgent cases admitted on any day at any hour Visiting-days Sun, between 2 and 3, W., 4 to 5 *Matron*, Miss Edith Smith.

[All the preceding have Medical Schools attached]
AMERICAN HOSPITAL Temporary address, 56-60, Hallam Street, Portland Place, W 1 — *Med Director*, Philip Franklin

ANTI-VIVISECTION HOSPITAL . BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL (Incorporated), Battersea Park, S W 11 Out-patients, M, F, 5, Tu, 2, surgical, F, 2 45, ear, throat, nose, F, 1 30, eye, M, 1 30, dental, Tu, 4; cancer, W., 2, elect, thei and X-ray, daily, 11 to 1, massage, M, W, Th and Sat., 2, dressings, daily, 9 30 Accidents free at all hours. Five public wards, one private ward Special department for cancer treatment Visiting-days Th and Sun Board of Management (18) *Sec*, Harry W Woolven *Matron*, Miss A. Mossman

BOLINGBROKE HOSPITAL (Free Accident and Emergency accommodation for 12 paying patients), Wandsworth Common, S W 11 In-patients, 1, 540 out-patients, attendances, 29,769. *Sec* - *Superintendent*, W. Randolph Bliss

FRENCH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY (74 beds, open to all French-speaking foreigners), 172 Shaftesbury Av, W C 2 Out-patients daily at 10 The Convalescent Home at Bighton has 62 beds *Pres of Committee*, C. Pierret *Hon Treas*, John Holman *Sec*, J. Knecht

GERMAN HOSPITAL, Dalston In-patients daily, 9 a.m. to 12 noon, except Sundays Out-patients, males, Tu, females, M and F, at 2 p.m. Oculist, M and F, 2. Ear, nose and throat, Tu, 9 30 a.m. Visiting-days W and Sun, 3 to 4 p.m. *Sec*, A. R. Charles

HAMPESTEAD GENERAL AND N W LONDON HOSPITAL, Haverstock Hill, N W 3 110 beds free to the poor of N.W. London Out-patients Dept., Bayham St., Camden Town Pay wing for local cases with 20 beds up to 7 gs weekly *Sec*, Harold Wigg

ITALIAN HOSPITAL, Queen Square, W C 1 *Sec*, Hugo Antonia-Traversi

KENSINGTON, FULHAM AND CHELSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL, Richmond Rd, Earl's Court, S W 5 Free to necessitous poor *Sec*, F. J. Jones

LONDON HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (founded 1849), 172 beds, Great Ormond St and Queen Square, W C 1 Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all hours *Sec*, Edward A. Attwood, F.C.I.S.

LONDON JEWISH HOSPITAL, Stepney Green, E 1 Urgent cases and accidents at all times Out-patients, medical, daily, 1 p.m. (except Sat and Sun), surgical, F, 9 a.m. Women, F, 2 p.m. Eye, Tu, 8 30 a.m., ear, nose and throat, Th, 8 30 a.m., skin, Th, 1 p.m. — *Secretary*, G. E. Pitt

LONDON RADIUM INSTITUTE, Riding House St., Portland Place, W 1 *Med. Supt*, A. E. Hayward Pinch, F.R.C.S. *Sec*, Thomas A. Garner

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, Hampstead Road, N W 1 (For treatment of patients without the ordinary administration of alcohol) Casualty dept. open always. Med. Out-Patients, M, Tu, W., and Th at 1, surgical, daily (except Sat.) at 1; eye, M, and Th, 1, W, 1, ear, throat and nose, F, 1, skin, W, 1; dental, Tu, at 9; In-Patients, daily. *Sec*, Alfred C. Adams.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, Kingsland Rd., E 8 Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times, 137 beds. Out-Patients, M, Tu, W, Th, F, 1 30; Sat., 9. Dental, Tu, Th., 9,

women, M, 1 30, throat and ear, Th, 2, eye, W, 1 30, electrical, M, W, F, 1 30 Visiting-days, Th, 3 to 4, Sun., 3 to 4 30 *Sec and House Gov*, H. F. Rutherford. *Matron*, Miss G. Farquhar

MILLER GENERAL HOSPITAL for South-East London, Greenwich Road, S E 10 *Sec*, Harry A. Bone

POPULAR HOSPITAL FOR ACCIDENTS, Poplar, E 14 Open free at all hours Visiting days, Tu and Fri 3 to 4, Sun. 2 to 4. *Sec and House Gov*, D. H. Lindsay

PRINCE OF WALES'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, The Green, Tottenham, N 15 192 beds, and 20 at Convalescent Home, all free Visiting days Sun and W., 2 to 3 30 *Director*, F. W. Drewett

QUEEN MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR THE EAST END, Stratford E 160 beds In-patients, 1923, 2,550; out-patients 129,542 Visiting-days, Sun 3 to 4 30, W 3 to 4 Open day and night for urgent cases. *Sec*, Maj. Raphael Jackson

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, N 7 In-patients every day between 10 and 4 p.m. accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times Out-patients, medical, M, 9, Tu, W, Th, and F, 1, surgical, M, W, 9, Tu, Th, and F, 1, dental, Tu, Sat, 9, Wed, 1, ear, nose and throat Tu and F, 1, skin, W and Th, 1, eye M and Th, 1, diseases of women, T, Th, 9 Visiting-days *Gen. Wards*, Sun, 1 30 to 4, W, 1 to 2 30 *Contributory Wards*, Sun, 1 30 to 3, Tu, F, 5 to 6 *Private Wards*, Sun, 1 30 to 3, Weekdays, 4 to 6 30 *Royal Chest Hospital*, City Road, Hospital of Recovery, Southgate; Reckitt Convales Home, Clacton *Secretary*, Gilbert F. Panter *Matron*, Miss E. Willis

ST JOHN AND ST ELIZABETH HOSPITAL OF, 40 Grove End Road, N W 8 For medical and surgical cases 127 beds *Sec*, M. J. Griffin

ST JOHN'S HOSPITAL, Lewisham, S E 102 beds *Hon Sec*, Francis W. Fryatt

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith Road, W 6 160 beds Accidents and urgent cases at all times Out-patients daily at 8 30 and 1 30, dental cases, Tu and F at 9 30, throat, nose, and ear, Tu and F at 1 30, eyes, M, W, and Th at 1 30 Women's cases, M at 2 Skin diseases, W and F at 1 30 Med. dis. of children, W and Sat at 9 30 Electric cases, Tu and F, women 9 30, men 11 Neurological cases, Th 9 30 *Sec*, H. A. Madge

CANCER.

CANCER HOSPITAL (Free), Fulham Road, S W 3 Poor persons admitted free without letter of recommendation Out-patients seen each week day, except Saturday, at 2 p.m. Also W at 10 and Sat at 11 Visiting-days, Tu, and Sun, 2 to 4. *Sec*, J. Courtney Buchanan, O.B.E. *Matron*, Miss B. Sherratt.

CANCER CHARITY of the Middlesex Hospital, Nassau Street, W 1 For cancer patients who are treated "until relieved by art, or released by death." Admission without subscriber's letter in order of application *Secretary-Supt*, Walter Kewley

CHILDREN.

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN WITH HIP DISEASE (in connexion with St Bartholomew's Hospital). *Offices*, 1 Upper Woburn Place, W.C. 1 *Sec*, Stanley Smith

AUSTRALASIAN HOSPITAL, Girls' Village Home, Barkingside, Essex. (Dr. Barnardo's Homes.)

BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, THE

- (Incorporated), 1 Clapham Rd, S W 9 Surgical and medical, M, Tu, Th, and Fri. at 9 a m, skin, W, at 2 p m; dental W, 9 a m; eye, Tu & F, 2 p m *Matron*, Miss F. E Barwell. *Sec*, Thomas Clapham.
- BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES**, Woolwich, S E *Matron*, Mrs Parnell *Hon Sec*, Miss Alice Gregory.
- CHEYNE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN**, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S W 3 For cases ineligible at General Hospitals No out-patients. Weekly payment, 7s., a few free and half-payment cots Branch Hospital at St Nicholas-at-Wade, near Birchington, Kent *Sec*, H Kemp-Welch
- CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF HIP DISEASE**, Eardley Road, Sevenoaks Admission by weekly payment *Lady Supt.*, Miss M Rose.
- EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN**, Shadwell, E 1 Open daily *Lady Supt.*, Agnes Coulton *Treasurer*, Robert J Munn. *Sec*, W M Wilcox, B A
- EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN**, Southwark Bridge Road, S E For the poor only. (Unless parents are unable to afford it, they are expected to pay 10s per week towards maintenance) 76 cots, and large out-patients' dept New cases daily, 9 30 to noon Urgent cases and accidents at all times Open to visitors any day, 2 to 4 *Sec*, H C Staniland Smith
- HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR SICK CHILDREN**, Northcourt, College Crescent, Hampstead, N W 3 Visiting hours, 3 to 5 daily (64 beds) *Matron*, Miss Mackenzie-Rose *Hon Secs*, E Brown, A R Dewing.
- HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN**, Gt Ormond St, W C 1 (244 beds) *Matron*, Miss Caroline Tisdale, R R C *Sec*, James McKay
- INFANTS HOSPITAL (INCORPORATED)**, Vincent Square, Westminster, S W 1 Infants up to 5 years 50 cots Out-patients, 1.30 daily Parents are expected to contribute according to means *Matron*, Miss M F Hughes. *Sec*, A J Small
- JOHN CAPEL HANBURY HOSPITAL**, Boys' Garden City, Woodford Bridge, Essex (Dr. Barnardo's Homes)
- KENSINGTON DISPENSARY AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL**, 49 Church Street Free on subscriber's recommendation *Hon Sec.*, E A Lewes
- LORD MAYOR TRELOAR CRIPPLES' HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE**, Alton, and Hayling Is, Hants (London Office, 25 Ely Place, E C 1) — *Hon Treas.*, Sir Wm. H Dunn, Bait *Sec*, H B Harper
- METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD** The following hospitals and homes are under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board —
For Sick Children—Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton, Surrey The Downs Hospital for Children, Sutton, Surrey
For Convalescent Children—St Anne's Home, Herne Bay, Kent White Oak (part), Swanley Junction, Kent
For Ophthalmia—White Oak, Swanley Junction, Kent
For Ophthalmia Neonatorum—St. Margaret's Hospital, Leighton Road, N.W. 5
For Ringworm, and Other Diseases of the Skin and Scalp—Goldie Leigh Homes, Abbey Wood, S.E. 2.
- PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL**, London, W 2. 46 cots. Free to all necessitous patients without letters. *Sec.*, James A. Hamlin. *Matron*, Miss J. T. Archibald. Convalescent Home for 16 children, "Fair View", Slough. *Matron*, Miss J. T. McDonald.
- QUEEN'S (LATE NORTH-EASTERN) HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN**, Hackney Rd, Bethnal Green, E 2, and at Bexhill-on-Sea (164 beds) In- and out-patients daily at 12 30. Surgical cases, Thurs 12 30 m, Tu and Fri 9.15, medical, W. 9.30 and 12 30, other week-days, 12.30, eye, W 12.30; skin, F 12 30, ear, nose, and throat, M, Tu, and Th 9 30, whooping cough, Sat 9.15 a m; dental, twice a week *Sec*, T. Glenton-Kerr. *Lady Supt*, Miss A. M Bushby.
- ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN**, Waterloo Rd, S E 1. *Hon Treas*, J Topham Richardson — *Sec*, J H Teasdale.
- ROYAL SEA-BATHING HOSPITAL FOR SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS**, Margate. 265 beds (90 for children and 68 for discharged sailors and soldiers) Admission with a Governor's recommendation on payment of 10s 6d to 21s, without letter 48s per week. *Sec*, A Nash, 15 York Buildings, W C 2
- SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN**, Sydenham, S E 26 — *Matron*, Miss Raymond. *Hon Sec*, W Mason, M. B E *Hon Treas*, F W. Kilby
- VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN**, Tite Street, Chelsea, S W 3, Victoria Home, Broadstairs, Out-patients, Med, Surg, 9 and 11 30, Eye, Th, 1 30, Skin, M at 1 30, Dental, Tu, 1 30, Whooping Cough, F, 2 p m *Sec*, D St J. Bamford
- WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES**, 73 Welbeck St, W 1. *Sec*, J P Wetenhall, B A

CONSUMPTION AND CHEST DISEASES.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis in the United Kingdom and the rate per 100,000 of the population for each year since 1915 were as follows —

Year	Deaths	Rate per 100,000
1915	54,295	151 5
1916	53,858	152 9
1917	55,934	162 4
1918	58,073	169 4
1919	46,312	125 8
1920	42,545	112 8

The fall in the rate of 56.6 per 100,000 between 1918 and 1920 is attributable partly to the cessation of the War and consequent better living conditions, and partly to the valuable work done by Local Government Authorities. The increase of facilities for the treatment since 1912 is as follows —

Year	No of beds in public institutions	Dispensaries.
1912	1,500	8
1918	6,749	375
1921	9,879	470

At the same time the beds in voluntary institutions increased from 2,800 in 1912 to 7,563 in 1921, a total increase of beds from 4,300 in 1912 to 17,447 in 1921

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, Fulham Road, S.W. 3 Visiting-days: Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 3, Sunday, 2 to 4. *Sec*, Frederick Wood. *Res Medical Officer*, L S Morgan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART AND LUNGS, Victoria Park, E 2. Out-patients daily at 2 *Secretary*, George Watts.

MARGARET STREET HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION. Out-patients, 26 Margaret St., W., and Fairlight Sanatorium, Hastings. *Sec.*, Mrs. M. C. Hawthorne.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD. The following sanatoria and hospitals are under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board —

The King George V. Sanatorium, Godalming, Surrey (Men.)

Pinewood, Wokingham, Berks (Women)

Colindale Hospital, Hendon, N W 9 (Men)

St. George's Home, Milman's Street, Chelsea (Women)

St. Luke's Hospital, Lowestoft. (Men and Women)

Princess Mary's Hospital for Children, Cliftonville, Margate

High Wood Hospital for Children, Brentwood, Essex.

Mulfield, Rustington, Littlehampton (Children)

Northern Hospital, Winchmore Hill, N 21

MOUNT VERNON HOSPITAL FOR TUBERCULOSIS AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND HEART (Incorp.) Hospital at Northwood, Midx. Out-patients daily at 1.30, at 7 Fitzroy Square, W 1. Visiting-day Sun., 3 to 4 Sec, W J. Morton.

ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL, City Road, E C 1 (branch of the Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway, N 7). Open daily for admission of out-patients Mondays to Fridays at 1, Saturdays, 9 a.m. Secretary, G. G. Panter.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Ventnor, London Office, 18 Buckingham Street, Strand, W C 2 Sec, Charles W. Cox.

CONVALESCENCE

CATHERINE GLADSTONE CONVALESCENT HOME (Mitcham, Surrey) Transferred in 1923 to London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, E 1, for use as an annexe for reception of women and children from the wards of that Hospital.

SEASIDE CONVALESCENT HOSP., Seaford Office, 2 Mitre Court, E C 4. Sec, Gordon D. Richards.

DENTAL.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL, Dental department, Univ Coll Hosp, Gt Portland St and Devonshire St, W, daily, 9 to 11 a.m. Clerk, M. P. Collings.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Sq, W C 2. For extraction under gas or stopping, a subscriber's or Governor's letter required. Daily, 9 till 10.30 a.m., and 1 to 2.30 p.m., Sats., 9 to 11 Sec, W J. Wadham.

FEVER.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, Liverpool Road, Islington, N 1 Sec (acting), Herbert J. Say.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD The following fever and smallpox hospitals are under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board—

Eastern, Homerton Grove, Homerton, E 9
North-Eastern, St. Ann's Rd, S Tottenham, N 15

North-Western, Lawn Road, Hampstead, N W 3
Western, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S W 6

South-Western, Landor Road, Stockwell, S W 9
Grove, Tooting Graveney, S W 17

South-Eastern, Avonley Rd, New Cross, S E 14
Park, Hither Green, Lewisham, S E 23.

Brook, Shooters Hill, S E 18 (temp closed)

The following are designated the River Hospitals—

Joyce Green (Fever or Smallpox), Dartford, Kent.

Orchard (Fever or Smallpox), Dartford, Kent.

Long Reach (Smallpox), Dartford, Kent.

For Convalescing Fever Cases—

Northern, Winchmore Hill, N 21.

Southern, Dartford, Kent.

FISTULA, PILES, &c.

GORDON HOSPITAL, Vauxhall Bridge Road S W 1. (1884) For Rectal Diseases. Out-patients, M, Tu, W, Th, and F., at 2. Sec., Lt.-Col. C. J. F. Cobbold.

ST MARK'S HOSPITAL, City Road, E C 1. Out-Patients, Tu, Th and F., 4.30 p.m., Sat. at 1.30 p.m. Operations, M, W and Th at 2.30, open to the Profession and Students. Matron, Miss E. Hall. Sec, Raymond Bull.

HEART DISEASE

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART, INCORPORATED, Westmoreland St, St Marylebone (from Soho Square), 46 beds. Out patients, M, Tu and F., 9.30 and 2, W., 2 and 6.30. Th., 2. Chairman, E. R. Morris, C.B.E., C.V.O. Sec, Capt R. G. Whitney.

INCURABLES.

BRITISH HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, Streatham, S W Office, 72 Cheapside, E C. Sec, Edgar Penman.

MIDLAND COUNTIES HOME FOR INCURABLES, Leamington—Sec, J. D. Roney-Dougal.

ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES, Putney. Officers, Bond Court House, Walbrook, E C 4. Sec, Charles Cutting.

ST COLUMBA'S HOSPITAL, 98 Avenue Road, Swiss Cottage, N W Sec, Arthur R. Godrich.

ST CYPRIAN'S HOME FOR INCURABLE YOUNG WOMEN, 31 The Grove, Hammersmith. Lady Supt and Hon Sec, Miss Thorman.

ST LUKE'S HOSPITAL FOR ADVANCED CASES, Hereford Road, Pembridge Square, W 2. Hon Sec Miss Helen E. Don.

THE HOSTEL OF GOD (Free Home for the Dying), 29 North Side, Clapham Common. Apply to Sister Superior.

LOCK HOSPITALS.

LOCK HOSPITAL Female Hospital for In-patients and Home, Harrow Road, W 9. Admission daily. Male Hospital and Out-patient department, 67 Dean St, Soho, W 1. Admission for In-patients daily. Out patients, Males, M, Tu, 1 to 2 and 6 to 8. W, 6 to 8. Th, 1 to 2. F, 5 to 7. Sat, 2 to 4. Females, Th, 5 to 7.

There are facilities for daily irrigations for men, women and children at both Hospitals.

The new Out-patient department at Harrow Road for females, is open from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

There are private wards for both sexes. All communications to the Sec, Hy J. Eason, 283 Harrow Road, W 9.

HOSPITAL FOR VENEREAL DISEASES (M A B), Sheffield Street Hospital, Kingsway, W C 2 (women).

MENTAL HOSPITALS.

BETHLEHEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, Lambeth Road, S E 1. For the reception and treatment of mental and nervous diseases. Patients of the educated classes suffering from presumably curable condition are alone eligible for admission. (In connexion with the above, a department for the treatment of Nervous Diseases has been instituted, in a separate building, at 52 Lambeth Road, where early cases can be dealt with as out-patients.) Visiting days. Males, 1st and 3rd M, females, and 4th M. Physician Supt., J. G. Porter Phillips, M.D., F.R.C.P.

It is proposed to remove the Hospital to the country. The present building is the third of the Charity. The first occupied the site where Liverpool Street Station now stands. It was founded in 1247.

ROYAL EARLSWOOD INSTITUTION, for Mental Defectives, Redhill Office, 14-16 Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4. Sec., H Howard.

ST LUKE'S, Old Street Rebuilding at Gerrards Cross, Bucks Offices, 19 Nottingham Pl, W. 1. Sec., W H Baird

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD

The following mental hospitals for *Mental Defectives, Imbeciles and Feeble-minded* cases from the Poor Law Unions in the Metropolis, and (by agreement) from County Councils throughout England and Wales —

Leavesden, nr King's Langley, Herts — *Med Sup*, R. M. Stewart, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Caterham, Surrey — *Med Sup.*, J. L. Gordon, M.D.

Tooting Bec Tooting, S.W. 17 — *Med Sup.*,

Edwyn H Baresford, M.R.C.S.

Fountain, Tooting, S.W. 17 — *Med Sup.*, James

Nicoll, M.D.

Darenth Training Colony, Dartford, Kent. —

Med. Sup., E. B. Sherlock, M.D.

HOME COUNTY POOR LAW UNIONS

The following are for *late-aided* persons of unsound mind from the Poor Law Unions —

CITY OF LONDON

Dartford — *Med Sup.*, R. H. Steen, M.D., F.R.C.P. (*Private patients received at 2s. weekly*)

COUNTY OF LONDON

Banstead — *Med Sup.*, P. C. Spark, M.R.C.S.

Bexley — *Med Sup.*, Geoffrey Clarke, M.D.

Cane Hill. — *Med. Sup.*, Lt.-Col. S. C. Elgee, O.B.E.,

L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ireland)

Claybury — *Med. Sup.*, G. F. Barham, M.D. (*Male*

private patients received)

Colney Hatch — *Med Sup.*, S. J. Gillfillan, O.B.E.,

M.B.

Ewell Neurological Hosp., Epsom — *Med Sup.*

Maj. I. H. Wooton, M.C., M.B., B.Sc.

Hanwell — *Med Sup.*, A. W. Daniel, M.D.

Horton, Epsom (Accommodation for 131 private

patients—ladies) — *Med Sup.*, Lt.-Col. J. R.

Lord, C.B.E., M.B.

Long Grove, Epsom — *Med Sup.*, D. Ogilvy, M.D.

Manor, Epsom — *Med Sup.*, E. S. Littlejohn,

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

West Park, Epsom — *Med Sup.*,

MIDDLESEX

Wandsworth Common (Springfield Mental

Hosp) — *Med Sup.*, R. Worth, O.B.E., M.B.

SURREY

Brookwood — *Med Sup.*, J. A. Lowry, M.D.

Netherne, Coudouan — *Med Sup.*, P. C. Coombes,

L.R.C.P.

KENT

Barming Heath — *Med Sup.*, H. W. Lewis, M.D.,

F.R.C.S.

Chartham — *Med Sup.*, M. A. Collins, O.B.E., M.D.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS, &c.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES,

Samuel Street, Woolwich, S.E. 18 Hon Sec.,

Miss Alice Gregory

CLAPHAM MATERNITY HOSPITAL, Jeffreys Road,

S.W. 1 (1889). Under Medical women Hon

Sec., M. Ritchie

CITY OF LONDON MATERNITY HOSPITAL, City

Road, E.C. (with training school for medical

students, midwives, and monthly nurses). In-

patients and out-patients, W. and F., at 9.

Secretary, Ralph B. Cannings.

EAST END MOTHERS' LYING-IN HOME (late

Mothers' Lying-in Home, Shadwell), 394, 396,

and 398 Commercial Rd., E. 1. Acc. Lady

Supt., Miss Anderson. Sec., H. A. Page.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL, York Road, Lambeth Patients requiring letters can see lady almoner on any day at 9 a.m. except Sat. Training school for midwives and nurses Matron, Miss E. Tunbridge

PLAISTOW MATERNITY CHARITY AND DISTRICT NURSES' HOME, Howards Road, E. 13 Branches at Victoria Docks, Stratford, N. Woolwich, Forest Gate, East Ham and Barking Midwives and Nurses trained Lady Supt., Miss Davies

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND MIDWIFERY TRAINING SCHOOL, Marylebone Road, N.W. For married women, and for the reception of unmarried women with their first child, married women are also attended at their own homes Medical pupils, nurses, and midwives are trained Maternity nurses supplied for private cases Secretary, Arthur Watts

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY OF LONDON (1757). To provide midwives and doctors (*gratis*) for poor married women in their homes Secretary, Edith Elliott, 38 John St., Bedford Row, W.C. 1

NERVOUS DISEASES, EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, &c.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISORDERS AND NERVOUS DISEASES, "Forbes Winslow Memorial," 72 Camden Road, N.W. 1 Sec., D. Irving

CASSEL HOSPITAL FOR FUNCTIONAL NERVOUS DISORDERS, Swaylands, Penshurst, Kent Sec.,

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPSY AND PARALYSIS, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM (Incorporated), Malda Vale, near the end of St. John's Wood Road Free and paying in- and out-patients are received 85 beds, including 25 private wards. Out-patients daily, 2 p.m., except Sat. Sec., H. W. Buntleigh.

MAULSLEY HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E. 5 (L.C.C.) For the treatment, entirely on a voluntary basis, of incipient psychoses, neuroses and organic disease Out-patients Daily at 2, Males M and Th Females Tu and F 157 beds for in-patients including 13 private rooms for ladies only — *Med Supt.*, Edward Mapother, M.D., F.R.C.P.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC (Incorporated), Queen Sq., W.C. 1 170 beds Country Branch, East Finchley, 40 beds Branch at Clapham Park (managed for Ministry of Pensions), 60 beds. Special wards for middle-class patients at £2 3s per week Out-patients, M, Tu, Th and F, at 1 Visit ing-days Th, and Sun, 2 to 4 Sec., G. H. Hamilton

TAVISTOCK CLINIC (FOR FUNCTIONAL NERVE CASES), 51 Tavistock Square, W.C. 1 Hon. Director, H. Crichton Miller, M.D., Sec Mrs. Leith-Ross

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, In-patient Dept. with special wards for children, Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W. 1 Out-patient Dept., 73 Welbeck St., W. 1, M., Th, and F, 1.30; Tu and F, 5.30. Visiting-days Sun, 2 to 4, Wed, 3.30 to 4.30. Secretary, J. P. Wetenhall, B.A.

OPHTHALMIC.

CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Judd Street, W.C. 1. (40 beds). Attendance daily, at 1 p.m. and Fri. 5.30 p.m. Accidents and urgent cases seen at all hours. Sec., Harry R. S. Druce

ROYAL EYE OR ROYAL SOUTH LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, St George's Circus, Southwark, S E 1 Out-patients daily at 1 30 p.m. Sec, Charles H Warren.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL (MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL), City Rd, E C 1 Open free daily (except Bank Holidays and Saturday following Good Friday) to the poor, from 8 30 a.m. until the limit is reached. Visiting-days Su and W, 3 to 4. Sec Supt, Robert J Bland.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, King William St., Strand, W C 2 Attendance daily, 12 to 1 p.m. Accidents at any time Free to the poor on their own application.

WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, 155 Marylebone Road, N W 1 (1856) Out-patients, M, Tu, Th and F 1 30, W and S 9 a.m.

ORTHOPÆDIC.

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, which with is amalgamated the CITY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, 24 Great Portland St., Regent's Park, W, Grosvenor St., and Euston Road. Surgeons attend M, Tu, Wed, Th and Fri at 1 30 p.m.

PAY HOSPITALS.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE HOSPITAL, 19 Lisson Grove, N W 1.—For educated women with small incomes. Medical and surgical cases received. Matron, Miss F K. Houghton, Hon Sec, Hugh Parker.

ST ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, Dollis Hill, N W 2 (for the Professional and Middle Classes irrespective of nationality or creed). Resident and visiting medical staff. Medical and surgical cases are received, but those of a mental, contagious, consumptive or chronic nature are not admitted. 45 beds. Apply Matron.

ST SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL (for ladies of limited means), 10 Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, N W 1. From 2 to 5 guineas weekly.

ST THOMAS'S HOME, St Thomas's Hospital, S E. The Res. Med. Officer can be seen daily at noon. For particulars apply to the *Steward*. ST MARYLBONE HOME (for Incurables), 61 Weymouth St., W.

HOME FOR CONFIRMED INVALIDS, Aubert Park and Highbury Terrace, N. For invalid ladies of limited incomes.

SKIN.

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, Blackfriars, S E (1841) Out-patients, daily at 1. Radium, Finlen Light, and X-Ray treatment daily, 1 also Fri, 6. Free and paying patients received.

LONDON SKIN HOSPITAL, 40 Fitzroy Sq, W 1. Out-patients treated daily at 1 to 2 30 and 5 to 6 30 p.m., Sat 1 to 2 30 p.m. only. Application for admission to be made to the *Secretary*.

ST JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF SKIN (Incorp), Leicester Sq, W C 2 (1863) In-patients' Dept, 262, Uxbridge Road, W 12 (40 beds). Out-patients daily at Leicester Square, 2 to 3, and, except Sat, 6 to 7 p.m. Free and paying in-patients are received.

ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL FOR SKIN AND GENITO-URINARY DISEASES, Endell St, W C 2. Out-patients (free). Men, Women and children. Week-days, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays and Bank Holidays, 10 to 12 noon, 6 to 8 p.m. In-patients (re-building).

WESTERN SKIN HOSPITAL, 44-46 Hampstead Road, N W 1. M., Tu., W., Th., F, 1 30 p.m., Tu. and Th., 5 p.m.; F., 5 p.m.

STONE AND URINARY DISEASES.

ALL SAINTS' HOSPITAL FOR GENITO-URINARY DISEASES (Incorp) Out-patients, 49-57 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S W 1. In-patients, 91, Finchley Road, N W 8.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE, STRICTURE, AND OTHER URINARY DISEASES, Henrietta St., Covent Garden. 32 beds, with 6 beds in Private Ward. Out-patients, M, Tu and S at 2, M and F at 5, W 3 30, Th 3, F (women and children only) at 2.

THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR.

CENTRAL LONDON THROAT, NOSE AND EAR HOSP, 330 Gray's Inn Rd., W C Sec, Richard Kershaw.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT, EAR, AND NOSE, Golden Sq, W 1. Open daily (Sat excepted), 1 30, Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 6 30; Sat, 9 a.m.

METROPOLITAN EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL (1838), INCORPORATED, 2 Fitzroy Sq, W.

ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL (In-patients only), Dean Street, Soho, W 1. Ear, Nose and Throat Dept of University Coll Hosp.

TROPICAL DISEASES.

HOSPITAL FOR TROPICAL DISEASES, Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Road, N W 1, attached to the Seamen's Hosp, Greenwich.

ROSS INSTITUTE AND HOSPITAL FOR TROPICAL DISEASES, temp Offices, 33 Harley St, W 1.—*Director-in-Chief*, Sir Ronald Ross, K C B, K C M G, F R S.

WOMEN.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Athur St, Chelsea, S W 3 (Convalescent Home at St. Leonards, not limited to Hospital patients). In-patients admitted free with subscriber's letter, or by weekly payments of from 10s 6d to 63s. Visiting-days. Wednesdays and Sundays, 3 to 4 30. Out-patients admitted by subscriber's letter, or upon payment of 1s per weekly attendance (first attendance 2s), seen daily at 2 15 p.m. (except Sat.).

ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON HOSPITAL, 144 Euston Road, N W 1. The physicians and surgeons are all women. Out-patients seen daily at 1 o'clock. A charge of 1s is made on attendance, and 6d a week for medicine.

GROSVENOR HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Vincent Square, S W. Out-patients daily, 1 30 p.m., except Sat.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 29 Soho Square, W 1. 68 beds. Open daily to out-patients Sat, 9 to 9 30, all other days, 12 30 to 1. Out-patients present a Governor's letter or pay 2s at each visit. Paying patients received. Visiting days Sun and W, 2 to 4.

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Marylebone Road, N W (for diseases peculiar to women). Free without letter. Out-dept daily, 12 to 2, Sats, and B Hols. excepted.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Plaistow, E 13.

SOUTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN (Incorp), South Side, Clapham Common, S W 4. A General Hospital for Women and Children, staffed by medical women. Visiting Days, W. and Sun., 2 30 p.m. Out-patients' Department, 86-90 Newington Causeway, S E.

Banks and Banking.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, FOUNDED 1694.

THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1924

Governor, The Rt Hon. Montagu Collet Norman, D.S.O.—Deputy Governor, Cecil Lubbock.

DIRECTORS

Sir Charles Stewart Addis,
K.C.M.G.
Sir Alan Garrett Anderson, K.B.E.
Charles George Arbuthnot.
Henry Cosmo Orme Benson
George Macaulay Booth
Lord Cullen, K.B.E.
Albert Charles Gladstone.
Kenneth Goschen
Edward Charles Grenfell, M.P.

Sir Everard A. Hambro, K.C.V.O.
Col Lionel Hy Hanbury, C.M.G.
George William Henderson.
William Douro Hoare, C.B.E.
Sir Robt Molesworth Kin-
dersley, G.B.E. (D.S.O., M.C.)
Hon Ronald Dudley Kitson,
Robert Lydston Newman
The Right Hon Lord Revel-
stoke, G.C.V.O.

Hon. Alexander Shaw
Michael Seymour Spencer-
Smith, D.S.O., M.C.
Frank Cyril Tlarks
Henry Alexander Trotter
Robert Wallace
Walter Kennedy Whigham.
Arthur Whitworth.

ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 24, 1924.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Notes issued	£ 146,352,320
Govt Deht	£ 11,015,100
Other Securi- ties	£ 8,734,900
Gold Coin and Bullion	£ 126,602,320
Total	£ 146,352,320

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Proprietors' Capital	£ 14,553,000	Govt Securi- ties	£ 47,698,443
Rest	£ 3,704,390	Other Securi- ties	£ 76,606,766
Public Deposits	£ 12,536,898	Notes	£ 22,443,455
Other Deposits	£ 110,763,965	Gold and Sil- ver Coin	£ 1,823,017
Seven-day and other Bills	£ 13,428		
Total	£ 142,571,681	Total	£ 142,571,681

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Comptroller, Sir John Gordon Nairne, Bart
Chief Accountants, F S Arnold, Chief Cashier, Sir E M Harvey,
A M Walker, K.B.E.
Deputy Chief Accountant, W M Rowe, Deputy Cashier, C P Mahon,
Rowe, M.C. Assistant to J A C Osborne,
Asst. do, C W Wise, C.B.E., R G Harlandence
Western Branch, Burlington Gardens
Agent, T E Boscawen
Branch Banks Off, E N Travers
Discount Office, Catesby Paget
Secretaries, H Tilden
Deputy do, R C G Dale.
Assistant do, A V Alexander
Lancashire Branch
Agent, M J Hardestale.

COUNTRY BRANCHES AND AGENTS

Birmingham, H K N Thur-
ston, M.B.E.
Bristol, B F Williams
Hull, A C Turner
Leeds, Osborn Symonds
Liverpool, John Lea
Manchester, E H Everett Heath
Newcastle, E W Liddleale
Plymouth, F H Smith.

THE "BIG FIVE."

Name	Capital	Capital Paid up	Reserve Fund	Dividend	Branches and Sub Branches	Current Deposit and Other Accounts	Net Profit, 1923	Con- tin- u- ous Ac- cru- ed 1923
		£	£			£	£	£
Barclays Bank, Ltd.	857,850 A Shares of £4 each, fully paid 11,766,811 B Shares of £1 each, fully paid 401,205 C Shares of £1 each, fully paid	15,532,372	8,250,000	A Shares 10% B Shares 14% C Shares 14%	Over 1,700	30/6/24 299,698,123	1,891,065	200,000
Lloyds Bank, Ltd.	Subscribed £71,864,780	14,372,956	10,000,000	16%	1,650	30/6/24 336,130,254	2,068,874	—
Midland Bank, Ltd.	Subscribed £39,232,123	11,975,873	11,975,873	18%	1,790	30/6/24 338,416,826	2,210,972	300,000
National Provincial Bank, Ltd.	Subscribed £43,627,080	9,479,416	9,479,416	16%	1,233	30/6/24 236,786,052	1,854,221	121,059
Westminster Bank, Ltd.	Subscribed £30,216,688	9,051,718	9,051,718	20% on £20 Shares 12 1/2% on £1 1/2 Shares	917	270,166,028	1,804,782	300,000

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE.

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE, in Post Office Court, Lombard Street, is the medium through which Bankers obtain the amount of Cheques and Bills in their hands for collecting from other Bankers. The amount passing through this channel is enormous. The total for the year ending December 31, 1923, was £36,627,502,000, a decrease of £533,869,000 as compared with the year 1922. The Town Clearing in 1923 amounted to £32,270,373,000, a decrease as compared with 1922 of £510,226,000; the Metropolitan Clearing to £1,446,565,000, a decrease of £28,006,000, and the Country Clearing to £2,810,664,000, an increase of £4,480,000. The establishment is managed by a Committee of Bankers—Chairman, E H Tennant; Deputy Chairmen, Sir Felix Schuster, Bart.; Hon. Sec., R. Holland-Martin, C.B.; Acting Managers, A. E. Salt (Chief Inspector); Herbert J Woodcock (Deputy Inspector).

Principal Banks in the British Empire.

A list of the principal Banks in the British Empire, with the date of their establishment and particulars of their Capital, Reserve Fund, Deposits, and Dividends. Banks with an asterisk * are Clearing Bankers, and those with † are Army Agents; the reference for London Agents of Banks with no Office in London is to the numbers in the following list.

London Banking Hours are 9 a.m. to 3 30 p.m. (Saturdays 12 noon.)

- 1B AGRICULTURAL BANK OF EGYPT (1902), *Cairo* (57½, Old Broad St., E C 2) — Capital, £3,740,000 (Ordinary and Deferred Shares £5, Preferred Shares £10 each, fully paid), Authorised Debenture Capital, £6,570,000, Outstanding, £4,175,000, Reserve Funds, £1,022,352.
- 3 ALEXANDERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD (1810), 24, Lombard St., E C 3 — Capital, authorised, £1,250,000, subscribed, £1,100,000, paid up, £600,000 (£10 Preference Shares, fully paid, £10 Ordinary, £5 paid), Reserve Fund, £430,000, Deposits, etc., £18,393,625, Dividend, 1921-22-23, 15 p c less Tax, Bonus 5s per Share, Tax free.
- 3A ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD (1865), *Calcutta, India* (London Agents 175) — Paid up Capital, Rs 35,50,000, Shares Rs 100 fully paid, Reserve Fund, Rs 44,50,000, Dividend, 1923-24, 18 p c (17 Branches and 18 Sub-agencies in India).
- 4 ALLAN (T.H.) & Co., 17, Gracechurch St., E C 3 ALLOWAY AND CHAMPION (1899), Main Office, 362, Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba (London Agents, 30) — Capital, £1,025,000, Deposits, \$1,810,000, add Reserve, \$215,000.
- 5 AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC The Subsidiary of American Express Co., New York (1841), 65, Broadway, New York, U.S.A., 62A Lombard St., E C 3, (16, Bury St., St Mary Axe, E C 3, 5 & 6, Haymarket, S.W. 1, Hotel Metropole, Northumberland Av., W.C. 2; and Hotel Cecil, Strand, W.C. 2) Liverpool, Southampton, Edinburgh, and Glasgow — Capital, £18,000,000 (Shares fully paid).
- ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK LTD, 24, Lombard St., E C 3
- ANGLO-BALTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK, LTD, 92, Cannon Street, E C 4 — Capital, £1,002,500 in 200,500 Ordinary Shares of £5 (4,100 fully paid and 196,400 with £2 11s paid).
- ANGLO-CZECHOSLOVAKIAN BANK, *Praque* (London Office, 31, Lombard Street, E C 3 — Capital, 120,000,000 Cz Crowns 29 Branches)
- ANGLO-EASTERN BANK, LTD (1910), 11, Peter St., Manchester
- 9 ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, LTD (1864), 37-39, King William Street, E C 4. Affiliated to Barclay's Bank, Ltd — Capital, £1,800,000 (£15 Shares, £5 paid), Reserve Fund, £720,000 (21 Branches in Egypt and Mediterranean)
- ANGLO-MALTESE BANK (1809), Exchange Buildings, Malta (London Agents, 221) — Capital, £100,000 (£500 Shares, £400 paid)
- 10 ANGLO-PALESTINE CO., LTD (1902), 10-12, Walbrook, E C 4 (London Agents, 122A) — Capital authorised, £1,000,000. Subscribed, £300,162 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £20,000; Deposits, etc., 1922, £1,229,771. (7 Branches in Orient)
- ANGLO-POLISH BANK, LTD, 31, Lombard St., E C 3 — Capital, P.M. 100,000,000 00, Reserve, P.M. 41,445,561; Current and Deposit Accounts, P.M. 1,213,063,439 Dividend, 1922, 30 p c
- 11C ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LTD (1888), 62, Old Broad St., E C 2, Bradford and Manchester — Subscribed Capital, £8,734,660, Paid-up, £4,367,330 (£10 Shares, £5 paid), Reserve Fund, £4,000,000, Deposits, etc., £47,809,274, Dividend, 1922-23, 10 p c (31 Branches in Europe and South America Affiliated Banks — BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, Ltd, COMMERCIAL BANK OF SPANISH AMERICA, Ltd)
- 12 AUSTRALIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, LTD, George and King Streets, Sydney, N.S.W. (37, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2) — Capital, £1,200,000 (£1 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £370,000, Deposits, etc., £10,342,440, Dividend, 1923-24, 7 p c (177 Branches in N.S.W. and Queensland, also Melbourne, Victoria and Adelaide, South Australia)
- BALLARAT BANKING CO., LTD (1865), Lydiard St., Ballarat, Victoria (London Agents, 70) — Capital, paid up, £127,500, Reserve Fund, £60,000, Deposits, etc., £242,701 Dividend, 16 p c plus bonus 1 p c
- BALMER, LAWRIE & Co. Ltd (1867), 103, Clive Street, *Calcutta* (14, St Mary Axe, E.C. 3)
- 12B BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA (1894), Milan, Italy (30A Threadneedle St., E.C. 2), 12, Waterloo Place, Regent St., S.W. 1, and 30, Old Compton St., W. 1) — Capital Lire 400,000,000, Reserve, Lire 200,000,000, Deposits, Lire 6,071,000,000, Dividend, 1922-23, 12 p c Branches throughout Italy, also New York and Constantinople
- BANCO DE BILBAO (1857), *Bilbao* (Bilbao House, New Broad St., E.C. 2) — Capital, Pesetas 100,000,000, Paid-up Capital, Pesetas 60,000,000, Reserve Fund, Pesetas 63,000,000, Deposits, etc., Pesetas 185,494,677 68. (11 Branches in Spain, Branch in Paris)
- 12C BANCO DE CHILE (1894), *Santiago and Valparaiso*, Chile (94, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3) — Capital, paid up, \$100,000,000, Reserve Fund, \$58,000,000, Deposits, etc., Currency \$290,977,098, Gold \$18,387,981, Dividend, 1923-24, 18 p c (52 Branches in Chile)
- BANCO DI ROMA (1880), *Rome* (Branches in Egypt, Palestine, and Malta.)
- 13 BANCO ESPAÑOL DEL RIO DE LA PLATA (1886), *Buenos Aires*, Argentine (7, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3) — Capital, \$100,000,000, Reserve Fund, \$49,937,871 15 Dividend, 1919, 56 p c (51 Branches in South America and Europe)
- BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO (1864), *Lisbon* (9, Bishopsgate E.C. 2) — Capital, Escudos 24,000,000, Reserve Funds, Escudos 34,000,000 (77 Branches)
- BANGALORE BANK, LTD, *Bangalore*, India.

- Capital, Authorised Rs 10,00,000, Subscribed Rs. 6,00,000 (Shares of Rs 10 each, fully paid), Reserve Fund, Rs 1,28,793, Deposits, etc, Rs 9,30,586
- BANK FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY IN WARSAW, LTD.,** *Warsaw* (31 & 33 Bishopsgate, E C 2). Capital, £1,233,33, Reserves, £1,807,81, Deposits and Current Account, £1,652,211.71. 160 Branches in Poland, also Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Danzig
- BANK OF ABYSSINIA** (1905), *Adis Ababa*, Abyssinia (Registered Office, *Cairo*, Egypt) —Capital, £500,000 (£5 Shares, £1 5s paid) Dividend, 1921, 3 p c (3 Branches in Abyssinia)
- 13A BANK OF ADELAIDE** (1865), *Adelaide*, South Australia (11, Leadenhall St, E C 3) —Capital, £875,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £750,000, Deposits, etc, £6,143,316; Dividend, 1922-23, £10 p c (104 Branches and Sub-branches)
- 14 BANK OF ATHENS** (1894), *Athens*, Greece (22, Fenchurch St, E C 3) —Capital, £1,72,000,000 (100 Shares, fully paid) (62 Branches and Agencies)
- 15 BANK OF AUSTRALASIA** (1835) (4, Threadneedle St, E C 2) —Paid up Capital, £4,000,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £3,625,000, Deposits, etc, £5,39,479,749; Dividend, 1922-23, £13 p c (208 Branches in Australia and N Z)
- BANK OF BARODA, LTD** (1908), *Mandvi Baroda*, India (*London Agents*, 90) —Issued and Subscribed Capital, Rs 60,00,000 Paid up Capital, Rs 30,00,000 (Shares of Rs 100 and Rs 50 paid up), Reserve Fund, Rs 20,75,000, Deposits, Rs 520,44,793; Dividend, 1923, 15 p c (10 Branches in India)
- BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD** (1889), *Hamilton*, Bermuda (*London Agents*, 164) —Capital, £15,000 (£50 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £50,000
- 17 BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA, LTD** (1894), 37 Gracechurch St, E C 3 —Capital, authorised £4,000,000 Subscribed £3,000,000, paid up £1,200,000 Reserve Fund, £400,000, Deposits, £6,540,011 (52 Branches)
- BANK OF EAST ASIA, Hong Kong**
- 11 BANK OF ENGLAND** (1694), Threadneedle St, E C 2 —Capital, £14,553,000 (Fully paid Stock), Reserve Fund, £3,794,390, Deposits, etc, Sept 24, 1924, £110,763,965; Dividend, 1923-24, 11½ p c (10 Branches in London and England) See also p 330
- 20 BANK OF HAMILTON** (1872), *Hamilton*, Ont., Canada (*London Agents*, 175) —Capital, \$5,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, \$4,850,000, Total Assets, \$74,471,630; Dividend, 1922-23, 12 p c (147 Branches in Canada)
- 20A BANK OF INDIA, LTD** (1906), *Bombay*, India (*London Agents*, 221) —Capital, Rs 2,00,00,000 (Shares of Rs 100, Rs 50 paid up), Reserve Fund, Rs 74,00,000, Deposits, etc., Rs 9,89,44,038; Dividend, 1923-24, 10 p c.
- 20A BANK OF IRELAND** (1783), College Green, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 21, 75) —Capital, £2,769,230 Stock, Reserve Fund, £1,600,000, Deposits, etc., £51,000,000; Dividend, 1923, £16 p c (130 Branches and Sub-branches)
- 21B* BANK OF LIVERPOOL AND MARTINS, LTD.** (1831), 7, Water St, *Liverpool* (68 Lombard St, E C 3, Kingsway, W C 2, and 43, Charing Cross, S W 1) —Capital, £18,791,120 (£20 Shares, £2 10s. paid up), Reserve Fund, £1,600,000; Deposits, etc, £61,767,347; Dividend, 1923-24, £16 p c (360 Branches and Sub-branches)
- 21C BANK OF LONDON AND SOUTH AMERICA LTD** (1862) (7, Princes St, E C 2) —Authorised Capital, £4,000,000, Paid up Capital, £3,540,000 £25 Shares, £17 paid Reserve Fund, £3,600,000 (38 Branches in South America)
- BANK OF MALTA** (1812), *Malta* (*London Agents*, 30, 132, 164, 221)
- 22 BANK OF MONTREAL** (1817), *Montreal*, Canada (47, Threadneedle St, E C 2, and 9, Waterloo Place, S W 1) —Capital, \$27,250,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, \$27,250,000, Deposits, etc \$625,434,064; Dividend, 1920-21-22-23, 12 p c and bonus 2 p c (Over 500 Branches in North America)
- 22A BANK OF MOROCCO, LTD** (1884), *Suffolk House*, E C 3 —Capital, £500,000 (£4 Shares, fully paid)
- 23 BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES** (1817), *Sydney*, N S W (29, Threadneedle St, E C 2) —Capital, £6,000,000 (£20 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £4,050,000, Deposits, etc, £558,043,477; Dividend, 1922-23, £10 p c (400 Branches and Agencies in Australia and N Z)
- 24 BANK OF NEW ZEALAND** (1861), *Wellington*, N Z (1, Queen Victoria St, E C 4) —Capital, £5,029,988 (£250,988 4 p c Guaranteed Stock Preference A £500,000 fully paid £1 shares, Preference B £1,000,000 fully paid £1 shares, and £3,000,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 fully paid), Reserve Fund, £1,828,453, Deposits, £30,501,719; Dividend, 1923-24, £13½ p c (Over 200 Branches and Agencies in New Zealand, also branches in Melbourne and Sydney)
- 24B BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA** (1832), *Halifax*, N S and *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (*London Agents*, 164, 193) —Capital, \$10,000,000 (\$100 Shares fully paid), Reserve Fund, \$19,500,000, Deposits, etc, \$222,506,508; Dividend 1924, 16 p c (299 Branches)
- 25 BANK OF RUMANIA, LTD** (1903), 16, Gracechurch Street, E C 3 —Capital, £300,000 (£6 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £76,300
- 26 BANK OF SCOTLAND** (1695), Bank St, *Edinburgh* (30, Bishopsgate, E C 2) —Capital, £1,987,500 (Stock, £1,325,000 paid up), Reserve Fund, £925,000, Deposits, etc., £33,222,600; Dividend, 1923-24, £16 p c (Over 200 Branches and Sub-branches)
- 27 BANK OF SPAIN** (1856), *Madrid*, Spain, (27, New Broad Street E C 2) —Capital, *Pesetas* 150,000,000 (Shares of *Pesetas* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Pesetas* 30,000,000, Deposits, etc, *Pesetas* 550,000,000; Dividend, 1918-19, *Pesetas* 105 per share (63 Branches in Spain)
- 27A BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.** (1899), *Taipeh*, Formosa (25, Old Broad Street, E C 2) —Capital, *Yen* 60,000,000, Reserve Fund, *Yen* 13,380,000; Dividend, 7 p c, 1923-23 (35 Branches)
- 28 BANK OF TORONTO** (1825), *Toronto*, Ontario,

- Canada (*London Agents*, 154) — Capital, \$5,000,000 (Shares of \$100, fully paid), Reserve Fund, \$7,300,324, Deposits, etc., \$76,800,642, Dividend, 1921-22, 12 p c 154 Branches in Canada.)
- 29 BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD. (1852), Collins St., Melbourne, Australia (69, King William St., E.C. 4) — Capital, £5,816,760 (£10 Preference, fully paid, £10 Ordinary, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £750,000, Deposits, etc., £11,791,972, Dividend, 1921-22, 9 p c (118 Branches and Agencies)
- 29C BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER, LTD. (1902), Brussels (London, 4, Bishopsgate St., E.C. 2) — Capital, *Francs* 100,000,000 (Shares *Fr* 500), Reserve Fund, *Fr* 24,000,000, Deposits, etc., *Fr* 603,353,525, Dividend, 1922-23, 7 p c free of tax (13 Branches)
- BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE, *Montreal*, Canada (Bank of Hochelaga and Banque Nationale amalgamated) — Paid up Capital and Reserve, \$11,000,000, Assets over \$120,000,000, (254 Branches and 337 Sub-Agencies, also a Paris Branch)
- BANQUE DU CONGO BELGE (1909), *Brussels* and *Antwerp* (20, Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2) (30 Branches in Africa)
- BANQUE D'ORIENT (1904), *Athens*, Greece (*London Agents*, 71) — Capital, *Francs* 25,000,000; Shares, *Fr* 125, fully paid), Reserve Fund and Surplus, *Fr* 6,201,411 (Branches at Alexandria and Cairo, Egypt)
- BANQUE NATIONALE DE CREDIT (1913) *Paris* (7, Lothbury, E.C. 2) — Capital, *Fr* 500,000,000 (Paid up *Fr* 213,007,500) Reserve Funds *Fr* 90,460,729, Current Account, *Fr* 2,103,135,526 Over 400 Branches and Agencies in France
- BANQUE FRANCO-SERBE (1910), *Paris*, Belgrade, etc (30, Coleman St., E.C. 2) — Capital, *Fr* 20,000,000 (Shares, *Fr* 500, fully paid) 7 Branches
- BANQUE FRANÇAISE D'EGYPTE (1907), 7, Rue Auber, *Paris*, *Khartoum*, *Cairo* and *Obed*, Sudan.
- BANQUE RUSSO ASIATIQUE (1910), *Petrograd* (119, Old Broad St., E.C. 2)
- LIONEL BARBER (1921) LTD. (1899), 411, Tower Building, *Liverpool*, and 5, Lothbury, E.C. 2. — Capital, £50,000
- 30* BARCLAYS BANK, LTD. (1896), *Head Office*, 54, Lombard St., E.C. 3, Foreign Branch, 168 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3, City Office, 170 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3, Action, 186, High St., W. 3, Aldersgate St., 28-29, Aldersgate St., E.C. 4, Alexandra Park, 11, Bedford Road, N. 22, Anerley, 113A, Anerley Rd., S.E. 20, and 137, Anerley Rd., S.E. 20, 122, Baker St., W. 1; Balham, 169, High Road, S.W. 12, 33, Barbican, E.C. 1, Barnes, 15, Church Road, S.W. 13, Basinghall St., 70, Basinghall St., E.C. 4, Battersea, 354-356, Battersea Park Rd., S.W. 11, Battersea Park, 278, Queen's Rd., S.W. 8, Bayswater, 103, Queen's Rd., W. 2, Bermondsey, 248, New Kent Rd., S.E. 1; 177, Jamaica Rd., S.E. 16, 349-351, Bethnal Green Rd., E. 2; 126, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2, 234, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; Blackheath, Tranquil Vale, S.E. 3, Bloomsbury, 46, Southampton Row, W.C. 1, Borough, 222, Great Dover St., S.E. 1; 90 & 92, Bow Rd., E. 3, Bowes Park, Station Rd., N. 22, British Museum, 28, New Oxford St., W.C. 1; 256, Brixton Hill, S.W. 2, Brixton, North, 275, Brixton Rd., S.W. 2, Brixton, South, 463 & 465, Brixton Rd., S.W. 9, 137, Brompton Rd., S.W. 3, Brodeshury, 218, High Rd., N.W. 6, 368, Caledonian Rd., N. 1, Camberwell Green, S.E. 2, Cambridge Circus, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2; Camden Town, 68 & 69, Park St., N.W. 1; Canning Town, 102 & 103, Barking Rd., E. 16, 48, Cannon St., E.C. 4, Catford, 166, Rushey Green, 191, Rushey Green, S.E. 6, Cavendish Sq., 4, Vee St., W. 1, Charing Cross, 448, Strand, W.C. 2, Charlton, Kent, 27, Church Lane, S.E. 7, 154 & 156, Cheapside, E.C. 2, Chelsea, 140, King's Rd., S.W. 3, Chingford, 24, Station Rd., E. 4, Chiswick, 153, High Rd., W. 4, Clapham, 188, High St., S.W. 4, Clapham Junction, 7, St. John's Hill, S.W. 11, Clapton, 204 & 206, Lower Clapton Rd., E. 5, Clerkenwell, 84, Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1, 16, Conduit St., W. 1, Covent Garden, 5 & 6, Henrietta St., W.C. 2, Cicklewood, 30, Broadway, N.W. 2, 171, Broadway, N.W. 2, Crofton Park, 373, Brockley Rd., Brockley, S.E. 4, Crouch End, The Broadway, N. 8, Dalston, 2, High St., Kingsland, E. 8, Deptford, 17, The Broadway, Dulwich, 117, Dulwich Village, S.E. 21, Dulwich, East, 68, Lordship Lane, S.E. 22, Ealing, 53, Broadway, W. 5, Earl's Court, 191, Earl's Court Rd., S.W. 5, Earlsfield, 376, Garrett Lane, S.W. 18, Eastern, 107, Whitechapel Rd., E. 1, East Ham, 202, High St. North, E. 6, 1, High St. South, E. 6, East Sheen 256, Upper Richmond Road, S.W. 14, 388, Edgware Rd., W. 2, Edmonton, Lower, The Broadway, N. 9; Edmonton, Upper, 210, Fore St., N. 18, Eltham, 29, High St., S.E. 9, 344 & 346, Essex Rd., N. 1, Enston, 24, Seymour St., N.W. 1, Fenchurch St. Station, 109, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3, Finchley, 2, Cornwall Parade, N. 3, Finchley, Church End, 1, The Broadway, N. 9, Finchley, 24, The Broadway, N. 3, Finchley, East, 20, High Rd., N. 2, Finchley, North, 16, High St., N. 12, 71, High St., N. 12, Finbury Park, 254, Seven Sisters Rd., N. 4, 82, Finbury Pavement, E.C. 2, 19, Fleet St., E.C. 4, 81, Fleet St., E.C. 4, 14, Fore St., E.C. 2, Forest Gate, 306, Romford Rd., E. 7, Forest Hill, 1, London Road, S.E. 23, Friern Barnet, N. 11, Fulham, 859, Fulham Rd., S.W. 6, Golden Sq., Lower John St., W. 1, Golders Green, 883, Finchley Rd., N.W. 4, Golders Green Rd., 2, Russell Parade, N.W. 4, Goswell Rd., 1, Clerkenwell Road, E.C. 1, 56, Great Portland St., W. 1, Great Tower Street, E.C. 3, Green Lanes and Noel Park, 62, High Road, Wood Green, N. 22; Greenwich, East, 213, Trafalgar Rd., S.E. 10, Hackney, 300, Mare St., E. 8; Hackney, The Triangle, E. 8, Hackney Rd., 283 & 285 Hackney Rd., E. 8, Hammersmith, 8, Broadway, W. 6, and 172, King St., W. 6, Hampstead, 55, Englands Lane, N.W. 3, Hampstead, 28, High St., N.W. 3; Hampstead, Frogna, 503, Finchley Road, N.W. 3, Hampstead Garden Suburb, 7, Temple Fortune Arcade, Finchley Road, N.W. 4; Hampstead Heath, 43, South End Rd., N.W. 3; Hampstead South, 125, Finchley Rd., N.W. 3; Hampstead West, 174, West End Lane, N.W. 6; Hanwell, 155, Uxbridge Rd., W. 7; Harlesden,

High St., N W 10, Harringay, Grand Parade, Harringay Park, N 4, 478, Harrow Rd., W 9, Hendon, Bell Corner, N W 4; 23, Brent St., N W 4; Hendon Aerodrome, Collingdale Avenue, The Hyde, N W 9, Hendon, West 182, The Broadway, N W 9, Herne Hill, 5, Half Moon Lane, S E 24, Highams Park, 20, The Avenue, E 4, Highbury, Highbury Corner, N 5, Highgate, 345, Archway Rd.; Highgate, 54 and 56, High St., N 6; 312-312, High Holborn, W C 1, Hither Green, 363, Hither Green Lane, S E 13, 20-23, Holborn, E C 1, 148, Holborn, E C 1, Holland Park, 127, Holland Park Avenue, W 12, 403, Holloway Rd., N 7, Holloway, Upper, 7, Highgate Hill, N 19, 78, Honor Oak Park, S E 23, Hornsey, High St., N 8, Hoxton, 150, Hoxton St., N 1, Islington, 138, Upper St., N 1, 412-4, Kennington Rd., S E 11, Kensal Rise, 83, Chamberlayne Road, Willesden, N W 10, Kensington High St., 74, Kensington High St., W 8; 230, Ken- tish Town Rd., N W 5, Kilburn, 42, High Rd., N W 6, King's Cross, 23, Euston Rd., N W 1; 1, Kingsland High St., E 8, Knightsbridge, 1 Brompton Road, S W 3, Ladywell, 332, High St., Lewisham, S E 13, Lavender Hill, 835, Wands- worth Rd., S W 8, 115, Leadenhall St., E C 3, 618, Lea Bridge Road, Leyton, E 10, Lee Green, 2, Eltham Road, S E 12, Lewisham, 93-5, High St., S E 13, 239, Lewisham High Rd., S E 13, Leyton, 267, High Rd., E 10, Leytonstone, 839, High Road, E 11, Leytonstone Road, 178, High Rd., Leytonstone, E 11, Limehouse, 819 & 821, Commercial Road East, E 14, 167, Lordship Lane, N 22, 53-55, Maida Vale, W 9, 89, Maldon Rd., N W 5, Manor Park, 618, Romford Rd., E 12, 863, Romford Rd., E 12, Marylebone, 54, High St., W 1, Merton, 134, Kingston Rd., S W 19, 209, Merton Rd., South Wimbledon, S W 19, Mile End, 234-6, Whitechapel Rd., E 1, Mile End Station, E 1, Mill Hill, 21, Broadway, N W 7, 9, Mincing Lane, E C 3, 1, Minories, E 1, 19-21, Moorgate, E C 2, Mortlake, Sheen Lane, S W 14, Mount St., 119, Mount St., W 1, Muswell Hill, 1, Station Parade, N 10, 161-2, New Bond St., W 1, 180, New Cross Rd., S E 14, 197, New Cross Rd., S E 14, 41, Newington Butts, S E 11, 42, Newington Green, Stoke New- ington, N 16, New Southgate, corner of Station Road, N 11; Norbury, London Rd., S W 16, Norwood, South, 251-3, Selhurst Road, S E 25, Norwood, Upper, 61, Westow Hill, S E 19, Norwood, West, 425, Norwood Road, S E 27, Notting Hill, 137, Ladbroke Grove, W 11, Notting Hill Gate, 21, High St., 23, Old Broad St., E C 2, Old St., 84, 88, Great Eastern St., E C 2, Oxford Circus, 15, Great Port- land St., W 1, 5, Oxford St., W 1, 61, Oxford St., W 1, Paddington, 127-9, Edgware Rd., W 2, 1, Pall Mall, East, S W 1, Palmer's Green, 2, Alderman's Hill, N 13, 2, The Promenade, N 13, Peckham, 77, High St., S E 15, Peckham Rye, 229, Rye Lane, Peckham, S E 15, Penge, 119 and 121, High St., S E 20, Plaistead, 778, Barking Rd., E 13, 41-43, Plumstead Common Road, S E 13,

Plumstead, High St., S E 18; Poplar, 187, East India Dock Rd., E 14; Putney, 68 and 70, High St., S W 15, 114-114A, Queen Victoria St., E C 4; Putney 145, Upper Richmond Rd., S W 15, Raynes Park, 42, Coombe Lane, Wimbledon, S W 20, 27, Regent St., S W 1; Roehampton, op- posite Post Office, S W 15, 39, Roman Rd., Bow, E 3; Rotherhithe, 1, Plough Rd., S E 16, 1 & 2, St George's Circus, S E 1; St John's Wood, 464, Wellington Rd., N W 8; Shepherds Bush, 39A, Goldhawk Rd., W 12, Shepherd's Bush, 330, Ux- bridge Road, W 12, Shoreditch, 113 & 114, High St., E 1, Silvertown, 8, Albert Rd., E 16, 30, Sloane Sq., S W 1, Soho, 93/95, Wardour St., W 1; South Ealing, 92 South Ealing Road, W 5, Southgate, The Green, N 14; South Kensington, 108, Queen's Gate, S W 7, Southwark, 43, Borough High St., S E 1; Spitalfields, 83, Commercial St., E 1, 40, Stamford Hill, N 16, 220, Stamford Hill, N 16, Stepney, 368, Commercial Rd., E 1, Stock Exchange, 8, Angel Court, E C 2, Stockwell, 256, Clapham Rd., S W 9, Stoke Newington, 159, High St., N 16, 32, Stride, W C 2, 366, Strand, W C 2, 28, Stratford Broadway, E 15; Stratford, 399 & 401, High St., E 15; Streatham, 139-141, Streatham High Rd., S W 16, Streatham Common, 426, Streatham High Rd., S W 16, Streatham West, 123, Mitcham Lane, S W 16, Stroud Green, 181, Stroud Green Rd., N 4, Sydenham, 13, Kirkdale, S E 26, Tooting, 262, Upper Tooting Rd., S W 17, Tooting Junction, 9, Fuze- down Market, Mitcham Rd., Tooting, S W 17, Tottenham, 549, High Rd., N 17, 814, High Road, N 17, Tottenham South, 220, High Road, N 15, 262, Tottenham Court Rd., W 1, Tufnell Park, 158, Fortess Rd., N W 5, Tulse Hill, 335, Norwood Rd., West Norwood, S E 27, Upton Park, 249, Plashet Road, E 13, Vauxhall, 5, Wands- worth Road, S W 8, Victoria Docks, 278 Victoria Dock Road, Custom House, E 16, Walham Green, Bank Buildings, S W 6, and The Broadway, S W 6, Walthamstow, 10, St James St., E 17, 277, High St., E 17, 278, Hoe St., E 17, 179, Wood St., E 17, 260, Walworth Rd., S E 17, Wands- worth Common, 32, Bellevue Rd., S W 17, Wandsworth, 82 & 85, High St., S W 18, Wandsworth Rd., 337, Wandsworth Road, South Lambeth, S W 8, Wanstead, 55, High St., E 11; 185, Wardour St., W 1; 117/119 Waterloo Rd., S E 1; West Brompton, 202, Fulham Rd., S W 10, Westcombe Park, Vanbrugh Park, S E 3, West Ealing, 41, Broadway, W 13, 207, Uxbridge Rd., W 13, West End Foreign Branch, 1, Pall Mall East, S W 1, West Green, 261, West Green Rd., N 5, West Kensington, 137, North End Rd., W 14, Westminster, 78, Victoria St., S W 1, 95, Victoria St., S W 1, and Abbey House, Westminster, S W 1, West Smithfield, 37 & 41, St John's St., E C 1; Whet- stone, 1, Bank Buildings, High Rd., N 20; Wigmore St., 2, Mandeville Place, W 1; Willesden Green, High Rd., N W 10; Wimbledon, 37, Hill Rd., S W 19; 5, The Broadway, S W 19; Wimbledon Common, High St., S W 19;

- Wimbledon Park, 72, Arthur Rd., S.W. 19,
Winchmore Hill, 53, Station Rd., N. 22;
Wood Green, 247, High Rd., N. 22,
32, Hardy Terrace, Lordship Lane, N. 22,
120, Wood St., E.C. 2. Woolwich, Wellington
St., S.E. 18, Woolwich, 23, Hare St.,
S.E. 18—Capital, £15,592,372 paid,
(A Shares £4, fully paid, B Shares £1
fully paid, C Shares £1 fully paid),
Reserve Fund, £8,250,000, Deposits, etc.,
30/6/24, £295,698,105; Dividend, 1923-24 A
Shares 10 p.c., B Shares 14 p.c., C
Shares 14 p.c. Over 1,700 Branches and
Sub-branches *Affiliated Banks*—BAR-
CLAYS BANK (OVERSEAS) LTD.; THE
BRITISH LINEN BANK; THE UNION BANK
OF MANCHESTER; THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN
BANK, Ltd., 9 v
- 30A BARCLAYS BANK (OVERSEAS) LTD., *Chief
Office*, 33, Rue du IV Septembre, Paris 15
Branches in France
- 31 BARING BROTHERS & Co, LTD (1890), 8,
Bishopsgate, E.C. 2—Capital, £1,025,000
(fully paid), Reserve Fund, £1,000,000,
Deposits, etc., £26,411,775
- 32 BELFAST BANKING CO., LTD (1827), *Belfast
(Affiliated to No. 136)*—Capital, £2,500,000
(£12 10s Shares, £3 paid), Reserve Fund,
£600,000, Deposits, etc., £15,258,943,
Dividend, 1922-23, 20 p.c. & B 10d (old),
8 p.c. & B 4d (new) (95 Branches, and
Sub-branches)
BENSON & CO, FREDRICK J (1896), Imperial
House, Kingsway, W.C. 2
BENSON, ROBERT, & CO (1853), 24, Old
Broad Street, E.C. 2
BEVAN, CHURCHILL & CO, LTD, Finsbury
Court, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2
BLANDY BROTHERS & CO (1815), *Funchal,
Madeira* (106, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3)
BLANDY BROTHERS & CO (1886), *Las Palmas,
Grand Canary* (106, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3)
B. W. BLYDENSTEIN & CO (1858), 54, 55 &
56, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2—Capital,
£625,000, Deposits, etc., £12,607,170
BONBRIGHT, WILLIAM P., & CO (1895), 15 &
16, George Street, Mansion House, E.C. 4
- 36 BOYLE, LOW, MURRAY & CO (1833), 35,
College Green, *Dublin (London Agents,
223)*
BRANDT'S (WILLIAM) SONS & CO. (1805), 4,
Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3
BRIGHTWEN & CO (1860), 34, Nicholas Lane,
E.C. 4
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MERCANTILE BANK,
LTD (1917), 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4
BRITISH AND NORTH EUROPEAN BANK LTD
(1920) 31-33, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2 Authorized
Capital, £1,000,000 Shares of £1 each
Issued and Paid-up Capital, £500,300
- 38 BRITISH BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE, LTD
(1911), 48, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2—Subscribed
Capital, £240,000, £40,000 Shares of £1
each fully paid, Deposits and Current
Accounts, £231,276
- 39 BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD
(1863), 4, Moorgate, E.C. 2, and Man-
chester—Capital, £2,000,000 (£20 Shares,
£10 paid), Reserve Fund, £1,000,000, De-
posits, etc., £14,939,990; Dividend, 1923,
10 p.c. (20 Branches in South America)
- 39A BRITISH, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL CORPORA-
TION, LTD. (1920), B. F. C. House, Gresham
Street, E.C. 2—Capital, issued, £385,000;
Reserve, £37,320; Dividend, 1922, 5 p.c.
(3 Branches)
- BRITISH ITALIAN BANKING CORPORATION,
LTD (1916), 12, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.
—Capital, authorised and fully paid,
£1,000,000, Reserve (31/12/1923), £233,418
- 40 BRITISH LINEN BANK (1746), 38, St. Andrew
Square, *Edinburgh* (Threadneedle St.,
E.C. 2) *Affiliated to Barclays Bank, Ltd.*
—Capital, £1,250,000 fully paid, Reserve
Funds, £1,550,000; Deposits, etc.,
£26,794,343, Dividend, 1923-24, 16 p.c.
(185 Branches and Sub-Branches)
- 41 BRITISH MUTUAL BANKING CO., LTD (1857),
Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4—Capital, £200,000
(£5 Shares, £1 10s paid), Reserve Fund,
£40,000, Reserve against contingencies,
£20,000, Deposits, etc., £526,648, Divi-
dend, 1922-23, 10 p.c.
- 42 BRITISH ORIENTAL BANK, LTD. (1909),
Smyrna (1, Walbrook, E.C. 4)—Capital,
£26,994 (£1 Shares, fully paid), Reserve
Fund, £3,138, Deposits, etc., £2,281.
(Figures of Dec., 1920)
- BRITISH OVERSEAS BANK, LTD (1919), 33,
Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3 Capital,
£5,000,000, authorised, £2,000,000, paid
in full, 200,000 A Shares of £5, 200,000
B Shares of £5; Deposits, £1,712,067,
Dividend 6 p.c. p.a. on A Shares
- BRITISH TRADE CORPORATION (1917), 13 & 14,
Austin Friars, E.C. 2—Capital Subscribed,
£1,000,000 (200,000 Shares of £2 10s, fully
paid, and 500,000 "A" Shares of £1 each),
Deposits, etc., £969,499 (3 Branches)
- 45 BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO (1810), Founders
Court, Lothbury, E.C. 2, & 123, Pall Mall,
S.W. 1
- 46 BUITENLANDSCHE BANKVEREENIGING (1897),
Amsterdam (20, Cophthall Avenue, E.C. 2)
—Capital, *Florins*, 1,500,000 (Shares,
Fl 150, fully paid)
- BUNGE & COMPANY, LIMITED, 33 & 34, Bury
St., E.C. 3 (Branches, Leith and Hull)
- 46A CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORA-
TION (1855), *Toronto, Ontario, Canada
(London Agents, 164)*—Capital, \$7,000,000
(\$100 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund,
\$7,000,000, Deposits, \$7,047,740 07, Divi-
dend, 1923, 12 p.c. (7 Branches in Canada.)
- 47 CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE (1867),
Toronto, Ontario, Canada (2, Lombard St.,
E.C. 3)—Capital, £4,109,589 (\$100 Shares,
fully paid), Reserve Fund, £4,109,589,
Total Assets, 31/12/1924, £94,358,173,
Dividend, 1923, 12 p.c. + 1 p.c. (568
Branches in North America.)
- CATER & COY., LTD (1912), 4, Castle Court,
Birchin Lane, E.C. 2
- CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD (1911), *Bom-
bay*—Capital, Rs. 1,68,00,000 (Shares of
Rs. 50. Rs. 25 paid), Reserve Fund, Rs.
1,00,00,000, Deposits, etc., Rs. 15,69,00,000,
Dividend, 1923, 12 p.c. (16 Branches)
- CHALMERS, GUTHRIE & CO., LTD (1793), 9,
Idol Lane, E.C. 3
- 53 CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA
AND CHINA (1853), 38, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
—Capital, £3,000,000 (£5 Shares, fully
paid), Reserve Fund, £3,900,000; Deposits,
etc., £41,590,027; Dividend, 1923, 20½ p.c.
(41 Branches and Agencies)
- CHILD & CO (1909), *Amalgamated with
GLYNN, MILLS & CO*
CHINESE COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD. (1912).

- Singapore, Straits Settlements*—Capital, Issued and Subscribed, \$1,000,000.00, Reserve, \$1,050,000.00, Deposits, etc., \$3,000,084.45
- 60 **CLYDESDALE BANK, LTD** (1838), St. Vincent Place, *Glasgow* (30, Lombard St., E C 3) Affiliated to No. 164—Capital, £5,000,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid), Reserve Fund, £1,300,000, Deposits, etc., £34,102,092, Dividend, 1921-22, 18 p.c. (184 Branches and Sub-Branches)
- 65 **COATES & CO** (1919), 21, Old Change, E C 4
- COLONIAL BANK** (1836), 29, Gracechurch St., E C 3—Capital, £3,000,000 (£20 Shares, £6 paid), Reserve Fund, £300,000, Deposits, etc., £7,443,028, Dividend, 1924, 8 p.c. (57 Branches and Agencies)
- 66 **COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD** (1893), Collins St., *Melbourne* (17, Moorgate, E C 2)—Subscribed Capital, £2,626,928 (£10 Preference, fully paid, 10s Ordinary, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £350,000, Deposits, etc., £17,459,054, Dividend, 1923-24, 4 p.c. on Pref shares, 15 p.c. on Ordinary shares (428 Branches and Agencies)
- 68 **COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD** (1810), George St., *Edinburgh* (62, Lombard St., E C 3)—Capital, £5,500,000 (550,000 A shares of £20, each £5 paid), 500,000 B shares of £1 each fully paid), Reserve Fund, £1,700,000, Deposits, etc., £35,822,547, Dividend, 1922-23, 16 p.c. on A shares, 10 p.c. on B shares (206 Branches and Sub Branches in Scotland)
- 68A **COMMERCIAL BANK OF SPANISH AMERICA, LTD** (1904), 9, Bishopsgate, E C 2—Capital, £500,000, Deposits, £2,674,457 (15 Branches and Agencies)
- COMMERCIAL BANK OF TASMANIA, LTD** absorbed by English, Scottish & Australian Bank, Ltd
- 69 **COMMERCIAL BANKING CO OF SYDNEY, LTD** (1834), George St., *Sydney*, N S W (18, Birchm Lane, E C 3)—Capital, £6,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s paid), Reserve Fund, £2,580,000, Deposits, etc., £34,446,065, Dividend, 1922-23, 20 p.c. (231 Branches in N S W and Queensland)
- 70 **COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA** (1912)—*Sydney*, N S W (36-41, New Broad St., E C 2, Australia House, Strand, W C 2)—Owned and guaranteed by the Government of the Commonwealth Empowered to issue capital up to £10,000,000 No issue yet made Deposits (General Bank), June, '24, £31,914,902 (Savings Bank) £41,071,099, Reserve Fund, £2,327,336, Redemption Fund, £2,201,994 (71 Branches in Commonwealth) Note Issue Dept., £56,890,225
- COMPTOIR FINANCIER ET COMMERCIAL D'EGYPTE** (1905), *Alexandria*, Egypt (*London Agents*, 132)—Capital, £160,000
- 71 **COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS** (1889), 14, Rue Bergère, *Paris* (8-13, King William St., E C 4), *Manchester* and *Liverpool*—Capital, £10,000,000 (Shares, *France* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,300,397; Deposits, etc., £164,052,472, Dividend, 1922-23, 10 p.c. (306 Branches in *France*; 23 Agencies in French Colonies, *Australia*, *Egypt*, etc.)
- 73 **THOMAS COOK & SON (BANKERS), LTD.**, 1841, Ludgate Circus, E C 4—Capital, Author-
- ised and issued, £200,000; called up, £100,000 in 200,000 shares of £1 with 10s paid, Reserve Fund, £50,000 Deposits, etc., £2,398,524. (130 Branches in U K and Abroad.)
- COPLEY BANK, LTD** (1916), 36-7, Old Jewry, E C 2, *Perth*, W A, and *Melbourne*
- COSSART, GORDON & CO., LTD** (1745), 75, Mark Lane, E C 3 Foreign House, Cossart Gordon & Co., Funchal, Madeira
- 75* **COUTTS & CO** (1802), 440, Strand, W C 2, 15, Lombard St., E C 3, and 1, Park Lane, Hyde Park, W 1—Capital, £800,000, Reserve Fund, £800,000, Deposits, etc., £16,879,558
- CREDIT FONCIER D'ALGERIE ET DE TUNISIE** (1880), 43, Rue Cambon, *Paris*, (18, St Swithin's Lane, E C 4)—Capital, *France* 125,000,000, Reserve, *France* 20,433,222, Deposits, *France* 449,215,931 (100 Branches)
- 76A **CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL** (1859), 66, Rue de la Victoire, *Paris* (126, Cannon St., E C 4)—Capital, £4,000,000, Issued 200,000 Shares of £20 (*Fr* 500), 179,230 Registered Shares, *Fr* 125 paid up, and 20,770 Shares fully paid to 31 Dec, 1921, Reserve Fund, £1,200,000, Deposits etc., £21,069,155. (53 Branches in *Paris* and Suburbs)
- 77 **CREDIT LYONNAIS** (1863), Palais du Commerce, *Lyon*, *France* (40, Lombard St., E C 3, 4, Cockspur St. S W 1)—Capital, *France* 250,000,000 (Shares, *Fr* 500, fully paid), Reserve Fund, *Fr* 200,000,000, Deposits, *Fr* 4,585,029,835 (410 Branches in *France*, *Algeria*, *Egypt* and Abroad)
- 77A **CREDITO ITALIANO** (1870), *Genoa* and *Milan*, *Italy* (22, Abchurch Lane, E C 4)—Capital, *Lire* 300,000,000 (Shares, *Lire* 500, fully paid), Reserve Fund, *Lire* 100,000,000, Deposits, etc., *Lire* 4,419,768,340, Dividend, 1922, 9 p.c.
- 81 **ROGER CUNLIFFE, SONS & CO** (1830), 28, Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E C 4
- DANIELL, CAZENOVE & CO.**, 54, Cornhill, E C 3 (*London Agents*, 30)
- DE PURY, GATTISCHI & CO** (1902), 17, St Helen's Place, E C 3
- 82 **DISTRICT BANK, LTD** (1829), Spring Gardens, *Manchester* (75, Cornhill, E C 3)—Capital £9,480,000 (£15 shares, £3 paid), Reserve Fund, £1,650,000, Deposits, &c., 30/6/24, £51,721,144, Dividends, 1923-24, 18½ per cent (356 Branches and Sub-branches)
- SAMUEL DUBREE & SONS** (1770), 7, Moorgate, E C 2
- 82A **DOMINION BANK** (1871), King and Yonge Streets, *Toronto*, *Canada* (3, King William Street, E C 4)—Capital, \$6,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, \$7,000,000, Deposits, etc., \$88,906,255.10, Dividends, 12 p.c. plus 1 p.c. bonus (116 Branches in *Canada* and Agency in *New York*)
- MESSRS DRUMMOND** (1717), 49, Charing Cross, S W 1 (Now Drummonds Branch Royal Bank of Scotland)
- 89 **WILLIAM DUFF & SON, LTD**, 115-117, Cannon St., E C 4
- 90 **EASTERN BANK, LTD** (1909), Crosby Square, E C 3—Capital, £2,000,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid), Reserve Fund, £340,000, Deposits, etc., £4,924,940, Dividend, 1922-23, 9 p.c. (Branches at

- Amara, Bagdad, Bahrein, Basra, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah, Mosul, Madras and Karachi)
- 93 ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD (1893), 5, Gracechurch St., E C 3—Capital, Paid up, £1,500,000 (£5 Shares £2 10s paid), Reserve Fund, £1,620,000. Deposits, etc., £25,202,780. Dividend, 1922-23, 12½ p c, free of Income Tax. (365 Branches in Australia and Tasmania)
- 93A EQUITABLE TRUST CO OF NEW YORK (1871), 37, Wall St., New York, U.S.A. (10, Moor-gate, E C 2, Bush House, Aldwych, W C 2)—Capital, \$23,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, \$10,160,000. Deposits, \$389,863,000
- 93B EQUITABLE BANK, LTD (1900), Halifax, Yorks (London Agents, 221)—Capital paid up £100,000, Reserve Fund, £150,000. Deposits, etc., £1,319,432. Dividend, 1922-23, 16 p c (12 Branches in Yorkshire and Lancashire)
- 94 ELLANGERS (1859), 8, Crosby Square, E C 3
- 94A FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., LTD (1911), 15, Cockspur St., S.W. 1—Capital, £100,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid)
- 99B GILLET BROTHERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD (1867), 27, Clements Lane, Lombard St., E C 4
- 100* GLYN, MILLS & Co (1753), 67, Lombard St., E C 3, 1, Fleet St., E C 4, 3 & 4, Whitehall Place, S.W. 1—Capital, £1,060,000 (Stock, all fully paid), Reserve Fund, £530,000. Deposits, etc., £31,426,234 (GORDON, GRANT & Co, LTD (1911), Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies (London Agents, 75) GOSCHENS & CUNLIFFE, 12, Austin Friars, E C 2
- 105† GRINDLAY & Co., LTD (1828), 54, Parli-ament St., S.W. 1 Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Simla, Delhi and Lahore Agencies Port Said, Marseilles, South ampton
- 105A GUARANTY TRUST CO OF NEW YORK (1864), 140, Broadway, New York, U.S.A. (32, Lombard St., E C 3, 50, Pall Mall, S.W. 1, Bush House, W C 2)—Capital, \$25,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund \$15,000,000, Undivided Profits Account, \$3,763,492. Deposits, \$531,495,382
- GURNESEY BANKING CO., LTD, amalga-mated with NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD
- GURNESEY COMMERCIAL BANKING CO., LTD, Incorporated with the WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD
- 105D GUINNESS, MAHON & Co (1836), 20, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2, 17, College Green, Dublin
- 106 GUNNER & Co. (1809), Bishop's Waltham, Hants (London Agents, 30)
- HARRIS & SONS (1790), 24, Throgmorton St., E C 2 and Stock Exchange
- HALIFAX COMMERCIAL BANKING CO., LTD (1810), Amalgamated with the BANK OF LIVERPOOL and MARTINS
- HAMBROS BANK, LTD, Head Office, 70, Old Broad St., E.C. 2. Bishopsgate Office, 3A, London Wall, E.C. 2; West End Office, Norway House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1—Capital, £4,000,000 (£10 shares, £2 10s paid), Reserve, 1,050,000. Deposits, etc., £12,292,945; Dividend, 1923-24, 18 p c
- 114 HARROD'S LTD. (1889), 87-125, Brompton Rd., Knightsbridge, S.W. 1. Authorised Capital, £6,500,000. Issued Capital, £5,915,000. Reserve Fund, £694,097
- 114A E VON DER HEYDT & Co. (1911), 6, Austin Friars, E C 2
- 115 HIBERNIAN BANK, LTD (1825), College Green, Dublin (London Agents, 132)—Capital, £2,000,000 (£20 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £545,000. Deposits, etc., £13,730,666. Dividend half year ending June 30, 1924, 9½ p c free of Income Tax. (104 Branches and Sub-Branches)
- HIGGINSON & Co (1907), 80, Lombard St., E C 3
- 115A CHARLES HOARE & Co (1673), 37, Fleet St., E C 4—Capital and Reserve Fund, £500,000. Deposits, etc., £3,066,342
- HOHLER & Co. (1820), Banking and Dis-count Agents, 33, Cornhill, E C 3
- 115D HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COR-PORATION (1865), Hongkong (9, Gracechurch St., E C 3)—Capital, \$20,000,000 (\$125 Shares, fully paid), Sterling Reserve Fund, £4,500,000, Silver Reserve Fund, \$25,500,000. Deposits, etc., \$593,855,963. Dividend, 1923-24, £8 per share (42 Branches)
- 115E FREDERICK HUTH & Co (1809), 12, Token-house Yard, E C 2
- 115F IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA (1875), Toronto, Ontario (London Agents, 132)—Capital, \$7,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, \$7,500,000. Deposits, \$89,442,750. Dividend, 1920-21, 12 p c, Bonus, 1 p c (212 Branches)
- IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA (1920), Calcutta, Bombay, Madras (London Office, 5, Whittington Avenue, E C 3) Capital, Subscribed, Rs 11,25,00,000, Paid up, Rs 5,68,50,000, Reserve, Rs 4,57,50,000 (138 Branches)
- 116 IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA (1889), Teheran Persia (33-36, King William St., E C 4)—Capital, £650,000 (£6 10s Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £390,000. Deposits, £4,165,428. Dividend, 5s per share, 1923-24. (23 Branches and Agencies in India, Iraq and Persia)
- 117 IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK (1863), Constan-tinople, Turkey (26, 27, Throgmorton St., E C 2)—Capital, £10,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid), Reserve Fund, £1,250,000. Deposits, etc., £3,122,237. Dividend, 1921, 5 p c (paid August, 1922). (80 Branches in Turkey, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Syria, Egypt, Arabia, Persia, etc.)
- 118 INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION (1901), 60, Wall St., New York, U.S.A. (36, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2)—Capital and Reserves, \$10,000,000. Undivided Profits, \$3,367,000; Deposits, etc., \$70,200,000. Dividend, 1923, 20 p c, 1922, 22 p c. (32 Branches)
- 119 IONIAN BANK, LTD (1839), Basilidon House, Moorgate St., E.C. 2—Capital, £485,580 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £170,000. Deposits, etc., £3,013,834; Dividend, 1923, 7 p c (26 Branches and Agencies in Greece, Egypt and Turkey)
- 120 IRONMONGER & Co, 31, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2
- 121 ISLE OF MAN BANKING CO., LTD. (1865), Douglas, I. of M. (London Agents, 221)—Capital, £150,000 (£10 Shares, £2

- paid); Reserve Fund, £84,000; Deposits, etc., £2,164,825, Dividend, 1922-23, 2½ p c. (8 Branches)
- ITALO BELGIAN BANK, Antwerp** (50, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.)—Capital, £7,500,000 (Fr. 500 Shares), Reserve Fund, Fr. 26,000,000.
- J JACKSON & SONS** (1866), 16, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3, and 7 and 8, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.
- S JAPHET & Co, LTD**, 62, London Wall, E.C. 2, 1 Shorter's Court, E.C. 2
- 122A JEWISH COLONIAL TRUST, LTD** (1899), Brook House, Walbrook, E.C. 4, 90, High St., Whitechapel—Capital, £385,232 (£1 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £4,528; Deposits, etc., £1,267,488
- 122B N KEIZER & Co**, 9, Drapers Gdns., E.C. 2
- 122C A KEYSER & Co** (1853), 31, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2
- 126 KLEINWORT, SONS & Co** (1830), 20 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; and at Liverpool
- 129 LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE BANK, LTD** (1872), 43, Spring Gardens, Manchester (London Agents, 221)—Capital, £2,013,120 (£20 Shares, £10 paid), Reserve Fund, £1,006,560, Deposits, £25,225,424, Dividend, 1923, 20 p c (139 Branches and Sub-branches)
- LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD** (1864), 374, Little Collins St., Melbourne—Capital paid up, £76,529 5s. (£1 18s Shares, 10s 6d paid)
- 131 LAZARD BROTHERS & Co, LTD**, 11, Lombard St., E.C. 3 (Antwerp and Brussels)
- LEITH (GORDON) & Co**, 7, Lothbury, E.C. 2
- 132* LLOYDS BANK LTD** (1865), *Head Office*, 45-44, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3, *Registered Office*, 71, Lombard St., E.C. 3, *Eastern Department*, 77, Lombard St., E.C. 3, *Branches Stock Office*, 21 Austin Friars, E.C. 2, *Colonial & Foreign Department*, 20, King William St., E.C. 4, *City Offices*, 72, Lombard St., E.C. 3, 39, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2, *Country Clearing Department*, 9, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2, *Trustee Department*, 39, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2, 16, St James's St., S.W. 1, *Law Courts*, 222, Strand, W.C. 2, *Cox's & King's Branch*, 6, Pall Mall, S.W. 1, 44 & 45, Aldersgate St., E.C. 1, *Battersea*, 24, Battersea Park Road, S.W. 11, *Bayswater*, 32, Westbourne Grove, W. 2, 33, Belgrave Road, S.W. 1, *Bermundsey*, 56 & 58 Old Kent Road, S.E. 1, *Brixton*, 411, Brixton Road, S.W. 9, *Brompton and South Kensington*, 171, Brompton Road, S.W. 3, 62 & 64, Brook St., W. 1, *Chapter House*, E.C. 4, 15 & 16, Cheapside, E.C. 2, *Church End*, 25, The Broadway, Finchley, N. 3, *Clapham*, 149, High St., S.W. 4, 210, 216, Commercial Rd., E. 1, *Covent Garden*, 22 & 24, Southampton St., W.C. 2, *Cricklewood*, 22, Cricklewood Broadway, N.W. 2, *Baling*, 45, The Broadway, W. 5, *Eastern*, 27 & 28, Whitechapel High St., E. 1; 72 & 74, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; 22, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3, 164, Finchley Rd., N.W. 3; *Finsbury Circus*, 3, Broad St. Place, E.C. 2; 139, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2; 115, Fore St., E.C. 2; 8, Golders Green Rd., N.W. 11, 120-122, Great Portland St., W. 1, *Hackney*, 238, Mare St., E. 8; *Hampstead*, 40, Rosslyn Hill, N.W. 3; *Hendon*, 1 & 3, Finchley Lane, N.W. 4; 226, High Holborn, W.C. 1, *Holborn Circus*, E.C. 2, 200, Holloway Rd., N. 7, *Islington*, 50, Upper St., N. 1; *Islington*, Metropolitan Cattle Market, N. 7; 112 & 114, Kensington High St., W. 8; *Kilburn and Brondesbury*, 325, High Road, N.W. 6, *King's Cross*, 344, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. 1, *Kingsway*, International Buildings, W.C. 2, and *Kingsway House*, W.C. 2; *Knightbridge*, 16, Brompton Rd., S.W. 1; *Leicester Sq.*, 1, Coventry St., W. 1, 25, Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4, *Monument*, 31-32, King William St., E.C. 4; *Newington Causeway*, 151 & 153, Newington Causeway, S.E. 1, 45, New Oxford St., W.C. 1; 39, Old Bond St., W. 1; 97, Old St., E.C. 1; 399-403, Oxford St., W. 1, 123 & 125, Oxford St., W. 1, *Paddington*, 81, Edgware Rd., W. 2, and 105, Edgware Rd., W. 2, *Peckham*, 118, High St., S.E. 15, 35, Piccadilly, W. 1, 35, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4, *Shoreditch*, 145, High St., E. 1; *Spitalfields*, 118, Commercial St., E. 1, *Stepney*, 603, Commercial Rd., E. 14, *Stock Exchange*, 21, Austin Friars, E.C. 2, *Stratford*, 409, High St., E. 15; *Streatham*, 55, High Rd., S.W. 16, *Temple Bar*, 28, Fleet St., E.C. 4, *Temple Fortune*, 12, Royal Parade, N.W. 11, 235 & 236, Tottenham Court Rd., W. 1, 38A, Victoria St., S.W. 1, *Waltham Green*, 3, Town Hall Buildings, S.W. 6, *Walthamstow*, 1, Church Hill, E. 17, *West Kensington*, 34, Hammersmith Rd., W. 14, *Westminster House*, Millbank, S.W. 1, 66, West Smithfield, E.C. 1, 18, Wigmore St., W. 1, *Wimbledon Hill*, 86 & 88A, High St., S.W. 19, and *Woolwich*, 20, Green's End, S.E. 18—Subscribed Capital, £71,864,780 (£5 Shares, £1 paid), Reserve Fund, £10,000,000, Current, Deposit, and Other Accounts (30/6/1924), £336,132,554, Dividend, 1923, 16½ p c Over 1,650 Offices. *Associated Banks*—THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LTD., THE BANK OF LONDON AND SOUTH AMERICA, LTD. (q.v.). *Auxiliary*—LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LIMITED
- 132B LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LTD** (1911), 43, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, 31, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2, *West End Branch*, 71, Haymarket, S.W. 1—Capital, £1,200,000 (£50 Shares, £20 paid) (10 Branches in France, also, Brussels, Antwerp, Geneva and Cologne)
- 137 LONDON MERCHANT BANK, LTD.** (1873), 38, Lombard St., E.C. 3—Capital, £1,500,000 (2 p c (Actual) July, 1924, on B Shares, 7 p c on £60,000 A Shares, 1923)
- LYON & TUCKER** (1866), 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4
- 152A MANCHESTER AND COUNTY BANK, LTD** (1862), 55, King St., Manchester (London Agents, 175)—Capital, £5,460,200 (£20 Shares, £4 paid), Reserve Fund, £1,010,000, Dividend, 16¼ p c., 1923 (163 Branches and Sub-Branches)
- M W MARSHALL & Co.** (1860), 33, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4
- MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.** (1829), 15, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3—Capital, £1,050,000 (60,000 A and B Shares, £25-£22 10s. paid, 60,000 C Shares, £5—fully

paid), Reserve Fund, £1,250,000, Deposits, etc., £12,831,535, Dividend, 1923, 16 p.c.; First 6 months, 1924, 8 p.c. (22 Branches and Agencies)

MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA, amalgamated with the BANK OF MONTREAL

MIDDLESEX BANKING CO. LTD. (1885), 89 & 90, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3—Authorised Capital, £100,000, paid up, £29,480

164* MIDLAND BANK, LTD. (1876), 5, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2, Chairman, The Right Hon. Reginald McKenna, Joint Managing Directors, Frederick Hyde, Edgar W. Woolley, Joint General Managers, R. Richards, H. Mare, J. G. Buchanan, E. T. Parkes, II A. Astbury Secretary, F. O. Free Principal City Offices, 5, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2, 5, Princes St., E.C. 2; 52, Cornhill, E.C. 3; 6, Lothbury, E.C. 2 Oversea Branch, 65 & 66, Old Broad St., E.C. 2 Shipping Branch, 5, Princes St., E.C. 2 Metropolitan and Suburban Branches, Acton, 199, High St., W. 2; 172, Aldersgate St., E.C. 1, Aldgate, 94, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3, 9, Angel Ct., Throgmorton St., E.C. 2; Balham, 117 & 119, High Rd., S.W. 12; Balham, 10, Station Parade, S.W. 12; Barbican, 62, Redcross St., E.C. 1; Barnes, 102, Church Rd., S.W. 13; Bedford Row, 44, Theobald's Rd., W.C. 1; Belgrave, 89 & 91, Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W. 1; Bermondsey, 98, Jamaica Rd., S.E. 16; 106, Bermondsey St., S.E. 1; 456 & 457, Bethnal Green Rd., E. 2; 171, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; Bishop's House, 108, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; Blackfriars, 1, Stamford St., S.E. 1; Bloomsbury, 127, High Holborn, W.C. 1; 51, Bread St., E.C. 4; Brixton, 122 & 124, Brixton Rd., Stockwell, S.W. 9; Brockley, 199, Brockley Rd., S.E. 4; 38, Brompton Rd., S.W. 2; Camberwell Green, 5-11, Denmark Hill, S.E. 5; Cambridge Circus, 128, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2; Camden Town, 176, High St., N.W. 1; 113, Cannon St., E.C. 4; 28, Catford Hill, S.E. 6; 123, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2; 6, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2; Charing Cross, 449, Strand, W.C. 2; 89, Charterhouse St., E.C. 1; Chelsea, 30 & 32, King's Rd., S.W. 3; Chiswick, 281, High Rd., W. 4; Clapham, 154, High St., S.W. 4; Clapham Junction, 126, Lavender Hill, Battersea, S.W. 11; Clerkenwell, 74, Goswell Rd., E.C. 1; 59, Coleman St. & 25-31, Moorgate, E.C. 2; 127-129, Commercial Rd. East, E. 1; Covent Garden, 20, Bow St., W.C. 2; Cricklewood, 147, Broadway, N.W. 2; Crouch End, 13, Broadway Parade, N. 8; 90 & 92, High St., Deptford, S.E. 8; Ealing, 46, The Broadway, W. 5; Ealing Common, 3, The Bridge, W. 5; 209 & 211, Earl's Court Rd., S.W. 5; 20, Eastcheap, E.C. 3; East Dulwich, 66, Lordship Lane, S.E. 22; East Ham, 118 & 120, High St. North, E. 6; 44, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; Finchley, 6 & 7, The Market, Church End, N. 3; 305, Finchley Rd., N.W. 3; Finsbury, Electra House, 92, Moorgate, E.C. 2; 253, Seven Sisters Rd., Finsbury Park, N. 4; 117, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2; 174, Fleet St., E.C. 4; 100 & 102, Fove St., E.C. 2; Forest Gate, 40, Woodgrange Rd., E. 7; Forest Hill, 30, Dartmouth Rd., S.E. 23; 315, Fulham Rd., S.W. 10; Cross Roads, Golder's Green, N.W. 11; 133, Goswell

Rd., E.C. 1; 60, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3; Gray's Inn, 49, High Holborn, W.C. 1; 25, Great Portland St., W. 1; 159, Great Portland St., W. 1; 94 & 95, Great Tower St., E.C. 3; Old Town Hall, Mile St., Hackney, E. 8; 157, Hackney Rd., E. 2; 22, King St., Hammersmith, W. 6; Hampstead, 132, Finchley Rd., N.W. 3; 33, Grand Parade, Green Lanes, Harringway, N. 4; 27, Haymarket, S.W. 1; Hendon, Colindale, N. 9; 120, High Holborn, W.C. 1; 33 & 34, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1; Holland Park & Shepherd's Bush, 5, Shepherd's Bush Green, W. 12; Islington, 39, High St., N. 1; 8 Bank Buildings, Metropolitan Cattle Market, N. 7; Kensington, 16, Leonard Pl., W. 8; 92, Kensington High St., W. 8; Kilburn, 165, High Rd., N.W. 6; 45, Kingsland High St., E. 8; 20, Kingsway, W.C. 2; Knightsbridge, 6, Sloane St., S.W. 1; 144, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3; Lee Green, 396, High Rd., Lee, S.E. 22; Leicester Sq., 8, New Coventry St., W. 1; Lewisham, 85 & 87, High St., S.E. 13; Lewton, 324, High Rd., E. 10; Leytonstone, 645, High Rd., E. 11; Limehouse, 660, Commercial Road East, E. 14; Loughborough Junction, 226, Coldharbour Lane, Brixton, S.W. 9; Lower Edmonton, Fore St., N. 9; 45 & 47, Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4; Manor Park, 668, Romford Rd., E. 22; Marylebone, 12, High St., W. 1; Marylebone, 15, Wilmore St., W. 1; Mayfair, 70, South Audley St., W. 1; 91, Mile End Rd., E. 1; Mincing Lane, 129, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; 77, Mitcheam Lane, Streatham, S.W. 16; Monument, 47, King William St., E.C. 4; Muswell Hill, 65, Victoria Parade, N. 10; 129, New Bond St., W. 1; 65 & 66, New Broad St., E.C. 2; 337, New Cross Rd., S.E. 14; 25, New Cut Lambeth, S.E. 1; 89, 90 & 91, Newcut St., E.C. 1; North Finchley, 38, High St., N. 12; Notting Hill, 152 & 154, Portobello Rd., W. 11; 92, High St., Notting Hill Gate, W. 11; 36, Old Bond St., W. 2; Winchester House, 50, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; 276 & 280, Old Kent Rd., S.E. 1; 672, Old Kent Rd., S.E. 15; Old St., 93, St. Eastern St., E.C. 2; Oxford Circus, 196 & 198, Oxford St., W. 1; 431 & 433, Oxford St., W. 1; 52, Oxford St., W. 1; Commerce House, 76, Oxford St., W. 1; Paddington, 219, Edgware Rd., W. 2; Paddington, 2, Craven Rd., W. 2; 69, Pall Mall, S.W. 1; Palmer's Green, 1, Alderman's Hill, N. 13; 47-49, Rye Lane, Peckham, S.E. 15; 69, High St., Peckham, S.E. 15; Putney, 153, Upper Richmond Rd., S.W. 15; Queen's Park, 89, Salusbury Rd., Kilburn, N.W. 6; 712, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4; 133, Regent St., W. 1; Rochester Row, 106, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W. 1; Rotherhithe, 196, Lower Rd., S.E. 16; 92 & 93, Union Rd., S.E. 16; Russell Sq., 1, Woburn Pl., W.C. 1; 66, St. James's St., S.W. 1; 70, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2; 302, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. 4; Seething Lane, 13, Byward St., E.C. 3; 50, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 2; 30 & 31, High St., Shoreditch, E. 1; Southfields, 249, Wimbledon Park Rd., S.W. 18; South Kensington, 5, Bank Buildings, Gloucester Rd., S.W. 7; South Kensington, 1, Sydney Place, Onslow Sq., S.W. 7; South Tottenham, 259, High Rd. (corner of West Green

- Rd), N. 15, Southwark, 28, Borough High St, S.E. 1; 239, Southwark Park Rd, S.E. 16; Spitalfields, 94 & 96, Commercial St, E. 1, Stepney, 595, Commercial Rd East, E. 1, Stoke Newington, 150 and 152, High St, N. 16, 82 and 83, Strand, W.C. 2, Stratford, 384, High St, E. 15, 103, Streatham Hill, Brixton S.W. 2, 213, Streatham High Rd, S.W. 16; Sydenham, 14, Sydenham Rd, S.E. 26, 90, Tooley St, S.E. 1, Tooting, The Broadway, S.W. 17, 159 & 160, Tottenham Court Rd, W. 1, 237, Tottenham Court Rd, W. 1, Upper Norwood, 76, Weston Hill, S.E. 19, Upper Tooting, 313, Balham High Rd, S.W. 17, Victoria, 47, Buckingham Palace Rd, S.W. 1, Walham Green, 567 & 569, Fulham Rd, S.W. 6, Walthamstow, 151 & 153, Hoe St, E. 17, Waltham, 398, Waltham Rd, S.E. 17, Wandsworth, 73, High St, S.W. 18, Waterloo Bridge, 134, Strand, W.C. 2; 62, Westbourne Grove, W. 2, West Ealing, 128, Uxbridge Rd, W. 13, West Kilburn, 1, Malvern Rd, N.W. 6, Westminster, Wesleyan Hall, S.W. 1, Westminster, 22, Victoria St, S.W. 1, 66 & 67, West Smithfield, E.C. 1, Whitechapel, 110, High St, E. 1, and 151, Whitechapel Rd, E. 1, Willesden Green, '93, High Rd, N.W. 10, Willesden Junction, 62, High St, Harlesden, N.W. 10, Wembleton, 20, Hill Rd, S.W. 19, Wincmore Hill, 52, The Broadway, N. 21, Wood Green, 2, Cheapside, High Rd, N. 22, 113, Wood St, E.C. 2; 108 & 110, Wood St, E.C. 2, Woolwich, 1 & 3, Powis St, S.E. 18, Woolwich North, King George V Dock, Manor Way, E. 16; 16 York Rd, Lambeth, S.E. 1—Subscribed Capital, £39,232,123. Paid up Capital, £11,975,873 (£2,869,079 Shares of £12 each, £2 10s paid and 1,921,270 Shares of £2 10s each fully paid); Reserve Fund, £11,975,873; Deposits, etc (June 30, 1924), £358,416,826; Dividend, 1922-24, 18 p.c. (Over 1,700 offices in England and Wales) *Affiliations* BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, LTD., THE CLYDESDALE BANK, Ltd., and NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK, LTD. *q.v.* THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD.
- MILLER BROTHERS & Co, 83, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2
- THE MOLSONS BANK (1855), *Montreal, Canada* (London Agents, 221)—Capital, \$4,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$5,000,000 Dividend, 1920-23, 12 p.c. (125 Branches in Canada)
- MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK (1846), *Montreal, Canada* (London Agents, 22)—Capital, \$1,498,570 (\$100 Shares, \$75 paid); Reserve Fund, \$1,600,000; Deposits, etc, \$50,182,085 (16 Branches in Montreal)
- MORGAN GREENFELL & Co (1838), 22, Old Broad St, E.C. 4, Private unlimited Coy. (1917)—Capital, £1,000,000 fully paid
- THOMAS MOSLEY & Co. (1829), *Gibraltar* (London Agents, 221) and 132
- 165 MURRIST & LEINSTER BANK, LTD (1885), South Mall, *Cork, Ireland* (London Agents, 175)—Capital, £1,250,000 (£5 Shares, £2 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,050,000; Deposits, £26,566,181; Dividend, June, 1924, 20 p.c. (189 Branches and Sub-branches)
- MURRIETA & Co., LTD (1915), 19, Great Winchester St, E.C. 2
- THE MUSLIM BANK OF INDIA, LTD, *Lahore* (London Agents, 221)
- 168* NATIONAL BANK, LTD (1835), 13-17, Old Broad St, E.C. 2, 52, Baker St, *Bayswater*, 68, Gloucester Gardens, *Belgravia*, 19 & 21, Grosvenor Gardens, *Camden Town*, 189, High St, 9 & 10, Charing Cross, *Harrow Rd.*, 2, Elgin Avenue, *Holborn*, 20, Southampton Row, W.C. 1, Islington, 359, 361 & 363, Goswell Rd, *King's Cross* 286, Pentonville Rd, 21, Leadenhall St, *Notting Hill*, 156 & 158, High St, 274 & 276, Oxford St, 3, Regent St, 180, Strand, *Willesden*, St Mary's Rd, *Harlesden*—Capital, £7,500,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,200,000; Deposits, etc, £39,731,141; Dividend, 14s per share payable June, 1923, Free of Tax (258 Branches and Sub-branches)
- 169 NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD (1858), Collins St, *Melbourne* (7, Lothbury, E.C. 2)—Capital, £10,000,000 (£10 fully paid Shares, £8 Ordinary Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £2,133,176; Deposits, etc, £31,213,989; Dividend, 1921-22, Sept 1921 (Interim) 10 p.c., Mar 1922 (Final) 10 p.c., Old and Pief (291 Branches in Australia)
- 170A NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT (1898), *Cairo*, Egypt (6 & 7, King William St, E.C. 4)—Capital, £3,000,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,325,000; Deposits, etc, £13,120,412; Dividend, 1923, 15 p.c. (25 Branches in Egypt and the Sudan)
- 171 NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD (1863), 26, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2—Capital, £4,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s paid); Reserve Fund, £2,750,000; Deposits, etc, £31,254,516; Dividend, 1923, 20 p.c. (28 Branches in India, British East Africa, etc.)
- 172 NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD (1872), 8, Moorgate, E.C. 2—Capital, £6,000,000 (£7 10s Shares, £2 10s paid); Reserve Fund, £1,470,000; Deposits, £11,442,153; Dividend, 1923-24, 12 and B 2 p.c. (76 Branches and Agencies)
- 173 NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD (1825), 42, St Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (37, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4) Affiliated to Lloyds Bank, Ltd—Capital, £5,000,000 (£500 Stock, £110 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Deposits, etc, 1/11/1923, £32,381,723; Dividend, 1920-23, 16 p.c. (134 Branches in Scotland)
- 173A NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD, (1891), *Pretoria* (Circus Place, London Wall, E.C. 2, 111, St Martin's Lane, Trafalgar Sq, W.C. 2)—Capital, £2,075,500 (£7 Shares, fully paid); Deposits, etc, £33,967,278 (352 Branches and Agencies.)
- 173C NATIONAL BANK OF TURKEY (1909), *Head Office, Galata, Constantinople* (13-14, Austin Friars, E.C. 2)—Capital, £1,000,000 (£10 Shares, £2 10s paid)
- 173D NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, 55, Wall St, *New York, U.S.A.* (36, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2, and 11, Waterloo Place, S.W. 7)—Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$89,795,000; Deposits, \$667,038,000; Dividend, 1920, 20 p.c., first half 1922, 10 p.c.
- 174 NATIONAL DISCOUNT CO., LTD (1869), 35, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Authorized Capital,

- £1,700,000—Issued £1,693,330. Paid up Capital £465,666, Reserve Fund, £500,000. Deposits, etc., £23,333,715 Dividend and Bonus, 1923, "A" shares, 10 p.c.; "B" shares, 23 p.c.
- 174A NATIONAL METAL AND CHEMICAL BANK, LTD, Adelaide Place, London Bridge, E C 4
- 175* NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD (1833), 15, Bishopsgate, E C 2, 2, Princes St., E C 2, 1, Lombard St., E C 3; 50, Cornhill, E C 3; Acton, 143, High St W 3, 185, Aldersgate St., E C 1, Aldwych, 57, Aldwych, W C 2, 69, Baker St., W 1; Bayswater, 67, Bishop's Rd., W 2, 24, Bedford Row, W C 1, Brixton, 194, Brixton Rd., S W 9, Catford, 133, Rushy Green, S E 6, 95, Chancery Lane, W C 2; 66, Charing Cross, S W 1, 30, Cheapside, E C 2, Chiswick, 56, High Rd., W 4; 137, City Rd., E C 1, Cripplegate, 116, Fore St., E C 2, 88, Cromwell Rd., S W 7; Ealing, 62, The Mall, Uxbridge Rd., W 5, 5 and 7, Eastcheap, E C 3, East Finchley, 67, High Rd., N 2, 128 and 130, Edgware Rd., W 2, 116, Fenchurch St., E C 3, 123, Fenchurch St., E C 3, 128, Finchley Rd., N.W. 3, Finsbury Circus, Salisbury House, London Wall, E C 2, Golder's Green, 873, Finchley Rd., N W 11, 24 & 24A, Goldhawk Rd., W 12, Goswell Rd., 9 & 10, Charterhouse Buildings, E C 1, Grays Inn, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Rd., W C 1, Hackney, 155, Mare St., E 8, Hammersmith, 31, The Broadway, W 6, Hampstead, 55, High St., N W 3; Hendon, 55, Church Rd., N W 4, 114, High Holborn, W C 1, 243, Hoe St., Walthamstow, E 17, Holborn Circus, E C 1, Holloway, 43-45, Seven Sisters Rd., N 7, Ilford, 6, Broadway Market, Islington, 218, Upper St., N 1, Kensington, 55 & 57, High St., W 8, Kensington, 138, High St., W 8, 58, Kingsway, W C 2, Lancaster Gate, 1, Marlborough Gate, Hyde Park, W 2, Lincoln's Inn, Carey St., W C 2, Liverpool St. Station, 216, Bishopsgate, E C 2, 1, Long Acre, W C 2, 120A, Lower Clapton Rd., E 5, Mayfair, South Audley St., W 1, Metropolitan Cattle Market, 6, Bank Buildings, Islington, N 7, Mill Hill, 8, Broadway, N W 7, 128, Moorgate, E C 2, 12, Mount St., W 1, Muswell Hill, 11, The Exchange, N 10, New Bridge St., Blackfriars House, E C 4, North Audley St., 455, Oxford St., W 1; North Finchley, 6, Market Parade, N 12, Notting Hill Gate, 8, High St., W 11, 53, Old Kent Rd., S E 1, 291B, Oxford St., W 1, Paddington, 222, London St., W 2, 208 & 209, Piccadilly, W 1, Platt's Lane Corner, 575, Finchley Road, Hampstead, N W 3; Pont St., 74, Sloane St., S W 1, Putney, 153, High St., S W 15, 250, Regent St., W 1, St. James's St., 162, Piccadilly, W 1; 25, St. Mary Axe, E C 3; 25, Shaftesbury Avenue, W 1; 74, Sloane St.; 153, Sloane St., S W 1; South Kensington, 18, Cromwell Place, S W 7; South Norwood, 76, High St., S E 5, 12-14, Southwark St., S E 1; Strand, Savoy Court, 66 & 67, Strand, W.C. 2; Streatham, 324, High Road, S.W. 16; Swiss Cottage, 1, College Crescent, South Hampstead, N.W. 3,
- 97, Tottenham Court Rd., W 1, Tufnell Park, 155, Portess Rd., N W 5; Uxbridge Rd., 28, Shepherds Bush Green, W 12, 117, Victoria St., S W 1, Walthamstow, 20, E 1; James's St., E 17, Waterloo Station, S E 1; 110, Wardour St., W 1; Westminster, 61-63, Victoria St., 256, Westminster Bridge Rd., S E 1; 59, West Smithfield, E C 1, 51, Wigmore St., W 1, Willesden Green, 84, Walm Lane, N W 2, Wimbeldon 4, High St., S W 19, Wood Green, 162, High Rd., N 22, Woolwich, 101, Powis St., S E 18—Capital, £43,617,080 (£25 Shares, £3.108 paid, £20 Shares, £4 paid and £5 fully paid), Reserve Fund, £9,474,416, Deposits, etc., £236,786,055, Dividend, 1923, 16 p.c. (1,113 Branches and Agencies)
- NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELSBANK (1863), *Amsterdam*.—Cap., *Fls* 55,000,000, Reserve, *Fls* 21,774,000; Deposits, etc., *Fls* 150,806,000, Dividend 1923, 8 p.c., and at *Hong Kong, Singapore, Bombay and Calcutta* (London Agents, 164, 221, 180C and 204B)
- 175A NETHERLANDS BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA (1888), *Amsterdam* (Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E C 2)—Capital, £240,000 (£60 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £70,912, Deposits, etc., £1,140,022, Dividend, 1923, 5 p.c. (17 Branches in South Africa)
- NEUMANN, LUEBECK & CO 286-294, Salisbury House, London Wall, E C 2
- NORTH BORNEO, STATE BANK OF (1921), *Sandakan* (London Agents, 53) Branch at *Jesselton*
- 176 NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK, LTD (1836), *Aberdeen* (London Office, 25-31, Moorgate, E C 2)—Capital, £3,800,000 (£20 Shares, £4 paid), Reserve Fund, £800,000, Deposits, etc., £20,528,330, Dividend, 1922-23, 18 p.c. (157 Branches in Scotland)
- 178 NORTHERN BANKING CO., LTD (1824), *Belfast* (London Agents, 100, 30).—Capital, £3,500,000 (£10 Shares, £2 paid), Capital, paid up, £700,000, Reserve Fund, £800,000, Deposits, etc., £15,654,588, Dividend, 1923-24, 17½ p.c. A shares, 8½ p.c. B shares (190 Branches and Sub-branches)
- THE F & O BANKING CORPORATION, LTD (1920), 122, Leadenhall Street, E C 3, West End Branch, 16, Cockspur St., S W 1, Authorised Capital, £5,000,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid), Issued Capital, £2,594,100 Reserve, £135,000, Deposits, £9,491,218 Branches at the principal sea ports in the East
- 179 PARRY, MURRAY & CO (1908), 54, Old Broad St., E C 2.
- 180 PEDDIE, HARKER & MARTIN, LTD (1917), 156 & 157, Leadenhall St., E C 3.
- LEOPOLD POLLACK & CO, *Cairo, Egypt* (London Agents, 221).
- 181 PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA (1900), *Place d'Armes, Montreal* (London Agents, 132)—Capital, \$3,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$2,525,000; Deposits, etc., \$27,374,525.62; Dividend, 1923-24, 9 p.c. (336 Branches and Sub-branches)

- 183** **PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD.** (1825), 8, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C. 2.—Capital, £4,080,000 (£100 Old Shares, £12 10s paid, £20 New Shares, £10 paid), Reserve Fund, £530,000, Deposits, etc., £16,000,000, Dividend, 1921-22, 14½ p.c. (132 Branches and Sub-branches)
- 184** **QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LTD** (1872), Brisbane (8, Princes St., E.C. 2)—Capital subscribed and paid up, £1,200,000, Reserve Fund, £504,957, Deposits, etc., £7,729,732, Dividend, 1923-24, 10 p.c., bonus, 2½ p.c. (80 Branches in Queensland and New South Wales)
- 185** **GERALD QUIN, COPE & CO** (1892), 29, Royal Exchange, E.C. 3
- 186** **REEVES, WHITBURN & CO.** (1859), 27, Clement's Lane, E.C. 4
- 186A** **REID, CASTRO & CO** (1850), Funchal, Madeira (119, Cheapeade, E.C. 2)
- 187A** **RELIANCE BANK, LTD** (1900), 103, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4.—Capital, £60,000, Reserve Fund, £11,000
- 188** **RICHARDSON & CO** (18th century), 26, King St., St James's, S.W. 1
- RODOCANACHI, SONS & CO** (1830), Palmerston House, Old Broad St., E.C. 2
- G ROSS & CO.** (1860), 80, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2
- 189C** **N M ROTHSCHILD & SONS** (1805), New Court, St Swithun's Lane, E.C. 4
- 189D** **ROYAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD** (1888), Melbourne (18, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2)—Paid up Capital £750,000, 270,000 Shares paid up to £1, 120,000 Shares paid up to £4, Reserve Fund, £560,000, Deposits, etc., £4,771,834, Dividend, 1923-24, 10 p.c. (8 Branches in Victoria, N.S.W. and W.A.)
- 190** **ROYAL BANK OF CANADA** (1866), Montreal (4, Bank Buildings, Princes St., E.C. 2)—Capital, \$20,400,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, \$20,400,000, Deposits, \$450,000,000, Dividend, 1922-23, 12 p.c. and 2 p.c. Bonus (660 Branches in North, South and Central America)
- 191** **ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD** (1836), Foster Place Dublin (London Agents, 221)—Capital, £1,500,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid), Reserve Fund, £175,000, Deposits, etc., £7,321,867, Dividend, 1922-23, 20 p.c. (72 Branches and Sub-offices)
- 193** **ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND** (1727), St Andrew Square, Edinburgh (3, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2)—Capital, £2,500,000 (£100 Stock fully paid), Reserve Fund, £2,225,661, Deposits, Oct. 23, £37,880,518 Dividend, 1923-24, 14 p.c. (202 Branches)
- 194** **A RUFFER & SONS, LTD** (1872), 39, Lombard Street, E.C. 3
- RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH BANK**, (1911), Petrograd (4, Moorgate, E.C. 2)
- 195** **RUSSIAN BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE**, 61 & 62, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3
- 197** **RUSO-ASIATIC BANK** (1900) Petrograd (119, Old Broad St., E.C. 2)—Capital, Roubles 55,000,000; Reserve Fund, Rs 26,961,432 and Kouping Tael, 3,500,000. (110 Branches.)
- 197B** **SAMUEL, MONTAGU & CO.** (1853), 60, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.
- J HENRY SCHRODER & CO.** (1804), 145, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
- A. SCOTT & CO** (1855), Rangoon, Burma.
- SELIGMAN BROTHERS** (1864), 18, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.
- SEYD & CO, LTD.** (1858), 38, Lombard St., E.C. 3
- SHEFFIELD BANKING CO., LTD.** (1831), Amalgamated with NATIONAL PROVINCIAL AND UNION BANK OF ENGLAND, LTD.
- 201B** **SOCIÉTÉ BELGE DE CREDIT INDUSTRIEL** (1903), Brussels (124, Cannon St., E.C. 4)—Capital, Francs 20,000,000 (Fr 500 Shares, 2,000 fully paid, 38,000, Fr 100 paid), Reserve Fund, Fr 1,980,125, Deposits, etc., Fr 50,192,030. (Branch at Geneva)
- 202** **SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE** (1864), 29, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris (53, Old Broad St., E.C. 2, 65, Regent St., W. 1)—Capital, Francs 500,000,000 (Fr 500 Shares, Fr 250 paid), Reserve Fund, Fr 57,026,000; Deposits, etc., Fr 5,657,099,000, Dividend, 1923, 20 p.c. (Over 1,300 Branches and Agencies in France, Algeria, etc.)
- STANDARD BANK, LTD** (1912), Bombay, India.
- 202A** **STANDARD BANK OF CANADA** (1873), Toronto, Ontario (London Agents, 173)—Paid up Capital, \$4,000,000, Reserve Fund, \$2,750,000, Deposits, etc., \$52,264,522, Dividend, 1923-24, 12 p.c. (159 Branches in Canada)
- 203** **THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD** (1862), 10, Clements Lane, E.C. 4, 63, London Wall, E.C. 2, and 9, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2—Authorised Capital, £10,000,000, Subscribed Capital, £8,916,660, Paid up Capital, £2,229,165, Reserve Fund, £2,893,335, Deposits, etc., £48,518,049, Dividend, 1923-24, 14 p.c. (Over 320 Branches and Agencies in South and East Africa, also at Hamburg and New York)
- 203A** **STERLING BANK OF CANADA** (1906), Toronto, Ontario (London Agents, 30, 132, 173, 68)—Capital, \$1,235,100 00 (\$100 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, \$521,340 43, Deposits, \$14,482,117 99, Dividend, 1923-24, 8 p.c. (83 Branches in Canada)
- GEORGE STEUART & CO** (1843), Colombo, Ceylon (London Agents, 30).
- 204** **STILWELL & SONS** (1774), absorbed by Westminster Bank Ltd, 26, Haymarket, S.W. 1.
- 204A** **JOHN STUART & CO, LTD** (1834), Manchester (London Agents, 175)—Capital, £40,000 Issued, £32,700 Preference; 2,500 Ordinary (£5 Shares, fully paid).
- SUMITOMO BANK, LTD** (1895), Osaka, Japan (67, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2) 56 Branches in Japan, India, China, and U.S.A.
- 204B** **SWISS BANK CORPORATION** (1872), Basle (43, Lothbury, E.C. 2, 110, Regent Street, S.W. 1)—Capital, £4,800,000 (£20 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £1,320,000; Deposits, etc., £32,000,000; Dividend, 1923, 8 p.c. (10 Offices, 21 Branches and Agencies)
- B TAGLIAFERRO & SONS** (1812), Malta (London Agents, 221).
- TEXTILE CORPORATION, LTD.** (1920), 21, Ironmonger Lane, E.C. 2.—In voluntary liquidation.

- LUKE THOMAS & Co, LTD, 138, Leadenhall St., E C 3, and at Aden
J C. M. THURN & SONS (1844), 17, Throgmorton Avenue, E C 2.
- TRANSVAAL COMMERCIAL BANK (TRANSVAALSCH E HANDELSBANK) (1898), 278 Salisbury House, E C 2; Amsterdam, Netherlands, Johannesburg & Cape Town, South Africa and Hamburg, Germany—Authorised Capital, *fl* 3,600,000, Issued Capital, *fl* 2,400,000, Reserve, *fl* 1,200,000, Dividend, 1923, 6½ p c
- TURNBULL AND SOMERVILLE (1871), Valetta, Malta (London Agents, 123).
- 206 ULSTER BANK, LTD (1836), Waring Street, Belfast (Affiliated to No 221)—Capital, £3,000,000 (£15 Shares, £2 10s paid), Reserve Fund, £800,000, Deposits, etc., £22,050,621, Dividend, 1922-23, 21¼ p c (114 Branches, 112 Agencies)
- 208 THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1837), 71, Cornhill, E C 3—Capital Authorised, £10,500,000, Issued, £9,000,000 (£15 Shares, £5 paid), Reserve Fund, £3,450,000, Deposits, etc., £32,838,018, Dividend, 1922-23, 15 p c (144 Branches in Australia, 47 Branches in New Zealand)
- 208A UNION BANK OF CANADA (1865), Winnipeg, Man (6, Princes St., E C 2)—Capital authorised, \$15,000,000 Issued, \$8,000,000, Reserve Fund, \$1,750,000, Dividend, 1923, 9 p c (337 Branches in Canada)
- 210 UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER, LTD (1836), York St., Manchester (London Agents 30) Affiliated to Barclays Bank, Ltd—Capital, £1,500,000 (£5 Shares, £2 10s paid), Reserve Fund, £525,000, Deposits, etc., £19,591,486, Dividend, 1923, 20 p c (over 175 Branches in Lancashire, Cheshire, and West Riding of Yorkshire, etc.)
- 211 UNION BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD (1830), 101, Ingram St., Glasgow, C 1, 64, George St., Edinburgh (62, Cornhill, E C 3)—Capital, £5,000,000 (£5 Shares, £1 paid), Reserve Fund, £1,250,000, Deposits, etc., £29,334,377, Dividend, 1923-24, 18 p c (174 Branches in Scotland.)
- UNION BANK OF WARSAW, 11-12 Blomfield Street, E C
- 213 UNION DISCOUNT COMPANY OF LONDON, LTD (1885), 39, Cornhill, E C 3—Capital, £2,000,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid), Reserve Fund, £1,200,000
- 220 WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BANK (1841), Perth, W A (11, Leadenhall St., E C 3)—Authorised Capital, £1,000,000 (£1 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £813,000; Deposits, £3,551,500; Dividends, 1922-23, 17½ p c, 2½ p c bonus. (77 Branches and Sub in Western Australia)
- WESTERN BANK, LTD (1919), 85-90, Dashwood House, New Broad St., E C 2, on 1/1/25 Old Broad St., E C 2.—Capital, £200,000 (fully paid)
- 221 WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD. (1836) John Rae, *Chief General Manager*; J. J. Brown, F W Ingall, P. H. Mortimer, W. J. Woolrich, *Joint General Managers*; J. Harris, E. F. Robinson, *Assistant General Managers*, E. D. Hyatt, *Registrar*; F. Mytton, *Secretary Head Office*, 41, Lothbury, E.C. 2.; J. J. Brown, *Manager*, F. Lees, *Deputy Manager*, W. W. Woodhams, *Asst. Manager*, C. C. Simpson, *Principal, Colonies & Agencies Department*, G. Paget, *Manager, Trustee Department*, Lombard Street Office, 21, Lombard Street, E C 3
W J Woolrich, *Manager*; A. F. Milsted, *Deputy Manager*; J. Greenhill, *Assistant Manager* Bartholomew Lane Office, 4, Bartholomew Lane, E C 2
W B. Aldritt, *Manager*, W. J. R. Cane, *Asst. Manager* West End Office, 1, St James's Sq., S W 1
G F Fisher, *Manager*, H. E. Shipp, *Asst. Manager* Foreign Branch Office, 82, Cornhill, E C 3
D Withers, *Manager*, F J Jacobs, A J H Ruch, *Asst. Managers* Acton, 139, High St., W 3, Acton Park, 2, The Vale, W 3, Aldersgate St., 134, Aldersgate St., E C 1, Baker St., 133, Baker St., W 1, Balham, 128 & 130, Balham High Rd., S W 12, Barking, Essex, 32, East St., Battersea, 341, Queen's Rd., S W 8, Baywater, 74 & 76, Westbourne Grove W. 2, Berners St., 112 & 114, Oxford St., W 1, Blackfriars, 17, Stamford St., S E 1, Blackheath, Lee Rd., S E 3, Bloomsbury, 126, High Holborn, 214, High Holborn, W C 1; Borough, 34, Borough High St., S E 1, Bow, 161, Bow Rd., E 3, Bow St., 30, Bow St., W C 2, Brixton, 369 & 371, Brixton Road, S W 9, Brixton Hill, 504, Brixton Rd., S W 9, Brompton Sq., 1, Brompton Sq., S W 3; Brondesbury, 377, High Rd., N W 6, Camberwell, 17, Camberwell Green, S E 5, Camden Town, 166, High St., N W 1, Canning Town, 51 & 53, Barking Rd., E 16, Cannon St., 7, Cannon St., E C 4, Catford, 159, Rushey Green, S E 6, Cavendish Sq., 1, Cavendish Sq., W 1, Caxton House, 6, Tottill St., Westminster, S W 1, Chadwell Heath, 13, High Rd., Chancery Lane and Holborn, 329, High Holborn, W C 1, Charing Cross, 10, St Martin's Pl W C 2, Chelsea, 224, King's Rd. S W 3, 300, King's Rd., S W 3, Chingford, Station Rd., Chuswick, 23, High Rd., 314, High Rd., W 4, City Rd., 227C, City Rd., E C 1, Clapham, 145 & 147, High St., S W 4, Clapham Junction, 217, Lavender Hill, S W 11, Clerkenwell, 84, Clerkenwell Rd., E C 1, Covent Garden, 34, Henrietta St., W C 2; Cricklewood, 59 & 61, Broadway, N W 2, Crouch End and Hornsey, The Broadway, Crouch End, N 8, Croydon, 1, High St., Deptford, 41 & 42, Broadway, S E 8, Ealing, The Mall, W 5, Earl's Court, 199 & 201, Earl's Court Rd., S W 5, East Greenwich, 185, Trafalgar Rd., S E 10, Eastern, 130, High St., Whitechapel, E 1, Eltham, High St., S E 9, Enfield, 9, The Town; Euston Rd., 2, Hampstead Rd., N W 1, Fenchurch St., 93, Fenchurch St., E C 3, Finchley Rd., 280, Finchley Rd., N W 3; Finsbury Park, 294, Seven Sisters Rd., N 4, Finsbury Sq., 1, Finsbury Sq., E C 2; Fleet St., 87, Fleet St., E C 4, Fore St., 12, Fore St., E C 2, Forest Gate, 298 & 300, Romford Rd., E 7, Golders Green, 21, Golders Green Rd., N W 4, Goodmayes, 548, High Rd.; Gray's Inn, 1, John St., Bedford Row, W C 1, Gt. Portland St., 66, Gt Portland St., W 1; Greenwich, 2, Church St., S E 10; Hackney, 20, Anhurst Rd., E 8; Hammersmith, 12, King St., W 6 3

Hampstead, 106, Finchley Rd., N.W. 3;
Hanover Sq., 21, Hanover Sq., W 1;
Harlesden, 53A High St., N.W. 10, Harley
St., 154, Harley St., W 1; Harrow Road,
332 & 334, Harrow Rd., W 9; Haverstock
Hill, 185, Haverstock Hill, N.W. 3;
Haymarket, 26, Haymarket, S.W. 1;
Hendon, The Circus, N.W. 4; Herne
Hill, 140, Herne Hill, S.E. 24; High-
bury, Highbury Corner, N 5; Highgate,
349, Archway Rd., N 6; Holborn Circus,
8, Holborn Circus, E.C. 1; Holland Park
and Shepherd's Bush, 14, Shepherd's Bush
Green, W 12, Holloway, 490 & 492, Hollo-
way Rd., N. 7; Ilford, The Broadway, Isling-
ton, 4 & 5, Upper St., N. 1; Kennington,
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ington High St., 94 & 96, Kensington High
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ville Rd., N. 1; Kingsland, 74 & 76, High
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S.E. 12; Lewisham, 80 & 82, High St.,
S.E. 13; Leyton, 340, High Rd., E 10;
Leytonstone, 694, High Rd. E 11; Limehouse,
52, East India Dock Rd. E 14; Lower Sloane
St., 34 & 36, Sloane Sq., S.W. 1; Maida
Vale, 298, Elgin Avenue, W 9; Maryle-
bone, 1, Stratford Pl., Oxford St., W 1;
Mayfair, Carlos Pl., Grosvenor Sq., W 1;
Mile End, 2, Mile End Rd., E 1; Millwall,
122, East Ferry Rd., Poplar, E 14; Mincing
Lane, 4, Mincing Lane, E.C. 3; Moorgate,
147, Moorgate, E.C. 4; Newington Butts,
16 & 18, Newington Butts, S.E. 1; Norbury,
6, Albion Parade, London Rd., S.W. 16;
Northcote Rd., 37, Northcote Rd.,
Clapham Junc., S.W. 11; Northfields,
78, Northfields Avenue, West Ealing,
W 13; Norwood, Westow Hill, S.E. 19;
Notting Hill Gate, 74 High St., W 11;
Old St., 98 & 100, City Rd., E.C. 1;
Oxford St., 109 & 111, New Oxford St.,
W.C. 1; Paddington, 1 Connaught St.,
Edgware Rd., W 2; Palmer's Green,
Green Lanes, N 13; Peckham 18B, Rye
Lane, S.E. 15; Piccadilly, 65, Piccadilly,
W 1; Piccadilly Circus, 4 & 6, Glass-
hanger Lane, W 5; Plaistow, 386, Barking
Road, E 13; Putney, 5, Putney Hill, S.W. 15;
Regent St., 239, Regent St., W 1; St
James's St., 36, St. James's St., S.W. 1;
St John's Wood, 102, High St., N.W. 8;
St Mary Axe, 27, 29 & 31, St Mary Axe,
E.C. 3; St Paul's, 5, St Paul's Churchyard,
E.C. 4; Seething Lane, 15, Seething Lane,
E.C. 3; Seven Kings, Ilford, 11, The Pavement,
Shaftesbury Avenue, 75 & 77, Shaftesbury
Avenue, W 1; Shoreditch, 180, 181 & 182, Shoreditch, E 1; Silver
Town, 13, Institute Pl., Albert Rd., E 16;
Sloane Sq., 14, Sloane Square, S.W. 1;
South Croydon, South End, South Ken-
sington, 25, Sussex Pl., Queen's Gate,
S.W. 7; Southfields, Wimbledon Park Rd.,
S.W. 18; Southwark, 8, Borough High St.,
S.E. 1; Stamford Hill, 5, Amhurst Parade,
N. 16; Stockwell, 272, Clapham Rd., S.W. 9;
Stratford, 40, Broadway, E. 15; Streatham,
266 & 268, Streatham High Rd., S.W. 16;

Streatham Common, 432, Streatham High
Rd., S.W. 16; Streatham Hill, 54 & 56,
Streatham High Rd., S.W. 16; Sussex
Gardens, Paddington, 2, Sussex Gardens,
W 2; Temple Bar, 217, Strand, W.C. 2;
Temple Fortune, Golders Green, 20, Temple
Fortune Parade, Finchley Rd., N.W. 11;
Threadneedle St., 52, Threadneedle St.,
E.C. 2; Tooting, 30 High St., S.W. 17;
Tottenham, 530, High Rd., N. 17; Tower
Bridge, Tooley St., S.E. 1; Upper Clapton,
98 & 100, Upper Clapton Rd., E 5; Upper
Holloway, 820, Holloway Rd., N 19;
Vauxhall Bridge Rd., 172, Vauxhall Bridge
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S.W. 1; Victoria Street, 62, Victoria St.,
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S.W. 6; Walthamstow, 101, Hoe St., E 17;
Wandsworth, 98 & 100, High St., S.W. 18;
Wandsworth Common, 27 & 28, Bellevue
Rd., Upper Tooting, S.W. 17; Wanstead, 53,
High St., E 11; Wembley, 118, High Rd.,
West [Croydon], 5, Royal Parade, London
Rd., West Ealing, 162, Uxbridge Rd.,
W 13; West Hampstead, 102, West End
Lane, N.W. 6; West Kensington, 85-87,
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Westbourne Grove, 133 Westbourne Grove,
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Wimbledon, 16, Wimbledon Hill Rd.,
S.W. 19; Wimbledon Common, 98, High St.,
S.W. 19; Wimbledon Park, 71, Arthur Rd.,
S.W. 19; Wood Green, 208, High Rd., N 22;
Wood St., 90, Wood St., E.C. 4; Wood-
ford, 110, George Lane, E 18; Woolwich,
71, Powis St., S.E. 18—Capital, £33,000,000
(1,500,000 Shares of £20 Shares each (£25
paid), and 3,000,000 Shares of £1 each),
Reserve Fund, £9,051,718; Deposits, etc.,
£70,166,028; Dividend, 1922, 20 p c £20
Shares, 12½ p c £1 Shares (917 Branches,
Sub-branches and Agencies) *Agglutinated
Banks*, WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK,
LTD., ULSTER BANK, LTD. (q v)
221A WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD., 41,
Lothbury, E.C. 2
222 WILLIAM WHITELEY, LTD (1899), Queen's
Rd., Bayswater, W 2
223* WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD (1836),
Head Office, Mosley St., Manchester (20,
Burchin Lane, E.C. 3, 3, Coleherne Court,
Old Brompton Rd., S.W. 5, 9, Pall Mall,
S.W. 1, 127, Cheapside, E.C. 4, Great
Central Station, Marylebone Rd., N.W. 1,
22, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3, 21 and 23, Victo-
ria St., S.W. 1)—Capital, £8,125,000, Re-
serve Fund, £1,200,000, Dividend, 1922,
A Shares 13¼ p c, B Shares 12½ p c (180
Offices)
WOGAU & CO (1839), 4, Eastcheap, E.C. 3
225 YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD. (1880),
Yokohama, Japan (7, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2)
—Capital, Yen 100,000,000 (Yen 100 Shares,
fully paid), Reserve Fund, Yen 77,500,000,
Dividend, 1922-23, 12 p c. (41 Branches.)
227 YORKSHIRE PENNY BANK, LTD. (1912),
2, Infirmary St., Leeds (27, King St.,
E.C. 2)—Capital, £1,250,000 (£5 Shares,
£3 paid); Reserve Fund, £750,000, De-
posits, etc., £29,165,012. (136 Branches
and Sub-branches)

*The Numbers represent the Names of Banks in the Alphabetical List on pages 333-346.
(H O) signifies the Head Office, an asterisk denotes Fair and Market Days.*

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WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1925.

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Hassel—164 (*M & F*)
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Hatfield—30, 221
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Hatherleigh—132 (*Tu &*), 164 (*Tu*), 175 (*Tu*)
Hathnugg—221
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WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1925.

*The Numbers represent the Names of Banks in the Alphabetical List on pages 333-346
(H O) signifies the Head Office, an asterisk denotes Fair and Market Days*

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Kinglassie—211 (Th)
Kingussie—26, 40.

[illegible]

BANK HOLIDAYS.

ENGLAND AND WALES — Bank of England and the Exchequer: January 1, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day The Stock Exchange is closed on Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays, and on May 1, and November 1

SCOTLAND—New Year's Day, Good Friday, First Monday in May, First Monday in August, and Christmas Day

SCOTLAND has also special Term (Quarter) Days, and there are Spring and Autumn holidays in Edinburgh and Glasgow. The Scottish Quarter Days are Candlemas, Feb. 2, Whitsunday, May

THE BANK RATE.

AVERAGE Minimum Rate per Cent.

Month	1914	1922	1927	1928
	%	%	%	%
January . .	4 35	5	3	4
February	3	4 76	3	4
March . .	3	4 1/2	3	4
April . .	3	4 2	3	4
May . . .	3	4	3	4
June ...	3	3 73	4	4
July	3 19	3 19	3 84	4
August	5 87	3	4	4
September	5	3	4	4
October	5	3	4	
November	5	3	4	
December .	5	3	4	
Year .	4 03	3 62	3 49	4 00

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE list on the following two pages contains the names of all the more important British Life offices, and of eight Colonial companies (marked C), all of which transact business in this country.

CLASS OF BUSINESS—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system, whereby the whole of the divisible profit is allotted to participating policy-holders (M), or whether the company has proprietors by whom part (usually a very small proportion) of such profit is received (P). Life offices transacting other insurance business are marked O in this column, and those having an Industrial branch are indicated by letters I. In such cases the life funds are kept separately, and are not liable for the claims of other departments. The Share Capital is usually liable for the claims of all branches.

FIGURES—These are taken from the latest annual accounts available at date of going to press, and in the majority of cases refer to annual reports for the financial year ended 31 December, 1923.

LIFE FUNDS—The amounts of these funds, though interesting, are not in themselves a sufficient indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless liabilities are actually compared with assets.

PREMIUM INCOME—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for re-assuring parts of the risks.

EXPENSES—The expenses of a Life office include, in all cases where paid, commission to agents. The amount of expenses is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently the percentage of the premium income absorbed in expenses is shown. The average percentage of British offices is about 12½%, of which about 5% is expended on commission and 7½% on other expenses. This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading,

because, if the proportion of new business is large, the percentage of the total premiums absorbed in expenses may legitimately be higher than where the new business is small. Moreover, where rates of premium are below the average, any comparisons of percentage should be considered, with due regard to this feature, a gain to the policyholder through reduced premium being equivalent to an immediate cash bonus.

INTEREST—The rate of interest earned is important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing liabilities, since the greater the margin between these rates the greater is the surplus available from this source for bonus. The rate of interest given is less Income Tax except where marked (G)—gross.

VALUATIONS—The last two columns of the table are derived from the valuation returns made by the companies to the Board of Trade. A valuation indicates liability under existing policies after making allowance for the amounts to be paid and received. It is assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table, and that interest will be earned at a certain rate. Various mortality tables are employed, those most usual being known as the H^m and O^m, and the corresponding Tables H^m(+) and O^m(+) which exclude mortality in the first five years of assurance. If a company assumes that it will earn a high rate of interest in the future, the net liability will appear less than if it assumes a low rate, while the liability on account of mortality appears greater by some tables than by others. The position of an office is most satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted, because the margin between the calculated and experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is greater. The O^m and O^m(+) tables in conjunction are more stringent than the O^m table alone, the H^m is more stringent than the American, and with every table the lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

MOST large fire offices belong to the tariff association, charging identical rates of premium. There are, however, a number of non-tariff offices which claim to assess individual risks independently on merits. Tariff rates of premium per £100 insured against fire for the more common classes of risk are as follows—

Private Dwelling Houses, built of brick or stone and tiled or slated and in no hazardous proximity, 1s 6d.

Household goods therein, usually 2s.

Policies are issued by a number of companies embracing all risks incidental to private houses, in one amount.

Shops and Warehouses, similarly built and circumstanced, in which no hazardous goods are deposited nor hazardous trades carried on, from 2s.

Stock and Utensils in trade, fixtures, and household furniture in such shops and warehouses, from 2s.

Private Dwelling Houses, brick and timber built and tiled or slated, in no hazardous proximity, from 2s 6d.

MOST fire insurance companies transact accident and miscellaneous business, and if a strong company be selected with a reputation for liberal dealing it will probably be found to the advantage of a householder that he should effect with it all such policies as he may require, in place of dividing them amongst several companies. A number of fire offices are prepared to issue policies of an inclusive character for household purposes, combining in one contract protection against damage by fire to the contents of a house, or from burglary, housebreaking, larceny, theft, &c., and insurance against domestic servants' employers' liability, damage from storm or tempest, third party risks, and other hazards. This can usually be arranged for an annual premium of 5s per £100 of the full value of the contents of the house. Fire insurance of the house itself is not included, however, in this estimate. The advantage of a policy of this description is that it obviates the inconvenience of payments of small amounts in insurance premiums at different dates, and that in one comprehensive form it supplies protection at a moderate cost for all a householder's ordinary insurance requirements.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES

Established	Class	Name of Office	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS PUBLISHED IN 1904				VALUATION	
			Life Funds	Life Premium Income	Expenses % of Premiums	Rate of Interest earned	Mortality Table	Interest Assumed
			£	£		£ s d		£ s d
1883	P I O	Abstemious & General*	1,733,135	209,726	22 23	5 11 4	{ Om, Hm & Eng No 3	3 & 3 1/2
1824	P O	Alliance*	18,700,744	1,210,637	9 94	5 1 0 (1)	Om	3 0 0
1808	P O	Atlas	3,862,300	437,339	12 66	5 11 9	Om (3)	3 & 3 1/2
1849	M	Australian Mutual (C)	48,683,610	3,949,132	13 34	5 9 2	{ Hm & Carlisle & Gov 1884	3 0 0
1866	P I	Britannic (Ordinary)	3,471,830	614,288	15 66	5 5 11	Om	3 0 0
1854	P O	British Equitable	1,502,311	131,825			Om	3 0 0
1805	P O	Caledonian	4,700,439	460,874	13 40	5 11 3	Om & Carlisle	3 0 0
1847	P	Canada Life (C)	18,655,554	2,792,425	30 27	5 19 6	Om (")	3 & 1/2
1002	P	Chenl, Medie l & Gen	7,961,035	609,492	15 06	4 13 2	Om (")	2 10 0
1824	P O	Colonial Mutual (C)	6,252,471	713,508	23 10	5 5 8	Om	3 10 0
1873	P O	Commercial Union*	10,752,082	1,089,960	12 80	5 7 6	Om	3 0 0
1861	P O	Confederation (C)	7,456,708	1,296,148	28 21	5 17 11	{ Om (") & Brit Office 93	3, 3 1/2 & 4
1871	P	Co operative	1,800,411	878,307	11 26	4 10 0	Hm	3 10 0
1807	P O	Eagle, Star & B Dom	14,232,942	1,151,612	13 96	4 12 11	Om	3 & 3/4
1762	M	Equitable (C)	5,307,660	295,379	7 00	5 3 3 (G)	Om	2 10 0
1844	P	Equity & Law*	5,352,369	408,068	14 77	4 8 1	Om & Om (")	3 0 0
1832	M	Friends Provident & Century	4,260,794	400,630	18 75	5 6 0	Om & Om (")	3 0 0
1837	P	General	2,147,475	197,450	23 89	4 7 9	{ Om Hm & Carlisle	3 0 0
1884	P O	General Accident	522,054	90,738	17 50	5 3 0 (G)	Om	3 0 0
1848	P	Gresham	6,787,475	824,093	23 96	4 6 0	Hm	3 10 0
1821	P O	Guardian	4,822,033	454,826	13 31	4 19 11	{ Om Carl (") (an) & O (")	3 0 0
1806	P O	Law Union & Rock	9,217,374	626,968	17 15	5 2 10	Om	3 0 0
1836	P O	Legal & General*	14,542,607	1,314,490	14 60	5 0 1 (1)	Om	3 0 0
1838	P	Life Assoc. of Scotland	5,988,227	432,754	18 30	4 9 3	Om	3 0 0
1836	P O	Lloyd & Lond & Globe	6,181,794	547,561	10 0	4 18 5	Om & Om (")	2 15 0
1862	P O	London & Scottish*	4,582,536	490,208	24 74	4 12 7 (G)	Om	3 10 0
1869	P I	London & Manch (Ord)	1,639,215	356,117	14 87	5 9 3	Om	3 0 0
1770	P O	London Assurance	3,659,535	380,123	16 33	4 18 3 (G)	Om	3 0 0
1806	P O	London Life (C)*	8,388,017	859,174	5 45	4 7 5	Om (")	3 & 2 1/2
1887	M	Manufacturers Life (C)	9,376,042	2,025,170	30 92	6 8 0 (G)	Hm, Ameri-Can, & C	3 10 0
1852	M	Marine & General*	2,578,363	215,533	17 05	4 18 2	Om	3 0 0
1835	M	Metropolitan (C)	2,419,305	173,510	8 61	4 6 4	Om (")	3 0 0
1906	P O	Motor Union	106,423	25,359	14 95	4 3 0	Om	3 0 0
1886	P	Mu & Citizens' (C) (Ord)	11,501,111	968,144	14 07	5 2 8	Hm & Gov 1883	3 0 0
1830	M	National Mutual*	3,940,268	287,470	16 90	5 6 1 (")	Om	3 0 0
1869	M	Natl Mut of Austral (C)	18,868,242	2,923,586	14 71	5 8 2	Hm	3 10 0
1835	M	National Provident	8,059,543	633,684	13 77	5 7 8 (G)	Om	3 0 0
1823	P O	Nth Brit & Mercantile	21,041,741	1,580,608	17 32	5 9 8	Om	3 0 0
1836	P O	Northern	5,452,637	384,952	17 26	5 12 1 (G)	Om	3 0 0
1808	M	Norwich Union Life*	21,701,022	2,706,464	17 25	5 1 3	Om	2 10 0
1864	P I O	Pearl (Ordinary)	13,816,372	2,648,479	11 67	4 14 9	Hm	3 0 0
1782	P O	Phoenix	12,136,922	935,745	13 06	4 18 10	Om	3 0 0
1877	P I	Prov Assoc of London	1,236,974	187,325	15 30	4 16 2	Om	2 10 0
1840	M	Provident Mutual	4,239,924	581,511	14 99	5 0 3 (G)	Om	3 0 0
1848	P I O	Prudential (Ord)	69,079,634	9,728,511	12 64	4 14 6	Hm	3 0 0
1864	P I	Refuge (Ordinary)	18,201,037	2,745,831	15 77	4 12 3	Hm	3 0 0
1845	P O	Royal	15,644,489	1,367,725	13 74	4 13 2	Om & Om (")	3 0 0

For Notes see next page

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—continued

Established	Class	Name of Office	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS PUBLISHED IN 1924				VALUATION	
			Life Funds	Life Premium Income	Expenses % of Premiums	Rate of Interest Earned	Mortality Table	Interest Assumed
			£	£		£ s d		£ s d
1720	P O	Royal Exchange	6,037,780	594,946	17 43	4 17 4	Om	3 0 0
1861	P I	Royal London (Old)	2,324,713	540,877	21 69	4 19 9	Om	3 10 0
1867	P I	Salvation Army	1,114,880	175,066	11 68	5 8 0	H ¹	3 & 3½
1826	M	Scottish Amicable	7,065,172	582,920	14 24	4 19 9	Om ^(c)	3 0 0
1831	M	Scottish Equitable	7,030,180	578,724	14 12	5 6 0(0)	Om	3 0 0
1877	P O	Scottish Insurance	641,502	78,703	16 98	5 3 4(0)	{ Om ^(c) & Calisle	3 0 0
1881	P O	Scottish Life	3,762,668	384,760	15 15	5 14 4(0)	Om	3 0 0
1837	M	Scottish Provident	17,483,594	1,015,861	15 81	5 3 1(0)	Om	3 0 0
1883	P	Scottish Temperance	3,985,230	435,988	14 20	5 4 7(0)	Om	1 0 0
1824	P O	Scottish Union & Nat *	9,109,582	608,115	16 32	5 10 1(0)	Om	3 0 0
1815	M	Scottish Widows'	24,231,186	1,611,920	11 90	5 5 3(0)	Om ^(c) *	3 0 0
1825	P	Standard	13,905,385	893,774	19 45	5 12 3(0)	{ Om ^(c) with Om	3 0 0
1810	P	Sun Life	14,593,381	1,704,269	18 81	4 18 1(0)	Om	3 0 0*
1865	P	Sun Life of Canada (†)	41,420,555	6,138,007	24 74	6 4 0	Om ^(c)	3 & 3½
1915	P O	United British	39,479	5,281	15 00	4 1 9	Om	3 0 0
1840	M	United Kingdom Prov	12,076,501	1,060,887	14 45	5 6 0(0)	Om & Om ^(c)	2 10 0
1825	P	University Life	1,042,028	71,829	9 10	4 18 8	Om ^(c)	3 5 0
1841	M I	Wesleyan & Gen (Ord)	2 730,055	392,825	17 50	4 11 2	Om	3½ & 3½
1824	P O	Yorkshire	4,266,600	412,191	14 40	5 9 2(0)	Om & Om ^(c)	2½ & 3

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES

1866	P	Britannic	4,650,379	1,932,036	41 01	5 5 11	Eng No 6	3 10 0
1869	P	London & Manchester	2,768,279	1,319,195	42 15	5 8 4	Eng No 6	3 0 0
1864	P	Pearl	13,596,388	5,002,952	37 30	5 1 0	Eng No 6	3 0 0
1848	P	Prudential	79,284,760	14,887,348	20 74	4 13 2	Eng No 6	3 0 0
1864	P	Refuge	6,803,925	3,686,828	39 98	4 12 9	Eng No 3	3 0 0
1850	M	Royal Liver Friendly	8,691,427	2,385,163				0 0 0
1861	P	Royal London	8,176,675	2,678,411	45 39	4 13 10	Eng No 3	4 0 0
1867	P	Salvation Army	1,573,855	558,696	37 00	5 10 0	Eng No 3	3½
1841	M	Wesleyan & General	2,699,706	1,132,884	45 41	5 0 6	E L No 6	3 10 0

O — (Colonial Office)

* — Does not pay Commission

* Abolitioners and General Industrial now merged in Ordinary

* Alliance Including funds of acquired businesses

* Commercial Union Including figures of acquired businesses

* Equity and Law Gross interest yield on funds excluding reversions and unproductive assets

* General Accident Life business commenced 1906

* Legal and General Gross interest yield on funds excluding reversions

* London and Scottish Includes figures of acquired Scottish Metropolitan business

* London Life 2½ per cent on Reversionary Bonus Policies

* Marine and General Also insures Marine &c.

transit risks, figures in regard to which are excluded in statement of premiums

* National Mutual Net interest yield (excluding reversions)

* Norwich Union Life Includes figures of acquired Scottish Imperial business

* Phoenix Percentages of expenses do not include Annuity expenses

* Royal Om and Om^(c) in conjunction with Om select net premiums

* Scottish Amicable Combined with Om net premiums

* Scottish U & N Includes acquired City of Glasgow business

* Scottish Widows Om(5) in conjunction with Om net premiums

* Sun Life Interest assumed for Bonus £4 per cent

* Wesleyan and General With profit business ; With out profit business

INCOME TAX ALLOWANCES ON PREMIUMS PAID

Where an allowance is due in respect of premiums paid for Life Assurance or for contracts for Deferred Annuities, the allowance is deducted from the amount of tax on the "Taxable Income" (i.e., that part of the income on which the tax is actually charged—the first £225 of the taxable income being charged at half the standard rate of tax, the remainder at the standard rate of tax). The allowance is made on the premiums paid, and is calculated at the following rates—one-half the standard rate in

the £ on the amount of the premium paid on policies taken out since June 22, 1916, irrespective of the claimant's total income, and on policies taken out before June 22, 1916, a deduction of tax at one-half the standard rate in the £ is allowed on the premiums paid by a claimant whose income does not exceed £1,000, of three-fourths of the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £1,000 and does not exceed £2,000, and at the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £2,000. The *Repayments of Income Tax* on account of Life Insurance Premiums are shown for a series of years on p 365.

BONUSES.

The following table shows the average annual rate of Bonus declared on Whole Life and Endowment Assurances for £100. In each case the rate given is in respect of a policy effected at age 30 next birthday, and the Endowment Bonus is based on a Policy maturing at age 60. It will be noticed, in the case of the Offices whose Valuations are made quinquennially, that the last Valuation included part of the War period, when conditions were abnormal. Owing to the depreciation in securities, and the strain of War claims, etc., some Offices were only able to grant a low rate of Bonus, whilst others declared no Bonus at all. At the next Valuation, however, these Offices should resume their pre-War rate at least, but intending Assurers would be well advised to ascertain the possibilities of this before effecting a Policy.

Office	Last Valuation	Annual rate of Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances	Annual rate of Bonus declared on Endowment Assurances	Interim Bonus
Abstainers and General Alliance	1923*	£1 10s		£1 10s
Atlas	1923	£1 18s 8d		£1 14s compound
Australian Mutual	1922*	30s compound for 1922-23	£2 10s	36s compound
Britannic	1923A	£3 6s		—
British Equitable	1924*	{ Gen Sec £1 16s Abs s Sec £1 12s }		£1 5s
Caledonian	1922	£1 13s	£1 13s	£1 10s
Canada Life	1922	£1 13s 5d	£1 14s 5d	According to age, &c
Clerical, Medical and General	1921*	£1 17s 4d	£1 18s 2d	Whole Life—28% premiums paid during current quinquennium, on Policies effected since July 1, 1916. Endowment at death: Whole Life. By survival—1921 Bonus for each premium paid
Colonial Mutual	1923	£3 5s		—
Commercial Union	1922	£1 11s 9d	£1 7s 7d	Full rate
Confederation	—	—	—	According to age, &c
Co-operative	1920	£1		£1
Eagle, Star and British Dominions	1921	£1 10s		£1 10s
Equitable	1921*	£1 19s	£1 10s	{ At death—26s to 58s. By survival—30s compound plus 15s simple
Equity and Law	1919	£1		£1
Friends Provident and Century	1919*	{ 1918—Nil 1919 (New Series) £1 10s compound		{ At death—25s compound By maturity—30s compound
General	1922	Present series—25s compound		—
General Accident	1920	10s		1s
Gresham	1919	15s 10d	£1 0s 7d	{ One-fifth last Bonus rate for each year
Guardian	1919	15s		15s
Law Union and Rock	1919	{ No Bonus declared—surplus carried forward		Granted—but not stated
Legal and General	1921	£2 5s 7d		{ At death—30s By maturity—full rate
Life Assoc. of Scotland	1924*	£2 10s simple from April, 1921		£1 15s
Liverpool and London and Globe	1923	£1 15s		{ Policies of 5 years' duration—25s
London and Scottish	1922	£1 and 15s		—
London and Manchester	1924A*	£1 18s		—
London Assurance	1920	No Bonus declared		£1 5s compound
London Life	1923A	£1 15s		—
Manufacturers Life	1923	£1 4s 8d	£1 4s 6d	—
Marine and General	1919	No Bonus declared		{ By death—£1 By maturity—£2
Metropolitan	1923A	{ Profits applied to reduce premiums		—
Motor Union	1922	£1 10s		£1 10s
Mutual Life	1923A	£3 4s	£2 7s	Granted—but not stated
National Mutual of Australasia	1922*	£2 13s 4d	£2 6s	Same as last Bonus declared
National Mutual	1923	£2 6s 6d		£2 2s compound
National Provident	1922*	£2	£2 3s	Same as last Bonus declared
North British and Mercantile	1922*	For years 1921-22	£3 10s	£1 5s

Office	Last Valuation	Annual rate of Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances	on Endowment Assurances	Interim Bonus
Northern . . .	1923	£2 15s for 1921, 22, 23*		£2
Norwich Union	1920*	£1	15s	Pre war rate
Pearl	1923A	£1 16s		
Phoenix ..	1920	No Bonus declared		From £1 to £1 10s.
Provident Association of London	1923A	£1 16s		--
Provident Mutual	1922	£1 5s		£1 5s
Prudential	1923A	£2		--
Refuge	1923A	£1 18s		--
Royal Exchange	1920	No Bonus declared		1921-22—25% Subsequently—30%
Royal .	1919	£1 10s		£1 10s
Royal London	1920*	1915-19, £1	1920, £1 5s	£1
Salvation Army	1923*	£1 10s		£1 10s compound 1921-23 £2 compound 1924-5
Scottish Amicable	1920	£1 15s 5d		£1 10s £1 10s
Scottish Equitable	1923*	From £1 10s		£1 10s
Scottish Insurance	1923*	1em Sec £1 15	Gen £1 10s	£1 10s
Scottish Life	1920	£1		(20s for years 1921-22 40s for years 1923-4 5 Whole Life—£1 10s Endowment—£1 16s Whole Life—25% compound Endowment at death—25% simple By survival—32s simple
Scottish Provident	1923	£1 10s	£1 18s	
Scottish Temperance	1922	(£1 12s compound	£1 12s simple)	
Scottish Union	1922*	£1 10s simple		£1 10s
Scottish Widows	1923	£2 7s		£1 15s
Standard	1923	£1 15s		£1 15s
Sun Life	1921	£1 12s 5d		(At death—80 of normal Bonus By survival—full normal Bonus
Sun Life of Canada	1923	£1 10s	£1 13s	Whole Life—38s to 35s Endowment—37s. to 35s Policies 5 years in force—30s
United Kingdom	1923	35s to 54s		
University Life	1920	No Bonus declared		
Wesleyan and General	1923A	£1 16s		
Yorkshire	1924*	£1 16s		£1 16s

* Note.—The Valuation period is for the 5 years ending in December of the year stated, unless otherwise marked.
A—Annual Valuation

Albion and General—Three years ended December 31, 1923

Atlas—Three years ending December 31, 1923

British Equitable—Five years ending January 31, 1924

Clerical, Medical and General—Five years ending June 30, 1922

Equitable—Two years ending December 31, 1922

Friends Provident—Two years and 41 days ending December 31, 1919

Life Association of Scotland—Three years ending April 5, 1924

London and Manchester—One year ending March 24, 1921

National Mutual of Australasia—Three years ending September 30, 1922

National Provident—Five years ending November 20, 1922

North British and Mercantile—Two years ending December 31, 1922

Northern—Three years ended December 31, 1923. These were special Bonuses and must not be regarded as normal

Norwich Union—Four and a half years ending December 31, 1920

Royal London—Four years ending December 31, 1920

Salvation Army—One year ending June 30, 1923

Scottish Equitable—Five years ending March 1, 1923

Scottish Insurance—Three years ending December 31, 1923

Scottish Union—Three years ending December 31, 1922

Standard—Three years ending November 15, 1923

United Kingdom—Three years ending December 31, 1923

Yorkshire—Four years ending January 1, 1924

REPAYMENTS OF INCOME TAX ON PREMIUMS

(See also p 363.)

The amounts repaid by the Income Tax Commissioners on account of Life Insurance Premiums during the years 1911-12 to 1921-22 are shown below. These amounts repaid are additional to the allowances made on assessment (see p 363)

Year	Number	Amount	Year	Number	Amount
		£			£
1911-12 . . .	25,585	129,501	1917-18 . . .	37,929	337,761
1912-13 . . .	24,429	122,423	1918-19 . . .	37,920	351,073
1913-14 . . .	24,691	128,767	1919-20 . . .	38,787	385,637
1914-15 . . .	24,942	144,185	1920-21 . . .		679,337
1915-16 . . .	25,005	279,678	1921-22 . . .	83,981	764,113
1916-17 . . .	25,502	343,189	1922-23 . . .	83,886	610,464

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE

Life assurance may be effected either with or without participation in profits. If without participation, both sum assured and premium remain unchanged. If with participation, a higher premium is charged, and bonuses can either be payable with the sum assured, applied to reduce the premium, or surrendered for cash. An alternative plan is available in some offices whereby future bonuses are anticipated and used to reduce premiums from the outset. This is called the "Discounted Bonus" or "Cost Price" system.

If the bonuses actually declared exceed those anticipated, the difference is credited to the policyholder, if, however, the anticipated bonuses exceed those declared, the balance has to be liquidated by the policyholder or remains as a debt. Policies should only be effected on this system in companies which can point to good and consistent bonus records, and whose valuation reserves are particularly strong.

The ages applicable to the life and endowment assurance (but not the annuity) rates as hereafter given are "next birthday" unless otherwise stated.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100.

Age at Entry	With Profits	Without Profits	Discounted Bonus	Age at Entry	With Profits	Without Profits	Discounted Bonus	Age at Entry	With Profits	Without Profits	Discounted Bonus
£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
21	1 19 4	1 11 2	1 12 2	31	2 10 0	2 0 2	2 0 2	41	3 6 11	2 15 4	2 13 11
22	2 0 1	1 11 10	1 12 9	32	2 11 3	2 1 4	2 1 2	42	3 8 10	2 17 3	2 15 9
23	2 1 1	1 12 7	1 13 4	33	2 12 8	2 2 7	2 2 4	43	3 11 1	2 18 4	2 17 9
24	2 2 1	1 13 5	1 14 0	34	2 14 2	2 3 11	2 3 6	44	3 13 6	3 0 7	2 19 9
25	2 3 1	1 14 3	1 14 9	35	2 15 9	2 5 5	2 4 10	45	3 16 0	3 4 0	3 1 11
26	2 4 1	1 15 2	1 15 5	36	2 17 3	2 6 11	2 6 2	46	3 18 8	3 6 7	3 4 3
27	2 5 2	1 16 1	1 16 3	37	2 18 11	2 8 6	2 7 6	47	4 4 6	3 12 1	3 9 3
28	2 6 4	1 17 1	1 17 3	38	3 0 8	2 10 1	2 9 0	50	4 11 0	3 17 10	3 15 0
29	2 7 6	1 18 1	1 18 2	39	3 2 8	2 11 9	2 10 7	55	5 11 9	4 16 6	4 13 1
30	2 8 9	1 19 1	1 19 1	40	3 4 8	2 13 6	2 12 3	60	6 19 8	6 1 10	5 16 3

The next table shows the annual premiums payable throughout life for a policy of £100 payable at death, with profits. It is not sufficient to judge a life office by premium rates only. An office charging a high premium may give higher bonuses than one charging a low premium, and therefore bonus results and prospects as well as premiums have to be considered. Some offices only allow bonuses to be taken in reduction of premium, and on this plan the rates are usually

high to commence with, but are greatly reduced after a few years. Some reserve bonuses for the older classes of policyholders, and in these cases lower premiums than the average are usually charged. Most offices grant interim bonuses between valuation periods, and it is important to ascertain if this is the case before an assurance is effected, and how such interim bonuses compare with valuation bonuses, especially in cases of endowment assurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AT DEATH, WITH PROFITS

NAME OF OFFICE	Age 21	Age 25	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 45	Age 50	Age 55	Age 60
£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Abolamers' Gen Alliance	1 13 9	1 16 2	2 0 11	2 7 3	2 15 10	3 7 4	4 2 3	5 2 11	6 11 4
Atlas	2 0 4	2 3 5	2 9 1	2 16 2	3 5 1	3 16 5	4 10 10	5 9 5	6 16 1
Australasian Mutual	1 18 5	2 2 8	2 8 2	2 15 4	3 4 5	3 16 0	4 9 10	5 12 2	7 1 4
Britannic	1 18 3	2 2 1	2 7 9	2 15 0	3 4 0	3 15 7	4 11 1	5 11 11	6 19 1
British Equitable	1 18 10	2 2 9	2 8 8	2 15 11	3 4 11	3 16 7	4 11 9	5 12 0	6 19 4
Caledonian	2 0 2	2 3 6	2 8 9	2 15 6	3 4 6	3 14 6	4 8 6	5 9 6	6 15 9
Canada Life	1 18 9	2 2 6	2 8 5	2 15 10	3 5 4	3 17 10	4 14 2	5 15 11	7 5 4
Clerical, Medical & General	1 18 8	2 2 1	2 7 6	2 15 3	3 5 2	3 18 1	4 14 10	5 16 11	7 5 11
Colonial Mutual	1 18 5	2 2 7	2 8 9	2 16 0	3 5 1	3 15 11	4 9 10	5 11 12	7 1 1
Commercial Union	1 18 10	2 2 2	2 7 10	2 15 4	3 5 2	3 16 10	4 12 4	5 14 0	7 2 0
Confederation	1 18 10	2 2 2	2 8 6	2 15 11	3 5 2	3 17 8	4 14 1	5 16 2	7 6 5
Co-operative Ins	1 18 1	2 1 8	2 7 4	2 14 4	3 3 1	3 14 9	4 10 1	5 12 0	7 6 18
Eagle Star & B Dom.	2 0 6	2 4 2	2 9 9	2 17 0	3 6 3	3 18 2	4 13 8	5 13 7	7 6 19
Edinburgh	1 18 10	2 2 2	2 7 10	2 15 4	3 5 2	3 16 10	4 12 4	5 14 0	7 2 0
Equitable	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 18 0	4 12 0	5 8 0	6 8 0
Equity and Law	2 0 7	2 3 2	2 8 10	2 15 10	3 4 6	3 15 7	4 12 0	5 12 6	7 2 5
Friends' Provident & Century	1 19 0	2 2 6	2 8 0	2 15 2	3 4 3	3 15 2	4 9 0	5 9 4	6 16 0

NAME OF OFFICE	Age 22	Age 25	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 45	Age 50	Age 55	Age 60
General	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
General Accident	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 9 10	2 16 6	3 5 4	3 16 8	4 12 8	5 11 8	6 18 0
Gresham	2 0 2	2 3 8	2 9 2	2 16 1	3 4 10	3 16 5	4 11 3	5 10 7	6 16 1
Guardian	1 18 9	2 2 2	2 7 6	2 14 3	3 2 13	3 14 0	4 8 6	5 7 5	6 12 3
Law Union & Rock	1 18 2	2 2 4	2 8 10	2 16 7	3 4 6	3 15 2	4 9 3	5 8 4	6 14 6
Legal & General	1 18 6	2 2 6	2 8 4	2 15 2	3 4 0	3 15 5	4 9 10	5 10 6	6 16 0
Life Assoc. of Scot	2 3 1	2 7 1	2 13 2	2 3 0	3 10 0	4 1 9	4 16 8	5 15 9	7 0 5
Lloyd & Lond & Gl	1 19 3	2 3 3	2 8 11	2 16 1	3 4 10	3 16 3	4 11 1	5 10 9	6 16 10
London & Scottish	2 0 4	2 4 2	2 9 10	2 16 10	3 5 9	3 17 0	4 11 3	5 12 4	6 18 8
London Assurance	1 19 3	2 2 11	2 8 9	2 15 10	3 4 9	3 16 2	4 11 2	5 11 4	6 17 8
London Life	1 19 9	2 3 3	2 9 0	2 15 9	3 4 8	3 15 10	4 10 2	5 8 5	6 14 11
London Life	1 18 6	2 2 10	2 7 0	2 13 6	3 1 8	3 12 0	4 5 4	5 2 6	5 0 0
Mannif.urers	1 18 10	2 2 7	2 8 6	2 15 11	3 5 2	3 17 8	4 14 1	5 16 2	7 6 5
Marine & General	1 19 7	2 3 3	2 8 10	2 16 0	3 5 0	3 16 7	4 11 6	5 11 1	6 16 8
Metropolitan	2 0 5	2 4 0	2 9 9	2 17 5	3 6 4	3 18 11	4 12 0	5 14 0	7 0 0
Motor Union	1 19 9	2 3 3	2 8 9	2 15 7	3 4 11	3 16 6	4 11 6	5 10 6	6 17 0
Mutual and Citizens'	1 18 6	2 2 8	2 8 9	2 16 1	3 5 3	3 15 7	4 9 9	5 11 6	7 0 10
National Mutual	2 0 9	2 3 4	2 8 4	2 14 11	3 3 7	3 14 11	4 9 6	5 9 4	6 16 2
National Mut of Aust	1 17 7	2 1 3	2 6 8	2 13 3	3 1 6	3 12 4	4 7 2	5 9 1	6 18 10
National Provident	2 0 3	2 4 3	2 10 2	2 17 5	3 6 3	3 17 4	4 11 1	5 8 8	6 11 10
Nth Brit & Mercan	1 19 1	2 3 5	2 9 10	2 17 0	3 6 1	3 16 7	4 11 11	5 11 2	6 16 2
Northern	2 1 2	2 3 10	2 9 0	2 15 9	3 4 8	3 16 2	4 10 10	5 8 5	6 17 4
Norwich Union	2 3 5	2 6 8	2 11 9	2 18 2	3 6 6	3 17 7	4 12 5	5 12 6	7 3 0
Pearl	1 19 10	2 3 7	2 9 0	2 16 0	3 5 0	3 16 11	4 12 0	5 12 10	7 6 2
Phoenix	2 0 11	2 3 9	2 8 11	2 15 9	3 4 7	3 16 1	4 10 8	5 10 3	6 16 6
Prov Assoc of Lond	2 1 8	2 5 7	2 11 7	2 19 1	3 8 5	4 0 2	4 15 7	5 17 5	7 6 4
Provident Mutual	1 19 0	2 3 0	2 8 8	2 15 8	3 4 8	3 16 0	4 10 4	5 9 0	6 13 4
Provident	1 18 10	2 3 2	2 9 6	2 16 8	3 5 11	3 16 6	4 11 11	5 15 4	7 6 11
Refuge ..	1 18 8	2 3 0	2 9 3	2 16 6	3 5 9	3 16 6	4 11 9	5 15 2	7 6 8
Royal	2 0 4	2 3 8	2 8 8	2 15 8	3 4 4	3 16 0	4 9 8	5 6 8	6 8 8
Royal Exchange	1 18 5	2 3 3	2 9 0	2 16 0	3 4 9	3 15 10	4 10 2	5 9 11	6 16 4
Salvation Army	1 17 11	2 1 9	2 7 7	2 15 0	3 4 4	3 16 3	4 11 9	5 11 1	6 18 1
Scottish Amicable	2 3 0	2 6 5	2 11 9	2 18 2	3 6 3	3 16 3	4 10 1	5 11 0	7 0 0
Scottish Equitable	2 1 0	2 5 0	2 10 6	2 18 0	3 5 6	3 16 6	4 10 6	5 10 0	6 16 6
Scottish Insurance	1 18 10	2 3 2	2 8 0	2 14 8	3 3 2	3 14 4	4 9 4	5 9 7	6 16 2
Scottish Life	2 0 0	2 3 6	2 9 5	2 16 1	3 4 6	3 15 10	4 10 5	5 10 6	6 16 6
**Scottish Provident	1 14 4	1 17 5	2 2 4	2 8 6	2 16 6	3 8 2	4 3 2	5 2 3	6 6 9
Scot Temperance	1 19 7	2 3 0	2 8 6	2 15 3	3 3 9	3 15 0	4 9 10	5 9 8	6 16 10
Scottish Union & Nat	2 0 8	2 4 8	2 10 0	2 17 0	3 5 8	3 17 0	4 12 0	5 11 0	6 15 8
Scottish Widows	2 3 1	2 6 6	2 11 9	2 18 2	3 6 3	3 16 4	4 10 7	5 13 8	7 4 9
Standard	1 18 10	2 2 8	2 8 5	2 15 8	3 4 4	3 15 10	4 10 1	5 8 11	6 17 8
††Sun Life	1 17 11	2 2 6	2 9 2	2 16 8	3 6 6	3 17 8	4 14 2	5 14 10	7 0 10
¶Sun Life of Canada	1 18 9	2 2 6	2 8 5	2 15 10	3 5 4	3 17 10	4 14 2	5 15 11	7 5 4
United British	1 19 9	2 3 3	2 8 9	2 15 7	3 4 11	3 16 6	4 11 6	5 10 6	6 16 0
United King Temp	2 0 10	2 4 6	2 10 3	2 17 4	3 6 7	3 18 1	4 12 7	5 11 4	6 17 0
†† University Life	2 2 7	2 6 6	2 12 4	2 19 8	3 8 9	4 0 2	4 14 10	5 13 7	6 17 11
¶¶ Wesleyan & General	1 18 5	2 2 2	2 8 1	2 16 1	3 5 8	3 16 9	4 13 10	5 15 11	7 5 4
Yorkshire	2 0 4	2 3 10	2 9 1	2 15 11	3 4 9	3 16 6	4 11 7	5 12 0	6 19 11
Post Office (without profits)	1 13 0	1 17 6	2 3 0	2 9 6	2 18 0	3 9 6	4 4 0	5 4 0	6 10 6

* At standard rates

† Eagle, Star & British Dominions—Lower rates are quoted for "Sceptre Abstainers" Section

‡ Legal & General—With guaranteed Bonus of 50/- per cent per annum. Ordinary with profit Policies are not now issued

§ London Life—These rates are for "age not exceeding, that referred to, allowances being made for quarters of age, and are under the Association's revisionary bonus plan

¶ Scottish Provident—Non medical examination up to £1,000 in suitable cases

¶¶ Sun Life of Canada—Rates quoted are for nearest birthday

†† Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers—Non medical business is also transacted

‡‡ University Life—Total Bonus guaranteed to amount to at least 30/- per cent per annum for first 10 years and 35/- per cent per annum thereafter

§§ Wesleyan and General—Rates quoted are for nearest birthday

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES

Endowment Assurances are very popular, and are extremely attractive to persons who desire to combine a provision for their dependants, in event of premature death, with the investment of savings for the realisation of a fund for their own personal enjoyment in later life. For the investment of small annual sums there is no medium promising more satisfactory results than an Endowment assurance participating in profits in a good bonus-paying life office. The selection of such an office is all-important, as so much depends upon profit-earning capacity—see first page of Life Assurance section

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF £100. WITH PROFITS

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the life assured, however, die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death.

The following table shows the annual premiums, for various ages at entry, charged by the offices named, to secure £100 with profits at the age of 55 or 60, or at death, if previous.

NAME OF OFFICE	SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT AGE 55 OR AT PREVIOUS DEATH										SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT PREVIOUS DEATH																				
	Age 25		Age 30		Age 35		Age 40		Age 45		Age 25		Age 30		Age 35		Age 40		Age 45												
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d										
Abstemious & Genl	3	2	13	6	6	18	0	6	14	9	2	17	9	3	4	2	3	19	2	5	1	0	6	18	4						
Alliance	3	6	6	4	1	25	3	2	6	19	6	2	17	9	3	8	6	4	3	7	5	6	0	7	2	10					
Atlas	3	5	7	4	0	55	2	11	7	0	8	2	17	5	3	8	3	4	3	5	5	6	4	7	5	2					
Australian Mutual	3	3	4	3	17	9	4	18	11	6	14	3	10	3	9	2	15	10	3	6	4	1	2	5	3	16	18	10			
Britannic	1	3	5	9	4	0	75	4	3	7	1	6	10	14	6	2	16	9	3	7	9	4	3	15	7	2	7	4	11		
British Equitable	3	4	4	13	19	35	1	6	6	18	5	10	11	9	2	16	0	3	7	0	4	2	3	5	5	0	7	2	10		
Caledonian	1	3	3	13	17	10	4	19	8	6	15	7	2	14	7	3	5	6	4	0	6	5	2	9	6	19	10	7	0		
Canada Life	1	3	3	11	3	19	0	5	1	11	7	0	4	10	16	6	3	6	4	2	0	5	5	9	7	5	0	0	0		
Clerical, Med & Genl	3	7	3	4	4	15	9	11	7	13	10	12	3	5	2	17	4	3	9	4	4	6	9	5	13	3	17	8	0		
Colonial Mutual	1	3	3	3	3	17	7	4	18	9	6	15	7	10	9	8	2	15	8	3	6	3	4	1	0	5	2	11	6	8	
Commercial Union	1	3	6	1	4	2	45	7	2	7	8	10	11	12	8	2	16	8	3	8	9	4	5	5	10	8	7	13	1	0	
Confederation	1	3	4	5	3	19	11	5	1	16	19	4	10	16	2	3	7	0	4	2	10	5	4	6	7	3	8	0	0		
Co-operative	3	4	2	3	18	9	5	2	10	7	1	8	10	17	1	2	15	10	3	18	9	1	6	5	6	1	7	6	0	0	
*Eagle, Star & B D m	1	3	6	11	4	2	55	6	1	7	4	6	11	1	7	2	17	11	3	9	1	4	5	1	5	9	3	7	8	1	
Edinburgh	1	3	6	1	4	2	45	7	2	7	8	10	11	12	8	2	16	8	3	8	9	4	5	5	10	8	7	13	1	0	
Equitable	1	3	6	0	4	0	5	2	0	6	18	0	3	16	0	3	16	0	3	6	0	4	1	5	5	4	0	7	2	0	
Equity and Law	1	3	5	3	4	0	45	3	1	7	0	10	2	16	8	3	7	9	4	3	2	5	6	4	7	5	2	0	0	0	
Friends' Prov & Cent	1	3	6	2	4	0	75	2	0	6	17	3	10	6	8	2	17	7	3	8	2	4	2	11	5	4	10	7	0	6	
General	1	3	5	7	4	1	10	5	6	4	7	7	2	11	8	11	2	18	4	3	10	4	5	9	6	9	6	7	11	0	
General Accident	1	3	4	5	3	19	0	5	1	3	6	18	9	3	16	0	3	6	6	4	1	5	5	5	10	8	3	7	3	6	
Gresham	1	3	2	4	3	16	6	4	18	3	6	14	9	2	14	2	3	4	13	9	0	5	1	2	6	18	3	0	0		
Guardian	1	3	4	5	3	17	10	5	1	7	1	0	2	17	0	3	6	9	4	0	10	5	5	6	7	5	6	0	0	0	
Law Union & Rock	1	3	5	0	4	0	5	2	8	6	19	1	2	16	6	3	7	6	4	3	0	5	5	5	6	7	3	6	0	0	
Life Assoc of Scotlnd	1	3	4	9	3	19	5	5	1	16	17	10	10	9	11	2	16	0	3	7	4	4	2	2	5	4	8	7	1	6	
L'pool & Lond & Gl	1	3	7	1	4	1	9	5	3	7	7	0	7	10	14	10	3	18	5	3	9	4	4	2	5	7	0	7	4	11	
London & Scottish	1	3	6	3	4	1	15	3	2	6	19	9	10	12	1	2	17	13	3	8	4	4	3	6	6	7	0	7	3	2	
London Assurance	1	3	4	11	3	19	6	5	1	2	6	7	10	6	0	2	16	13	7	2	4	2	2	5	4	5	7	0	2	0	
London Life	1	3	2	6	3	17	2	4	18	8	6	13	6	10	1	8	2	14	6	3	4	5	3	19	6	5	1	5	6	8	
Manufacturers	1	3	4	5	3	19	11	5	1	16	19	4	10	16	2	2	16	9	3	7	0	4	2	10	5	4	6	7	3	8	
Marine and General	1	3	5	4	3	19	11	5	1	16	19	2	10	13	7	2	16	9	3	7	5	4	2	4	5	5	0	7	2	7	
Metropolitan	1	3	7	4	4	3	5	5	6	11	7	4	5	2	17	11	3	9	11	4	6	4	5	10	3	7	8	7	0	0	
Motor Union	1	3	5	9	3	19	9	5	0	10	6	16	11	2	17	11	4	3	7	8	2	0	5	4	6	7	1	2	0	0	
Mutual & Citizens' B	1	3	1	11	3	16	8	4	18	9	6	15	9	10	9	11	2	13	8	3	4	4	3	19	3	5	1	6	6	18	8
National Mutual	1	3	4	9	3	18	8	5	0	1	6	16	5	10	9	3	2	16	4	3	6	4	0	10	5	3	1	7	0	1	
Nat. Mutual of Aust	1	3	0	10	3	15	11	4	18	3	6	15	0	10	5	8	2	12	6	3	3	6	3	18	9	5	1	4	6	18	4
National Provident B	1	3	6	4	4	1	2	5	3	6	19	1	2	18	8	3	9	11	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	7	10	4	3	
North Brit & Mercan	1	3	6	2	4	1	15	3	3	6	18	10	2	17	6	3	8	8	4	3	9	5	6	1	7	2	11	2	0	0	
Northern	1	3	5	8	3	19	8	5	1	1	6	16	11	10	9	8	2	17	2	3	7	4	1	11	5	4	1	7	0	8	
Norwich Union	1	3	4	4	3	17	5	4	19	4	6	15	6	10	6	6	2	16	7	3	6	7	4	1	3	5	3	0	7	0	6
Pearl	1	3	6	1	4	1	9	5	5	5	7	5	0	10	17	10	2	17	4	3	8	10	4	5	1	5	9	5	7	9	9
Phoenix	1	3	6	4	4	0	5	5	1	9	6	18	1	10	12	3	2	17	9	3	8	0	4	2	8	5	4	8	7	1	8
Prov Assoc of Lon	1	3	9	10	4	5	4	5	8	5	7	6	6	3	0	8	3	12	0	4	7	11	5	11	5	7	9	11	0	0	
Provident Mutual B	1	3	5	8	4	0	4	5	2	0	6	18	4	10	10	0	2	17	0	3	7	8	2	8	5	5	0	7	1	0	0
Prudential	1	3	7	9	4	4	3	5	7	10	7	9	5	2	18	1	3	10	5	4	7	8	5	10	10	7	12	9	0	0	
Refuge	1	3	4	3	4	0	8	5	5	2	7	6	2	14	10	3	6	9	4	4	0	5	8	6	7	10	4	0	8	0	0
Royal	1	3	5	8	4	0	5	1	8	6	17	4	10	12	0	2	17	0	3	7	8	2	8	5	4	8	7	0	4	0	0
Royal Exchange	1	3	5	10	4	0	5	2	4	7	0	5	10	14	8	2	17	3	3	7	11	4	2	10	5	5	2	7	3	10	0

Annual Premiums for Endowment Assurance—continued. 369

NAME OF OFFICE	SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT AGE 55 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS										SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS															
	Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.		Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.							
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d					
Salvation Army	3	5	24	1	05	4	17	3	5	10	14	5	3	7	34	3	85	7	27	6	11					
Scottish Amicable	1	3	7	10	4	25	3	47	0	8	10	14	5	2	19	6	3	10	4	75	6	37	3	10		
Scottish Equitable	1	3	6	04	0	05	1	66	17	6																
Scottish Insurance	1	3	3	10	3	18	85	1	26	18	7	10	13	6	2	14	11	3	5	94	1	15	4	07	2	0
Scottish Life	1	3	7	34	1	105	3	27	1	2																
††Scottish Provident	1	3	9	04	3	25	4	56	19	8																
Scottish Temp.	1	3	4	11	3	19	75	1	106	19	4	10	17	0	2	16	73	7	34	2	35	4	11	7	3	6
Scottish Un. & Nat. B.	1	3	6	64	1	05	3	26	19	8																
Scottish Widows'	1	3	6	64	1	15	2	107	0	0																
Standard	1	3	5	84	0	65	2	36	18	3																
Sun Life	1	3	4	93	19	95	2	16	19	2	10	11	8	2	16	43	7	64	3	05	6	47	3	11		
††Sun of Canada	1	3	5	104	0	55	2	07	0	8	10	19	7	2	16	10	3	8	24	3	35	5	67	5	0	
United British	1	3	5	93	19	95	0	106	16	11																
United King. Temp.	1	3	7	104	2	55	4	37	0	1																
††University Life	1	3	9	104	4	85	6	87	3	0	10	14	9	3	1	03	11	11	4	7	15	9	77	6	4	
**Wesleyan & Gen.	1	3	5	34	1	45	5	87	7	1																
Yorkshire	1	3	5	64	0	25	2	77	0	1	10	15	8	2	16	8	3	7	1	2	55	5	67	3	10	
Post Office (without profits)	2	17	63	11	04	10	66	2	6	9	3	62	9	62	19	6	13	64	13	66	6	6				

a Abstainers' Rates
 B Matures on birthday of assured. 1 Matures on anniversary of issue
 c Fugle and British Dominions—Lower rates are quoted for 'Sceptre Abstainers' Section'
 † London Life Rates are for 'age not exceeding' that referred to, allowances being made for quarters of age, and are under the Association's reversionary Bonus plan
 †† Scottish Provident Non medical examination up to £1,000 in suitable cases
 ‡ Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers. Non medical business also transacted
 ‡† Sun Life of Canada—rates quoted are for nearest birthday
 § University Life Total Bonuses guaranteed to amount to at least 308 per cent per annum for first ten years, and 358 per cent per annum thereafter
 ** Wesleyan and General—rates quoted are for 'nearest' birthday

LIFE ASSURANCE PROGRESS

The business of foreign and colonial companies doing business in the United Kingdom is not included in the following table—

	ORDINARY LIFE COMPANIES		INDUSTRIAL LIFE COMPANIES	
	1882	1920	1882	1920
Premiums (less re-assurances)	£11,658,319	£41,246,118	£1,941,994	£5,349,822
Consideration for Annuities	590,911	2,262,073	..	..
Interest and Dividends (less Income Tax)	5,369,007	16,180,716	45,716	3,106,465
Miscellaneous	44,571	1,515,002	1,832	624,501
Total Income	17,907,538	61,203,909	1,989,683	29,080,788
Claims (including Reversionary Bonuses)	9,850,250	30,730,140	697,778	9,828,359
Cash Bonuses and Reduction of Premium	854,297	840,716	..	..
Surrenders	734,051	2,190,459	2,533	234,448
Annuities	512,214	2,612,400	15	..
Commission and Expenses	1,572,816	6,110,571	935,180	10,985,891
Interest on Capital and Dividends and Bonuses to Shareholders	706,658	446,700	2,661	814,133
Loss on Depreciation	101,844	3,516,366	422	..
Miscellaneous	7,631	..	345	621,306
Increase in Funds	3,567,777	14,756,557	350,749	6,596,651
Total	17,907,538	61,203,909	1,989,683	29,080,788
Life and Annuity Funds	128,659,580	425,932,087	1,529,965	80,519,449
	ORDINARY LIFE ASSURANCES		INDUSTRIAL LIFE ASSURANCES	
	No. of Policies	Net Sums Assured	No. of Policies	Net Sums Assured
Assurances in Force as shown by the Dec., 1915. Returns published by the Board of Trade	3,233,771	£869,738,964	38,004,956	£433,900,645

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES.

THIS Table shows amount of Annuity granted for every £100 paid. The age is calculated from the last birthday, but many offices quote intermediate rates for every half of quarter year. By some a proportionate amount is payable to day of death. Some Companies pay whole or part of stamp duty. See note as to rates on introductory page.

The Annuity is calculated as payable half-yearly. In some cases the quarterly rate is the same, in others it is a little less. Some offices grant special terms in case of impaired lives.

OFFICE	MALES										FEMALES									
	Age 55	Age 60	Age 65	Age 70	Age 75	Age 80	Age 85	Age 90	Age 95	Age 100	Age 55	Age 60	Age 65	Age 70	Age 75	Age 80	Age 85	Age 90	Age 95	Age 100
Alliance	7 13	8 15	10 6	12 8	15 6	19 3	24 1	30 0	36 8	44 0	6 15	8 12	10 7	13 2	16 0	19 1	22 8	27 0	31 8	37 0
Atlas	8 3	9 8	11 2	13 6	16 1	19 8	24 1	29 0	34 8	41 0	7 8	9 4	11 7	14 2	17 0	20 1	23 8	28 0	32 8	38 0
*Australian Mutual	7 9	8 13	10 5	12 9	15 10	19 0	23 8	29 0	34 8	41 0	6 12	8 10	10 11	12 14	15 0	18 1	21 8	26 0	30 8	36 0
*Britannic	7 14	8 17	10 9	12 12	15 8	19 7	24 1	29 0	34 8	41 0	7 0	8 7	10 9	13 1	16 0	19 1	22 8	27 0	31 8	37 0
Canada Life	8 0	9 14	11 8	14 15	17 1	21 9	26 8	32 0	38 0	44 0	7 15	9 14	11 10	13 10	16 0	19 1	22 8	27 0	31 8	37 0
Clerical, Med. & Gen	8 4	10 9	12 11	15 13	18 7	22 10	27 0	32 0	38 0	44 0	7 10	9 8	11 8	14 0	17 0	20 1	23 8	28 0	32 8	38 0
*Colonial Mutual	7 16	8 19	10 12	12 17	15 10	19 0	23 8	29 0	34 8	41 0	6 13	8 11	10 12	12 15	15 0	18 1	21 8	26 0	30 8	36 0
Commercial Union	7 15	8 17	10 8	12 11	15 9	19 0	23 8	29 0	34 8	41 0	6 12	8 10	10 11	12 14	15 0	18 1	21 8	26 0	30 8	36 0
Confederation	8 5	2 10	11 3	13 5	16 15	20 10	25 0	30 0	36 0	42 0	7 10	9 10	11 5	14 0	17 0	20 1	23 8	28 0	32 8	38 0
Co-operative Ins	8 13	9 17	11 9	13 13	16 4	20 0	24 8	29 0	34 8	41 0	7 17	9 16	11 10	14 0	17 0	20 1	23 8	28 0	32 8	38 0
Eagle, Star & British																				
Dominions	7 16	8 19	10 12	12 17	15 10	19 0	23 8	29 0	34 8	41 0	6 13	8 11	10 12	12 15	15 0	18 1	21 8	26 0	30 8	36 0
Edinburgh	7 15	8 17	10 8	12 11	15 9	19 0	23 8	29 0	34 8	41 0	6 12	8 10	10 11	12 14	15 0	18 1	21 8	26 0	30 8	36 0
Equitable	8 0	9 14	11 8	14 15	17 1	21 9	26 8	32 0	38 0	44 0	7 15	9 14	11 10	13 10	16 0	19 1	22 8	27 0	31 8	37 0
Equity & Law	7 19	10 9	12 11	15 13	18 7	22 10	27 0	32 0	38 0	44 0	7 10	9 8	11 8	14 0	17 0	20 1	23 8	28 0	32 8	38 0
Friends Provident & Century	8 5	6 9	10 11	12 13	15 8	19 0	23 8	29 0	34 8	41 0	7 11	8 10	10 6	12 8	15 0	18 1	21 8	26 0	30 8	36 0
General	7 7	8 11	10 3	12 7	15 0	18 8	23 0	28 0	33 8	40 0	6 14	8 10	10 7	12 8	15 0	18 1	21 8	26 0	30 8	36 0
Gresham	7 19	9 3	11 4	13 10	16 2	19 11	24 0	29 0	34 8	41 0	7 5	9 4	11 7	14 2	17 0	20 1	23 8	28 0	32 8	38 0
Guardian	7 19	9 3	11 4	13 10	16 2	19 11	24 0	29 0	34 8	41 0	7 5	9 4	11 7	14 2	17 0	20 1	23 8	28 0	32 8	38 0
Law Union and Rock	7 19	9 3	11 4	13 10	16 2	19 11	24 0	29 0	34 8	41 0	7 5	9 4	11 7	14 2	17 0	20 1	23 8	28 0	32 8	38 0
Legal and General	8 2	9 6	11 8	14 11	17 4	21 12	26 0	31 0	36 8	43 0	7 7	9 8	11 9	14 0	17 0	20 1	23 8	28 0	32 8	38 0
Life Association of Scotland	7 18	8 21	10 13	12 16	15 11	19 0	23 8	29 0	34 8	41 0	6 14	8 11	10 12	12 15	15 0	18 1	21 8	26 0	30 8	36 0
Liverpool & London & Globe	8 3	10 9	12 11	15 13	18 7	22 10	27 0	32 0	38 0	44 0	7 10	9 8	11 8	14 0	17 0	20 1	23 8	28 0	32 8	38 0
London Assurance	8 2	9 6	11 8	14 11	17 4	21 12	26 0	31 0	36 8	43 0	7 7	9 8	11 9	14 0	17 0	20 1	23 8	28 0	32 8	38 0
London and Scottish	8 2	9 6	11 8	14 11	17 4	21 12	26 0	31 0	36 8	43 0	7 7	9 8	11 9	14 0	17 0	20 1	23 8	28 0	32 8	38 0
*London Life	8 2	9 6	11 8	14 11	17 4	21 12	26 0	31 0	36 8	43 0	7 7	9 8	11 9	14 0	17 0	20 1	23 8	28 0	32 8	38 0
Marine and General	7 11	8 15	10 6	12 9	15 4	18 8	23 0	28 0	33 8	40 0	6 18	8 10	10 7	12 8	15 0	18 1	21 8	26 0	30 8	36 0
Metropolitan	8 9	10 14	12 11	15 13	18 7	22 10	27 0	32 0	38 0	44 0	7 15	9 14	11 10	13 10	16 0	19 1	22 8	27 0	31 8	37 0
Motor Union	8 6	9 10	11 8	14 11	17 4	21 12	26 0	31 0	36 8	43 0	7 4	9 7	11 8	14 0	17 0	20 1	23 8	28 0	32 8	38 0
*Mutual and Citizens	7 10	8 14	10 6	12 9	15 4	18 8	23 0	28 0	33 8	40 0	6 16	8 10	10 7	12 8	15 0	18 1	21 8	26 0	30 8	36 0
National Mutual	7 11	8 15	10 6	12 9	15 4	18 8	23 0	28 0	33 8	40 0	6 17	8 10	10 7	12 8	15 0	18 1	21 8	26 0	30 8	36 0
Nat. Mut. of Aust	7 19	10 4	12 17	15 13	18 7	22 10	27 0	32 0	38 0	44 0	7 10	9 8	11 8	14 0	17 0	20 1	23 8	28 0	32 8	38 0
National Provident	8 8	10 11	12 11	15 13	18 7	22 10	27 0	32 0	38 0	44 0	7 15	9 14	11 10	13 10	16 0	19 1	22 8	27 0	31 8	37 0
N. Brit. & Mercantile	7 17	8 19	10 11	12 14	15 11	19 0	23 8	29 0	34 8	41 0	6 8	8 10	10 7	12 8	15 0	18 1	21 8	26 0	30 8	36 0
Northern	8 7	9 12	11 5	13 11	16 4	20 0	24 8	29 0	34 8	41 0	7 3	8 11	10 6	12 8	15 0	18 1	21 8	26 0	30 8	36 0
Norwich Union Life	7 12	8 16	10 9	12 12	15 8	19 7	24 1	29 0	34 8	41 0	6 18	8 11	10 12	12 15	15 0	18 1	21 8	26 0	30 8	36 0
Pearl	8 14	10 18	12 11	15 13	18 7	22 10	27 0	32 0	38 0	44 0	7 18	9 17	11 11	13 11	16 0	19 1	22 8	27 0	31 8	37 0
Phoenix	8 0	9 14	11 8	14 15	17 1	21 9	26 8	32 0	38 0	44 0	7 15	9 14	11 10	13 10	16 0	19 1	22 8	27 0	31 8	37 0
Prov. Assoc. of Lond	8 10	10 14	12 11	15 13	18 7	22 10	27 0	32 0	38 0	44 0	7 15	9 14	11 10	13 10	16 0	19 1	22 8	27 0	31 8	37 0
Provident Mutual	8 0	9 14	11 8	14 15	17 1	21 9	26 8	32 0	38 0	44 0	7 15	9 14	11 10	13 10	16 0	19 1	22 8	27 0	31 8	37 0
Prudential	8 4	9 7	11 10	13 12	16 5	19 11	24 0	29 0	34 8	41 0	7 8	9 10	11 11	14 0	17 0	20 1	23 8	28 0	32 8	38 0
Refuge	7 5	8 8	10 9	12 11	15 4	18 8	23 0	28 0	33 8	40 0	6 12	8 10	10 7	12 8	15 0	18 1	21 8	26 0	30 8	36 0
Royal	8 6	9 10	11 8	14 11	17 4	21 12	26 0	31 0	36 8	43 0	7 11	9 10	11 10	13 10	16 0	19 1	22 8	27 0	31 8	37 0
Royal Exchange	8 0	9 14	11 8	14 15	17 1	21 9	26 8	32 0	38 0	44 0	7 15	9 14	11 10	13 10	16 0	19 1	22 8	27 0	31 8	37 0
Salvation Army	7 16	8 19	10 12	12 17	15 10	19 0	23 8	29 0	34 8	41 0	6 13	8 11	10 12	12 15	15 0	18 1	21 8	26 0	30 8	36 0
Scottish Equitable	8 4	9 8	11 11	13 13	16 6	19 12	24 0	29 0	34 8	41 0	7 7	9 9	11 10	13 11	16 0	19 1	22 8	27 0	31 8	37 0
Scottish Insurance	8 4	9 8	11 11	13 13	16 6	19 12	24 0	29 0	34 8	41 0	7 7	9 9	11 10	13 11	16 0	19 1	22 8	27 0	31 8	37 0
Scottish Life	7 12	8 17	10 10	12 14	15 9	19 0	23 8	29 0	34 8	41 0	6 15	8 10	10 11	12 14	15 0	18 1	21 8	26 0	30 8	36 0
Scottish Provident	8 3	9 14	11 8	14 15	17 1	21 9	26 8	32 0	38 0	44 0	7 9	9 14	11 10	13 10	16 0	19 1	22 8	27 0	31 8	37 0
Scottish Temperance	8 1	10 5	12 10	14 13	17 6	20 12	25 0	30 0	36 0	42 0	7 8	9 10	11 11	14 0	17 0	20 1	23 8	28 0	32 8	38 0
Scottish Union & Nat	7 16	8 19	10 12	12 17	15 10	19 0	23 8	29 0	34 8	41 0	6 13	8 11	10 12	12 15	15 0	18 1	21 8	26 0	30 8	36 0
Scottish Widows' Standard	8 2	9 6	11 8	14 11	17 4	21 12	26 0	31 0	36 8	43 0	7 7	9 8	11 9	14 0	17 0	20 1	23 8	28 0	32 8	38 0
Sun Life	8 3	9 14	11 8	14 15	17 1	21 9	26 8	32 0	38 0	44 0	7 15	9 14	11 10	13 10	16 0	19 1	22 8	27 0	31 8	37 0
Sun Life of Canada	7 16	8 19	10 12	12 17	15 10	19 0	23 8	29 0	34 8	41 0	6 13	8 11	10 12	12 15	15 0	18 1	21 8	26 0	30 8	36 0
United British	8 0	9 14	11 8	14 15	17 1	21 9	26 8	32 0	38 0	44 0	7 15	9 14	11 10	13 10	16 0	19 1	22 8	27 0	31 8	37 0
United Kingdom	8 4	10 9	12 11	15 13	18 7	22 10	27 0	32 0	38 0	44 0	7 10	9 8	11 8	14 0	17 0	20 1	23 8	28 0	32 8	38 0
Wesleyan & General	8 13	9 17	11 9	13 13	16 4	20 0	24 8	29 0	34 8	41 0	7 17	9 16	11 10	14 0	17 0	20 1	23 8	28 0	32 8	38 0
Yorkshire	8 10	10 14	12 11	15 13	18 7	22 10	27 0	32 0	38 0	44 0	7 15	9 14	11 10	13 10	16 0	19 1	22 8	27 0	31 8	37 0

Post Office

These rates vary according to prices of Consols

* Australian Mutual, Britannic, Colonial Mutual, and Mutual and Citizens' Rates are for quarterly payments.
 † London Life Rates are for exact age stated, but are apportioned for actual age at time of purchase.

DIRECTORY OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

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ABBREVIATIONS — A=Accident or Employers' Liability (Workmen's Compensation Claims), Bo=Boiler, Bu=Burglary, Ca=Horse and Cattle, F=Fire, G=Guarantee, H=Hailstorm, L=Life, Li=Licences, Ma=Machinery, M=Marine, Mo=Mortgage, Mc=Motor Car, P=Plate Glass, Pu=Public Liability, Re=Reinsurances, V=Various classes

NOTE — Most companies transacting fire also transact burglary insurance

Est'd	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1883	{ L, F, Bu, P, } { Mc, A, Pu }	Abstainers and General	142, Edmund-street, <i>Birmingham</i> , Insurance House, Kingsway, W C 2
1884	All classes	Alliance	Batholomew-lane, E C 2
1904	All cl ex L	Army, Navy, and General	27, Piccadilly, W 1
1808	{ F, L, A, Bu, G, } { M, Mc, P, Pu }	Atlas	92, Cheapside, E C 2
1849	L	Australian Mutual Provident	<i>Sydney</i> , 73-76, King William-street, E 4
1904	All cl ex L	Autocat, Fire and Accident	83-84, Queen-street, E C 4
1866	L	Britannic	Broad St Corner, <i>Bham</i> , 44-46, Kingsway, W C 2
1863	M	British and Foreign Marine	5, Castle St, <i>Lpool</i> , 1, Old Broad street, E C 2
1878	Bo &c	British Engine, &c	24, Fennel st, <i>Manchester</i> , 55, Kingsway, W C 2
1854	{ L, F, A, Bu, } { Mc, P }	British Equitable	1, 2 & 3, Queen-street-place, E C 4
1904	L, F, A, G, V, M	British General	66, Cheapside, E C 2
1888	F, A	British Law	5, Lothbury, E C 2
1863	L	British Legal Life	2, Basil-street, Knightsbridge, S W 3
1896	L	British Life	7, West George street, <i>Glasgow</i>
1908	All cl ex L	British Oak	63 & 64, Gracechurch street, E C 3
1902	L	British Widows	1, Old-street, E C 1
1881	A	Bullders' Accident	31 & 32, Bedford street, Strand, W C 1
1805	{ F, L, Bu, A, } { Mc, M }	Caledonian	19, George st, <i>Edin</i> , 82, King William st, E C 4
1902	L	Canada Life	2, St James's-square, S W 1
1903	{ A, Ma, Bu, } { V, Mc, F }	Car and General	83, Pall Mall, S W
1899	F	Central	1, Cornhill, E C 3
1906	A, F, G, V, M	Century	18, Charlotte sq, <i>Edin</i> , 42, Kingsway, W C
1885	Annuities	Clergy Pensions	11, Norfolk street, Strand, W C 2
1844	L	Clerical, Medical, and Gen	15, St James's square, S W 1
1873	L, A	Colonial Mutual	33, Poultry, E C 2
1861	F, L, M, A, V	Commercial Union	24-26, Cornhill, E C 3
1871	L	Confederation	<i>Toronto</i> , 23-28, Fleet street, E C 4
1903	L & Re all cl	Consolidated	37-41, Gracechurch street, E C 3
1867	F, L, A, V	Co-operative	Corporation st, <i>Manch</i> , 14, Red Lion-sq, W C 1
1905	{ A, F, M, C, P, } { Pu, Re, V }	Cornhill	32, Cornhill, E C 3
1807	F, A, V	County Fire	50, Regent street, W 1
1906	{ A, F, P, V, } { Bu, Pu, M, C }	Drapers' and General	104 and 105, Newgate street, E C 1
1807	All classes	Eagle, Star and British Dom	Royal Exchange avenue, E C 3
1887	F, Bu, P, A, L	Ecclesiastical	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W C 2
1823	{ All classes } { ex Marine }	Edinburgh	26, George st, <i>Edin</i> , 3, Bichm lane, E C 3
1880	All classes	Employers' Liability	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E C 4
1762	L	Equitable	19 Coleman-street, E C 2
1844	L	Equity and Law	18, Lincoln's Inn fields, W C 2
1802	F, A	Essex and Suffolk	<i>Colchester</i> , 56-62, New Broad st, E C 2
1894	All cl ex L	Excess	25, Bichm-lane, E C 3
1890	A, V ex L	Fine Art and General	89 and 90, Cheapside, E C 2
1832	L, Annuity	Friends' Prov and Century	42, Kingsway, W C 2, 18, Charlotte st, <i>Edin</i>
1885	A, L, F, G, V	General Accident	<i>Perth</i> , General-buildings, Aldwych, Strand, W C 2
1837	L	General Life	103, Cannon street, E C
1848	L	Gresham Life	St Mildred's House, Poultry, E C 2
1910	{ A, Bo, Bu, F, } { G, Ma, P, } { Mc & Pu, V }	Gresham Fire and Accident	St Mildred's House, Poultry, E C 2
1840	F, A, Bu, G, V	Guarantee Society	19, Bichm-lane, E C 3
1821	{ F, A, L, Bu, } { M, G, P }	Guardian	68, King William street, E C 4
1901	L, Bu, F, A, V	Hearts of Oak	40-44, Holborn-viaduct, E C 1
1908	F, A, G, M, C	Hibernian	48 & 49, Dame-st, <i>Dublin</i>
1878	Ca, A & F.	Imp Acc Live Stock & Gen	Imperial House, 27, Cavendish-square, W 1
1824	M	Indemnity Mutual	1, Old Broad-street, E C 2
1881	A	Iron Trades Employers' ...	82, Victoria-street, S W 1

Est'd	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1822 1907 1845 1907	A, G, Bu, V F, A, V F, A, L, V { All classes except Life	Law Accident Law Fire Law Union and Rock Legal	225, Strand, W C 2 114, Chancery lane, W C 2 7, Chancery-lane, W C 2 Legal Ins-building, 231, Strand, W C 2
1907	{ All classes except Mai	Legal and General	10, Fleet street, E C 4
1836	{ All classes except Life	Lucences and General	24-28, Moorgate-street, E C
1890	L	Life Assoc of Scotland	82, Princes st, Edinb, 28, Bishopsgate, E C 2
1838	{ F, L, A, M, Bo, Bu, Ca, G, Ma, P, V	L pool & London & Globe	1, Dale street, Liverpool, 1, Cornhill, E C 3
1862	F, A, M, V	London & Lancashire	7, Chancery-lane, W C 2 (Chief Administia tion), 155, Leadenhall-street, E C 3
1862	{ Bu, G, L, Mc, V, M	London and Scottish	66 & 67, Cornhill, E C 3
1869	L	London and Manchester	50, Finsbury-square, E C 2
1860	M, F, A	London and Provincial Marine	3 & 4, Royal Exchange buildings, E C 3
1720	F, M, L, A, V	London Assurance	1, King William-street, E C 4, 7, Royal Ex- change, E C 3 (Marine)
1906	L, A, F, Mc	London General	158-160, City-road, E C 1
1806	L	London Life	81, King William-street, E C 4
1854	Bo	Manchester Steam Users	9, Mount-street, Manchester
1887	L	Manufacturers'	Toronto, 7, Gracechurch street, E C 3
1836	M	Marine	20, Old Broad-street, E C 2
1852	L, M	Marine and General	14, Leadenhall street, E C 3
1864	M	Maritime	Brown's Bldgs, Liver, 11, Royal Exch E C 3
1884	A, L	Med, Sickness, Ann and Life	300, High Holborn, W C 1
1871	M	Merchants' Marine	37, Cornhill, E C 3
1835	L	Metropolitan Life	13, Moorgate-street, E C 2
1866	P	Midland Mutual Plate Glass	200, Wolverhampton-street, Dudley.
1906	Mc, F, L, A, M	Motor Union	10, St James's street, S W 1
1903	F, V	Municipal Mutual	16 & 17, Finsbury-square, E C 2
1886	L, A	Mutual Life and Citizens'	1, Arundel-street, Strand W C 2
1864	Bo, Ma	National Boiler	Manchester, 60, Queen Victoria-street, E C 4
1897	F, A, V	National of Great Britain	Glasgow, 81, Cannon-street, E C 4
1863	G	National Guarant & Suretyship	Edinburgh, Finsbury Pavement House, E C 2
1894	F, V	Natl Insurance and Guarantee	231-232, Strand, W C 2
1830	L	National Mutual	39, King street, Cheapside, E C 2
1869	L	National Mutual of Austral	5, Cheapside, E C 2
1835	L	National Provident	48, Gracechurch-street, E C 3
1854	P	National Prov Ins Co, Ltd	66, Ludgate-hill, E C 4
1909	{ All classes except L & A	North and South	1, Tithebarn-street, Liverpool
1809	F, L, A, M	North British and Mercantile	64, Princes-street, Edinburgh, 61, Thread- needle-street, E C 2
1836	F, L, A, M	Northern	1, Union ter, Aberdeen, 1, Moorgate, E C 2
1797	F, A, M	Norwich Union Fire	Norwich, 50, Fleet street, E C 4
1808	L	Norwich Union Life	Norwich, 49, Fleet street, E C 4
1871	{ A, G, V, F, Mc, Bu	Ocean Accident	Moorgate, E C 2
1859	M	Ocean Marine	2, Old Broad-street, E C 2
1864	{ L, F, Bu, A, Mc, F, Pu	Pearl	252, High Holborn, W C 1
1782	F, L, A, M	Phoenix	Phoenix House, King William street, E C 4
1891	L, A	Pioneer	67, Dale-street, Liverpool
1901	L	Profits and Income	37-41, Gracechurch-street, E C 3
1840	L	Provident Mutual Life	25-31, Moorgate, E C 2
1865	{ A, Bu, Ca, Mc, Pu, F, G, P, V	Provident Accident and Guar- antee	61-62, Coleman-street, E C 2
1877	L	Provident Assocn of London	Provident House, Bishopsgate, E C 2
1903	A, Bu, F, P, V	Provincial	Kendal, 32, Old Jewry, E C 2
1848	All classes	Prudential	Holborn bars, E C 1
1849	{ A, Bu, Ca, G, Mc, P, Pu, V	Railway Passengers	64, Cornhill, E C 3
1864	L	Refuge	Oxford St, Manchester; 133, Strand, W C 2
1845	F, L, A, M, V	Royal	Liverpool, 24 28, Lombard-street, E C 3
1720	F, L, M, A, V, P	Royal Exchange	Royal Exchange, E C 3
1855	L	Royal Liver	Liverpool.

1. et d	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1861	L, F, &c	Royal London	Royal London House, Finsbury-square, E C 2
1867	Pensions	Royal Nat Pension (Nurses)	15 Buckingham-street, Strand, W C 2
1867	L	Salvation Army	107, Queen Victoria-street, E C 4
1866	L	Scottish Amicable	Glasgow, 17, Tokenhouse-yard, E C 2
1881	Bo	Scottish Boiler	Glasgow, 128A, Queen Victoria-street, E C 4
1831	L	Scottish Equitable	28, St Andrew-sq, Edinb, 13, Cornhill, E C 3
1877	A, L, F, V, M	Scottish Insurance	115, George-st, Edinb, 14, Nicholas-lane, E C 3
1852	L (Ind)	Scottish Legal	Wilson-street, Glasgow, Room 22, Adelphi-ter House, W C 2
1881	L, A	Scottish Life	19, St Andrew sq, Edinb; 9, King-st, E C 2
1876	L A, F, V, M, M	Scottish Metropolitan	25, St Andrew-sq, Edinb, 67, Cornhill, E C 3
1837	L	Scottish Provident	6, St Andrew-sq, Edinb, 3, Lombard-st, E C 3
1883	L	Scottish Temperance	109, St Vincent-st, Glasg, 3, Cheapside, E C 2
1824	F, L, A, V, M	Scottish Union and National	35, St Andrew-sq, Edinb, 5, Walbrook, E C 4
1815	L	Scottish Widows'	9, St Andrew-sq, Edinb, 28, Cornhill, E C 3
1875	M	Sea	Exchange Bldgs, Liverpl, 31, Cornhill, E C 3
1872	F, M, A	South British	2, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, E C 3
1825	L	Standard	3, George-st, Edinb, 110 Cannon-st, E C 4
1891	F, A, M	State	Liverpool, 112, Cannon street, E C 4
1710	F, A, Bu, Ca	Sun	63, Threadneedle street, E C 2
1810	G, M, Mc, P, Pu	Sun Life	63, Threadneedle-street, E C 2
1865	L	Sun Life of Canada	Montreal, Astor Ho., Victoria Embankment, W C 2
1860	M	Thames and Mersey	Liverpl, 13, Royal Exchange, E C 3
1887	{ Trustees & Executors }	Trustees Corp'n, Ltd	Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E C 2
1714	F, A, V	Union Assurance	1 & 2, Royal Exchange buildings, E C 3
1863	M	Union Marine	11, Dale-st, Liverpool, 71, Old Broad-st, E C 2
1915	All classes	United British	10, St James'-street, S W 1
1902	A, G, Bu, V, Bo, Ca, G, Ma, P	United Legal Indemnity	6, Norfolk-street, Strand, W C 2
1840	L	United Kingdom Prov	196, Strand, W C 2
1825	L	University	25, Pall-mall, S W 1
1910	Re	Victory Insurance Co, Ltd	Lombard Ho., George yd, Lombard-st, E C 3
1859	Bo, V	Vulcan	Manchester, 78, Queen Victoria street, E C 4
1868	Ca, V	Warden	21, Ironmonger-lane, E C 2
1841	L	Wesleyan and General	Birmingham, 20 & 23, Holborn, W C
1798	Pensions, &c	Wesleyan Methodist Preachers	70a, Basinghall-street, E C 2
1851	F, M	Western	14, Cornhill, E C 3
1885	F, Bu, A	West of Scotland	Glasgow, 5, Walbrook, E C 4
1717	{ All classes }	Westminster Fire	27, King-street, Covent garden, W C 2
1906	{ except L & M }	World Auxily Ins Corp'n, Ltd	3-4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E C 3
1919	F, M	World Marine	3-4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E C 3
1854	M, F	World Marine	St Helen's-square, York, Bank-bldgs., E C 2
1822	F, A, L, V, M	Yorkshire	

ADVICE REGARDING LIFE ASSURANCE

Apart from the immediate protection thereby given, a life or endowment assurance policy, if effected in a first-class bonus-paying company, provides exceptional opportunity for the remunerative investment of savings. Policyholders can claim relief from Income Tax in respect of life assurance premiums not exceeding in amount one sixth of their income, where the death risk is involved.

The selection of the office best suited to require ments and likely to produce the best results should be carefully made, but the study of any tables or suggestions is not sufficient to enable persons without technical knowledge to gauge the respective merits of the various companies. There are many good offices, and in the most select class some are better adapted than others for particular purposes, and large sums may be saved or earned by intending proposers through obtaining reliable advice before a proposal is made.

Medical examinations are sometimes dispensed

with in the case of new proposals, but policies in these instances are usually subject to certain restrictive conditions of a temporary character.

INQUIRIES—On receipt of an inquiry containing particulars of requirements (accompanied by 5s.) addressed to "The Insurance Editor, 12, Watwick-lane, E C 4," advice will be given as to the system and policies best adapted to the special requirements. Inquiries should state the age at and date of next birthday. The following are suggested as the policies most likely to be required—

- (a) *Whole Life*—With and without profits
- (b) " " —With limited number of payments
- (c) " " —Reduced premium for first 5 years
- (d) *Endowment*—With and without profits
- (e) " " —Reduced premium for first 5 years
- (f) *Children's Insurances*—Educational, &c
- (g) " *Non-Medical* " Insurances

374 Postal Regulations of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

For full official information see the Post Office Guide, price 1s, published in January and July

INLAND POSTAL SERVICES.

Within Gt Britain and Northern Ireland and including Channel Is

Letters

Not exceeding 2 oz 1½d
For every additional 2 oz, or less ½d
Limit 2 ft x 1 ft x 1 ft, or if in the form of a roll, 30 in x 4 in Weight unlimited
Postcards, 1d, reply postcards, 2d (p 375)

Printed Papers

For every 2 oz or fraction thereof ½d
Limits . 2 lb in weight, in size, as Letters
Printed papers bearing 3d stamp are not forWARDED the same day unless posted by early afternoon

Registered Newspaper Rate (per copy).

Not exceeding 6 oz 1d
For every additional 6 oz, or less ½d
Limits 1 lb in weight, in size as Letters

Packages

Not exceeding 2 lb 6d
" " 5 lb " 9d
" " 8 lb " 1s 0d
" " 11 lb (limit of weight) 1s 3d
Limit of size length, 3 ft 6 in, length and girth combined, 6 ft

GENERAL REGULATIONS

UNPAID PACKETS (letters, newspapers, post-cards) are charged double postage on delivery, UNPAID PACKETS, double the deficiency

RE-DIRECTION.—(1) By agent of addressee Letters, post-cards, printed papers, and newspapers may be re-posted free not later than the day after delivery (Sundays and public holidays not being counted), and must not have been opened or tampered with. Packages may be re-directed free of charge, within the same time limits, if the original and the corrected addresses are both within the same Town Delivery Area (the whole London Postal District being regarded for this purpose as one Town Delivery Area), otherwise they are charged on delivery at the ordinary prepaid rate. Registered packets, which must be taken to a Post Office, are re-registered free only up to day after delivery. (2) By the Post Office (not undertaken during temporary absence, unless house be left empty, or from clubs, hotels, &c.) Notice for re-direction of letters, &c., must be given on printed forms, to be obtained from the local postmaster or from postmen, and signed by the person to whom the letters are to be addressed. The notice holds good for twelve months, and may be extended by payment of 1s for second, 1s third, and 6s each subsequent year. Separate forms must be filled in for parcels, and for the (postal) forwarding of telegrams.

REGISTRATION.—All kinds of postal packets intended for registration must be marked "Registered" in bottom left-hand corner, and must be handed to an officer of the Post Office, and a receipt taken. Parcels (or the string with which they are tied) and letters, must be fastened with wax or other adhesive. The registration fee is 3d exclusive of postage. With a further 3d the sender may obtain advice of delivery. The latest time for registering is usually half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary packets, at Head Offices this may be done later for an additional 6d, late fee. Unregistered packets containing coin or

jewellery, or found open and containing stamps, uncrossed bearer cheques, etc., over 10s. in value, or any marked "registered" and found in a letter-box, undergo compulsory registration (3d), carrying no compensation.

COMPENSATION for loss or damage is granted, though not as a legal right even if fee is paid and packing adequate.—The fees for compensation inclusive of registration are—Fee 3d, compensation up to £5, 4d, £20, and 1d for each additional £20 up to the maximum 1s 11d for £400. Compensation up to £2 is given on (a) unregistered parcels (for loss, only if certificate of posting is obtained at the time of posting), (b) unregistered packets conveyed by Express Delivery Service No (1). Compensation in respect of money of any kind (coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, &c.) is only given if particulars (for identification) are kept and the money is sent by Registered Letter Post in one of the special envelopes sold officially (see next page), the maximum compensation for coin is £5. Compensation for jewellery, watches, &c., is only given on registered packets, for glass, crockery, greases, colour-powders, fish, meat, fruit, and vegetables only when sent as parcels. Compensation is not given for damage to (1) eggs, soft fruit, liquids and semi-liquids or exceptionally fragile articles, in any case, (2) registered packets other than parcels, unless "Fragile, with care" is written above the address.

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING unregistered parcels, free, other unregistered postal packets, 1d.

EXPRESS DELIVERY SERVICE.—There are five services of which (4) and (5) alone are available on Sundays.—(1) By special messenger all the way, from most offices which deliver telegrams inclusive charge, which must be prepaid, in cash or by stamps, 6d per mile, or part of a mile, with 1d on each separate packet after the first, up to ten, the maximum, also a special charge of 3d on each packet over 1 lb in weight. Live animals, liquids, and money may be delivered by this service, and persons may be conducted. The messenger may take back an inland telegram gratis. (2) By special messenger after transmission by post. (3) From the ordinary delivery office, if it is a telegraph office (maximum charge in London 6d), or if so marked. (4) "Express Delivery from Head Office" in large provincial towns, and (5) in London "from Head District Office" or "from G P O". Charges as before (without weight fee) in addition to postage. (3) In advance of the ordinary deliveries upon previous application by addressee (6d per mile for one packet, and 1d for every ten or less additional packets). (4) see p 383. (5) By special messenger, of a message telephoned to an express delivery office (30 words for each express fee, besides telephone charges), (see p 383). For (1), packets must be handed over the counter with "Express" clearly marked in left hand top corner, for (2), may be handed in or posted, and must be marked "Express," with a broad vertical line back and front. Waiting fees 10 minutes free, each additional 15 minutes or part thereof, 2d. For Sundays and Holidays, see p 383, and next paragraph.

RAILWAY LETTERS.—On payment of 4d extra at a Parcel or Booking Office of most railways, during such hours as the station is open,

whether on week-days or Sundays, an unregistered letter not exceeding 2 oz. will be forwarded by the next available train or steamship, and passed on from one company to another. The letter may be called for at the station of address, or posted there in the nearest letter-box, or (except on Sundays) delivered as an Express Letter under Service *2a* (or from the first Express Delivery office it reaches), or (by telegraphing for a messenger to meet it) under Service *1*.

IMPORT OF UNREGISTERED POSTAL PACKETS.—Inland packets chargeable with a postage of 1d or more, undelivered, are returned unopened if bearing sender's name and address, others are opened by the Returned Letter Office and returned to senders without charge. Packets containing neither sender's address nor any enclosure of importance are destroyed except parcels which, if not applied for, are generally disposed of after 3 months, or if perishable are dealt with as a request. Packets chargeable with postage not exceeding 1d are re-delivered to sender on payment of a second postage; if his name and address, or "to be called for," in the address, or non-delivery appear on the outside, those without such request are disposed of. Foreign letters &c. undelivered in *India*, are returned unopened, after a short detention, to the countries whence received, parcels sent by air, after a reasonable time for inquiry. If containing sender's address, he is advised, and parcel will be returned on payment of fresh postage. British packets undelivered abroad are returned to sender here on payment of charges due, see for parcels *see p. 377*.

POST OFFICES.—Only for the accommodation of strangers and travellers and for three months only) — (correspondence of any kind may be addressed as a rule to all Post Offices except Town Sub-Offices. It should have the words "Post Restante" or "to be called for," in the address. If addressed to initials, or fictitious name, or Christian name only, it is not taken in, but is at once treated as undelivered. All persons applying for "Post Restante" letters must furnish sufficient particulars to enable delivery to the proper owner. Route Restante letters, parcels &c. from abroad, or letters at a seaport for an export ship, are kept two months, others, only one fortnight. After these intervals they are treated as undelivered (see above) unless sending a request for return at end of the interval, or some specified shorter period.

Letter Post

The Normal Post of the Country. Most things may be sent by it (except explosive, offensive or obscene matter, eggs, fish, game rabbits, meat, fruit, and vegetables) (*see p. 374*)

Post Cards

Postage, *1d*. The left-hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence (the same holds for abroad). Plain cards (maximum size 5½ × 3½, minimum 4 × 2½ in.), like but not thinner than official cards, may also be used both inland and abroad. Reply postage, *2d*.

Printed Papers Post (*see p. 374*)

For printed or written matter not in the nature of a letter, and not exceeding 2 lb.

By this post may be sent books and other works of literary character with or without written dedications, and any other written or printed matter not being in the nature of a letter, drawings, paintings, photographic prints, engravings, maps, &c., together with their binding provided that the materials are those ordinarily used for the purpose and are not brittle or very fragile, together with anything necessary for the safe transmission of the packet. Commercial printed forms, legal documents, printers' copy and proofs, examination papers, answers and corrections, the writing on which refers solely to the subject matter of the document, Christmas and picture cards with date, names and addresses of sender and addressee, and with conventional formulas not exceeding 5 words or initials, are also admitted. For full conditions see the official Guide.

All printed papers being subject to examination in the post, the cover, if any, must be capable of easy removal and replacement for purposes of examination, i.e. without breaking, tearing, ungumming or cutting

Newspaper Post (*see p. 374*)

For newspapers registered at the G.P.O.

The cover, if any, must be open at both ends and easily removable, and copies should be folded so that title is readily inspected. No writing or printing is permitted, other than the words "with compliments" name and address of sender request for return if undelivered, and a reference to a page. Newspapers not registered at G.P.O., Christmas or special issues of registered newspapers or supplements apart from their ordinary publications, may be charged at printed paper, letter, or parcel rate.

Parcel Post

For bulky and heavy matter (*see p. 374*). The parcel should be marked "Parcel Post" and handed across the counter or given to a rural postman, and the postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender. The hours for Parcel Post business are the same as for general postal business. Parcels are neither accepted nor delivered on Sundays. The name and address of sender should be inside or (not too prominent) on the outside of every parcel. More than 11 lb. must not be accepted from one person by a rural postman on foot or bicycle, without notice on the previous day, and he may refuse parcels if already loaded, a postman with a cart must accept what he can conveniently carry.

Parcels to Irish Free State, Channel Is or I of Man are liable to customs duty, the sender must, except in last case, declare contents when posting. 6d. customs clearance fee is charged on parcels from I.F.S. or Channel Is, delivered in Britain or N. Ireland.

Literature for the Blind

Papers, periodicals and books, if printed in special type and subject to certain conditions, may be sent by our Blind Literature, with name and address of sender, 1 lb., 1d. 5 lb. 1d. 6 lb. (maximum) 2d. Maximum size 2 × 2 × 1 ft. or if a roll 30 × 4 in.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, &c.

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain Inland Revenue duties up to 2s. 6d. — for list of latter *see p. 389*) are sold of the respective values of ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 10d., 1s., 2s., 6d., 5s., and 10s. Books of 6 1d., and 6 ½d. stamps, together with (a) 28 1½d. stamps, 3s. or (b) 10 1½d. stamps, 2s. Rolls of ½d., 1d., 1½d. and 2d. stamps (480, 960, 500 or 1000 in a roll) are also sold at 1d., 2d. and 4d. extra. Stamps may be purchased at most offices between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at any office open for telegraph business. Rural postmen carry ½d., 1d., and 1½d. stamps and registered letter envelopes.

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES for foreign and inland letters, with a 4/4 embossed stamp (for registration and postage) of one of four sizes: F. 5½ in. × 3½ in. 5d. each, G. 5½ in. × 3½ in. 5½d. each, H. 8 in. × 5 in. 6d. each, K. 11½ in. × 6 in. 6½d. each.

LETTER CARDS with 1½d. stamp, one 2d., 2, 3½d., 5, 9d.

POST CARDS with impressed stamp. Inland, single, thin — one, 1½d.; 2, 2½d.; 5, 5½d.; 11, 1s.; stout — one, 1½d.; 5, 6d.; 10, 1s. Reply — 1, 2½d.; 4, 8½d.; 11, 2s. Foreign, single — one, 1½d.; 4, 7d.; 7, 1s.; Reply — one, 3½d.; 5, 1s. 4d.; 6, 2s. 8d.

EMBOSSED ENVELOPES (a) with 1½d. stamp. "A" (4¾ × 3½ in.) — 1, 1½d.; 3, 5d.; 5, 8½d.; 11, 1s. 6d.; "Commercial" (5½ in. × 3½ in.) — 1, 1½d.; 2, 3½d.; 5, 8d.; (b) with 1½d. stamp, ungummed "Commercial" ("N") 1, 3d.; 2, 1½d.; 5, 3d.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS with $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp
1, $\frac{3}{4}$ d., 2, $1\frac{1}{4}$ d., 3, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 7, 4d., with 1d. stamp
1, $1\frac{1}{4}$ d., 2, $2\frac{1}{4}$ d., 5, $5\frac{1}{4}$ d., 8, $8\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 11, 1s.

Embossed or impressed postage stamps (except of Queen Victoria's reign) cut out of envelopes, post-cards, letter cards, newspaper wrappers, or telegram forms may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage or telegrams respectively, provided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way.

LONDON POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Metropolitan is divided for postal (not telegraphic) purposes into eight *Hund Districts*, each comprising the number of Delivery Districts indicated below.

East Central (E.C.)	4	South Western (N.W.)	30
West Central (W.C.)	4	South Eastern (S.E.)	27
Eastern (E.)	17	South Western (S.W.)	27
Northern (N.)	22	Western (W.)	14

To avoid delay in delivery the initials of the Head District, and the number of the proper delivery office should appear in the address of all post packets. Each Head District has Head Office (address given on p. 224), Branch Offices, and others, the total number of offices in the London Postal Area being about a thousand.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MAILS (latest times for posting without late fee on week days at G.P.O.)—*Letters*.

European (a) Europe generally, 7.30 a.m. daily, (b) Norway, 8.30 a.m. Tu, Th, Sat., (c) France, 12.15, 9.0 a.m. daily, (d) Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, 12.0 noon daily, (e) Europe generally, Malta, 6.0 p.m. daily, *Extra European* (f) Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine (via Brindisi, Supplementary) 9.0 a.m. Wed., (g) Africa (S.W., S.E.), Madeira, Mauritius 11.30 a.m. Fri., (h) India (Europe, E. Africa, Far East (excl. Japan), Australia, and New Zealand (incl. Suez) 6.0 p.m. Tu, (i) Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine (via Brindisi) 6.0 p.m. Tu, (j) Brazil, Argentina, etc. (via direct) 8.0 p.m. frequently, (m) Canada, Newfoundland, U.S.A. and thence to Central and Northern S. America, West Indies, etc. and Japan, 2.0 a.m. normally Tu, Fri. nights, (n) West Africa, 2.0 a.m. about three monthly (often Tu). *PARCELS* (less frequent in general) *European* (x) Europe generally (except countries under (a) (a) below) 1.15 p.m. (Sat. 1.30 p.m.) daily or twice weekly, (y) 8.30 a.m. to (g) Estonia, Lettonia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Bulgaria, Portugal about weekly, (b) Spain, Greece, Turkey, Malta (by sex direct) about weekly, (z) Wed. 1.15 p.m. to Gibraltar, *Extra European* (a) Wed. 1.15 p.m. to Morocco, Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Syria, Aden, Iraq, E. Africa, Seychelles, India, (b) Th. 1.15 p.m. to S. Africa, Madag., (c) 1.15 p.m. via P. & O. to Malta, Ceylon, Singapore, Far East, Australia, New Zealand, (d) 8.30 a.m. to (a) Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, via Orient Line, (e) Mauritius and Birkenhead, (f) Canada, Newfoundland, U.S.A., China, Japan, Fiji, Philippines, and Liverpool, (g) Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Nicaragua, Salvador, Peru (excl. Loreto), (h) Jamaica, Costa Rica, (i) 8.0 p.m. to Canada, China, Japan, and Southampton, (j) 11.0 a.m. to (a) New Zealand direct, (b) Newfoundland, Fiji, and Southampton, (c) Accra, St. Helena, Mauritius (from Thanes), Nyasaland, Port E. Africa, Rhodesia, (d) Canaries, W. Africa, (e) Bahamas, Bermuda, West Indies and Guiana (excl. French), Central America (excl. countries under (f) (d) above) 8. American, *Paid* (a) *Letters* must be posted half-an-hour earlier (but for (m) and (n) 2.45 p.m. the previous evening) *PRINTED PAPERS* must be posted earlier, those stamped $\frac{1}{2}$ only, before 4.30 p.m. *AIR MAILS*, see p. 279.

INLAND MAILED—For Letters and Postcards the latest time of posting for Provincial Night Mails, at G.P.O. and Head District Head Offices, Charing Cross, Pall Mall (London St.) and certain E.C. Offices, is 6 p.m. elsewhere in Head Districts, 5.30 p.m. for *Registered Letters* half an hour earlier, for *Newspapers*, E.C. and W.C., 5.30, the other District Head Offices, 5.0 p.m.

LAKE FISH—Correspondence, other than parcels, bearing extra stamps, if posted in special boxes at chief offices or the appropriate railway station after the ordinary hour of collection but up to the times given below, is included in the mails.—*Post Mails*. At (a) P.O. Unregistered—Mail (d) of earlier paragraph. Fee 1d., up to 12.30 p.m. (e) 1d., 7.0 p.m. (Have only 1d., 8.0 p.m.), (g) 2d., noon, (h) 2d., 7.0 p.m., 4d., 8.0 p.m., (j) and (k) 2d., 7.0 p.m., (l) 2d., 9.0 p.m. Registered (d) 2d., noon, (e) 2d., 4.30, 4d., 8.0 p.m. (Have only 2d., 7.30 p.m.), (g) 2d., 11.30, 4d., (j) and (k) 4d., 8.30, 7.0 p.m., (l) 4d., 8.30 p.m. At Railway Termini: Un-

registered, France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Algeria, Tunis and Malta (Mon. to Fri.) at Holborn Viaduct, 2d. 8.10 p.m. (if registered, 1d. 6d.), and at Victoria (L.B. & S.C.), 2d., 8.15 p.m., Mail (g) Waterloo, 6d., 1.15 p.m., and with fee 6d. up to 10 min. before departure of first boat train at Waterloo for mails (l), (m) and Southampton, New Zealand, and Panama, at Finsbury for mail (m) and Liverpool. **INLAND MAILS** (late Fee $\frac{1}{2}$ d. unless otherwise mentioned). At Post Offices Letters and postcards up to 7.30 p.m. at G.P.O. and District Head Offices, 7.0 p.m. at Charing Cross and some E.C. offices, 6.30 p.m. elsewhere in Head Districts. Newspapers (at G.P.O. only) 4d. up to 6.45, 4d. up to 7.15 p.m. Registered packets (G.P.O.) Charing Cross same E.C. and District Head Offices 3d., to 8.0 p.m., 6d., 6.30, 3d., 6.55 (G.P.O., 7.0), and (G.P.O. only) 1s. 6d. up to 7.30 p.m. At Railway Termini (box on platform or sorting carriage, Cinema St. 12.22 p.m. (Kent E. Surrey, E. Sussex), Liverpool St. 5.0 a.m. (Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk), 10.12 p.m. (Herts, Cambs, Norfolk), Kings + 4.45 a.m. (E. Mid. & N. England, put off Scotland), 6.25 p.m. (Towns on E. Coast route in England, S.E. Scotland), Finsbury 5.0 a.m. (Midlands, N. Wales), 8.15 a.m. (N. Wales, Ireland, rd. Holyhead), 7.30 p.m. (N.W. & Mid. England, Mid. Wales, Ireland, rd. Stranv.), 8.50 p.m. (Sat. 7.30 p.m. (N. Wales, Ireland, rd. Holyhead), 9.30 p.m. (N.W. & Mid. England, N. & Mid. Wales), Finsbury 5.30 a.m. and 9.5 p.m. (West of England & Wales), Waterloo 5.40 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Dorset, Hants I. of Wight). Registered letters can be received in the Sorting Carriages up to the same time on payment of 1s. 6d. late fee, and those for the Finsbury trains marked $\frac{1}{2}$ above can also be posted at Finsbury Square Post Office between 5.0 p.m. and 8.0 p.m. at fees varying from 3d. to 1s. 6d. according to lateness.

SUNDAY MAILED, &c., see p. 383.

POSTAGE, &c., ABROAD.

N.B.—For times of despatch see "London Postal Arrangements" above.

Letters

The letter rate from Great Britain to British Dominions generally,* to countries outside the Postal Union,† and to Egypt, Tangiers and Veihai-wei, to the United States and Territories (incl. Hawaii) but not Panama zone or island Dependencies), as well as to H.M. Forces on the Rhine, and H.M. Ships in Foreign Waters (address c/o G.P.O., London, E.C. 2) is $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. the first ounce and 1d. for each succeeding ounce or fraction. The charge to all other destinations is $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. the first ounce and $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ounce afterwards. Limits of size to Foreign Countries in the Postal Union,† except Egypt, 18 in. in any direction, elsewhere, $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in., but in form of a roll, limits in all cases 30 in. \times 4 in. diameter. Max. weight 4 lb.

Post Cards

Postage $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. single, 3d. reply (See also p. 375). Reply Post Cards must have the heading "Carte Postale avec réponse payée" on first half, and on the second half (available only to the country of origin) "Carte Postale à réponse".

Reply Coupons

For the purpose of prepaying replies to letters, coupons (3d. each) may be bought at any Money Order Office in this country. Two coupons are exchangeable in any country in the Postal Union for stamps representing a minimum letter postage from that country to another, but must be exchanged within 6 months (2 months if both countries are in Europe).

Books, Newspapers, Samples, &c.

(a) **PRINTED PAPERS** Newspapers, Books, Catalogues, Photographs, Engravings, Music, and other wholly printed matter, $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per 2 oz. For Literature for the Blind, in other respects

* Including all places in the lists under "Imperial British Parcel Rates" below. This list applies also to Dubai and Kuwait on the Persian Gulf.

† Afghanistan, Bahrain, Friendly Is. (Tonga) John, M. east, Nigeria, Nyasaland, N. Rhodesia, Pitcairn I., Tregannu are not in the Postal Union.

REGISTRATION may be effected on packets to many countries (not U.S.A.) at the following rates—5d for £12; and 2d for every additional

Foreign Parcel Rates, with approximate duration and frequency of post	a=2lb b=3lb	7 lb	11 lb
Abyssinia (over 14 days, 3 towns only)	a 3 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Albania (da ly)	a 3 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Algeria (5-8 days, daily)	a 3 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Argentina (over 28 days, 6 monthly)	a 3 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Austria (Tu, Th & Sat)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Azores , vid Lisbon (2-3 weeks)	a 3 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Balearic Is (dly, mthly 3d to 6d less)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Belgium (daily)	a 3 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Bolivia , vid Chile (7 weeks)	a 3 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Brazil (37 towns only, about 3 weeks)	a 3 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Bulgaria (by sea, irregular, 3-4 wks)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Cameroon , French (27 days)	a 1 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Canary Is (about weekly)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Cape Verde Is (about 3 weeks)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Caroline Is and Japan	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
<i>vid Canada or U.S.A.</i>	a 3 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Chile vid Valparaiso (over 38 d)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
<i>ex. Pt. Arenas vid Argent.</i>	a 4 d	a 5 d	a 5 d
China (1 urban, vid Hong Kong)	a 4 d	a 5 d	a 5 d
<i>elsewhere (Wed, 6 weeks)</i>	a 4 d	a 5 d	a 5 d
<i>elsewhere (Wed, 4 wks)</i>	a 4 d	a 5 d	a 5 d
<i>Jap. agent & Kwantung</i>	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
<i>Macao</i>	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Colombia (Cali, Cauca, El Valle, and Nariño Dept.) (over 23 days)	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
<i>elsewhere (over 23 days)</i>	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
Congo, Belgian (ab 24 d, monthly)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
<i>.. (Katang & E. Prov., ev W)</i>	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
<i>.. (Katanga vid Cape)</i>	a 5 d	a 6 d	a 6 d
Corcia , vid France (4 days)	a 1 d	a 2 d	a 2 d
Costa Rica (18 days, fortnightly)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Cuba vid France (4-8 weeks)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
<i>Germany (4-6 weeks)</i>	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
Czecho-Slovakia (Bohemian, &c, 3 wks)	a 1 d	a 2 d	a 2 d
Dahomey , Niger (Military Territory), (5 wks) and Ivory Coast (3 wks)	a 1 d	a 2 d	a 2 d
Danzig (3 weekly)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Denmark (Tu, W, F, Sat & Greenland)	a 1 d	a 2 d	a 2 d
Dominican Republic vid France	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
Dutch East Indies (fortnightly)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
<i>Guiana (about fortnightly)</i>	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
<i>West Indies</i> (abt ev 10 days)	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
Enador , vid Guayaquil (31 days)	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
Ethiopia (8 d to Reval, weekly)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Farø (3 days)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Finland (direct 6 days, weekly)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Flume (daily)	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
France (Rly deliv ex. Als-Lor)	a 1 d	a 2 d	a 2 d
French Equat. Africa & Guiana	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
<i>Guinea and Togeland</i>	a 1 d	a 2 d	a 2 d
<i>Indo-China (v Singap, 3 m)</i>	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
<i>Oceania vid N.Z. (2-3 months)</i>	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
<i>vid France</i>	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
<i>Somali Coast</i> (2 weeks)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
<i>Soudan, Senegal & Up Volta</i>	a 1 d	a 2 d	a 2 d
<i>W. Indies</i> (15 days)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Germany (Tu, Th & Sat)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
<i>(British Army of Rhine only)</i>	a 1 d	a 2 d	a 2 d
Greece (by sea, 18 d, about wky.)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
<i>marked vid France, 11 d</i>	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
<i>Corfu only, vid Italy</i>	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Guatemala (about 5 wks, monthly)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Hayti , vid France	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Holland (1-2 days, daily)	a 1 d	a 2 d	a 2 d
Honduras , Rep (Atlantic coast)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
<i>Pacific coast</i>	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Hungary (Tu, Th & Sat)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Iceland (direct, 2 months)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Iraq and Koweit , vid Bombay (Wed)	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
Italian Somaliland (Benadir, 3 wks)	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
<i>Eritrea</i>	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
Italy (daily, vid France)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Japan , etc., vid Suez (7 w, 2 mthly)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
<i>vid Canada or U.S.A. (4 wks)</i>	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
Latonia (Latvia) (weekly)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Liberia (5-3 weeks, 2-3 monthly)	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
Libya (Tripoli & Cyrenaica, 11-24 d)	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
Lithuania and Memel (vid Letonia)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Luxembourg (daily)	a 1 d	a 2 d	a 2 d
Madagascar & Comoro Is (3-4 wks)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Madras (every Thursday)	a 1 d	a 2 d	a 2 d
Marian Is , etc. Japan	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
Marshall Is , etc. Nauru vid U.S.A.	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d

Foreign Parcel Rates—continued

Foreign Parcel Rates—continued	a=2lb b=3lb	7 lb	11 lb
Mauritania (14 days)	a 3 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Mexico (all ex. 3½ w, 1-2 monthly)	a 3 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
<i>vid U.S.A. (12 d, 2 wky)</i>	a 4 d	a 5 d	a 5 d
Montenegro (Tu, Th & Sat)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Morocco (lancier only, every Wed)	a 1 d	a 2 d	a 2 d
<i>(Brit Agencies, 8-12 d)</i>	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
<i>(French zone)</i>	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
<i>(Spanish P.O. daily)</i>	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
<i>(about monthly)</i>	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
New Caledonia , vid Austral a	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
Nicaragua (about 4½ weeks)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Norway & (in summer) Spitzbergen	a 1 d	a 2 d	a 2 d
Palestine (S of Acre) vid Egypt	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Panama Republic (22-23 days)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
<i>vid U.S.A. (2 wks)</i>	a 4 d	a 5 d	a 5 d
Paraguay (vid Argentina , 5-6 weeks)	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
<i>Persia</i> (5 weeks, Wednesdays)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Peru (4½ w, 2nd rate Loreto Dept)	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
Poland (about 1 week, weekly)	a 1 d	a 2 d	a 2 d
Portugal (5 days, weekly)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Portuguese E. Africa (fortnightly)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
<i>India</i> (Wednesdays)	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
<i>Timor</i> (fortnightly)	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
<i>W. Afr. (5-6 weeks)</i>	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
<i>S. Thomé & Principe</i>	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
Réunion (about 4 weeks)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Rhodes	a 4 d	a 5 d	a 5 d
Rumania (Tu, Th & Sat)	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
Russia in Europe (about weekly)	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
Russia in Asia	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
<i>(E. Siberia, suspended)</i>	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
St. Pierre and Miquelon (2-4 weeks)	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
Salvador (about 4 weeks)	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
Sarre Territory (vid France)	a 1 d	a 2 d	a 2 d
Siam (6 weeks, fortnightly)	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
Spain (vid France) (daily)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
<i>(by sea, about monthly)</i>	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Sweden , direct (4 days, M, Th, F)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Switzerland , vid France (daily)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Syria	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Trans Jordanian (vid Egypt)	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
Tunis (8-10 days, 4 weekly)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Turkey in Europe (by sea, abt wky)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
<i>(vid Switz, daily)</i>	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
<i>in Asia</i> (by sea, abt weekly)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
<i>(vid Switz, daily)</i>	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
U.S.A. & Dependencies (twice weekly)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d
Uruguay (over 23 days, 6 monthly)	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
Venezuela (5 weeks, about weekly)	a 3 d	a 4 d	a 4 d
Yugo Slavia (Serb, Croat, &c)	a 2 d	a 3 d	a 3 d

* Rate to Dushare, Bunder Abbas, Langah, Mohammedrah, Dourad.

† Casablanca, Fez, Marrakech, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, Safi in French, La-ache, Tetuan in Spain's zone.

£12 up to 5s 11d for £400. COMPENSATION up to £1 is also given on uninsured parcels to or from Egypt, Newfoundland, India and the smaller colonies, with many larger foreign countries, except U.S.A. If certificate of posting is produced. Other securities, etc., can be insured by letter post, only valuable articles should be sent as insured parcels, or as "insured boxes" (see below) —

INSURED BOX POST—Jewellery and similar articles (not money, bearer securities, letters or commercial papers) may be sent in strong boxes by letter mail to Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Danzig, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Palestine, Portugal, Sarre, Sweden, Switzerland and Postage 2d per 2oz (minimum 6d); maximum weight 2lb, size 12x4x4 in. Customs declarations must be filled in. Insurance rates and limit as above.

CASH ON DELIVERY—A reciprocal service of "cash on delivery" of parcels has been established between the U.K. and various Overseas Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, and certain Foreign Countries. Fees for collection, 4½d, for Trade Charges (amount to be collected) not exceeding £1, with 2½d extra for each additional £1 of Trade Charge up to the maximum, which is £60 (fee 5s 6d) but in some countries £20 or less. Addressee has generally also to pay on delivery. Besides Customs if any, 6d, (as in U.K.) for not prepayable. If Trade Charge cannot be collected at first

one alternative address, parcel is returned at sender's expense unless abandonment is definitely requested.

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS SERVICE—Delivery by special messenger of correspondence (locally including parcels) to or from certain countries (e.g. West and Central Europe except Spain), and Union of S. Africa, or certain towns in the same, has now been arranged. *Ed* is paid by the sender, the rest by addressee.

AIR MAIL SERVICES change frequently; latest information should therefore always be obtained from the nearest Head Office. Their general scope, however, may be gathered from the following table, showing services which have been in operation at one time or another (during 1924, those marked * have been discontinued during the winter. The hour of closing of mail at G. P. O., London, is given, and relative time of delivery is shown after each destination.

(1) Every week-day from London:—(a) at 3 a.m. to Paris (central arrondissements) 10.30 a.m. places near Paris same day, 11 a.m. (Paris same evening, most of France next morning), saving up to 24 hours by connecting with night mails from Paris to Spain, Austria and Balkan Peninsula, *up* at 3 a.m. to Cologne (same day) at 4.45 a.m. to Brussels (same evening, Antwerp ditto), Cologne (afternoon or evening) with saving for occupied areas, Bavaria, &c. (c) at 8 a.m. Amsterdam (same afternoon), Hanover, Hamburg, Berlin (same afternoon or evening, if * express), Dresden, Breslau, &c. (first post next morning) with saving (by connecting with night mails from Berlin) for Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Russia and East Baltic States, at 9.15 p.m. to Rotterdam, Amsterdam (same evening), with saving up to 24 hours for Germany, Berlin (next morning) and countries beyond. (2) Each week-day except Saturday:—(a) at 7.30 a.m. to Copenhagen (next afternoon) and South Sweden (red Hamburg (Copenhagen morning air service), (b) at 6.0 p.m. by ordinary route to Rotterdam, thence by air to Hamburg (next afternoon), Copenhagen (next evening) with saving, by connecting with night mails from Copenhagen, up to 24 hours for Norway and Sweden (Christiana afternoon and Stockholm forenoon, of next day but one), and for Finland, (c) Daily 6.0 p.m. (Sunday 7.0 a.m. with late fee) by air to Toulouse (for *Andalucía*, and evening inclusive) for Morocco (Tangier, Tetuan, Larache, and French zone), saving 2 4 days, (d) *Oran* (Fri evening or 4th morning) for Western Algeria (with saving up to 8 hours for Algiers), (e) Alternate Thursdays, 6.0 p.m. by air to Cairo to Baghdad (saving up to 16 days for Iraq and Persia N and W—Tehran, Isfahan, &c., as far as Bushire).

It should be noted that where ordinary mails are frequent, and the air passage short (e.g. to France, Holland and Belgium), time is saved by air mail only if packet reaches G. P. O., London, between the closing of the ordinary mail (see p. 379) and that of the next following air mail. "Air Mail" letter which would arrive sooner if forwarded by the ordinary mail are so forwarded unless specially marked otherwise.

The special Air Fee is (a) 3d. per oz. France, Belgium, Holland, Germany (occupied areas) and countries served by France, (b) 3d. per oz. Germany (unoccupied) and countries served by Air Mail to Germany, (c) 4d. per oz. Denmark and countries served by Air Mail to Denmark. Except parcels (see below) any kind of packet can be sent by Air Mail, registered or unregistered, but cannot be insured. "By Air Mail" must be very prominently marked (preferably the special labels obtainable gratis should be used), and the Air Fee *prepaid* as well as (if any) the express fee *ed* (see preceding section).

AIR PARCELS are accepted for (1) Paris only (not the rest of France), delivery by Imperial Airways Ltd. (charge to addressee 2.75 fr. within, 6.50 fr. without the city walls, for customs clearance and delivery) Fee (inclusive of everything else) non-express, 1s. 6d. to 4s. 3d., "express," 1s. 1s. to 6s. (1) to Holland (1st part) saving 2 3 days. Fees (all inclusive): 3d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1d. U.S., 6s. 6d. (2) Germany (incl. Cologne), Rhine Army, 2s. to 8s., civil addressee, 3s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.

MONEY AND POSTAL ORDERS.

The Chief Money Order Office is at Manor Gardens, Holloway, N. 7.

ADVICE OF PAYMENT 2d. for inland, 3d. for foreign and colonial orders (to certain countries). Payment may also be stopped. Fee, 4d.

Inland Ordinary Money Orders.

The poundage charged is, for sums not exceeding £3, 4d., £10, 6d.; £20, 8d.; £30,

10d., £40 (maximum), 1s. No order may contain a fractional part of 1d. The rules and regulations are on the forms issued. *No poundage is charged for M. O. in payment of many Customs, Excise and Inland Revenues (including Income Tax) if the official "notice to pay" is produced, or of Savings Certificates.*

Inland Telegraph Money Orders

Money may be transmitted by Telegraph Money Order from any Money Order office which also despatches telegrams, and may be made payable at any Money Order office which also delivers telegrams.

Poundage at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, *plus* supplementary fee of 2d., and cost of official Telegram of Advice. If the order is to be delivered at payee's address any charge for postage must be prepaid.

Postal Orders

British Postal Orders are issued and paid at nearly all post offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on week-days. They are also issued and paid in almost all parts of the Empire, in Egypt, Palestine, and at the British Agencies in Morocco (tip. 378 except Rabat) including Tangier. They are paid (but not issued) at 53 Canadian offices, in Iraq, and (to soldiers only) in Australia. They are issued, with a counterfoil to be retained by the sender, for every 6d. up to 20s., and for 21s. Poundage: 6d. to 2s. 6d., 1d., 3s. to 15s., 1½d., 15s. 6d. upward, 2d. The name of payee must be inserted. They must be presented for payment within 3 months from last day of the month of issue, or a fresh poundage will be charged. Adhesive British Postage Stamps (not perforated, and not exceeding 3 in number) may (except for Canada) be affixed to the face of an order, to increase its value by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 pence. Half-pence are not paid.

Ordinary Money Orders Abroad

These, which are payable in nearly all countries, should be taken out 1 or 2 days before despatch of mail. Poundage, £1, 6d. £2, 1s., £3, 1s. 6d., and thereafter 3d. per £1 or part thereof. (Special rates temporarily chargeable for M. O. to Australia, South Africa and Mozambique, owing to exchange conditions; at present 6d. per £1 or part thereof.) Limit of amount, £20 or £40. Period of validity, 6-12 months.

Telegraph Money Orders Abroad

Only to certain countries, e.g. to Canada, India and U.S.A., and to certain towns only in others, e.g. Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Egypt and Palestine. Poundage at same rate as for Ordinary Money Orders abroad, *plus* cost of official Telegram of Advice (at deferred rate if desired, in most British Possessions), *plus* supplementary fee of 6d. for Newfoundland and foreign countries, 1s. for British Possessions, Egypt and Palestine (for Canada 6d. if the telegram is sent at full rates).

TELEGRAMS.

Inland.

Telegrams may be handed in at a telegraph office, or, if prepaid, posted or handed to a rural postman. Rate throughout British Isles, 12 words or less 1s., each further word 1d.; the address, which may be telephonic (e.g., "Jones, London North 154"), is charged for; (an abbreviated address may be registered for £3 per annum, and is then inserted free of charge in

Sell's Directory, published at 8 & 9 Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4). Payment in stamps affixed to the form by the sender. Original or redirected telegrams, or replies, handed in on *Sundays*, and (except in Scotland) *Good Friday*, or *Christmas Day* are charged 6d extra. Replies may be prepaid up to 48 words, the voucher issued to addressee may be used, or its value refunded to sender, within 12 months. Receipt for charges 1d. Certified copy 6d, sometimes more. The charge includes delivery within 3 miles (1 in Irish F.S.) of the nearest telegraph office, or, if this be a head office, within the town postal limits—beyond that limit the charge is 6d per mile, calculated from the free delivery limit, to be paid by sender (in I.F.S. by addressee). Telegram forms are issued gratis. Usual hours 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., larger offices 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. (see below and p. 383). For Sunday and Holiday telegrams, see above, below, and p. 383.

LATE FEES.—A telegram may often be got through from an office which is open to one which may, perhaps, be closed for telegraphic business by payment of the following extra fees: 1s for the telegraphist, 1s for the messenger, and 6d an hour for the telegraphist if he has to wait for a reply. In the same way postmasters may accept telegrams after the usual hours on payment of 1s for the postmaster, 1s for the telegraphist, and 1s for a messenger if it be necessary to call the telegraphist.

CONVENTIONS.—(1) Plain language, i.e. Latin or any modern European language, is charged for according to the number of words, all other words or unintelligible combinations of letters are charged one word per 5 letters. *The following count one word*—(a) All names of towns and villages in U.K. (not of branch or sub-office, or districts in towns, unless in addition to street name), (a) all names of railway and coastguard stations (not in communication with public telegraph), (3) words ordinarily written as one or with hyphen, including "couldn't," etc., (4) Names with prefix "St." "De," "De la," "O' the," "Mc," but not hyphenated surnames, (5) each five figures (th, &c., in ordinals count as two figures), (6) each initial, except London Postal Districts (p. 376), (7) — — — — — (8) initials (in address), which are one word each group, (9) signs of punctuation, and the symbols &c., but, &c., (10) counts as one and (11) as three figures, (12) names of telegraph offices abroad if and written in the form in which they occur in the International List of Telegraph Offices.

NIGHT TELEGRAPH LETTERS with full ordinary address, in plain language, for delivery (except on Sundays) by first morning post, may be sent before midnight between towns marked *z* below (with the addition of Inverness and London) and at 1s for 36 words or less, and 1d per 3 words beyond 36.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES ALWAYS OPEN. London—Central (Newgate St.), and West Strand st., and the following railway stations (nd) Kings Cross (G.N.), London Bridge (G.E.), Liverpool Street (G.E.), St. Pancras, Stratford Marylebone. *Some Head and other Telegraph Offices in the Provinces*—Birmingham st., Bradford t (exc Sun to 8.30 a.m.), Brighton (exc Sun to 7 a.m.), Bristol st., Cardiff st., Derby (Midland Rd.) t (exc Sun 3.30-9, 10-8.15), Dover (for despatch) t, Exeter (exc 3-7 a.m., Sun to 7, 10-5), Holyhead t, Hull st., Leeds st., Liverpool st., Manchester st., Newcastle on Tyne st., Newport (Mon) t, Norwich t (exc 12.7 a.m., Sun 12-8.30, 10-7), Nottingham (for despatch) t, Plymouth t, Portsmouth t, Sheffield st., Southampton Docks (branch office) t, Swan sea t, Bournemouth—Bournemouth st., Glasgow st., and (for despatch), Aberdeen t, Dundee t, Ireland—Belfast st., Cork t, Dublin st., Queenstown. *Mo t Wireless Stations (nd), and Railways or Signal Stations at* Alnmouth, Bedford (M.R.), Berwick, Blackburn a, Bradford (M.R.) a, Broxbourne (exc Sun 6 a.m. to 7 a.m.), Cambridge (G.E.), (exc Sun noon 11.5-1.30 a.m.), Carlisle (L.M.S.), Chesham, Chesterfield (L.M.S.), Chevington, Christon Bank, Crewe*, Darlington (nd), Derby, Doncaster, Durham (exc Sun), Ely (Sun 8.15-12.15 and 4.15-8.15 only), Exeter (G.W.), Ferry Hill a, Fishguard Harbour, Flixborough Head a, Fleetwood (exc Sun, morn boat train—Mon, 6 a.m.), Folkestone Harbour (exc 1.30-4 a.m., Sun also 1.30-4.30 p.m., d. Sun only, 10-1.30 p.m., 6-9), Gloucester (G.W., M.R.), Godley nd (Sun only train time), Grantham a, Hereford nd, Heylham Harbour, Hitchin a, Holyhead (exc Sun, 3 p.m.—24), Hubbard a

Bridge a, Huddersfield* (nd), Ipswich, Kettering a, Kildare nd (exc 5-7 a.m., Sun exc 5.8, noon 7), Killingworth, Kingsbridge (Dublin) Leicesters (M.R.), Limerick Jun (exc 5-6.30 7.30-9 a.m., Sun exc 5-8, 12-7, d. 8.7 p.m., Sun 8.30-10 a.m.), Liverpool (Line St.), Low Moor (Yorks) (exc Sun 5 a.m.—Mon 6 a.m.), Luckley, Luton (exc Sun, & Mon to 7 a.m.), Mallow, Manchester (Lon Rd. nd, exc Sun 6-2) March (Sun 10-1, 2.30 7.30 only), Newton Abbot nd, Northallerton nd (exc Sun 8-6), Northampton (N.W.) (exc Sun, & Mon to 6 a.m.), Norwich (Thorp), Oxford (G.W.), Parkstone Quay, Penryn nd, Penzance (G.N.), Pontypool Road, Postarlington (exc 5-8 a.m., Sun also noon-7), Potters Bar (exc Sun 10 p.m.—Mon 6 a.m.), Preston (N.W.), Reading (G.W.), Retford a, Salisbury nd (S.W.) (exc Sun 6-8 9.30-11.30, 1-2 9.30-Mon 6 a.m.), Scremerston nd, Seaghill (exc Sun to 6 p.m.), Selby nd (exc Sun 4.35 noon, 2 Mon 6 a.m.), Shipley Gate, Shrewsbury, Skipton (M.R.), Slough (nd), Stanmington (Northumb.) Stillington (exc Sun from 5 a.m.), Stoke Jun (N. Staffs.) (exc Sun), Stoke on Trent, Swindon (G.W.), Taunton a, Thame (exc Sun 6-5.30 8 Mon 6 a.m.), Thurles (exc 5.9 a.m. & Sun 5.8, noon-7), Tilbury, Titch (exc 12.7 a.m., Sun 9 a.m. 11 p.m. only), Tint (exc Sun, d. 8.8) Tintbury (exc 6-8 a.m., 8 p.m.—10 and exc Sun), Wakefield (Kirkgate) a, Wiggin (L.M.S.), Worcester (G.W.), York

Abroad.

In the following list the names of countries or places are followed first by the ordinary or FULL RATE per word (minimum charge, 10d) from any part of the United Kingdom, whether transmitted by cable or by radio-telegraphy (wireless). Various OTHER RATES are then given (indicated by signs referred to in footnotes).

Besides the *Imperial Cable* to Canada, W. Indies, Australia, New Zealand, etc., the State maintains several public wireless services to the Continent, as well as that from Oxford to Cairo. (See pp. 382-3).

Rules for counting of words are more or less as for inland. In address, name of terminal office, coming under class (8) p. 380 counts as one word. In plain language telegrams (which must be in roman characters) 15 letters in each 10 in cipher 10 in the system number counting as one word. *Prepaid Replies* (must not 10d) are allowed from most places, but not at any Reduced Rate. The indication for this 'RP', counting as one word, must be paid for (RP if Urgent qv).

URGENT TELEGRAMS or replies at three times Full Rate are allowed to or from all places or regions in the list except those followed by the sign *nx* and *except* by Marconi or North Atlantic Cable Co. Minimum charge, 2s 6d, the word 'Urgent' must be paid for. Where the Urgent service is not available, *PREPAID* Telegrams are accepted for certain places under which in the list, the sign *p* occurs, followed by the indication per word beyond ordinary rate.

REDUCED RATES (not available for radio telegrams). (1) *Deferred Telegrams*, in plain English (indication LCO, charged one word) French (LCP) or sometimes language of country of destination (LTD), are accepted at (usually) half the Full Rate on condition that they may, if necessary, be deferred during transmission in favour of Full-rate Telegrams. This service applies to all regions, places or rates in the list except (i) Europe, (ii) those marked thus *z*. When the deferred rate is other than half the full rate it is given next after the sign *d*. (2) *Night Letter Telegrams*, charged at about quarter rates, must be in English or French. *Week-end Letter Telegrams* (TWT) normally delivered on Monday mornings, must reach Central Telegraph Office London, by Saturday night. *Night Letter Telegrams* (NTL) may be handed in at any time of any day for delivery next morning (unless it is Sunday). *Day Letter Telegrams* (DLT) are for delivery not less than 48 hours after acceptance. The indication (shown above) must be paid for (one word) according to the kind of letter telegram sent. The signs *nd*, *nd* in the list below follow the full rates of the countries to which the respective

z Night Telegram Letters allowed (see above)

z Express Sunday Delivery, Service 4, p. 383

z Accepts only urgent telegrams and telegrams from railway passengers on Sundays in at Wigan between 7 p.m. and 8 p.m. on week days also

z Railway, &c., Station offices are purely telegraphic, and unless marked *d* do not deliver outside the station, *nd* = no delivery at all, despatch only

z Except 6 a.m. Sun—6 a.m. Mon

services extend, the two prices following the sign denoting (i) the cost of the first 20 words or less, (ii) the rate for each further word

EUROPE—*Albania* -1/4, *Andorra* -1/2; *Austria* -1/2, *Belgium* -1/2 (c-1/4 m), *Bulgaria* -1/4 (c-1/3 m), *Czechoslovakia* -1/2, *Danzig Free City* -1/3 (c-1/4), *Denmark* -1/2 (c-1/3 m), *Estonia* -1/2 (c-1/3), *Finland* -1/4 (c-1/3 m), *France* -1/2, *Germany* -1/2 (c-1/3 m), *Gibraltar* -1/3 (c-1/6), *Greece* -1/3 (c-1/3 m), *Italy* -1/2 (c-1/3 m), *Latvia* -1/4 (c-1/2 m), *Lithuania* -1/2, *Luxembourg* -1/2, *Norway* -1/2 (c-1/3 m), *Poland* -1/2, *Portugal* -1/2 (c-1/3 m), *Romania* -1/4, *Russia in Europe and Caucasus* -1/2 (c-1/6), *Sarajevo* -1/2, *Spain* -1/2 or -1/4 (c-1/2 m), *Sweden* -1/2 (c-1/3 m), *Switzerland* -1/2, *Turkey in Europe* -1/6, *Yugoslavia* -1/2

ASIA *Aden* 2/- dlt 10/-, -1/6 (c-1/6), *Annam* 13 places 3/-, elsewhere 3/6 (c-1/5 m), *Arabia* (see Aden, Hedjaz, Muscat), *Bombay* -1/2, *Brunei* 3/3, *Burma and Ceylon* (as India), *China* 3/- (Macao 3/2) (c-1/5), *Chosen* (Corea) 3/4, *Cebu* -1/6, *Cochin China* 3/- (c-1/5 m), *Hedjaz* Djeddah, Mecca 2/4, elsewhere 3/2, *Hong-kong* 3/- (c-1/6 m), *India* 1/3 dlt 8/4, -1/5 (c-1/6), *Iraq* Mohammediah 2/3, *Iran* 1/9, elsewhere 2/6, *Japan* 1/3 (c-1/6), *Kwang Tung Peninsula* 1/3, *Japan* 3/4, *via China* (if except Dairen) 3/- (c-1/6), *Kwang-chowan* (see Quang), *Laos* 3/-, *Malay Peninsula* Kelantan 2/11 or 3/9, elsewhere 2/10 dlt 14/2, -1/2, *Manchuria* (see China), *Muscat* 2/2, *Palestine* 1/1 w, *Persia* Mohammediah (see Iraq), *Ruider Abbas* 2/9 m 2/1, *Bushire* 2/3 m 1/10 (c-1/6), elsewhere 2/8 m 1/7, *Persian Gulf* 2/2 m 1/7 (Bahrain, Lingah 2/8 m 2/1) (c-1/6), *Quang-Tchéou-Wan* 3/6 (c-1/2 m), *Russia in Asia and Transcaspijsk* -1/2 (c-1/6), *Saghalien* (Japanese) 3/4, *Sarawak* 4/- (except to Goebilt, Kuching, Muir, Sadong, Sibul, "Telephone" must precede address and be paid for) (c-1/6 m), *Siem Reap* 2/10, *Siem Reap* 3/6 (c-1/4 m), *Straits Settlements* 2/10 dlt 14/2, -1/2 (c-1/6), *Syria and Liban* 1/3 w (c-1/6), *Tongkin* 3/6 (c-1/5 m), *Trans-Jordan* 1/3 w, *Turkey in Asia* -1/6

AFRICA *EAST*—*Erythraea* 1/6 w (c-1/6), *Kenya* 2/3 dlt 11/8, -1/7 (Kismayu 3/3, no dlt) (c-1/6), *Portuguese* Nyassa Co. and *Trans Zambezia* Rly Co. Offices 2/3, *Beira* and *Mozambique Towns*, *Quellama*, *Loiengo Marques* 2/1, elsewhere 2/2 (c-1/6), *Ruanda-Urundi* 2/9 (Usunbura 2/11), *Somaland*, *Britt* 2/6 (c-1/6), *French* 2/3 (c-1/6), *Italy* 2/- w (c-1/6), *Tanganyika* 2/1, 2/6 dlt 12/8, -1/2 (Bukoba 2/11, dlt 14/7, -1/9, Dar-es-Salaam 2/4) dlt 11/8, -1/7, *Uganda* 2/3, dlt 11/8, -1/7, *Zanzibar* 2/-, dlt 10/-, -1/6 (Pemba 2/2) (c-1/2 m). **NORTH**—*Algeria* -1/3 (c-1/4), *Egypt* w Alexandria 1/-; elsewhere 1st region 1/-, and 1/1, 2nd including Soudan 1/4 (c-1/6), *Libya* (Tripoli) -1/2 (c-1/6), *Morocco* 11 places -1/2, 24 places (including Tangier c-1/2) -1/4, *Alcazarquivir* -1/5, *Spanish* -1/2, elsewhere -1/6 (c-1/2 m). *Tunis* -1/3 (c-1/4) **SOUTH** (British) —

Union (Cape, with Basutoland and Brit Bechuanaland, Natal with Zululand, Orange F.S., Transvaal) 2/- (dlt 10/-, -1/6) (c-1/6), *Rhodesia* 2/5 (dlt 14/2, -1/2), *Rhodesia S.* (with Bech Plot) 2/2 (dlt 11/8, -1/7), *S.W. Africa* 2/2 (dlt 10/-, -1/6) (c-1/6), *WEST*—*British*—*Gambia* Bathurst 2/6 dlt 12/6, -1/2 (c-1/6), *Gold Coast* MacCarthy 1, 2/9 dlt 13/9, -1/2, *Gold Coast* Accra (c-1/4), *Secondi* 3/6 dlt 15/-, -1/9, else where 3/2 dlt 15/10, -1/2, *Ameyia* Lagos (c-1/6) Bonny 3/- dlt 15/-, -1/9, elsewhere 3/2 dlt 15/10, -1/2, *Siera Leone* Freetown, *Chine Town*, *Water Street* 2/6 dlt 12/6, -1/2 (c-1/6), elsewhere 2/9 dlt 13/9, -1/2, *Balansi* Congo 8 places 2/9, 8 others 2/10, *Banana* (c-1/3) and elsewhere 2/11, *FRANCO CAMEROONS* 2/11 (c-1/3 m), *Dahomey* 2/8 (c-1/2), *Equatorial Africa*, 1st zone 2/11 (c-1/3 m), 2nd 2/11, 3rd 3/-, *Guinea* 2/2 (c-1/2), *Ivory Coast* 2/8 (c-1/2), *Senegal* 1/4 (c-1/2), *Tchad* 1/10, *Togo* 2/8, *LIBERIA* 3/4 (c-1/2), *PONTIAC*, *Angola* 5/6 (Benguela, Ioanda, Mossamedes towns 5/5) (c-1/4), *Cabinda* 3/1 (c-1/4), *Guinea* 3/7 (Bissau and Bolama 3/6, c-1/4), *Principe* 1/5/-, *St Thomé* 1/5/- (c-1/4 m), *Sierra Leone* Fernando Po 3/7 (c-1/2 m), *WEST* (not included above) *Abysinnia* 1/7 w, *Brit Central Africa* (Nyassaland) 2/5 (dlt 14/2, -1/2)

AMERICA **CENTRAL** *Costa Rica* (p-1/3) 2/11 (San José C.R., Limón C.R., Puntarenas 2/7), *Guatemala* (p-1/3) 2/10 (San José de G 2/7), *Honduras Republic* (p-1/3) 2/10, *British* (p-1/2) 2/4 (c-1/5 m), *Mexico* (p-1/3) M City, Pto M, Salina Cruz, Tampico, Vera Cruz 1/9, 12 places 1/3, elsewhere 1/10 (c-1/4 m), *Nicaragua* (p-1/3) 2/10 (San Juan del Sur 2/7), *Panama Republic* and *Canal Zone* (p-1/3) Colon, Panama 2/5, *Bocas del Toro*, *Almirante* 3/8, elsewhere 2/6, *Salvador* (p-1/3) 2/10 (Libertad 2/7) **NORTH** *U.S.*—*Canada* (p-1/3 extra) *C.'Brien*, *N.B.*, *N.S.*, *Ont.*, *P.E.I.*, *Quebec* Provinces -1/9 d-1/4 (tut and tit 4/6, -1/5) (c-1/5), *Manitoba* 1/2 (tut and tit 7/-, -1/4), *Alta.*, *Sask.*, *B.C.* 1st zone 1/3 (tut and tit 7/10, -1/5) (c-1/5), *B.C.* 2nd to 8th zone 1/5 to 1/8, *Yukon* 2/6, *Northwest* (p-1/3) -1/9 (tut, tit, 4/6, -1/3) (c-1/6) *Belle Isle* -1/3, *Cape Race* -1/2, *Labrador* -1/11, d-1/6, *UNITED STATES* *New York City*, *Brooklyn*, *Yonkers* and certain other places in the State -1/9 (p-1/3) (tut and tit 5/-, -1/3), elsewhere in N.Y. State, see below, *Conn.*, *Mass.*, *Maine*, *N.H.*, *R.I.*, *Vt.* and *N.J.* (Hoboken, Jersey City, Union Hill only) -1/10 (p-1/2) (tut and tit 5/-, -1/3), *District of Columbia* (Washington City), *Del.*, *Md.*, *Pa.* and *Albany*, *Buffalo*, *Rochester*, *Syracuse* and all places not already referred to in N.Y. or A.J. -1/11 (p-1/3) (tut and tit 5/10, -1/3), *Ala.*, *N.C.*, *S.C.*, *Ga.*, *Ill.*, *Ind.*, *Ky.*, *Mich.*, *Miss.*, *Ohio*, *Tenn.*, *Va.*, *W.Va.*, *Wis.* with *Fla.* (Pensacola only), *Lou.* (New Orleans only), *Minn.* (Duluth, Minneapolis, South St Paul, South St Paul Stockyards, Winona only), *Mo.* (St Louis only) 1/1 (p-1/2) (tut and tit 6/8, -1/4), *Ark.*, *Calif.*, *N. Dak.*, *S. Dak.*, *Iowa*, *Kans.*, *Mont.*, *Nebr.*, *N. Mex.*, *Okl.*, *Tex.*, *Wyo.* and all places not already named in *Fla.* (except Key West, see below), in *Lou.*, *Minn.*, *Mo.* 1/3 (p-1/2) (tut and tit 7/8, -1/4), *Ariz.*, *Calif.*, *Idaho*, *Nev.*, *Ore.*, *Utah*, *Wash.* (State) and *Key West* in *Fla.* 1/4 (p-1/2) (tut and tit 8/4, -1/6), *Alaska* 2/5 (p-1/2). **SOUTH**—*Argentina* 2/9 (c-1/6 m), *Bolivia*

N.B.—For explanation of symbols in table, see p. 382.

N.B.—For explanation of symbols in table, see p. 382.

Ballivan, Cachuela, Esperanza, Cobija, Doriguay, Esteros, Ribera de Trinidad, Villa Bella† 3/8 (dt 2/4½), elsewhere 2/9†, Brazil Pernambuco town 1/7, Fernando Noronha 2/7; Amazon Co offices all zone 3/10†¶, 2nd zone 5/-14†, Acre District 4/7½ (vm 4/4 d 2/8); elsewhere 2/7½† (c throughout -6 m). Chile 2/9† (Punta Arenas 2/9†¶) (c -6 m); Colombia nu (p -3) 3/2 (Cartagena (c -6) and Buenaventura 2/6), Guiana Brit (p -4) 2/8 (c -6), Dutch (p -3) 6/8, French 5/7 (p -3) (c -4), Ecuador nu (p -3) 2/6 (c -6 m), Latvia 2/9†¶; Peru El Encanto, Iquitos, Leticia, Maizasa, Pico Maldonado 3/7 d 2/2 (vm 3/3 d 2/0½), elsewhere 3/2 d 1/9½ (c -6), Uruguay 2/8†¶ (c -6 m); Venezuela nu (p -2) 4/10 d 2/6, do. via Trinidad 3/4½ (c -6 m)

AUSTRALASIA *Australian Commonwealth* Maria I 3/4* (twt 14/2, -8½, dlt 16/8, -10), Flinders I and King I 3/1* (twt 12/11, -7½, dlt 15/5, -8); elsewhere 3/1* (twt 12/6, -7½, dlt 15/-, -8) (c throughout -6); New Zealand 2/8* (twt 11/8, -7, dlt 13/4, -8) (c -6)

ISLANDS, RTC, not included in foregoing
Ascension 2/0 (dlt 10/-, -9), Azores -/9 (c -4), Bahamas nu Nassau 2/1 (p -4) (c -6), Gov Hbr. and Hbr I (c -3), Hopetown, Normanscastle, West-End 2/4 (p -4), Bimini (c -6) and Inagua† (c -7) 2/3 (p -3), Bermuda nu 2/2 (p -4) (c -6) (twt 12/6, -7½), Bismarck Archep Admalty I (Manus) 1/-10½, dlt 19/7, 1/- (c -6), New Britain (Rabaul) 3/5* (twt 14/7, -8½, dlt 17/1, -10) (c -6), Caroline Is. St. Thiago 3/1 (c -4½ m), Caroline Is. Yap 3/4, Ponape 4/7½*, Truk 4/6½*, Chatham Is. 3/2 d 1/10* (c -6), Christmas I 3/10, Cocos 2/- dlt 10/-, -6 (c -6), Comoro (same as Madagascar), Cook or Hervey (Rarotonga) 4/2½* (c -6), Cyprus 1/-, Dutch E. Indies (Java, Sumatra, D. Borneo, B. New Guinea, etc.) 3/2 (c -6), Falklands† Pt. Stanley 3/11, Fox Bay 4/6 (c -6), Fanning I 2/6* (twt 11/8, -7, dlt 12/8, -7½), Faroe Is. 2/6 (c -3 m), Fyøe Suva 2/8 (twt 11/8, -7, dlt 13/4, -8) (c -6), Levuka 2/9 (twt 12/1, -7, dlt 13/8, -8), Labasa and Taveuni (c -6), Savusavu 2/11 (twt 12/11, -8, dlt 14/7, -8), Ba, Lautoka, Nausori, Navua 2/10 (twt 12/6, -7½, dlt 14/2, -8½), Formosa 3/4, Gilbert & Ellice** Ocean I 3/8 (c -6), Tarawa 4/2, Guam 3/10; Hawaii nu 3/- (Honolulu and Oahu I. 2/6), Hong-kong 3/- (c -6 m), Iceland -/4 (c -4 m), Labuan 2/10 (dlt 14/2, -8½), Madagascar 2/2 (via French wireless nu 1/8) (c -6); Madeira 1/- (c -4), Makatea (Pomotou Archep.) 4/3*, Malta -/4 (c -6), Marshall Is. Nauru 4/6 (c -6), Jaluit tr 4/7, Mauritius 2/- dlt 10/-, -6 (c -6), Midway nu 3/- (p -2), New Caledonia 3/8** (c -6 m 6); New Guinea, Brit (Papua)* Port Moresby, Samarai, Vailala Oilfields, 3/5 (twt 14/7, -8½, dlt 17/1, -10), Aitape, Madang, Morobe 3/11 (twt 17/1, -10½, dlt 19/7, 1/-) (c throughout -6); New Guinea, Dutch, see D. E. Indies; New Hebrides 3/8** (c -6), Norfolk I. 3/8* (twt 11/8, -7, dlt 13/4, -8), North Borneo 3/2 (c -4); Palao and Angaur tr 4/7*, Perm 3/- dlt 10/-, -8; Philippines Manila 3/-; Batan, Catanduanes, Corregidor, Luzon, Marinduque, Mashate, Mindoro, Romblon, Ticao 3/2, d 1/8, elsewhere 3/9 d 2/3, Poulo Condore 3/2, Réunion 2/2 (via French wireless nu 1/9), Rhodes -/6 (c -6), Rodriguez 2/-, dlt 10/-, -6, St

Andrews nu 3/3 (p -3), St. Helena 2/- dlt 10/-, -8, St. Pierre and Miquelon nu -/9 (p -3), tict and dlt 5/-, -8) (c -6), Saipan tr 4/7** Samoa nu Apia 3/7 (p -3) and 3/8 (vm 3/6) (c -6), Ofu & Tau 3/2 (p -3); Tutuila 3/- (p -3) (c -6), Sandwich Is. see Hawaii; Seychelles 2/-, dlt 10/-, -6, Society Is. [Tabiti] 4/8** (c -6), Solomon Is. Bougainville [Kila] 3/11* (twt 17/1, -10½, dlt 19/7, 1/-) (c -6), Tulagi 4/8** (c -6), Spitzbergen -/6 (c -3 m); Timor (Portuguese) nu 4/8* (c -6), Tonga (Friendly Is.) [Nukunolofa] 3/8* (c -6), Vestmann Is. -/4, Willis Islets (Dec to March only) 3/2** WEST INDIES nu -Barbarr (p -3) Antigua, Dominica I, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Vincent 2/8, St. Lucia, Tobago, Trinidad 2/8 (c -6), Barbados (c -6) 2/2, Jamaica (c -6) and Turks I 2/2 (twt 12/6, -7½), Dutch Aruba, Bonaire 7/1-3 (p -3), Curaçao 6/6 (p -3) (c -6), French (p -2) Guadeloupe, Martinique 4/2 (c -3), Les Saintes, Marie Galante 4/2, INDIAN IS. v. v. Cuba (p -3) Havana & Santiago de Cuba 1/5 elsewhere 1/7 (c -6), tict 11/8, -7 (Havana 8/4, -8), tlt 13/4, -8 (Havana 10/-, -8), Dominican Republic (San Domingo) (p -3) 4/1, also § 2/4 or 3/8 (c -6), Hayti (p -3) Pt. au Prince, Cap Haitien, Mole St. Nicolas 3/3, elsewhere 3/5 d 1/9½, also all places § 2/8, St. Martin 3/2 (p -3, c -6), Swan I § 2/1 (p -2) U S A Porto Rico, 2/5 (p -8) (twt San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez 13/4, -8, elsewhere 14/8, -8½), Virgin Is. (St. Croix and St. Thomas) (p -4) 2/8, also § 2/2.

§§RADIOTELEGRAMS.

The Address of a radiotelegram should contain name of addressee, of ship, and of coast-station to be used. Messages for H. M. Navy for transmission through coast stations in Great Britain and Ireland to ships known by the sender to be within 50 miles of the British Isles must have in the address "Warship" followed by the name of the vessel and the word "Wireless." Such messages will be routed by the Post Office to the appropriate coast station after enquiry of the Admiralty. Messages for transmission through coast stations abroad must have in the address "Warship" followed by the name of the vessel and the name of the coast station through which the message is to be sent. If the coast station is not known, the sender should enquire of the Secretary, Admiralty, London, by telegram with prepaid reply, or by letter stating when it is proposed to send the radiotelegram. Radios to H. M. ships cannot be sent through Oxford Radio. In the case of the Mercantile Marine "Steamship" should precede the name if confusion with name of some telegraph office is otherwise possible, if name of nearest coast station is uncertain the message may yet be got through by other means (see Notes 1 and 2), while if the name of

1 No Deferred Rate See "Reduced Rates (A)," p. 380.
2 Via Marconi 2d (def. rate 1d) less.
3 Via Marconi 4d (def. rate 1½d) less.
4 Via Marconi 4d (def. rate 1½d) less.
5 Via Brazilian Land Lines 3d (def. rate 1½d) less.
6 Via Marconi 2d less than full rate.
c m—Coast station charges See "Radiotelegrams" below.

d, p.—See "Deferred Telegrams" and "Preferred" do respectively (p. 380).
nu.—See "Urgent Telegrams" p. 380.
tr—"TR," charged as one word must appear in address.
twt, dlt, dlt.—Letter Telegrams See "Reduced Rates (B)," p. 380.
vm, w.—Denote "via Marconi," "via Indo-European Co.," respectively.
w.—Via Egypt-India-Aden (def. rate where any, 2½d) less.
p.—Denotes rate via Pango-Slavic.
† The term "Radiotelegram," as used in the official Postal Guide, denotes only a message sent by radio at sea, and includes no other kind of radiotelegraphic message.

the ship is not known, sufficient particulars of the voyage (names of ports, &c.) may be substituted, at least a *via*, under services *B1*, and *B3* only. *Prepayment of Replies* is admissible except for messages through Athens or St Pierre and Miquelon. *Counting of words*, etc., is subject to the rules for ordinary Telegrams Abroad, the name of ship and (if written in standard form) name of coast station count as one word each.

The *Cost of Transmission (per word)* from any telegraph office in the same time zone, *or* for a coast station message to the coast station (denoted by *t* below), coast station charge (*c*), and ship charge (*s*). The charges and services may be classified as follows—

A ORDINARY DISTANCE. To all ships. **1 Through Post Office coast stations** (range 200-500 miles) (*t*) + (*c*) = *1d* ship charges (*s*) are as follows—(i) H.M. Navy, *nil*, (ii) ships of most nationalities, including British, *4d*, (iii) Argentine, Belgian, Danish, Dutch, Greek, Norwegian and Portuguese ships, *4d*, but with a minimum *3s 4d*, (iv) Spanish and Swedish ships *2d*, minimum *2s 6d*, (v) German ships, *4d*, with a minimum equal to *6d*. **2 Through coast stations abroad** (*t*) = rate for *full rate* telegram to the country in which coast station is situated (see list under heading Telegrams Abroad, p. 380), (*c*) which varies from $2\frac{1}{2}d$ to *9d*, is given in the same list, after the name of a country or place with a coast station, preceded by the sign *c* (see Note 3), (*s*) is the same as given under *A1* (s).

B LONG-DISTANCE COMMUNICATION with certain ships beyond range of ordinary stations. **1 Via P.O. station "Devises adio"** (range about 1,500) to *or* from certain ocean liners (at present about 228) rates same as under *A1*. **2 Via P.O. station "Oxfordradio"** (which must appear in address) at night only (range about 3,000 miles or more) to the above mentioned 228 liners as well as 520 others, but not H.M. Navy, the ships are unable to reply to this station. Rates (*t*) (*c*) and (*s*) = same as under *A1* (s). **3 Via "Lignes maritimes"** (which must appear in address) to those of the 228 liners mentioned under *B1*, which are in the N Atlantic services, when out of range of *Devises*, rates (*t*) = *9d*, (*c*) = *6d*, (*s*) = same as under *A1* (s).

C REDUCED RATES FOR CROSS CHANNEL AND SHORT VOYAGE SHIPS **1 Through home stations** the inclusive (inland, coast and ship) rates per word are as follows, in each case subject to a minimum charge equal to that for 10 words, (*c*) to 333 words, $3\frac{1}{2}d$, (*d*) to 433 words, $5\frac{1}{2}d$, (*e*) to Mecklenburg PDA, *Gianie Assaua PDE*, *Prins Hendrik*, *Prinses Juliana PDE*, $2\frac{1}{2}d$, (*d*) to *Bata*, *Peris II*, *III*, *IV*, *V*, *VI*, $3d$. **2 Through foreign coast stations** for the same groups of vessels respectively (*a*) Charges calculated as under *A1* but ship charge is reduced to *1d*, with minimum of *10d*. (Exceptions in group (*a*) are (i) To the 8 Dovei Ostend Packets, through Antwerp or Ostend, $t = 2\frac{1}{2}d$, $c + s = 2s 8d$ for 10 words or less, *2d*, each further word, (ii) To 15 cross-Channel boats through Roulemez, Cherbourg or Havre, $t = 2\frac{1}{2}d$, $c = 1\frac{1}{2}d$, $s = 1d$. (*b*) Charges calculated as under *A1*, but ship charge is $1\frac{1}{2}d$, with a minimum of *1s 3d*. (*c*) and (*d*) Through Scheveningen Haven the all *inclusive* charge per word is (*c*) 10 words or less ($3s 4d$) + ($2\frac{1}{2}d$ per word) over 10 words, $6\frac{1}{2}d$ per word, (*d*) 10 words or less ($3s 9d$) + ($2\frac{1}{2}d$ per word) over 10 words, *7d* per word.

NOTE 1—In the case of services *A1* and *B1* but not *C1*, the word "Wireless" may be substituted for name of P.O. coast station, and must be so substituted in messages for one of H.M. ships known by the sender to be within 250 miles of the British Isles (service *A1*).

NOTE 2—Messages intended to pass through ordinary distant coast stations in Newfoundland or coast coast of Canada (not Louisbourg) may have "Montreal" in place of the name of any particular station, similarly those for coast stations on eastern coast of Canada (except Cape Race) or either coast of U.S.A. may bear "New York". The total inclusive charge in both cases is *1s 11d* per word.

NOTE 3—If in follow the coast station charge shown after *c* in list, and not otherwise, this charge is subject to a minimum equal to the cost of 10 words, but if a number follow the *m*, then the minimum is equal to the cost of that number of words. Thus *c 2s 8d* denotes a coast-station charge of *2d* per word, with a minimum of *16d*.

o Callercroats, Fishguard, Grimsby, Land* End, Malin Head, Nilton, North Foreland, Portpatrick, SeafORTH, Valencia, Wick

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

ON SUNDAY throughout the U.K. no Parcel Post, Money and Postal Order, or Savings Bank business is transacted, nor is there any delivery even to callers of letters, etc., except by Express Services (*4*) and (*6*) before 10 a.m. in London, all but 24 post offices are closed. Those open in the morning, 26 of them (including those mentioned in the next paragraph, on p. 380, or on p. 214, also in evening stations, telegrams) 62 stations, chiefly S of the Tinnies, besides those on p. 380, send telegrams, mostly at train times. There is a general collection for Mon mails and deliveries between 10 p.m. and midnight. Correspondence for Sun night mails, if not posted in time for last Sat. collections, must bear an extra $2\frac{1}{2}d$ stamp (late fee) and be either (*a*) posted in special boxes at one of 24 among the 28 offices already referred to as open on Sundays, or at one of 8 other offices up to times ranging from 4.45 p.m. to 6 p.m. lit may be registered at the counter of the same 24 offices not less than 5 minutes before closing of box, or (*b*) posted in special boxes, open from Sat. night till 6 p.m. at Purvis, at St. Pancras, Victoria (S.E.), or any of the railway termini listed under "Late Fees, Inland Mails" (p. 370), or (*c*) posted at sorting carriage at the appropriate terminus (same list p. 376, but for Cannon St. substitute (Basing+)) up to times ranging from 4.45 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. (registration may be effected at the sorting carriage, up to the same times on payment of *1s 6d* late fee). *Outside London* all Head Offices and most country telegraph Sub offices open from 9-10.30 a.m. (Scotland 9-10 a.m.) for stamps, telegrams registration, but all town Sub offices and usually all non telegraphic offices, are closed. Many railway stations send telegrams at train times. There is a collection and night despatch in most towns.

Express Sunday Delivery (Service *4*) is available *only* in and to London and a few Head Offices in the Provinces. The offices marked *a* on p. 380 together with the following in London, complete the list G.P.O. W and J.W. District Offices, and among Branch Offices—Camberwell Green (Clapham Common, Hammersmith Broadway, Holloway, Stratford, and Swiss Cottage, Except locally to Belfast, packets (other than parcels) are accepted up to time of posting for general Saturday night mails, fee *1s* besides postage and usual express fees (calculated in London from G.P.O.—*6d*, to *8s 6d*).

Express Delivery by messenger of a telephoned message (Service *5*, p. 374) is on Sundays restricted to the London Postal District, and if addressee is a telephone subscriber in the London Telephone Area, a messenger reaching "Central Telegraph Office, London, E.C. 1," early on Sunday morning will be telephoned to him, if the envelope be marked conspicuously "For Sunday telephone delivery" with a broad perpendicular line back and front, and if the usual postage be prepaid on the envelope, and *9d* per 30 words or part thereof be paid by stamps affixed to the enclosed paper bearing the message.

CHRISTMAS DAY AND GOOD FRIDAY—In London there is one morning delivery of letters, parcels &c., on Christmas Day, none even to callers, on Good Friday. Offices open on Sundays are usually opened on these days also for the same kind of business, but in some cases for shorter hours. *Outside London*, in Scotland business is as on week days. In England and Ireland there is no delivery of letters and parcels, no acceptance of parcels, and no Express (Service *1*). Offices open on Sundays.

BANK HOLIDAYS—London. One morning delivery of letters and parcels. Collection of letters, evening (from Head District and Branch Offices only) and late (general) parcels are accepted, in the morning, but are not despatched. Head District Offices (pp. 214) open for most business except Savings, ordinary M.O. P. Drafts and Pensions. *Outside London*, in Scotland, business is generally as usual. In England and Ireland only one letter and parcel delivery and generally one despatch (early in rural districts) no Savings Bank, ordinary M.O. P. Draft or Pension business is transacted. Smaller offices are closed, the more important open in morning (Postal orders), some also in evening. Telegraph offices nearly all open 9 to 10.30 a.m. and generally at the same hours, if any, as on Sunday evenings.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS in Scotland Telegraph as usual (delivery only up to 10.30 a.m. from rural sub offices under Glasgow), other business as English Bank Holidays. One delivery only on Local Holidays. On New Year's Day one delivery of letters and parcels, no parcel, M.O., P.O. &c., and hours as on Sunday.

384 Customs Tariff of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (1924-1925).

Showing the several Articles subject to Import and Export Duties in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Duty levied upon each Article, according to the Tariff in operation upon the 1st day of November, 1924

ARTICLES	Rates of Duty	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty
Import Duties.	£ s d	Articles For every 10,000,000, or any number in a box not exceeding 80	£ s d	Spirits &c.—continued	£ s d
BEER, called MUM, SPIRIT, or Black Beer, or Berlin White Beer, or other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a similar character where the words thereof are or were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity—Not exceeding 125° 36 gals	20 2 0	Do, in excess of 80	0 3 5	Pot Still Spirits liquid gal	0 0 0
Beer of any other description where the words thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 105° 36 gals	5 0 6	18 SUGAR (including sub-stances of like nature or use)	0 3 9	Additional in respect of importation Spirits —	
And so on in proportion for any difference in gravity		18 SPIRITS AND STONG WATERS For every gallon computed at hydrometer proof of Spirits of any description (except rectified Spirits), including Naphtha or Methyl Alcohol, purified so as to be potable, and mixtures and preparations containing spirits —		Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years liquid gal	0 2 5
CARDS, PLAYING doz packs	0 3 9	Emmumerated Spirits — Brandy Rum proof gal	* 3 15 4	Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years liquid gal	0 1 7
CHOCOLAT Raw or kilo dried	0 13 3	Imitation Rum Gin proof gal	* 3 15 5	25 per gallon extra if imported in bottles	
Roasted or ground lb	0 1 9	Spirits of the above descriptions sweetened to such an extent that the spirit thence ceases to be an Emmumerated Spirit and, if tested, to be charged as Unemumerated Sweetened Spirits		Upon payment of the difference between the Full or Preferential duty as the case may be on Imported Spirits, and the Excise Duty on British Spirits Imported Spirits may be delivered under certain conditions for use in the manufacture of Mineralized Methylated Spirits	
CHOCOLAT HYDRATE lb	0 4 4	Unemumerated Spirits — Sweetened (including Liqueurs Cordials mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits if tested) proof gal	* 3 15 11	SUGAR, &c. Not exceeding 76 deg of polarization, cwt	0 5 7
COCA	0 14 0	Not Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits provided such Spirits can be shown to be both unemumerated and not sweetened if tested) proof gal	3 15 5	Excdg 76 & not ex 77 cwt	0 5 9 4
Cocoa Butter lb	0 0 15	NAPHTHA AND METHYLIC Alcohol purified so as to be potable proof gal	* 3 15 5	77 " 78 "	0 5 11 6
COFFEY Kiln dried, roasted or ground lb	0 0 2	Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits not sweetened when such Spirits are not shown to be unemumerated if tested proof gal	* 3 15 5	78 " 79 "	0 6 1 1
Coffee and theory roasted and ground, mixed lb	0 0 2	Additional in respect of immature Spirits —		79 " 80 "	0 6 4 1
COTTON	1 14 11	Not warehoused or warehoused less than 2 years proof gal	0 1 6	80 " 81 "	0 6 6 4
ETHER, ACETIC lb	0 2 7	Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years proof gal	0 1 0	81 " 82 "	0 6 8 6
BUTYRIC gal	1 16 6	Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested liquid gal	5 2 5	82 " 83 "	0 6 10 8
FRUIT BROWNING lb	0 1 5	Additional in respect of immature Spirits —		83 " 84 "	0 7 1 4
CHOCOLAT gal	1 1 10	Not warehoused or warehoused less than 2 years liquid gal	0 0 0	84 " 85 "	0 7 3 9
LODGE gal	0 19 0	Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years liquid gal	0 0 0	85 " 86 "	0 7 6 4
FRUIT, Dried, or otherwise preserved without sugar	0 0 0	Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years liquid gal	0 0 4	86 " 87 "	0 7 8 9
CHOCOLAT	0 0 0	Additional in respect of immature Spirits —		87 " 88 "	0 7 11 7
Figs and Fig Cake Plums, commonly called French Plums, and Plumeloes, Plums Dried or Preserved, not otherwise described, Prunes, and Raisins cwt	0 7 0	Not warehoused or warehoused less than 2 years liquid gal	0 0 0	88 " 89 "	0 8 2 5
FRUIT, liable to duty as such, preserved with Sugar—see Sugar		Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years liquid gal	0 0 4	89 " 90 "	0 8 5 0
FRUIT, liable to duty as such, preserved with Sugar—see Sugar		Additional in respect of immature Spirits —		90 " 91 "	0 8 9 2
FRUIT, liable to duty as such, preserved with Sugar—see Sugar		Not warehoused or warehoused less than 2 years liquid gal	0 0 0	91 " 92 "	0 9 0 6
FRUIT, liable to duty as such, preserved with Sugar—see Sugar		Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years liquid gal	0 0 4	92 " 93 "	0 9 0 6
FRUIT, liable to duty as such, preserved with Sugar—see Sugar		Additional in respect of immature Spirits —		93 " 94 "	0 9 7 3
FRUIT, liable to duty as such, preserved with Sugar—see Sugar		Not warehoused or warehoused less than 2 years liquid gal	0 0 0	94 " 95 "	0 10 7 7
FRUIT, liable to duty as such, preserved with Sugar—see Sugar		Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years liquid gal	0 0 4	95 " 96 "	0 10 2 0
FRUIT, liable to duty as such, preserved with Sugar—see Sugar		Additional in respect of immature Spirits —		96 " 97 "	0 10 5 4
FRUIT, liable to duty as such, preserved with Sugar—see Sugar		Not warehoused or warehoused less than 2 years liquid gal	0 0 0	97 " 98 "	0 10 8 8
FRUIT, liable to duty as such, preserved with Sugar—see Sugar		Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years liquid gal	0 0 4	98 " 99 "	0 11 2 8

Five sixths of full rate on British Empire products.

Reduced rates charged on British Empire products

ARTICLES	Rates of Duty	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty
SUGAR &c (continued)		Fruit, preserved in Sugar—contd		WINE Not exceeding 30° of Proof Spirit	£ s d
rate of 4d per lb, or, if 4d per lb is not sufficient to cover the Spirit used, at the rate of 1d per lb or such higher rate as analysis may show to be necessary		(a) Fruit liable to duty as such—		(60 per cent. of full rate on British Empire products)	gnl 0 2 6
†BLACKING, Liquid containing sugar of sweetening matter	£ s d cwt 0 2 7	(Crystallized, Glacé, or Metz or in pulp, including Jam and Fruit Jellies	£ s d cwt 0 11 8	Exceeding 30° but not exceeding 42° of Proof Spirit	gal 0 6 0
†CANDIED OR DRAINED PEARS	cwt 0 8 5	†Tinned or Bottled in Syrup	cwt 0 11 8	(60 per cent. of full rate on British Empire products)	
†CARAMELS, Solid	cwt 0 11 8	FRUIT, IMITATION, Crystallized or not, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods does not exceed 9s 7d per cwt	cwt 0 9 7	And for every degree or part of a degree beyond the highest above charged, an additional duty	gal 0 0 6
†CHUTNEY	cwt 0 5 4	In all other cases	cwt 0 11 8	Additional—On STILL WINE imported in Bottles	gal 0 2 0
†COCONUT, Sugared	cwt 0 5 4	†GINGER preserved in Syrup or Sugar	cwt 0 8 5	(50 per cent. of full rate on British Empire products)	
†CONFECTIONERY—		†MARMALADE, JAMS, and FRUIT JELLIES, if not made from Fruit liable to duty as such	cwt 0 8 5	On SPARKLING WINE imported in Bottles	gal 0 22 6
Licence, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods does not exceed 3s 9d per cwt	cwt 0 3 9	†MARZIPAN	cwt 0 6 10 1/2	(70 per cent. of full rate on British Empire products)	
A B Gums imported in Bulk, in Barrels or Cases on the entry for which the Importer has declared that duty on the combined quantity of Sugar and Glucose used in the manufacture of the goods does not exceed 9s 4d per cwt	cwt 0 5 4	†MILK—		All Wines must be entered according to their commercial designations	
Other A B Gums Carameis Chewing (Gums, Jelly Beans, Turkish Delight Sugared Almonds, &c on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the sugar or other sweetening matter used does not exceed 8s 5d per cwt	cwt 0 8 5	Condensed sweetened	cwt 0 5 4	Customs Drawbacks.	
Other Sugared Almonds (Chewing Gums, Jelly Beans, &c Carameis Seeds, and Confectionery, made from Sugar, and containing no other ingredients except flavouring	cwt 0 11 8	Condensed slightly sweetened if declared by the Importer that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods does not exceed 4s 3d per cwt	cwt 0 4 3	BEE, Imported and subsequently exported of an original gravity of 1.055 for every 36 gallons	5 0 3
†FLOWERS, as Violets and Rose Petals &c, in Crystallized Sugar, as Crystallized Fruit	cwt 0 11 8	In all other cases including those in which the Importer wishes to dispense with sampling and testing	cwt 0 9 7	The drawback payable on beer as reduced by an amount equal to the amount of the rebate of duty allowable thereon under the Finance Act, 1903	
†FRUIT, preserved in Sugar—		†TANNINS in Syrup	cwt 0 2 7	COFFEE Roasted Coffee exported not mixed with Chicory or other substance	100 lb 0 14 0
(1) Fruit not liable to duty as such—		Other Preparations made with added Sugar or sweetening matter (other than Saccharin) charged under Sec 7, Finance Act, 1902	cwt 0 2 7	†MOISTURE Produced by a Refiner in Great Britain or Northern Ireland from imported Sugar and delivered by him to a licensed Distiller for use in the Manufacture of Spirits	cwt 0 2 7
Tinned or Bottled in thin Syrup, if the Importer has declared on the entry that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods does not exceed 1s 6d per cwt	cwt 0 1 6 1/2	†TEA—		SUGAR which has passed a refinery in Great Britain or Northern Ireland and on which the proper Import duties have been paid—upon being exported, or deposited in any bonded warehouse for use as ships' stores, a drawback equal to the duty on Sugar of the like polarization	
Tinned or Bottled in thick Syrup	cwt 0 6 10 1/2	†TOBACCO, Manufactured, viz Cigars	lb 0 25 7	†TOBACCO upon which Duties have been paid—	
Crystallized, Glacé, or Metz	cwt 0 11 8	†TOBACCO, Manufactured in Bond	lb 0 11 8	(1) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Northern Ireland on being exported, or shipped for use as ships' stores, or deposited in any bonded warehouse, for use as ships' stores, or exported by parcel post	
Drained	cwt 0 7 0	†TOBACCO, Manufactured, viz Cigars	lb 0 12 7	Cigars	lb 0 9 3 1/2
Fruit Pulp, in thin Syrup	cwt 0 8 7	†TOBACCO, Manufactured, viz Cigars	lb 0 12 7	Cut, Roll, Cake, or other manuf	lb 0 8 10
In thick Syrup	cwt 0 8 5	†TOBACCO, Manufactured, viz Cigars	lb 0 12 7	Snuff (not being of fine Snuff)	lb 0 8 7
		†TOBACCO, Manufactured, viz Cigars	lb 0 12 7	(2) Shorts, stalks, or other refuse, on being exported or deposited—	
		†TOBACCO, Manufactured, viz Cigars	lb 0 12 7	In an approved bonded warehouse for exportation or for abandonment in King's Warehouse	lb 0 8 4 1/2

† Five-sixths of full rate on British Empire products

APPRAISERS AND HOUSE AGENTS, ann. £ s. d.
U K. 2 0 0

AUCTIONEER'S Annual Licence . . . 10 0 0
(May act as Appraisers or House Agents without further licence)

BEER.—For every 36 galls of worts of a specific gravity of 1055° and so in proportion for any difference in quantity or gravity . . . 5 0 0
Rebate of £1 allowed under Finance Act, 1923, or when the duty payable in respect of 36 galls is less than £2 4s a rebate equal to the amount by which the duty exceeds £1 4s, and so in proportion for any difference in quantity

BEER-DEALERS' AND BREWERS' annual licences —

Beer-Dealer, Wholesale . . . 10 10 0

Brewer of Beer for sale according to quantity brewed in preceding year, viz., not exceeding 100 barrels, £1, exceeding 100, £1 for first 100 and 1s od. for every further 50

By a Beginner . . . 1 0 0

Other brewers, if the beer brewed by the brewer is not chargeable with duty, then, annual value of house not exceeding £10 . . . 1 5 0

The annual value exceeding £10 but not exceeding £15 . . . 2 10 0

Ditto in every other case in addition to the duty on the beer made . . . 0 4 0

Retailers of beer (Beer-house Licence) —

*For consumption on the premises a Duty equal to a third of the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £3 10s od to £23 10s od, according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large beer-houses and "seasonal" hotels

Not to be consumed on premises from £1 10s od where annual value does not exceed £10, up to £10 where it exceeds £500

CARD (Playing) makers, to sell . . . 1 0 0
" for every pack duty . . . 0 0 3

CHICORY, raw or kiln-dried . per cwt . . . 0 10 0

CIDER RETAILER, annual licence —

*For consumption on the premises from £2 5s od where annual value is under £30, up to £6 where it is £100 or over

Not to be consumed on the premises . . . 2 0 0

*For Early-closing and Six-day Licences, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (q v).

COFFEE MIXTURES or substitutes, per ¼ lb . . . 0 0 4

COMPENSATION FUND.—Publicans are now called upon to pay an additional duty on renewal of licence, or grant of new licence (*Monopoly Value*) (4 Edw 7, c. 23).

DISTILLER'S Annual Licence: according to quantity distilled in preceding year, viz.: not exceeding 50,000 gallons, £10, exceeding 50,000, £10 for first 50,000, and £10 for every further 25,000.

By a Beginner . . . 10 0 0

ENTERTAINMENTS DUTY.—Charged on payments for admission to any entertainment —

When the payment, excluding the amount of the duty, does not exceed 6d . . . no duty

Exceeds 6d and does not exceed 7d . . . 0 0 1

" 7d " " 8d . . . 0 0 1½

" 8d " " 1s 1d . . . 0 0 2

" 1s 1d " " 1s 3d . . . 0 0 3

" 1s 3d " " 2s 0d . . . 0 0 4

" 2s 0d " " 3s 0d . . . 0 0 6

" 3s 0d " " 5s 0d . . . 0 0 9

" 5s 0d " " 7s 6d . . . 0 1 0

" 7s 6d " " 10s 6d . . . 0 1 6

" 10s 6d " " 15s 0d . . . 0 2 0

" 15s, for the first 15s . . . 0 2 0

and for every 5s or part of 5s over 15s . . . 0 0 6

Certain exemptions allowed in cases of Schools, Educational and Scientific Institutions, Charitable purposes, &c

GLUCOSE, Solid the cwt . . . 0 6 2

Do, Liquid . . . 0 4 5

GLUCOSE or SACCHARIN, Annual Licence to Manufacture . . . 1 0 0

HAWKER'S Annual Licence (see Pedlars) . . . 2 0 0

HOUSE AGENTS, letting furnished houses at a rent above £25 a year, annual licence'. . . 2 0 0

MATCHES —

On any number in a box not exceeding 80 . . . 0 5 0

On any number in a box in excess of 80 . . . 0 3 4

For every 10,000 . . . 0 3 4

Manufacturers' annual licence . . . 1 0 0

MEDICINES (Patent), Great Britain only

Not exc 1s 0 3 Not exc 2s 0 4 0

" 2s 6d 0 6 " 3s 0 6 0

" 4s 1 0 " 5s 1 0 0

" 10s 2 0 Exceed 5s 2 0 0

MEDICINES (Patent), Dealers, &c, Annual Licence (Great Britain), for each set of premises . . . 0 5 0

MOLASSES and Invert Sugar and all other Sugar and Extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope and on which duty is not otherwise charged —

If containing 70% or more of sweetening matter . . . Per cwt . . . 0 6 2

If containing less than 70% and more than 50% . . . Per cwt . . . 0 4 5

If containing not more than 50% . . . Per cwt . . . 0 2 1

Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or if it is to be used solely for the purpose of food for stock.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE RESPECTIVE COUNTY COUNCILS. LICENCES, EXCEPT LICENSORS TO DRIVE MOTOR CARS AND CYCLES, OBTAINABLE AT ANY POSTAL MONEY ORDER OFFICE.)

ARMORIAL BEARINGS, annual licence, £ s. d.		
Great Britain	1	0 0
If used on any carriage, do	2	0 0
CARRIAGES AND MECHANICALLY-PROPELLED VEHICLES—		
Carriages drawn by Horses or Mules:—		
(i) With four or more wheels—		
(a) To be drawn by two or more horses	2	2 0
(a) To be drawn by one horse only	1	1 0
(ii) With less than four wheels	0	15 0
(iii) Hackney Carriages	0	15 0
Mechanically-Propelled Vehicles —		
(i) Cycles (including motor scooters and cycles with an attachment for propelling the same by mechanical power) not exceeding 8 cwt in weight unladen —		
Bicycles		
Not exceeding 200 lb unladen	1	10 0
Exceeding	3	0 0
Bicycles, if used for drawing a trailer or sidecar, an additional	1	0 0
Tricycles	4	0 0
(a) Vehicles (including cycles with an attachment for propelling the same by mechanical power) not exceeding 5 cwt in weight unladen, adapted and used for invalids	0	5 0
(3) Hackney Carriages —	15 ^s	15 ^s
Tramcars		
Other Vehicles —		
Seating not more than 6 persons	£15	£12
Seating } 6 (but not more than) 14	£30	£24
" 14 "	£45	£36
" 20 "	£60	£48
" 26 "	£72	£60
" 32 persons	£84	£70
Number of persons mentioned does not include the driver		
(4) Locomotive ploughing engines, tractors, etc., not used for hauling on roads any objects except their own necessary gear, etc.	£ s d	
Road locomotives and agricultural engines, other than such engines in respect of which a duty of 5s is chargeable or which are used for haulage solely in connection with agriculture —	0	5 0
Not exceeding 8 tons in weight unladen	25	0 0
Exc 8 tons but not exc 12 tons	28	0 0
Exceeding 12 tons	30	0 0
Tractors, agricultural tractors, and agricultural engines other than such tractors or engines, in respect of which a duty of 5s is chargeable, used for haulage solely in connection with agriculture —		
Not exceeding 5 tons in weight unladen	6	0 0
Exceeding 5 tons	10	0 0
Tractors of any other description	21	0 0

* In the Metropolitan Police area and such other districts as the Minister of Transport may fix.
† In all other districts

Mechanically-Propelled Vehicles— £ s. d.

continued.		
(5) Vehicles (including tricycles weighing more than 8 cwt unladen) used solely for conveyance of goods in course of trade —		
Electrically propelled and not exceeding 25 cwt. in weight	6	0 0
Other than such electrically-propelled vehicles as aforesaid —		
Not exceeding 12 cwt in weight	10	0 0
Exceeding 12 cwt but not exceeding 1 ton	16	0 0
Exceeding 1 ton but not exceeding 2 tons	21	0 0
Exceeding 2 tons but not exceeding 3 tons	25	0 0
Exceeding 3 tons but not exceeding 4 tons	28	0 0
Exceeding 4 tons	30	0 0
With an additional duty in any case if used for drawing a trailer, of	2	0 0
(6) Any vehicles other than those charged above —		
Not exceeding 6 h p or electrically propelled	6	0 0
Exceeding 6 h p, for each unit or part of a unit of h.p.	1	0 0
Fire-engines and vehicles kept by a local authority while they are used for the purpose of their fire-brigade service, ambulances, or road tollers, are exempted		
Dogs of any kind (annually), Great Britain	0	7 6
Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or by shepherds, or by blind persons for their guidance, exempt from Duty.		
GAME LICENCES, taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov, to expire on 31st July following	3	0 0
After 31st July, to expire following 31st October	2	0 0
After 31st Oct, to expire 31st July	2	0 0
Licence for a continuous period of fourteen days	1	0 0
Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire 31st July	2	0 0
Game - Dealer's Licence, to expire 1st July, annually	2	0 0
GUN LICENCES (gun or pistol).	0	10 0 0
Payment is now rigidly enforced, even to the carrying of a revolver or air gun. Persons holding game licences, soldiers and volunteers carrying a gun in the performance of duty or when engaged on target practice are exempt, but the licence cannot be transferred to a son or to a servant. Licences expire 31st July		
MALE SERVANTS, ANNUAL LICENCE —		
Great Britain Every male servant	0	15 0
*MOTOR DRIVER'S LICENCE	0	5 0

* Motor cars and cycles must be registered with, and licences to drive obtained from, the respective Clerks of the County Councils.

Stamps, Taxes, Death Duties, &c.

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(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.)

NOTE.—The instruments for which the use of Postage (Unified) adhesive stamps is "permitted" under the Stamp Act, 1894, are.—

Agreements liable to the duty of 6d.—s. 22. Bills of exchange (including cheques) for payment of money on demand—s. 34 (7). Certified copies of or extracts from registers of births, &c.—s. 64. Charter parties—s. 49, 50. Lease or tack—s. 78. 1. of a dwelling house, or part of it, for a definite term not exceeding a year, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £40 per annum, ii., of any furnished dwelling house or apartments for any definite term less than a year, where the rent for such term does not exceed £20. Letter of renunciation—s. 79 (a), and 6a & 6b Vic., c. 9, s. 1 (2). Notarial Acts—s. 9. Policies of Insurance (not life or marine)—s. 99. Protectors of bills of exchange and promissory notes—s. 99. Prizes liable to the duty of 1d.—s. 80. Receipts—s. 102 (2). Transfers of shares in Coal-Book mines—s. 110. Voting papers—s. 80. Warrants for goods—s. 112 (a).

	£	s	d		£	s	d
ADMISSION to the degree of a barrister	50	0	0	Every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount.	0	1	0
As solicitor or proctor, or W S	25	0	0	Bills of Exchange, Foreign (i.e., drawn, and expressed to be payable, out of U K), not payable on demand or within 3 days—When paid, or endorsed, or negotiated in U K Not exceeding £10	0	0	2
Any Inn of Court or Student of King's Inn, Dublin	25	0	0	Exc £10 and not exceeding £25	0	0	3
As Fellow of College of Physicians	25	0	0	Every £100 or fractional part	0	0	6
As Burgess, by birth, apprenticeship, or marriage, England or Ireland	1	0	0	(Special Adhesive Stamps are required for Foreign Bills chargeable with these ad val duties)	0	0	6
Ditto, on any other ground	3	0	0	BILL OF LADING	0	0	6
Faculty as a Notary Public, England	30	0	0	BILL OF SALE, Absolute, see CONVEYANCE ON SALE: by way of Security, see MORTGAGE, &c			
Ditto, Ireland or Scotland	20	0	0	BOND for payment of money, see MORTGAGE BOND, &c			
As a Burgess in Scotland	0	5	0	For securing an annuity —			
AFFIDAVIT, or statutory declaration	0	2	6	1 Where the total amount is ascertainable Same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c			
AGREEMENT, or memorandum of agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged	0	0	6	2 Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period —			
AGREEMENT for Lease, see LEASES				For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable—			
Ditto, for less than a year of a furnished house, the rent exceeding £25	0	5	0	If as primary security	0	0	2
Ditto, for Sale of Property—chargeable in certain cases as an actual Conveyance (Stamp Act, 1897, s. 59)				If as collateral security	0	0	6
ALKALI WORKS, Cert of Registration	10	0	0	For Customs or Excise duties, same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c, but not to exceed	0	5	0
ALLOTMENT, see LETTER of ALLOTMENT				On obtaining letters of administration, &c (not exceeding £100 exempt)	0	5	0
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and in execution of a power of property, not being by a will, also on retirement of trustee, although no new trustee be appointed (a Edw VII c 7)	0	10	0	Of any kind whatever, not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds), same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c, but not to exceed	0	10	0
APPRAISALMENT or VALUATION of any property, or of dilapidations, or of repairs wanted, or of materials and labour, where the amount of the appraisement shall not exceed £5	0	0	3	CAPITAL DUTY (Share)—Companies and Corporations with limited liability, on every £100 of the nominal capital	1	0	0
Not exc £10	0	0	6	Statement of amount of any increase of registered capital shall be delivered duly stamped within fifteen days after the passing of the resolution (3 Edw 7, c 46, s 5)			
" 20	0	1	0	CAPITAL DUTY (Loan)—On issues by Local Authorities, Companies, and Corporations, &c, on every £100 of amount secured (6a & 6b Vic, c 9, s 8)	0	0	6
" 30	0	1	6	2a In the £ is repayable if the Capital is applied in conversion of an existing loan (s 10, Fin Act, 1907)			
" 40	0	2	0	CERTIFICATE—to be taken out yearly by every solicitor, law agent or writer to the signet, notary public, conveyancer, special pleader, and draftsman in equity, practising within 20 miles of the General Post Office, London; or either in the city or shire of Edinburgh, or in the city of Dublin, or within 3 miles thereof	9	0	0
Exceeding £500	1	0	0	If practising elsewhere	6	0	0
APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES	0	2	6	(During first three years one half only.)			
ARMS, grant of, stamp duty on	10	0	0				
ARTICLES of Clerkship to solicitor, in England or Ireland	80	0	0				
In Superior Courts, in Scotland	60	0	0				
In Sheriff Courts, in Scotland	0	2	6				
AWARD	0	10	0				
BANK NOTE for money payable on demand							
Not exceeding £1	5d						
" £2	10d						
" £5	18 3d						
" £10	18 9d						
BANKER'S Annual Licence	30	0	0				
Bankers' Cheques	0	0	2				
BILLS of EXCHANGE, inland or Foreign, payable on demand, or within 3 days after date or sight, 6a & 6b Vic, c 9, s. 10 (a), for any amount	0	0	2				
Bills of Exchange, inland, not payable on demand or within 3 days, also							
PROMISSORY NOTES Not exceeding £10	0	0	2				
Exc £10 and not exceeding £25	0	0	3				
" 25	0	0	6				
" 50	0	0	9				
" 75	0	1	0				

CERTIFICATE of birth, baptism, marriage, death, or burial	£	s	d
CHARTER-PARTY	0	0	6
CHEQUES, or drafts, payable on demand or to order	0	0	2
COLLATERAL SECURITY, for every £100	0	0	6
Maximum duty	0	10	0
COMMISSION of Lunacy	0	5	0
CONTRACT, <i>see</i> AGREEMENT			
CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security where the value of the stock or marketable security—			
Is £5 and does not exceed £100	0	0	6
Exceeds	100		
" 500	500	0	1
" 1,000	1,000	0	2
" 1,500	1,500	0	3
" 2,500	2,500	0	4
" 5,000	5,000	0	6
" 7,500	7,500	0	8
" 10,000	10,000	0	10
" 12,500	12,500	0	12
" 15,000	15,000	0	14
" 17,500	17,500	0	16
" 20,000	20,000	0	18
" 30,000	30,000	1	0

(Special adhesive stamps)

Continuation Notes are chargeable on one only of the two transactions embraced

Option Contract Notes are chargeable with half the above rates only, unless the option is a double one

Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only

Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity for every £5 or fractional part of £5

CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER—Of Bank of England Stock

Of any Colonial Stock forming part of public debt of Colony, if register is kept in U K and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock Act, 1877 for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred

Or may be compounded for *See* Stamp Act, 1891, s. 114.

CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any stock (*except as aforesaid*), shares, or marketable security where the purchase money shall not exceed £5

Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10

 " 10 " 15

 " 15 " 20

 " 20 " 25

For every additional £25 up to £300

If exceeding £300, then for every £50

Proviso for composition for transfer duty see 54 & 55 Vict. c. 39, s. 57 and 58 Vict. c. 39, s. 10 & 11 Geo. V., c. 18, and 12 & 13 Geo. V., c. 17

*CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any property (*except as above*), where the purchase money shall not exceed £5

* In cases where the consideration does not exceed £500 and the instrument contains a certificate as required by the Finance (1899-1900 Act, 1900, sec. 73, that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration exceeds £500, duty is charged at half the above rates.

Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	£	s	d
" 10 " 15	15	0	2
" 15 " 20	20	0	4
" 20 " 25	25	0	5
For every additional £25 up to £300	0	5	0
If exceeding £300, then for every £50	0	10	0
Of any kind not otherwise charged	0	10	0

Conveyances by way of gift inter vivos are charged as conveyances on sale. Exceptions for marriage settlements, and certain gifts of property for preservation of open spaces, and for conveyances to appoint new trustees, &c.

COPY OR EXTRACT (attested or authenticated), the same duty as original, but not to exceed

COPYHOLD AND CUSTOMARY ESTATES—If on sale, mortgage, or demise, the *ad valorem* duties under Conveyance, Mortgage, or Lease. Upon any other occasion—Surrender or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and Copy of court-roll of any surrender or grant made in court

CORPORATE AND UNINCORPORATE BODIES Upon the net annual value, income, or profits accrued in respect of all real or personal property vested in such bodies per cent

COVENANT—For repayment of money, *see* MORTGAGE

For original creation and sale of any annuity, *see* CONVEYANCE

For an annuity (except on original creation and sale) or other periodical payments, *see* BOND

Separate Deed of, made on occasion of sale or mortgage, but not being an instrument chargeable with *ad val* duty as a Conveyance or Mortgage same duty as a Conveyance on Sale, or a Mortgage, but not to exceed

DEATH DUTIES, *see* ESTATE

DECLARATION, *see* AFFIDAVIT

DECLARATION OF TRUST, not being a Will or Settlement

DEED of any kind not charged under some special head

DEMISE, *see* LEASE

DEPUTATION or Appointment of a Gamekeeper

DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART Same duty as original, but not to exceed

ECCLIASTICAL LICENCES—

To hold the office of lecturer, &c. For licensing a building for divine service, &c., and any chapel for solemnising marriages

Licence not otherwise charged

EQUITABLE MORTGAGES underhand only For every £100 or part thereof

ESTATE DUTY.

In the case of every person dying after 31 July, 1919, where the principal value of all property,

Real or Personal, Settled, or Not Settled, passing on the death of such person,		per cent.		exceeds		per cent.	
£100	...	£1	£150,000	...	£17		
500	...	2	175,000	...	18		
1,000	...	3	200,000	...	19		
5,000	...	4	225,000	...	20		
10,000	...	5	250,000	...	21		
15,000	...	6	300,000	...	22		
20,000	...	7	350,000	...	23		
25,000	...	8	400,000	...	24		
30,000	...	9	450,000	...	25		
40,000	...	10	500,000	...	26		
50,000	...	11	600,000	...	27		
60,000	...	12	800,000	...	28		
70,000	...	13	1,000,000	...	30		
90,000	...	14	1,250,000	...	32		
110,000	...	15	1,500,000	...	35		
130,000	...	16	2,000,000	...	40		

Gifts made by deceased during his life for public or charitable purposes, are charged, unless made more than twelve months before death, other gifts are charged, unless made more than three years before death, gifts made in consideration of marriage, or as part of deceased's reasonable normal expenditure, excepted Gifts not exceeding £100 in value or amount also excepted

Payment of Estate or Succession Duties may, by agreement with the Commissioners, be made, wholly or in part, in the form of real or leasehold property comprised in the estate.

Small estates up to £300 and £500 gross are charged, at the option of the accounting parties, either by the preceding scale or with fixed duties of 30s and 50s, and are exempt from all other death duties

Interest at 4 per cent per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on personalty from the date of the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit or account

The Estate Duty on real property may be paid, if desired, by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, and that on certain annuities may at option be paid in four yearly instalments, and 4 per cent. interest is charged on all unpaid portions of duty in these cases from twelve months after death

FACULTY or DISPENSATION		£	s	d.
In England, in all cases	...	30	0	0
In Scotland or Ireland, in some cases	...	25	0	0
£20, in others	...	25	0	0

FEES are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue

GAMEKEEPER, Deputation or Appointment of	...	0	10	0
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HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS :		£	s	d.
Under hand	...	0	0	6
Under seal	...	0	10	0

(Finance Act, 1907, s. 7.)

INCOME TAX.

In the £

The tax is chargeable under five Schedules, A, B, C, D, and E, and the standard rate for the year 1924-25 is

Schedule A: Lands, Tenements, &c. 0 4 6

Owner must allow deduction from next payment of rent when tax paid by tenant.

Relief is given in certain cases in respect of Income Tax under Sch. A to the extent of $\frac{1}{2}$ part of the assessment in the case of lands, and in the case of houses, where the amount of the assessment—

Does not exceed, £40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exceeds £40, but not £100 $\frac{1}{4}$
Exceeds £100. { £20 plus $\frac{1}{2}$ of amount in excess of £100

Allowance to Owners of Land and Houses, for average cost of maintenance, repairs, insurance and management, may be claimed in addition. Five years' average taken

A Clergyman or Minister using part of his house mainly for his duties may obtain an allowance not exceeding the tax on one-eighth of the rent, or annual value

Schedule B: In respect of the Occupation of lands used for the purposes of husbandry only, or mainly for those purposes, on an amount equal to the Annual Value, or, by special request, if made before 5th June (5th August in Scotland) in the current income-tax year, on profits of husbandry, as in case of Trades, under Schedule D. In the case of all other lands on an amount equal to one-third of the annual value

Schedule C: Dividends or Annuities from public revenue (Government Stocks, &c)

Schedule D Trades, Professions, Remittances from Abroad, Interest, &c.

Schedule E Salaries, pensions, and other emoluments of Officers of Army, Navy, Civil Service, Ecclesiastical Bodies, Corporations, Public Companies, &c

LIFE INSURANCE—Allowance of duty may be claimed on the amount of premiums paid for insurance of self or wife in approved Companies legally carrying on business in the United Kingdom, if not exceeding one-sixth of the net personal income, but the amount allowable in respect of any premium for securing a capital sum on death not to exceed 7 per cent of the actual sum assured, nor in respect of any premium for securing any other benefits, more than £100 in all

RESIDENTS ABROAD—No exemption or other relief is given to persons not residing in the United Kingdom. Exceptions British subjects, present or former servants of the Crown, widows whose late husbands were in the service of the Crown, missionaries, servants of native States under British protection, residents in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, and persons, previously resident in the United Kingdom, residing abroad for the sake of their health or the health of a member of their family

DOMINION INCOME TAX—Relief is granted under certain conditions in the case of a taxpayer who has paid, or is liable to pay, United Kingdom Income Tax on any part of his income, and who proves that he has paid Dominion Income Tax for the same year in respect of the same part of his income.

SCHOLARSHIPS—Income from a scholarship held by a person receiving full-time instruction at a university, college, school, or other educational establishment is exempted from Income Tax (including Super-Tax).

STANDARD RATES OF INCOME TAX—The Income Tax year is from April 6 to the following April 5. The following were the standard rates for the years mentioned—

	£	s	d
1907-8 and 1908-9	0	1	0
1909-10 to 1913-14	0	1	2
1914-15	0	1	8
1915-1916	0	3	0
1916-17 and 1917-18	0	5	0
1918-19 to 1921-22	0	6	0
1922-1923	0	5	0
1923-1924	0	4	6

SUPER TAX—An additional duty of Income Tax imposed at the following rates on persons whose total incomes exceed £2,000—

In respect of the first £2,000	Nd
In respect of the excess over £2,000—	
For every £ of the first £500 of the excess	0 1 6
For every £ of the next £500 of the excess	0 2 0
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0 2 6
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0 3 0
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0 3 6
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0 4 0
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0 4 6
For every £ of the next £12,000 of the excess	0 5 0
For every £ of the next £10,000 of the excess	0 5 6
For every £ of the remainder of the excess	0 6 0

Notes on Income Tax.

Under the Finance Act of 1920 a radical alteration was made in the method of granting relief in the Income Tax in favour of earned income as compared with investment income, and in the method of graduating the burden of the tax according to the size of a taxpayer's income and his family responsibilities. The previously existing exemptions, abatements, and reliefs were replaced by the various reliefs set out below. In introducing the new system, the Act employs two terms not previously used in connection with the Income Tax, viz., "assessable income" and "taxable income".

"Assessable Income" means, in the case of "earned" income, the amount of such income as computed for Income Tax purposes, after deducting the amount of the "earned" income allowance mentioned below, and in the case of other income, the actual amount of such income as computed for Income Tax purposes.

"Taxable Income" means that part of the "assessable income" upon which Income Tax is

actually charged, that is, the "assessable income" less the various deductions referred to below.

Deduction in arriving at Assessable Income.

Earned Income Allowance.—The differentiation in favour of "earned" income is made, not as heretofore by reducing the rate of tax chargeable upon such income as compared with investment income, but by deducting one-tenth of the "earned" income in order to arrive at the assessable income. The deduction is given irrespective of the amount of the total income, but must not exceed £500 for any one individual. The "assessable income" of a taxpayer is, therefore, his total income, as computed for Income Tax purposes, after making the appropriate deduction in respect of any "earned" income.

Total Exemption.—Exemption from tax may be claimed where the total assessable income does not exceed £135, or, in the case of an individual whose wife is living with him, £225. Where the income is wholly earned, these limits are equivalent to £150 and £250 respectively. See above.

Deductions from Assessable Income in order to arrive at Taxable Income.—Where the taxpayer is not totally exempt, the following deductions may be claimed from the total assessable income in order to arrive at the "taxable income". The deductions may be claimed irrespective of the amount of the taxpayer's total income.

Personal allowance may be claimed of £135, or, in the case of an individual whose wife is living with him, £225.

Wife's Earned Income.—When a taxpayer's total income includes any earned income of his wife, the personal allowance of £225 is increased by a sum equal to nine-tenths of the amount of such earned income, subject to a maximum additional allowance of £45.

Deduction for a Widower's (or Widow's) House-keeper taking Charge of Children.—A deduction of £60 may be claimed, under certain conditions, by a widower who has living with him a female relative for the purpose of having the charge and care of any child or adopted child of his in respect of whom the deduction for children (see below) is given or by a widow who has a female relative resident with her for the like purpose. If the widower or widow proves that he or she has no such female relative who is able or willing to take such charge, the same deduction may be claimed in respect of some other female person employed for that purpose.

Deduction in respect of Widowed Mother, &c., taking Charge of Children.—A deduction of £60 may be claimed, under certain conditions, by an Unmarried Person who has living with him and maintains at his own expense either his mother (being a widow or living apart from her husband) or some other female relative, for the purpose of having the charge and care of any brother or sister of his in respect of whom the deduction for children or adopted children (see below) is given.

Deduction for Children.—A deduction may be claimed in respect of each child, step-child, or adopted child under the age of 16 years, or who, if over that age, is receiving full-time instruction at any university, college, school, or other educational establishment. The deduction allowable is £36 in respect of one child, and £27 in respect of each additional child for whom the relief is due. No deduction is, however, allowed in respect of any child or adopted child who is entitled in his or her own right to an income which, after excluding any income to

which the child is entitled as the holder of a scholarship, bursary, or other similar educational endowment, exceeds £40 a year

Deduction in respect of Dependent Relatives—A deduction of £25 may be claimed in respect of (a) any person whom the taxpayer maintains at his own expense, and who is a relative of his or of his wife and incapacitated by old age or infirmity from maintaining himself or herself, or (b) his or his wife's widowed mother, whether incapacitated or not, or (c) a daughter who is resident with the taxpayer, and upon whose services he is compelled to depend, by reason of old age or infirmity. The deduction under (a) or (b) is conditional, however, upon the income of the dependent relative not exceeding £50 a year. The deduction applies in the case of a female taxpayer, with the substitution of "husband" for "wife" above.

Rates of Tax chargeable on the "Taxable Income"—The following provisions as to the rates of tax chargeable on the taxable income (i.e. that part of the income on which tax is actually charged) apply, *whatever the total amount of the income*. The first £225 of the taxable income is chargeable at half the standard rate of tax, i.e. for the year ending April 5, 1925, at 2s 3d in the £. The remainder of the taxable income is chargeable at the standard rate of tax, i.e. at 4s 6d in the £.

Relief in respect of Life Assurance Premiums—Where allowance is due in respect of premiums paid for Life Assurance or for contracts for Deferred Annuities, the allowance is deducted from the amount of tax arrived at under the preceding paragraph, and calculated at following rates—One-half the standard rate in the £ on the amount of the premium paid on policies taken out since June 22, 1916, irrespective of the claimant's total income, and on policies taken out before June 22, 1916, a deduction of tax at one-half the standard rate in the £ is allowed on the premiums paid by a claimant whose income does not exceed £1,000, of three-fourths of the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £1,000 and does not exceed £2,000, and at the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £2,000.

INEBRIATES' RETREATS Licences	£ s d
(10s additional is payable for every patient over 10 in number)	5 0 0

INSURANCE POLICIES—LIFE	
For any sum not exceeding £10	0 0 1
Exc £10, and not exc £25	0 0 3
Exc £25, and not exc £50, for every £50 or fractional part of £50	0 0 6
Exc £50 and not exc £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100	0 1 0
Exc £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000	0 10 0

POLICIES OF INDEMNITY against loss under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897

Under hand	0 0 6
Under seal	0 10 0

—**ACCIDENTAL DEATH**, or Personal Injury, or on periodical payments during sickness, or loss or damage upon Property

	0 0 6
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Proviso for Composition for Insurance Duty, see 52 & 53 Vict. c. 42, s. 20, and 59 & 60 Vict. c. 28, s. 13, and 7 Edw. 7 c. 23, s. 8 (a)

INSURANCE POLICIES—SEA	£ s d
Where the premium does not exceed 2s 6d per cent	0 0 1
Where the premium exceeds 2s 6d per cent	

For any Voyage—

Where the sum insured does not exceed £250	0 0 3
Exceeds £250 but does not exceed £500	0 0 6
" £500 " " " £750	0 0 9
" £750 " " " £1,000	0 1 0
£1,000 for every fractional part of £500	0 0 6

For Time—

Where the insurance is made for any time—

- (1) Not exceeding 6 months, three times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage.
- (2) Exceeding 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, six times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage.

Containing Continuation Clause, an additional duty of	0 0 6
-------------------------------------------------------	-------

(1 Edw. 7, c. 7, s. 11)	
Penalty for fraud, or evasion of Sea Policy duty	100 0 0

INVENTORY DUTY, see ESTATE DUTY

LAND TAX—The quota payable by each Parish, as fixed in the year 1798 (less the amount redeemed), is raised by an equal pound rate, the rate of Assessment not to exceed 1s in the £. Where the income of the owner of the land (when not a body of persons, corporate or incorporate) does not exceed £150 he is exempt from payment of land tax, and if the owner's income does not exceed £400 one-half of the tax is remitted, but he must claim this relief before payment of the tax.

***LEASES**—Lease or tack of any dwelling-house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £40 per annum, *id.*, for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25, 5s; of any lands, tenements, &c., at yearly rent—

Excd	Not Excd	Not exceeding 35 years	Between 35 years and 100	Fixed ing 100 years
£5	10	0 1 0	0 6 0	0 12 0
10	15	0 2 0	0 12 0	1 4 0
15	20	0 3 0	0 18 0	1 16 0
20	25	0 4 0	1 4 0	2 8 0
25	30	0 5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0
30	35	0 10 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
35	40	0 15 0	4 10 0	9 0 0
40	45	1 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0

100, for £50, or fractional part of £50

0 10 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
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Lease of any kind not specially charged

1 0 0

Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease.

* Section 15 of the Revenue Act, 1911, provides that in cases where the consideration or any part

of the consideration consists of any money, stock, or security (other than rent), the amount or value of which does not exceed £500, and the instrument contains a certificate that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration other than rent exceeds £500, duty shall be charged at half the rates set out under the heading "Conveyance or Transfer on sale of any property," &c.

The Section, however, does not apply in any case where part of the consideration for any lease or tack consists of rent, and that rent exceeds £20 a year.

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTIES.—Also see "Estate Duty."

If the deceased died on or after the 1st June, 1881, every pecuniary Legacy or Residue, or share of Residue, although not of the amount or value of £20, is chargeable with Duty by the 44 Vict. c. 12, s. 42.—Except in the cases of small estates, see note to Estate Duty.

No succession duty is payable where the principal value of all the successions on the same death does not amount to £100 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 51, s. 18).

Rates of duties payable on legacies, annuities, and residues, and of Succession Duties where deceased died before 1st July, 1883, or where Estate Duty, Finance Act, 1894, is payable

To Husband or Wife or Children of the Deceased, or their Descendants, or to the Father or Mother or other Lineal Ancestor of the Deceased (see above)

£1 per cent

Exceptions—Estates not exceeding £15,000—legacies and successions of less than £1,000 (£2,000 in the case of widow or child under the age of 21 of deceased), whatever may be value of whole estate

To Brothers and Sisters of the Deceased, or their Descendants £5 per cent

To Brothers and Sisters of the Father or Mother of the Deceased, or their Descendants £1 per cent

To Brothers and Sisters of the Grandfather or Grandmother of the Deceased, or their Descendants £1 per cent

To any Person in any other degree of collateral Consanguinity, or to a Stranger in Blood to the Deceased £1 per cent

Where deceased died on or after 1 July, 1883, and Probate or Estate Duty is not payable, Succession Duties for the relationships above are at rates of 1½, 4½, 6¾, 7½, and 11½ respectively

The Husband or Wife is chargeable with Estate Duty and Legacy and Succession Duty, and the Husband or Wife of a relation is chargeable at the rate at which the relation would be charged

Penalties—Persons paying or receiving any Legacy, Residue, or Share of Residue liable to Duty, without taking or signing the proper Receipt for the same, persons not giving notice of a succession, or not delivering an account, are subject to certain Penalties.

LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT AND OF RENUNCIATION
Less than £5, nil; £5 and upwards, 6d.

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL £5

LETTERS PATENT, GRANT OF, to any honour or dignity, viz.: Duke, £350; Marquis, £300;

Earl, £250; Viscount, £200; Baron, £150; Precedence, £100; Baronet, £100, *Congé d'élire* to elect an Archbishop or Bishop, £30; any other honour, dignity, or franchise, £30. Change of surname or arms, in accordance with will, £50, upon voluntary application, £10.

LUNACY ACT, Licence for House £ s d.
0 0 10 0

LUNATIC—Grant of custody of person or estate s 0 0

MARKETABLE SECURITIES transferable by delivery—

(1) Colonial Government Securities, per £100 0 5 0

(2) Colonial Municipal Securities, for every £10 or fractional part of £10 0 s 0

(3) Securities dated or signed before 7th Aug., 1885, double the duty on Mortgage, Bond, &c (q v)

(4) Of any other description, for every £10 or fractional part of £10 0 4 0

MARKETABLE SECURITIES not transferable by delivery, same duty as on Mortgage Bond, &c (q v)

MARRIAGE LICENCE, special, England and Wales, and Northern Ireland 5 0 0
Not special (see page 405) 0 10 0

MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY payable in respect of the rental value of all rights to work minerals and of all mineral wayleaves.

Rate of Duty [payable by the proprietor where he works the minerals, or, in any other case, by the immediate lessor of the working lessee] is 6d. annually for each £1 of rental value

Exemptions, &c—Common clay, common brick clay, common brick earth, sand, chalk, limestone, and gravel are not charged

MONEY LENDERS' Registration Fees £ s d.
1 0 0

Failure to register involves severe penalties, see 63 and 64 Vict., c. 51

MORTGAGE, BOND, &c., not exceeding £10 0 0 3

Not exc. £25 0 0 8 Not exc. £200 0 5 0

" 50 1 3 " 250 0 6 3

" 100 2 6 " 300 0 7 6

" 150 3 9

Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100 0 s 6

Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities), for every £100 0 0 6

Reconveyance, Release, &c., for every £100 0 0 6

Collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security (other than an equitable mortgage), when the principal security is duly stamped, for every £100, or fraction of £100, 6d., up to a maximum of 0 10 0

NOTARIAL ACT of any kind (except protests) 0 1 0

PASSPORT 0 0 6

PATENT (LETTERS) for inventions—
On application for provisional protection 1 0 0

On filing complete specification. 3 0 0

On notice of desire to have patent sealed 1 0 0

of the consideration consists of any money, stock, or security (other than rent), the amount or value of which does not exceed £500, and the instrument contains a certificate that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration other than rent exceeds £500, duty shall be charged at half the rates set out under the heading "Conveyance or Transfer on sale of any property," &c.

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No succession duty is payable where the principal value of all the successions on the same death does not amount to £100 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 51, s. 18).

Rates of duties payable on legacies, annuities, and residues, and of Succession Duties where deceased died before 1st July, 1883, or where Estate Duty, Finance Act, 1894, is payable To Husband or Wife or Children of the Deceased, or their Descendants, or to the Father or Mother or other Lineal Ancestor of the Deceased (see above)

Exceptions—Estates not exceeding £15,000—legacies and successions of less than £1,000 (£2,000 in the case of widow or child under the age of 21 of deceased), whatever may be value of whole estate

To Brothers and Sisters of the Deceased, or their Descendants £5 per cent

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To any Person in any other degree of collateral Consanguinity, or to a Stranger in Blood to the Deceased £5 per cent

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Earl, £50; Viscount, £500; Baron, £150; Precedence, £100; Baronet, £100; *Congé d'Arme* to elect an Archbishop or Bishop, £30; any other honour, dignity, or franchise, £30. Change of surname or arms, in accordance with will, £50, upon voluntary application, £10.

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Rate of Duty (payable by the proprietor where he works the minerals, or, in any other case, by the immediate lessor of the working lessee). 1s 6d annually for each £1 of rental value.

Exemptions, &c—Common clay, common brick clay, common brick earth, sand, chalk, limestone, and gravel are not charged

MONEY LENDERS' Registration Fees £ s. d.
 1 0 0

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Not exc £25 0 0 8 Not exc £200 0 5 0

" 50 0 1 3 " 250 0 6 3

" 100 0 2 6 " 300 0 7 6

" 150 0 3 9

Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100 0 s 6

Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities), for every £100 0 0 6

Reconveyance, Release, &c, for every £100 0 0 6

Collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security (other than an equitable mortgage), when the principal security is duly stamped, for every £100, or fraction of £100, 6d., up to a maximum of 0 10 0

NOTARIAL ACT of any kind (except protests) 0 1 0

PASSPORT 0 0 6

PATENT (LETTERS) for inventions—

On application for provisional protection 1 0 0

On filing complete specification 3 0 0

On notice of desire to have patent sealed 1 0 0

£ s d			
Application for certificate of payment of renewal.—			
Before the expiration of the 4th year from the date of the patent, and in respect of the—			
5th year	£5	0	0
6th "	6	0	0
7th "	7	0	0
8th "	8	0	0
9th "	9	0	0
10th "	10	0	0
11th year	11	0	0
12th "	12	0	0
13th "	13	0	0
14th "	14	0	0
15th "	15	0	0
16th "	16	0	0
Other small fees are also payable, of such amount as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board of Trade with the sanction of the Treasury			
POWER OF ATTORNEY, &c., receiving prize-money or wages			
For the receipt of any money, or bill, or note, not exceeding £20, or of any periodical payments not exceeding £10 annually	0	1	0
For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only	0	5	0
Ditto in any other case	0	1	0
Proxy to vote at a meeting	0	5	0
Power of attorney of any other kind	0	10	0
PROCURATION, Deed or other Instrument of	0	10	0
PROMISSORY NOTE, <i>see</i> BILL OF EXCHANGE			
PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX, <i>see</i> INCOME TAX			
PROTEST of any Bill of Exchange—			
Where the duty on the Bill or Note does not exceed 1s, the same duty as the Bill or Note			
In any other case	0	1	0
RECEIPTS, £2 or upwards	0	0	2
Penalty for not stamping	10	0	0
RECEIPTS FOR SALARIES, Wages, and Superannuation, and other like allowances exempted by Sec 36 Finance Act, 1924			
REVOCATION of any Trust of Property, not being a Will	0	10	0
SCRIP CERTIFICATE, OR SCRIP	0	0	2
SETTLEMENTS—Any deed whereby any definite sum, or stock, or security, is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner for every £100 or part of £100	0	5	0
SHARE CERTIFICATE, FOREIGN, to Bearer (secs 4 (a) and 6 of Fin Act, 1899), on first negotiation in U.K., for every £25, or fraction of £25	0	0	3
SHARE WARRANT and Stock Certificate to Bearer—			
1. Of any Company, Corporation, or body of persons in the U.K., <i>on issue</i> , per cent on nominal value	3	0	0
2. Of any Foreign or Colonial Company on first negotiation in U.K., for every £10 or fractional part of £10	0	4	0
STOCK CERTIFICATE to Bearer, <i>see</i> SHARE WARRANT.			
SUCCESSION DUTIES, <i>see</i> LEGACY DUTIES			
SUPER TAX, <i>see</i> INCOME TAX			
TRANSFER OF STOCK, <i>see</i> CONVEYANCE			
Transfer of Share in Cost-Book Mines	0	0	6
VALUATION, <i>see</i> APPRAISEMENT			
VOTING PAPER or Proxy	0	0	1
WARRANT FOR GOODS	0	0	3

Deeds Stamped after Execution.			
REGULATIONS under which the Commissioners as a general rule allow deeds and other instruments to be stamped after execution —			
WITHOUT PENALTY, ON PAYMENT OF DUTY ONLY			
Agreements under hand only, liable to the duty of 6d — Agreements for letting furnished houses for less than a year — Appraisements — Attested copies, — within 14 days of first execution			
Foreign sea policies, within 20 days of arrival in U.K.			
Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted, within 30 days of first execution			
NOTE — Where the deed or instrument has been wholly executed <i>abroad</i> , the period within which it may be stamped begins to reckon from the date of its arrival here			
WITH PENALTY IN ADDITION TO DUTY —			
Articles of clerkship			
Bills of exchange upon stamps of sufficient amount but of improper denomination			
Charter-parties Receipts, within certain limits of time — <i>vide</i> Table of Penalties			
Contract notes			
Letters of Allotment and Renunciation Scrip certificates			
Share warrants Warrants for goods			
Policies of insurance, other than Marine policies			
INSTRUMENTS WHICH CANNOT LEGALLY BE STAMPED AFTER EXECUTION —			
Bills of exchange (except as before mentioned) — Bills of lading			
Marine policies executed in the United Kingdom Proxies and Voting Papers (except those first executed abroad, which may now be stamped within 30 days after first receipt in U.K.)			
PENALTIES ENFORCEABLE ON STAMPING —			
Agreements under hand only Attested copies or extracts after 14 days from their first execution			
Charter-parties, within 7 days from their first execution	10	0	0
Charter-parties after the expiration of 7 days, but within one month	0	4	6
Receipts, within 14 days after they have been given	10	0	0
Receipts, after 14 days, but within one month	5	0	0
Other Instruments presented after the proper time (subject to special provisions in some cases)	10	0	0
COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908.			
FEES TO BE PAID BY STAMPS			
On registration, with a capital of £2,000, £2, exceeding £2,000 —			
For every £1,000 or part of £1,000, up to £5,000	£	s	d
Do, after first £5,000 up to £100,000	0	5	0
Do, after first £100,000	0	1	0
Maximum Fee	50	0	0
For registering any document required or authorised by the Act	0	5	0
For making a record of any fact required or authorised to be recorded by the Registrar	0	5	0
Deed stamp 10s to be put both upon Memorandum and Articles of Association.			
Fees on Registration of Mortgage 10s up to £200, £1 above £200.			
Hours at Somerset House.			
Inland Revenue Office, 10 to 4 (Saturdays, 1)			

BIRTHS.

WHEN a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons — 1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail, 2. The occupier of the house in which the birth happened; 3. A person present at the birth, or, 4. The person having charge of the child. The duty of attending to the registration therefore rests firstly on the parents. One of them must, within 42 days of the birth, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed to enable him to register, and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail to do this without reasonable cause, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period. If at the end of 42 days no one has given information and signed the register, the Registrar may write to any one of the above-mentioned persons, requiring him or her to come to him for that purpose, at a stated time and place. Any person who fails to comply with this requisition will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Not only will liability to a penalty be avoided, but the registration of a birth will be free when it takes place within 42 days (but in Scotland the period is 21 days), unless either of the persons above named sends to the Registrar a written request to come and register at his or her residence or at the house where the child was born, when the Registrar on so attending may claim a fee of one shilling. After three months a birth cannot be registered except in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar, and on payment of fees, amounting to five shillings, to him and the Registrar. After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of further fees, amounting to ten shillings. In Scotland, after the lapse of three months, it can only be registered on the authority of the Sheriff of the County. The regulation which provides that no birth in England and Wales could be registered after the lapse of seven years was revoked in 1925, but late registration cannot be allowed unless satisfactory evidence is supplied to the Registrar General. The only legal proof of age and place of birth is afforded by the civil registers, which the law now requires to be made as above described. In districts where the Notification of Births Act, 1907, has been adopted by the local authority, notice of every birth must (subject to a penalty in case of default) be given by the father, or person in attendance on the mother, to the district medical officer of health. The notice must be sent by post within 36 hours of the birth, and is to be in addition to, and not in substitution for the notices above mentioned.

Birth Control

The relative fertility of different occupations in England and Wales is shown by the following table, which gives the number of children per 1,000 married couples, when the age of the occupied husband is below 35 years —

Teachers	95	Policemen	153
Nonconformist ministers	96	Postmen	159
Church of England ministers	101	Carmen	207
Doctors	103	Dock labourers	231
Authors & Editors	104	Barnen	234
		Miners	258
		General labourers	438

Statistics of Births

	1920	1921	1922
England & Wales	957,782	848,824	780,124
Scotland	136,546	123,202	115,085
Ireland	99,536	90,726	88,380
Total	1,193,864	1,062,735	983,589

BRITISH NATIONALITY.

The law as to British Nationality is mainly to be found in the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, as amended by certain Acts passed in 1918 and 1920. It is important to notice, however, that the first section of the Act of 1914—which defines a natural-born British Subject does not affect the status on any person born before Jan 1, 1915.

The following are deemed to be natural-born British Subjects, namely.

- 1 Any person born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance.
- 2 Every person born out of His Majesty's Dominions, before Jan 1, 1915, whose father's father was born within His Majesty's Dominions, provided that the grandfather was, at the time of the father's birth, a British subject.
- 3 * Every person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914 or of Re-Admission to British Nationality has been granted or who has acquired British nationality by special Act of Parliament or by conquest or annexation.
- 4 The wives (whatever their nationality of origin) of British subjects, save in certain cases where the man changes his nationality after marriage.
- 5 The children of naturalized British subjects born out of His Majesty's Dominions, provided that they comply with one of the following conditions —

(a) in the case of a child born before January 1st, 1915,

- (i) if a Certificate of Naturalization has been granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) before January 1, 1915, and he has become resident with such father or mother (being a widow) in the United Kingdom before that date while under age, or
 - (ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915 and his name is included therein
- (b) in the case of a child born after January 1, 1915,
- (i) if before his birth a Certificate of Naturalization had been granted to his father or his mother, or
 - (ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915, and his name is included therein

6 Any person born out of His Majesty's dominions whose father was, at the date of the birth a British subject, and who fulfils any of the following conditions—e.g., if either

- (i) his father was born within His Majesty's allegiance, or
- (ii) his father had a certificate of Naturalization, or

* See "Acquisition of British Nationality," p. 397.

- (iii) his father had become a British subject by reason of any annexation of territory; or
- (iv) his father was, at the date of the birth, in the service of the Crown, or
- (v) his birth was registered at the British Consulate within one year or, in special cases, two years or, in the case of a person born on or after Jan 1, 1925, who would have been a British Subject if born before that date, within 12 months after August 1, 1922.

A child of a British Subject is deemed to have been born within the allegiance if born anywhere where by treaty, &c., His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects.

A person whose British nationality depends upon his registration at a Consulate ceases to be a British Subject unless he asserts his nationality by declaration within a year after attaining 21, and abandons any other nationality he may have acquired.

7 A person born on a British ship

LOSS OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.—A British subject loses his British nationality —

- (a) if by any voluntary or formal act he becomes naturalized in a foreign country,
 - (b) if, in certain cases, he makes a declaration of alienage. These cases are —
 - (i) where a person is a British subject by reason of birth in His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance or on board a British ship and is also by birth or becomes during minority a subject of any foreign State,
 - (ii) where a person is a British subject, but was born out of His Majesty's Dominions, and
 - (iii) where a Convention has been made between this country and any foreign State, to the effect that any subject of that State who has been naturalized as a British subject may divest himself of that status,
 - (c) if during his minority his father loses British nationality in circumstances which involve the acquisition by the child of a new nationality,
 - (d) in the case of a woman, if she marries an alien.
- (N.B.) A woman who was originally a British subject and loses British nationality by marriage with an alien does not regain British nationality on the death of husband or the dissolution of her marriage. If in such a case she desires to resume British nationality she must apply for a Certificate of Naturalization.)
- (e) in the case of a person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization is granted after January 1, 1925, if the Secretary of State revokes the Certificate,
 - (f) if the territory of which he is an inhabitant is severed from the Crown, *e.g.*, the cases of the inhabitants of Hanover and Heligoland.

ACQUISITION OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.—An alien may acquire British nationality.—

- (a) by special Act of Parliament,
- (b) by the conquest, annexation, or cession of the territory of which he is an inhabitant;
- (c) in the case of a woman, by marriage with a British subject, and
- (d) by naturalization.

Naturalization.—All Certificates of Naturalization granted in the United Kingdom between May 13, 1870, and December 31, 1914, were granted in accordance with the provisions of the Naturalization Act, 1870. And this Act did not secure that a Certificate granted in any part of the Empire should be valid throughout the Empire.

Under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, every person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization is granted in accordance with its provisions after Jan 1, 1925, is a British subject, not only in that part of the British Empire where the Certificate is granted, but also in the United Kingdom and in any Dominion which has adopted the Act, and in any other British Possession.

Persons naturalized prior to January 1, 1925, may, after that date, apply for a fresh Certificate of Naturalization under the new conditions.

In order to be eligible for the grant of such a Certificate in the United Kingdom, an alien must.—

- (a) during the eight years preceding his application have resided for not less than five years in His Majesty's Dominions (of which not less than one year immediately preceding the application must have been spent in the United Kingdom) or have been for not less than five years in the service of the Crown,
- (b) be of good character and have an adequate knowledge of the English language; and
- (c) intend to reside in His Majesty's Dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown.

Instructions for the guidance of persons desiring to apply for a Certificate of Naturalization may be obtained free on application to the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.

The fee payable to the Home Office in respect of the grant of a Certificate of Naturalization is fixed by the Government of the day, and is at present £20, of which £1 is payable on submission of the application and the remainder on the grant of the Certificate. The £1 payable on submission of the application is *not returnable*, whether or not a Certificate is granted.

N.B.—In the case of a woman who was a British subject previously to her marriage to an alien, and whose husband has died or whose marriage has been dissolved, the above requirements, both as to residence and as to fee, are relaxed.

STATUS OF ALIENS.—Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a natural-born British subject, but the title to such property does not confer any right on an alien to hold real property out of the United Kingdom, or qualify him for any franchise.

Aliens are not entitled to be tried by a jury *de medietate lingue*, but are triable in the same manner as if they were natural-born subjects.

UNDESIRABLE ALIENS.—An undesirable alien—*e.g.*, one who is without means, or who is a lunatic, or an idiot, or who has been guilty in another country of an extraditable offence—may be prevented landing in the United Kingdom. An alien may also be expelled from this country if he prove to be "undesirable" within the meaning of the Aliens Act, 1905. His Majesty may by Order in Council impose further restrictions on aliens (see Aliens Restriction Act, 1914 as extended and amended 1925).

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

During the year 1922 a total of 316,159 alien passengers landed at United Kingdom ports, and 315,765 embarked for destinations overseas. The arrivals in 1921 were 294,569, and the departures 305,886, 1,997 were refused leave to land in 1922, as against 1,712 in 1921. The arrivals consisted of the following—

Residents returning from abroad	61,117
Passengers in transit to other countries	33,305
Visitors on holiday	127,380
Visitors on business	68,554
Foreign diplomatic and other missions	5,492
Seamen	11,029
Other passengers	9,387

Total . 316,159

Principal Nationalities

	Arrivals	Departures	Refused leave to land
American ...	100,506	100,039	113
Belgian ..	25,314	26,432	119
Chinese ...	1,101	993	20
Dutch ..	27,531	27,204	20
French ..	59,123	59,544	343
German	9,615	9,122	114
Italian	13,147	13,019	312
Polish .	5,107	5,162	149
Russian	6,637	7,328	49
Scandinavian	22,368	21,983	68
Spanish & Portuguese	7,032	6,777	92
Swiss	13,136	12,854	66

BUSINESS NAMES REGISTRATION.

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES ACT, 1916

This Act received the Royal Assent on 22 Dec., 1916, and its provisions were explained on pp. 414-415 of the 1921 "WHITAKER." The Office of the Registrar of Business Names is at Somerset House, W.C.2

CERTIFICATES

OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, OR DEATHS

England and Wales—Certificates of Births, Deaths, or Marriages can be obtained at the General Register Office, Somerset House, on payment of fees amounting to 2s 7d, viz., 1s for search, 2s 6d for the certificate, and 1d for the stamp affixed thereto (When application is made by post the charges are 5s 1d.) They can also be obtained from the registration officer having the legal custody of the register book containing the entry of which a certificate is required. Certificates of marriages in churches of the Church of England can also be obtained from the incumbent of the church in which the marriage took place.

Certificates at reduced rates can be obtained for the purposes of certain Acts of Parliament: Friendly Societies Act, 1886, Birth or Death, 1s; Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and for purposes of Elementary Education, Birth, 6d; Savings Banks Act, 1887, Birth, Death, or Marriage, 1s; National Insurance Acts, 1911 and 1913, Birth, 6d; Marriage, 1s; Industrial Assurance Companies Act, 1866, and Trade Unions Amendment Act, 1876, death of child under 10 years of age, 1s, but only from the local Registrar.

English Registers—Birth registration exists at Somerset House from 1837. An index to 1,000,000 earlier entries can be consulted at the *Society of Genealogists* at 5 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.

Scottish Registers of Births, Marriages, and

Deaths—Parish registers were instituted for these in 1551, but until the Registration of Births, &c (Scotland), Act, 1854, they were not properly kept in many cases. Extracts may, however, be obtained from them on payment of 2s 1d for each entry, but to be valid evidence it must be shown that the registers from which the entries are taken were regularly kept. Lists of the old parish registers may be consulted in the offices of the Registrar-General, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, or of local Registrars. These old registers are in the charge of the Registrar-General, and since 1854 local registers have been transmitted to him at stated periods. Registers up to the end of 1919 are now in his possession. There is a general index to the registers which may be searched on payment of 2s. A search of the index of a particular parish is 1s. A fee of 20s is payable for a search of all the Scottish registers, and 1s is payable for a search of a particular parish. An extract of an entry may be obtained on payment of 2s 1d. The office of the Registrar-General is open on weekdays between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

COPYRIGHT

The law of copyright is contained in the Copyright Act, 1911, which repeals all the earlier acts. It should be stated that no registration of copyright at Stationers' Hall is now necessary, copyright arises from mere authorship. The provisions of the Copyright Act, 1911, were explained on pp. 415-416 of the 1921 "WHITAKER."

DAYS OF GRACE.

Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes, payable at any time after date, have *three days of grace* allowed, thus, a bill dated 1 Jan. at two months' date is not due until March 4. If a bill or note is payable by instalments to be paid "punctually," this does not exclude the days of grace (*Schaff v. Morris*, 37 T.L.R. 366). There is, however, no such extension in the case of bills drawn at sight, or on demand, and these must be paid on presentation. In the United Kingdom, bills falling due on Sunday are payable the previous Saturday, and in England and Wales and in Ireland bills falling due on Good Friday or Christmas Day are similarly payable on the previous day. Bills falling due on Bank Holidays are payable the day after.

DEATHS.

In England and Wales.—When a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons—1. A relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness. If they fail, 2. Some other relative of the deceased. In default of any relatives, 3. A person present at the death, or the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail, 4. An inmate of the house, or the person causing the body to be buried. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. One of them must, within five days of the death, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed, and must sign the register, or must within the same time send him written notice of the death, accompanied by a certificate of the cause of death, signed by a registered medical practitioner, if any such attended the deceased during his last illness. The written notice will be useless without a legal medical certificate. If notice is

sent, information must nevertheless be given and the register signed within fourteen days from the death. If relatives present or in attendance fail without reasonable cause to carry out these provisions, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead. It is important that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the clergyman or other person who performs the funeral or religious service. Failure to obtain this certificate need not, however, delay the funeral, as it is the duty of the clergyman, if the certificate is not produced to him at the burial, to notify the Registrar thereof within seven days. If at the end of fourteen days one of the persons above mentioned has not attended to the registration, the Registrar may, by written application, require any one of them to come to him and do so at a stated time and place. Any person failing to attend on this application will be liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Whenever the deceased has been attended during his last illness by a registered medical practitioner, a certificate of the cause of death, signed by him, must be delivered to the Registrar. Any person receiving such a certificate from the practitioner and not so delivering it will incur a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above-mentioned periods, unless on request it is effected at an informant's house, or at the house where the death happened, when a fee of one shilling will be payable to the Registrar. After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of fees amounting to ten shillings.

In *Scotland*, the rules of registration are similar, but (1) the death must be registered within 8 days, (2) the medical man concerned must give a certificate of death to the Registrar in terms of the Registration of Births, &c. (*Scotland*) Act, 1854, within 7 days, (3) the informant of a death receives from the Registrar a certificate that the death has been registered. This is given to the undertaker, who delivers it to the keeper of the cemetery. Failure to comply is under penalty in all cases.

CORONERS' INQUESTS—Sudden deaths are supposed by the law to demand inquiry, and Coroners' inquests are held in cases of violent and unnatural deaths, such as the case of a person slain or drowned, or dying suddenly, and of any person dying in prison. Coroners do not obtrude into the houses of persons for the purpose of holding inquests, but are sent for by the peace officers, to whom it is the duty of those in whose houses violent or unnatural deaths occur to make immediate communication, whilst the body remains in the same situation as when the death occurred. Inquests are not to be held on Sunday. When the Coroner receives due notice of a violent death, casualty, or misadventure, he issues his warrant or precept to summon a jury to appear at a particular time and place for the purpose of instituting the inquiry, when, how, and by what means the deceased came by his death. The jury must consist of at least twelve lawful and honest men, "*probi et legales homines*," and the number is immaterial provided twelve agree. The jury is usually summoned from the house-

holders residing in the neighbourhood in which the death took place. Any person summoned as a witness is bound to attend, or renders himself liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding 40s., the fine for defaulting jurymen being 25s.

In *Scotland* there is no Coroner. In ordinary cases of sudden death a private inquiry is held by the Procurator Fiscal (a Crown official who is the Public Prosecutor in criminal cases in every County, see p. 549). The result of such inquiry is reported to the Lord Advocate. In the case of a death occurring in the course of an industrial employment, and in every case in which the Lord Advocate may so order, a public enquiry is held before the Sheriff and a jury.

Statistics of Deaths

	1900	1901	1902
England & Wales	466,130	458,639	468,780
Scotland	68,179	66,210	72,905
Ireland	66,538	63,838	64,322
Total	600,847	588,677	624,007

DIVORCE.

Preliminary—Matrimonial suits may be conveniently divided into three classes, viz. (1) those in which a declaration against marriage is sought, (2) those in which the marriage is sought to be upheld, and (3) those in which, the marriage being admitted, partial or complete divorce is sought.

(1) **Nullity of Marriage**—Marriage is void *ab initio* if the parties were in the prohibited degrees of affinity, if it was bigamous, if there was no consent, or if one of the parties was insane, but it is only voidable if one of the parties was under the age of consent (14 in the case of males and 12 in the case of females). Inability to consummate a marriage may also be a ground for avoiding it. In such a case a decree of nullity may be obtained.

(2) **Restitution of Conjugal Rights**—This is a form of relief generally sought by a spouse who has been deserted. Disobedience to a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, although two years have not elapsed, at once constitutes desertion (as to the significance of which see paragraph (6) *infra*), and such desertion, if coupled with the husband's adultery, whether committed before or after the decree of restitution, is a ground for granting to the wife a decree of dissolution of marriage.

(3) **Judicial Separation and Divorce**—The third class of suit mentioned in paragraph (1) *supra* includes the suit for judicial separation (which does not dissolve a marriage), and the suit for divorce proper (which, if successful) dissolves the marriage contract altogether and leaves the parties at liberty to marry again). Either spouse may petition for judicial separation on the ground of adultery, or cruelty, or of desertion without cause for two years or upwards. In such a petition a husband may claim damages from the co-respondent. A decree of judicial separation is often made the ground of a petition for divorce. A petitioner who has committed adultery which has not been condoned cannot obtain a judicial separation or a decree of restitution of conjugal rights unless there has been condonation. The fact that a petitioner has been guilty of cruelty or desertion does not, however, debar him from a decree of judicial separation on the ground of adultery unless his conduct has conduced to the adultery.

Divorce.—Where partial or complete divorce is sought, relief can only be obtained upon proof of certain offences which fall under two heads, namely (1) those which are offences under ecclesiastical law, e.g., cruelty, adultery, and unnatural offences, (2) those which are offences by statute, e.g., incestuous adultery, bigamy with adultery, rape, and desertion.

If a husband seeks divorce, it is sufficient for him to prove the wife's adultery, in which case he may obtain damages from the adulterer. If a wife seeks divorce it was formerly not sufficient that she prove mere adultery. But now, by an Act which came into force on July 18, 1923, a wife may petition for divorce on the ground that, since the marriage and the passing of the Act, her husband has been guilty of adultery. A wife can also obtain divorce if the husband has been guilty of bigamy with adultery, of rape or certain other criminal offences, or of adultery coupled with such cruelty as without adultery would have entitled her to a divorce. *a mensa et thoro* or of adultery coupled with desertion. "Cruelty" is conduct of such a character as to have caused damage to life, limb, or health (bodily or mental), or as to give rise to a reasonable apprehension of such danger. It is cruelty to wilfully and recklessly communicate a venereal disease, and a course of conduct calculated to break the spirit of the sufferer (generally the wife), continued until health breaks down or is likely to break down under the strain, is also a ground for relief.

If a wife gives birth to a child of which her husband could not possibly be the father, that is sufficient proof of adultery.

It is desertion in the legal sense if one party to a marriage, without the consent or against the will of the other wilfully without cause or reasonable excuse makes the other live apart for two years or more. It is, however, a question of intention. *Powell v. Powell* (1922) P. 278. Formerly the only remedy for desertion was a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights, but now desertion without cause may enable the deserted spouse to obtain a decree of judicial separation. If coupled with adultery, it enables a wife to obtain a divorce.

When the decree will be refused.—A decree must be refused, even if the suit is undefended, if the allegations in the petition for divorce are not proved. There is no such thing in the Divorce Court as judgment by default. Other absolute bars to relief are (i) connivance at the adultery of the respondent, (ii) collusion, as where the initiation of the suit is procured by agreement or bargain (but this does not prevent a fresh suit being brought free from collusion), (iii) condonation, i.e. complete forgiveness which restores the *status quo*. Forgiveness, without restoration of the wife to her former position, cannot amount to condonation (*Crocker v. Crocker* (1921), P. 15. There are also certain discretionary bars, as, e.g. where the petitioner has been guilty of unreasonable delay, or has been guilty of such wilful neglect or misconduct as has conduced to the adultery.

Intervention by King's Proctor.—At any time during the progress of a suit for dissolution or nullity of marriage, and before the decree *est* is made absolute, the King's Proctor may intervene to show cause against making a decree absolute.

Decree Absolute.—Every decree of dissolution or nullity is in the first instance a decree *est*,

and is not made absolute until the expiration of six calendar months. The marriage subsists until the decree is made absolute. After that date either spouse may marry again, but a man may not marry the sister of his divorced wife whilst the divorced wife is alive. A divorced wife may call herself by her late husband's name. Persons who have been divorced may re-marry.

Children.—When a suit has been commenced, the children should not be removed from the person in whose custody they are *de facto*. Until a suit for judicial separation, nullity, or dissolution of marriage has been dismissed, the Court may make orders for the custody, maintenance, and education of children. Either spouse may make applications for access to the children.

Alimony.—A wife may in any cause file a petition for alimony (i.e. means of support) pending suit, provided *prima facie* evidence of the marriage is adduced. The right to alimony continues until there is a decision against the wife in the court of first instance. The amount may be agreed between the parties, otherwise one-fifth of the joint incomes is generally allowed. An order for permanent alimony may be obtained by a wife who has obtained a final decree of judicial separation.

Protection Orders.—A deserted wife may apply to a court of petty sessions or to the Divorce Division for an order to protect any money which has come to her after such desertion against her husband and his creditors. Disobedience to the order renders a party retaining the property liable to restore it and to pay twice the value thereof.

Costs.—Where a suit is about to be set down for hearing, the wife, if she has not sufficient separate estate, may obtain payment from her husband of a sum sufficient to cover her costs to date, and where a decree has been obtained against her for judicial separation on the ground of adultery, she may defend herself at his expense should he afterwards bring a suit for dissolution of marriage. If a suit be decided against a wife who has separate estate, she may be condemned to pay the whole or any part of the costs of the proceedings.

SEPARATION BY AGREEMENT

Husband and wife may agree, with or without consideration, to separate and live apart, but the agreement, to be valid, must be followed by an immediate separation. Although usually made by deed, a mere oral agreement is binding. If made, however, with a view to facilitating divorce proceedings it is void. A wife is not bound by a separation agreement if she was forced to make it by threats of violence. A clause which binds the husband to give up the custody of the children will be enforced, unless the Court is of opinion that it is not for their benefit. The agreement usually contains mutual covenants not to sue for the restitution of conjugal rights—a covenant by the husband not to molest the wife, and a covenant by the wife or her trustee to indemnify the husband against debts contracted by her during the separation. The remedy for a breach of the agreement is specific performance.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

When a husband has been guilty of assault or has deserted his wife, or has been guilty of per-

sistent cruelty, or of wilful neglect to maintain her or her infant children, and by such cruelty or neglect has caused her to leave him, or where he is an habitual drunkard, the wife may obtain relief from a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. Relief may also be obtained by a husband whose wife is an habitual drunkard. The Court may declare that the applicant is no longer bound to cohabit with the other spouse. Where a wife is the applicant, the legal custody of children under sixteen may be given to her, and the husband may be ordered to pay a weekly sum not exceeding £2. Where the husband applies, the custody of all the children of the marriage may be given to him, and the wife may be committed to an inmates home. If the wife has been guilty of adultery, no order will be made on her application unless there was condonation, and if, having obtained an order, she commits adultery, the order may be discharged. An order may be altered, varied or discharged at any time on cause being shown. All applications for relief must be made within six months of the ground of complaint.

DIVORCE STATISTICS *England and Wales*

Year	Poor Persons	Other Suits	Total
1914	88	1,260	1,348
1918	1,034	1,655	2,689
1919	2,341	3,422	5,763
1920	2,126	3,058	5,184
1921	677	2,787	3,464

In the occupation groups of husbands' professional employments account for 1,148 cases: manufactures 816, trade 899, inland transport 215, mining 83, agriculture 102, navigation and fishing 46, and domestic service 26. Among the professions are included—

Soldiers and Naval	Accounts	26
Seamen	Civil Servants	24
Engineers, Architects, &c	Schoolmasters	18
Navv, Army and Air Officers	Authors	15
Actors, musicians, &c	Police	14
Physicians, surgeons, &c	Students	11
Legal profession	Municipal Offs	9
	Clergymen	6
	Painters	3

Other Countries

	Number	Per 1,000 Pop
Austria (1921)	5,230	0.85
Belgium (1922)	3,718	0.46
Denmark (1922)	1,308	0.40
England and Wales (1921)	3,464	0.08
France (1922)	33,000	0.82
Germany (1921)	39,216	0.63
Japan (1922)	53,053	0.91
U.S.A (1922)	148,554	1.36

DIVORCE FOR THE POOR

England and Wales—A special department in the High Court of Justice for the assistance of poor persons in litigation, including divorce, was established in 1914. The official name of the department is "London Prescribed Officers (Poor Persons)."

Under the procedure of this department, Solicitor and Counsel are provided for a litigant who is not possessed of the means to employ legal assistance.

Although no fees are payable for the help given by the department, the applicants must find the solicitor's out-of-pocket expenses, and those incidental to witnesses—a point which has been criticised by the adherents of divorce law reform. However, if witnesses are not brought from a long distance, the whole proceedings need not cost more than £10, and can in some cases be completed for less, compared with from £50 to £60 necessitated by the normal procedure. Before a case is taken up, the applicant has to satisfy the department that he or she is really poor—not possessed of more than £50, exclusive of wearing apparel and trade tools. She must also show that her own income does not exceed £2 a week, or in special cases, £4. If this condition is fulfilled, and if he has reasonable grounds for bringing or defending a suit in the Divorce Court, he may apply to the Court for leave to do so. An application for leave is submitted to and is reported on by counsel and solicitor, who give their services voluntarily. If the report is favourable the Court may give the necessary leave, and thereupon another solicitor and counsel are assigned to the poor person to act for him. Such a litigant is not liable for Court fees, nor (generally) is he liable to pay costs to any other party. Counsel acting for him must charge him no fee, while the solicitor assigned to him generally gets nothing but his out-of-pocket expenses. Where, however, property of value is recovered for such litigant, the solicitor may (under the rules) get his usual costs. Numbers of persons take advantage of this procedure in *forma pauperis*. This explains the very large number of cases in the Divorce Court.

Scotland—In every town there are Solicitors for the Poor, and in the Court of Session there are Counsel for the Poor, all of whom act gratuitously. Any class of litigation may be undertaken for poor persons, but the operation of the "Poor's Roll" is chiefly important in matrimonial and bastardy cases. Legal services are rendered free of charge, and no Court dues are payable. In cases of divorce application must be made to the Court of Session. In cases of separation simply, application may be made to the Sheriff Court. The means that preclude a person from the benefit of the Poor's Roll are not fixed, and each application depends on its own circumstances. The Poor's Roll was established in 1424.

THE FRANCHISE.

The Representation of the People Act, 1918, abolishes the voting qualifications of property owners, freemen, and lodgers but extends the franchise to women, subject to certain limitations. To be entitled to be registered as Parliamentary or as Local Government electors, the following conditions are now required:—

PARLIAMENTARY

MEN—21 years of age. Residence only, for the qualifying six months in any one constituency or in any contiguous constituency or county. The occupation of land or premises of £10 annual value, for business purposes, for the same period.

A man of full age who has received a degree at any university forming, or part of, a constituency, is entitled to be registered as a voter for that constituency. Honorary degrees do no qualify.

WOMEN—30 years of age, must be entitled to be registered as a Local Government elector for

the occupation of land or premises of £5 yearly value, or of a dwelling house, or is the wife of a husband who is entitled to be so registered.

A woman is entitled to be registered as a parliamentary voter for a university constituency if she is of the required age, and has been admitted to a degree, or has passed the final examination and followed the conditions required of a woman by such university which did not at the time the examination was passed admit women to degrees.

ABSENT VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTION

In the lists which came into force on Oct. 15, 1922, the absent voters for Great Britain and Northern Ireland totalled 184,570, and for the contested constituencies in the General Election of 1922 172,451. Excluding these constituencies (in the Borough of Stoke-on-Trent) for which particulars are not available, 97,530 ballot papers were issued to absent voters whose recorded addresses were in the United Kingdom, and 40,895 of them were returned in time for the counting of the votes at the General Election of 1922. The number of absent voters who had appointed proxies in the contested constituencies was 4,173.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

MEN—21 years of age. Must have occupied for the qualifying six months, as owner or tenant, any land or premises in a local government electoral area. A person who occupies rooms as a lodger is entitled, provided the rooms are let unfurnished.

WOMEN—21 years of age. Is entitled to be registered as a local government elector where the conditions of her occupation of property would entitle her if she were a man.

Thirty years of age where she is the wife of a man who is entitled to be so registered in respect of premises in which they both reside.

REGISTRATION

The qualifying periods (at present fixed by Order in Council) are for six months ending 15 Dec for the Spring Register, and 15 June for the Autumn Register. It is the duty of the Registration Officer (in counties, the clerk to the county council, in boroughs, the town clerk) to compile the Spring and Autumn Registers containing the names of all persons entitled to vote. For this purpose instructions may be issued to the overseers of parishes, who cause house-to-house enquiries to be made to ascertain the names of all qualified voters. A householder's return may be issued, and the failure of the householder to give the required information renders such person liable to a penalty of £20. The prepared lists are publicly exhibited by the Registration Officer, together with a notice specifying the mode in which, and the time within which, claim and objections are to be made. Subsequently the Registration Officer shall make all necessary corrections of the electors' lists, and carry out all that is required to form those lists into a register, with a separate index letter and a separate series of numbers for each polling district.

ILLEGITIMACY.

England and Wales—A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Guardians of the Poor where the child becomes chargeable to the Union or Parish, and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him

to pay for its maintenance and education a sum not exceeding 5s. a week. By an Act which came into force on Sept. 30, 1923, the putative father may be ordered to pay 20s. a week, instead of 10s. as hitherto. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. No person is required as father of an illegitimate child to give information concerning the birth of such child, and the registrar is forbidden to enter in the register the name of any person as father of the child unless at the joint request of the mother and father. Such person is in that case required to sign the register, together with the mother. A domestic servant found to be *enconcinate* may be peremptorily dismissed without notice, but any attempt to examine without her consent a servant supposed to be *enconcinate* renders the employer liable to an action.

In 1922 the Home Secretary introduced a Bill for legitimating illegitimate children on the marriage of their parents, but the Bill had not passed both Houses of Parliament at the time of going to press.

Scotland—The mother of an illegitimate child may obtain a decree of affiliation and aliment against the father. The process may be raised either in the Court of Session or the Sheriff Court, but usually is in the Sheriff Court. The father pays half of the minding expenses, the amount usually decreed being £2 2s. The rate of aliment varies, but in 1919 it was settled by a decision of the Court of Session that £11 14s. per annum was a proper amount. The mother has the custody of the child until the age of 7 if a male and 10 if a female.

By Scots Law an illegitimate child is legitimated by the subsequent marriage of its parents provided there was no impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the conception of the child. Such legitimation is recognised by International Law so far as the laws of particular countries allow it. It is valid in England except that such a child cannot succeed to real estate in England on intestacy. After the marriage of the parents such a child may be registered as legitimate by warrant of the Sheriff.

Illegitimate Births—Great Britain

	1921	1922	1923.
England & Wales	38,618	34,138	30,959
Scotland	8,756	7,881	7,477
Total	47,374	42,019	38,436

Other Countries

	Total Births	Illegitimate Births
England & Wales (1923)	780,124	30,959
Scotland (1923)	115,085	7,477
Belgium (1922)	153,611	9,118
Chile (1921)	147,795	55,144
Denmark (1922)	73,866	7,681
Finland (1921)	82,165	7,803
France (1922)	759,846	65,568
Germany (1921)	1,611,420	173,169
Italy (1922)	1,124,511	49,841
Netherlands (1922)	181,186	3,652
Norway (1921)	64,857	5,018
Sweden (1919)	115,193	15,063

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY TO BE OBSERVED.—By the Public Health Act, 1875 (as amended by the Public Health Act, 1907), it is provided

that any person who—(1) While suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the said disorder in any street, public place, shop, inn, or public conveyance, or enters any public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner, conductor, or driver thereof that he is so suffering, or, (2) Being in charge of any person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer, or causes or permits such sufferer to be so exposed, or, (3) Gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes, without previous disinfection, any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder, shall be liable to a penalty of £5. A person suffering from such disorder who enters a public conveyance is liable to a fine of 40s., and if he so enters without notifying to the owner or driver that he is so suffering, shall be ordered by the Court to pay the owner and driver the amount of any loss and expense they may incur in respect of the disinfection of the conveyance. Every owner or driver of a public conveyance must provide for the disinfection of such conveyance after it has conveyed any person suffering from dangerous infection, but he cannot be required to convey any person so suffering until he has been paid a sum sufficient to cover any loss or expense incurred in disinfecting the conveyance. No person may knowingly let for hire any house, &c., in which any person has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder without having the same disinfected to the satisfaction of a medical practitioner, as testified by a certificate signed by him—penalty not exceeding £50, or imprisonment with or without hard labour, not exceeding one month. By the Public Health Act, 1907, the Local Government Board (i.e. the Ministry of Health), since the passage of the Ministry of Health Act, 1919 has power to declare that this Act shall be in force in any specified district. Under this Act, a person suffering from an infectious disease must not engage in any trade unless he can do so without spreading the disease, nor may he take any book from a public or circulating library, or allow any such book to be returned after it has been exposed to infection. Clothes exposed to infection must not be sent to a public laundry unless they have been disinfected. A child who has been suffering from an infectious disease must not attend school without a medical certificate. Dairywomen must notify infectious diseases existing among their servants, and the owner or driver of a public vehicle which has conveyed an infectious person must notify the same to the district medical officer. No wake may be held over the body of a person who died of an infectious disease. Where the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, is in force, where any suitable hospital is provided, any person who is suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, and is without proper lodging or accommodation, or is lodged in a room occupied by more than one family, or cannot be effectually isolated, may, on a certificate signed by a medical practitioner, and with the consent of the hospital, be removed by order of any justice to such hospital. Similar provisions apply to the Metropolis. The occupier of a house in which there has been infectious disease within six weeks before he ceases to occupy it, must have the premises disinfected and inform the owner of the disease. Where it appears to any District Council that

any house is in such a condition that the health of any person is affected or endangered thereby, or that whitewashing, &c., would tend to prevent or check infectious disease, they may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house to whitewash, &c., the same.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

By the Infectious Disease (Notification) Extension Act, 1895, the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889 were extended to the whole of England and Wales on the January 1, 1899. Every case of infectious disease, as defined by the Act, is to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which it occurs. The notice may be by letter or even verbal, and must be given by the head of the family, or by the nearest relatives present in the building or in attendance on the patient, or any other person in attendance, or by the occupier of the building. In addition to this, the medical man in attendance is required to send a certificate to the Medical Officer of Health. Failure to send the notice or certificate renders the defaulters liable to 40s. fine. No payment is made for the notices required to be given by persons in the house, but the medical man gets 2s. 6d. for every case in his private practice and 1s. for every case in a public institution of which he is officer.

The diseases to which the Act applies are small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlatina or scarlet fever, and the following fevers: typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued, or puerperal. Plague must also be notified, in consequence of an Order issued in 1900. The local authority may order that the Act shall apply to any infectious disease other than those just mentioned, but such an order must be approved by the Local Government Board. In some districts the following have been declared infectious: measles, rubeola or German measles, whooping cough, chicken-pox, mumps, and yellow fever. In the case of London the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, are similar to those now extended to the rest of the country.

Statistics of Notifiable Diseases—The total numbers of cases of the chief notifiable diseases in England and Wales, excluding cases among soldiers and sailors, are set out below—

	Cases notified	Rate per 1,000 of population.
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	61,555	1.65
Tuberculosis (other forms)	15,851	0.41
Small pox	263	0.02
Typhus fever	2	0.00
Scarlet fever	119,490	3.19
Diphtheria	69,481	1.86
Enteric fever	3,709	0.08
Continued fever	35	0.00
Relapsing fever	7	0.00
Puerperal fever	1,898	0.03
Erysipelas	16,051	0.43
Cerebro-spinal fever	583	0.01
Pollomyelitis	293	0.01
Ophthalmia neonatorum	10,304	10.75*
Encephalitis lethargica	890	0.02
Polio-encephalitis	36	0.00
Trench fever	39	0.00
Dysentery	1,353	0.04
Malaria (contracted in England)	32	0.00
Pneumonia	38,859	1.04

* Rate per 1,000 births.

JURY SERVICE.

Preliminary.—The juries with which the public are most concerned are, first and foremost, the grand juries; secondly, those which are summoned to try causes in the High Court, at assizes and county courts; and thirdly, those summoned to try criminal cases at assizes, the Old Bailey, and courts of Quarter Sessions, and to assist at coroners' inquests.

Qualifications.—All natural-born subjects of the King and aliens domiciled for ten years or more, being men or women between 21 and 65, (60 after March 1, 1902), are liable to serve as jurors.

Although women could not formerly serve, the sex disqualification was removed in 1919, and women are now liable to serve, subject to this, that a judge may make an order that the jury shall be composed of men only or of women only, or may, on an application made by a woman to be exempted from service on a jury in respect of any case by reason of the nature of the evidence to be given or of the issues to be tried, grant such exemption.

The qualification of a juror is a *property* one—that is to say, he or she must be a person who owns property or pays rates. A householder or shopkeeper in the City of London who owns personal estate worth £100; a resident in a county or borough owning £10 a year in real estate or rent charge, or £20 in leaseholds, or a householder in a county or borough assessed to the poor rate at not less than £30 a year in Middlesex and the County of London, or £20 in other counties, and occupiers of houses with not less than fifteen windows, are all compellable to serve as jurors unless exempted or disqualified.

Exemptions and Disqualifications.—Aliens (subject as above), felons, lunatics, imbeciles, deaf or blind persons are disqualified from serving on juries, while the following classes of persons (amongst others) are exempt—peers, members and officers of both Houses of Parliament, clergymen and priests, ministers of any congregation of protestant dissenters and Jews, whose meeting place is duly registered, judges, barristers, solicitors (if practising), officers of the supreme court, magistrates, clerks of the peace, sheriffs' officers and servants of such officers, justices of the peace, members of local bodies, governors of prisons and gaols, superintendents, &c., of lunatic asylums, doctors and chemists (if actually practising), dentists, officers and men in Army, Navy, and Territorial Forces, licensed pilots, postal, custom and inland revenue servants.

Special exemption.—A judge, and, by virtue of S. 3 of the Juries Act, 1922, the sheriff, may for good reason excuse attendance of any particular jury.

Jury Lists.—Lists of juries are now prepared in accordance with the Juries Act, 1922. Persons who deem themselves to be entitled to be exempted should communicate with the registration officer, for all whose names appear on the lists are liable to serve.

Grand Juries.—The function of the grand jury is to make presentments on oath to judicial bodies or personages, mainly of accusation against persons against whom criminal proceedings are pending. The jurors have to say in effect whether there is a *prima facie* case against the accused, against whom an indictment has been prepared, and if they are satisfied of this they find "a true bill"; if not, they "ignore the bill" and the accused is discharged.

Lunacy Juries.—A jury is sometimes summoned by the judge in lunacy to enquire whether a man is or is not of sound mind.

Juries in Criminal and Civil cases.—An accused person against whom a true bill has been found is tried by a "jury sworn." A "panel" of jurors are summoned to attend the court on a particular day, and it is from amongst them that the jury who are to try the prisoners are selected at random (an interesting note on the selection of jurors will be found in *Halbury's Laws of England*, Vol. 28, p. 246). In a criminal case the prisoner has a right of challenge which is of two kinds—a challenge to the array—i.e., the whole number of jurors summoned (which is so rare that it need not be further considered) and a challenge to the poll, i.e., to individual jurors, which may be peremptory or for cause. Peremptory challenge, or challenge without cause, exists only as of right in treason and felony, and the prisoner can only challenge a limited number without reason. In the exercise of this right prisoners frequently object to the women on the jury. "Challenge for cause" sometimes takes place on the ground that the proposed juror is a peer or is alleged to have committed some crime which makes him infamous.

Except upon trials for murder, treason, and treason felony juries after being sworn may separate, e.g., for lunch and at night. The verdict must be given in open court in the presence of all the jurors, and in cases of treason and felony in the presence of the defendant. It must be unanimous, except that in civil cases the parties may agree to take a majority verdict.

Special Juries.—Special Jurors are selected from persons having larger property qualifications, e.g., the occupier of dwelling house in a large town rated at not less than £100. Trial is generally by Common Jury, but in any cause or matter at Assizes or in the High Court an order for a Special Jury may be obtained in certain cases.

Payment of Jurors.—A Special Juror is entitled to a fee of one guinea for each case in which he is sworn to act, whereas a Common Jury is only entitled to 1s on each cause tried in the High Court or a County Court; and on Circuit, 8d. In Criminal Cases the jury is entitled to and, in fact, receives nothing. At Inquests, held before Coroners, the jurors are entitled to such fee as the local authority may permit the coroner to pay.

A juror is not accountable for, nor will any action lie against him, in respect of anything said or done by him in discharge of his office. If he fail to appear in the High Court or at assizes when duly summoned he may have to pay a fine of £10, while non-appearance at a county court may involve a fine of £5.

Coroners' Juries.—A coroner who has decided to hold an inquest must summon a jury to inquire into the cause of death. This absolute duty, however, was suspended during the War and for six months thereafter by an Act passed in 1918. A coroner's jury may be fined £5 for non-attendance. Broadly speaking, any "good and lawful" man or woman may be summoned on a coroner's jury. Although there is no age limit fixed by statute, the custom is to summon only persons of full age. Not less than twelve must be summoned, and at least twelve must agree on a verdict.

MARRIAGES.

BY BANNS OR LICENCE.

BANNS OF MARRIAGE—"Banns" formerly applied to any public kind of proclamation, and now refer only to marriages, so that the word signifies the public announcement in the parish church, the object being to ensure notoriety, and exclude clandestine marriages. The Marriage Act, 26 Geo II. c. 33, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony, after the Second Lesson. The law is now chiefly contained in the Marriage Act, 4 Geo IV c. 76, which repealed most of the laws then in force (see also 6 & 7 Will IV c. 85, and 1 Vict c. 22). Where the parties reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in both, the minister giving his certificate of the same to be handed to the minister of the parish where the marriage takes place. The law provides specially for the case where one of the parties resides in Scotland, the publication being then in the parish church. In like manner in Scotland the publication takes place in the parish church, in whatever church the parties are married. It may be noted that, by Scottish law only, omission to publish the banns does not invalidate the marriage, because it would still stand as an irregular marriage carried out by consent before witnesses (see sub-tit., "Marriages in Scotland," *post*). The names by which the parties are known are sufficient for publication of banns, so that a variance from the strict baptismal name is not important. But where wrong names are designedly given, for the purpose of concealment or otherwise, the case is different, and the marriage may be null and void (*Midgeley v Wood*, 4 Sw & Tr 267). Where a wrong and fraudulent name is given by one party only, and the other party is innocent, the validity of the marriage is not affected.

The Bishop may license a Chapel of Ease for the celebration of marriages, but where a district has been assigned to a chapel, and it becomes a vicarage, or "ecclesiastical parish," the option ceases, and the banns must be proclaimed and marriage celebrated therein, and not in the "mother church" or that of the civil parish.

If three months be permitted to elapse, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence, or submit to the republication of banns. The minister ought to satisfy himself that the parties are of full age, or that the consent of parents is obtained, and it is usually on the score of insufficiency of age that banns are "forbidden." By the Act 6 & 7 Will IV. c. 85, a marriage may be performed in church on the superintendent registrar's certificate without banns, provided that the incumbent's consent is obtained. One of the parties must be resident within the Ecclesiastical parish of the church in which the marriage is to take place.

Marriage licences are of two kinds—(1) the Common or Ordinary Licence granted by the Archbishops and Bishops, through their Surrogates, for marriage in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages; (2) the Special Licence granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury for marriage at any time or in any place on good reason being shown (see p. 406). The Act of 1833 is severe on the clergy, making it a felony for any clergyman to marry the parties in the absence of banns or licence; and every Registrar or other person who knowingly unduly solemnizes

a marriage is also guilty of felony. By a subsequent alteration in the law, the hours for marriage were extended, and they are now from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The minister should be careful that there are two or more witnesses present, and that two witnesses attest the entries in the register books, which are kept in duplicate.

All civil jurisdiction over marriage was taken away from the Ecclesiastical Courts by the Divorce Act of 1857. An incumbent may, under Section 96 of this Act, refuse to marry a divorced person whose marriage has been dissolved for his or her adultery, but must allow another clergyman of the diocese to perform the service.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister—including a sister of half blood—was legalised in 1907. No clergyman, however, can be compelled to solemnize such a marriage, but he can allow his church to be used for the purpose by another minister.

Marriage with deceased brother's widow. This was legalised in 1921 by the statute 11 and 12 Geo 5, c. 24.

A marriage certificate is nothing more than a copy of the entry in the church register, and the customary fee is 2s 6d, and a stamp duty of 1d. Searches in the register-books may be made on payment of small fees, viz., 1s for a single year, and 6d additional for every other year. There are small fees, regulated by custom, on the certificate given of banns in one parish for marriage in another. Marriage fees are not uniform, and if excessive there is power with the Diocesan Chancellor to moderate them. With those who are in a position to afford it, it is usual to pay a guinea to the clergyman, and 5s. to the clerk; and the usual fees are paid although a stranger-clergyman be invited to perform the service.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

MARRIAGE LICENCES can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office (33 Knightrider St., Doctors' Commons, E.C. 4), at the Vicar-General's Office (1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W. 1), and at the Bishop of London's Diocesan Registry (1 Dean's Court, Doctors' Commons, E.C. 4), by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops' Registrars, but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued, those procured at the Faculty Office are available for London and all England and Wales, those procured at the Vicar-General's Office (hours in both offices 10 to 4, Saturdays 10 to 2) are available for London and all England, except the Province of York. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to thirty shillings, in addition to the cost of stamp, 10s. 6d. No previous notice is required and the licence is available as soon as it is issued. The cost of licences through a clerical surrogate in the country varies, according to the diocese, from £1 15s. to £2 12s. 6d. By the 4th George IV. c. 76, it is enacted, in order to avoid fraud and collusion in obtaining licences for marriage, that before any such licence be granted one of the parties shall make a declaration, on oath, that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of such parties hath had his or her usual

place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the boundary of the parish church, or the district parish in the church of which the marriage is to be solemnized

It may be added that in the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman who is also a surrogate, before whom the above-mentioned affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to deliver the licence personally to the applicant (In some parts of the country it is necessary for the surrogate to procure the licence from the Bishop's registry)

SPECIAL MARRIAGE LICENCES

SPECIAL LICENCES are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, under special circumstances, for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any time, &c., but the persons assigned must meet with his Grace's approval. Application must be made to The Faculty Office, 23 Knightbridge Street, Doctors Commons, E.C. 1 (tel. 6834 Central). Fees for licence stamp, &c., £25

BEFORE A REGISTRAR AND IN NON-CONFORMIST BUILDINGS

Marriages can take place in a District Register Office or in a Nonconformist building registered for marriages, (1) by Certificate, (2) by Licence. Notice of such marriages must be given personally to the Superintendent Registrar, a Registrar of Births and Deaths, a Registrar of Marriages, or the deputy of such officer. A marriage at a register office takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages and the Superintendent Registrar, a marriage at a registered building takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages, unless it is had under the provisions of the Marriage Act, 1898, respecting which see below. In each case the presence of at least two witnesses is necessary.

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE BY CERTIFICATE

If both parties reside in the same registration district, they must both have resided there for seven days before the notice can be given. It may then be given by either party.

If the parties reside in different registration districts, notice must be given by each to a registration officer in the district in which he or she resides, and the preliminary residential qualification of seven days must be fulfilled by each before the notice can be given.

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE BY LICENCE

One notice only is necessary, whether the parties live in the same or in different registration districts, and either party may give the notice.

If both live in the same district, one of them must have lived there for fifteen days before the notice can be given.

If they live in different districts, and both have fulfilled the necessary residential qualification, notice may be given in either district. If one only has fulfilled the qualification, the notice must be given in the district in which the residence has been fulfilled, and the other party must be resident in England or Wales when the notice is given.

The notice contains particulars as to names, ages, residence, length of residence, and the building in which the marriage is to take place. It also contains a declaration that there is no legal impediment to the marriage, and, in the case of minors, that the consent of the person

whose consent to the marriage is required by law, has been duly given. A person making a false declaration renders himself or herself liable to prosecution for perjury.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE (WITHOUT LICENCE) FOR MARRIAGE

After the lapse of twenty-one clear days from the date of the entry of the notice in the notice-book, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate for the marriage, which can then take place at any time within three calendar months from the date of the entry of the notice.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE AND LICENCE FOR MARRIAGE

After the lapse of one week-day (not Christmas Day or Good Friday) from the date of entry of the notice, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate and licence for the marriage, which can then take place on any day within three calendar months from the date of entry of the notice.

DOCUMENTS TO BE PRODUCED AT THE MARRIAGE

(1) Marriage by Certificate —

a. If both parties live in the same district — The certificate of the Superintendent Registrar of that district.

b. If they live in different districts — A certificate from the Superintendent Registrar of each district.

(2) Marriage by Licence — The certificate and licence of the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the notice is given.

PLACE OF MARRIAGE

The marriage must generally take place at a building within the district of residence of one of the parties, but there are exceptions, as follows —

a. Section 14 of 19 & 20 Vict. cap. 119, provides that, if the usual place of worship of either of the parties is outside the district of his or her residence, the marriage may take place in such usual place of worship, provided that it is not more than two miles distant from the boundary of the district in which the notice is given.

b. The Act 3 and 4 Vict. cap. 72, provides that, if there is not within the district of residence of either party a registered building within which marriages are solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies of the religious denomination to which the parties belong, the marriage may take place in a registered building of the required denomination in the nearest district.

A marriage which has been duly celebrated in a register office in Ireland may be proved by the certificate of such marriage (*Gillet v. Guillet*, 27 T.L.R. 416).

MARRIAGE CEREMONY

The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m., with open doors. Each of the parties must declare as follows: — "I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D." and each of the parties must say to the other, "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]." A wedding-ring may be, and is generally, used at a marriage at a register office.

MARRIAGE ACT, 1896.

The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at marriages at Nonconformist registered buildings which have adopted the provisions of this Act. The Act (which does not apply to Scotland or Ireland, or to marriages according to the usages of the Jews or of the Society of Friends) provides for the appointment of an "authorised person" (a person, usually the minister or an official of the building certified by the trustees or governing body as having been duly authorised for the purpose) who must be present at and must register the marriage. If the presence of a Registrar is required at a marriage at a building at which the provisions of the Act have been adopted, the fact must be stated when notice of the marriage is given, and the consent of the minister or trustees to the Registrar's attendance must be obtained.

The parties must at some time during the ceremony make the following declarations—

"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A B, may not be joined in matrimony to C D."

Also each of the parties must say to the other—

"I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A B, do take thee, C D, to be my lawful wedded wife (or husband)"; or, in lieu thereof—

"I, A B, do take thee, C D, to be my wedded wife (or husband)."

Rules and Regulations relating to this Act were published in October, 1909. (See *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1909, No. 1332.)

NAVAL MARRIAGES ACT, 1908.

This Act, which came into force on January 1, 1909, was framed with the object of relieving sailors of the Royal Navy of the difficulties under which they laboured as regards fulfilling the necessary residential qualification for the purpose of marriage.

It provides that any officer, seaman, or marine borne on the books of one of His Majesty's ships who wishes to marry may, if the marriage is to take place at a register office or a Nonconformist registered building, give notice to his commanding officer, who, after the lapse of twenty-one clear days, can issue a certificate for the marriage. The other party must give notice in the usual way to a registration officer in the district in which she resides.

If the marriage is to take place at a church of the Church of England, the chaplain or commanding officer must publish the banns on board the ship on three successive Sundays. He can then issue a certificate of publication of banns. The banns must also be published in the church in which the marriage is to take place.

No marriage by licence can take place under this Act.

FEES

For entering notice of a marriage by certificate in the marriage notice-book	s d
For entering notice of a marriage by licence in the marriage notice-book	1 0
For a certificate for marriage without licence	1 0
For a certificate for marriage by licence	1 0
For a licence for marriage	30 0
Stamp duty on a licence for marriage	10 0
For a marriage by certificate in the presence of a Registrar	5 0
For a marriage by licence in the presence of a Registrar	10 0

Exclusive of the fee for a certificate of the marriage (marriage lines), the total fees for a marriage by certificate, when the parties live in the same district, amount to 7s., if they live in different districts, to 9s.

For a marriage by licence the total fees are £2 12s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION RESPECTING MARRIAGES

Parties should be married in the name in which they are generally known.

A marriage may take place at a registered building before a Registrar without religious ceremony if the consent of the trustees is obtained.

If parties who have been married at a register office desire to go through a religious ceremony at a church, they may do so on production to the incumbent of a certificate of the register office marriage, but this ceremony is not recorded as a marriage in the register books.

A divorced person desiring to marry again in a register office or registered building must give notice to the Superintendent Registrar, to whom a copy of the divorce decree must be produced.

In Wales, and in places where the Welsh tongue is used, the declaration and contracting words may be said in Welsh, as provided by Section 23 of the Marriages and Registration Act, 1837.

If both parties are Jews, they must give notice to a registration officer in the usual way, and may marry according to their usages in a synagogue or private dwelling-house at any hour, the marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue of which the man is a member.

If both parties are members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), or if, not being in membership, they have been authorised by the Society of Friends to solemnize their marriage in accordance with its usages, they must give notice to a registration officer, and may be married in a Friends' meeting-house, the marriage must be registered by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting-house is situated. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at such marriages of Jews or members of the Society of Friends.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister was rendered legal by the Deceased Wife's Sister Act, 1907, the Act forbids the marriage of a man with the sister of his divorced wife during the wife's lifetime. The marriage of a woman with her deceased husband's brother was rendered legal in 1921.

MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND OR WALES WHEN ONE PARTY LIVES IN SCOTLAND OR IRELAND

Notice for a marriage by a Superintendent Registrar's certificate in a register office or registered building may be given in the usual way by the party resident in England. As regards Scotland, the party there, after a residence of fifteen days, should apply to the session clerk to publish banns; as regards Ireland, the party there, after a residence of seven days, must give notice to the District Registrar of Marriages. Notice cannot be given for such marriages to take place by the licence of the Superintendent Registrar.

Marriage of such parties may take place in a church of the Church of England after the publication of banns, or by Ecclesiastical licence.

MARRIAGES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS
ABROAD

Act passed June 27, 1892, came into force Jan 1, 1893. Order in Council dated Nov 22, 1913, whereby previous Orders are repealed and regulations for marriages under the Act are laid down.

British subjects may contract a valid marriage in a foreign country provided they conform to the provisions of the Foreign Marriages Act, 1892. One of the parties to the marriage only need be a British subject.

Where a marriage according to the local law of a foreign country is valid by English law, then, before the marriage is solemnized in that country under the Act, the marriage officer as defined by the Act must be satisfied—

- (a) That both the parties are British subjects, or,
- (b) If only one of the parties is a British subject, that the other is not a subject or citizen of the country, or,
- (c) If only one of the parties is a British subject and the other a subject or citizen of the country, that sufficient facilities do not exist for the solemnization of the marriage in the foreign country in accordance with the law of that country, or,
- (d) If the man is a British subject and the woman a subject or citizen of the country, that no objection will be taken by the authorities of the country to the solemnization of the marriage under the Act.

In the case of any marriage under the Act, where the woman is a British subject and the man a foreigner, the marriage officer must be satisfied—

- (a) That the marriage will be recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs, or,
- (b) That some other marriage ceremony in addition to that under this Act has taken place, or is about to take place, between the parties, and that such other ceremony is recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs, or,
- (c) That the leave of the Secretary of State has been obtained.

The marriage must be solemnized by or before a marriage officer as defined by the above-named Act.

It is necessary for one of the parties to the intending marriage to sign a notice stating the name, surname, profession, condition, and residence of each of the parties, and whether each of the parties is or is not a minor, and to give the notice to the marriage officer within whose district both of the parties have had their residence not less than one week then next preceding, and the notice must state that they have so resided.

If the parties reside in different districts, such notice must be given to the marriage officer of the district before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, by the party who has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of such marriage officer.

If one of the parties resides (a) in the United Kingdom, or (b) in a Colony or India (a) notice must be given in like manner as if the party so resident were about to be married in that part of the United Kingdom in which he or she resides, and in England or Ireland must be given to the superintendent registrar or registrars,

and in Scotland must be given by proclamation of banns, and (b) such notice must be given by the party dwelling in such Colony or in India as may be provided by any law of that Colony or of the Governor-General of India in Council, or in like manner as if the party were about to be married in that place.

If the non-resident party has dwelt in the district of a marriage officer in a foreign country notice must be given by that party in like manner as if the marriage were to be solemnized by or before such marriage officer, or if the place in a foreign country at which the non-resident party has dwelt is not within the district of a marriage officer the notice may be given to any person authorised by the Secretary of State to receive such notices. Where neither party has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of the marriage officer before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, and (a) the marriage cannot conveniently be solemnized at the place where either of the parties has had his or her usual place of abode, or (b) the permission of the Secretary of State has been obtained, notice must be given by each of the parties in the place where he or she has had his or her usual place of abode for a period of not less than one week immediately preceding the giving of such notice in the prescribed manner, and a certificate of the giving of such notice obtained.

If the Secretary of State is satisfied that for some good reason the party has not been able to give the required notice and that the marriage is not clandestine and that adequate notice has been given he may permit the marriage to be solemnized.

Before the marriage is solemnized each of the parties must make an oath.

- (a) That he or she believes that there is no impediment.
- (b) That both the parties have had their usual place of residence in the district of the consular marriage officer for three weeks immediately preceding, or if they have not both resided there during three weeks then that one of them has so resided, and stating the place where the party who has not so resided has within three months immediately preceding had for three consecutive weeks his or her usual place of abode, and the notice that has been given in that place, or, if neither party has resided there, stating the place or places where each party has within three months immediately preceding had for three weeks, his or her usual place of abode, and the notices that have been given in those places.

After the expiration of 14 days after the notice of an intended marriage has been entered, then if no lawful impediment to the marriage is shown, and the marriage has not been forbidden in manner provided by the Act, the marriage may be solemnized. A consular officer holding a warrant for a district can only solemnize a marriage at his own official house. Parties residing within a consular district who may wish to be married under the Act must go to the consular officer provided with a warrant for that district, two or more witnesses are required to be present.

The following fees for marriages under the Foreign Marriage Act are leviable under the Consular Fees Order in Council of August 18,

1892, and are payable to His Majesty's Government:—

For receiving notice of an intended marriage	£ s d.
For receiving notice of a caveat	0 10 0
For every marriage solemnized by or in the presence of a Marriage Officer and registered by him	1 0 0
For certificate by a Marriage Officer of notice having been given and posted up, in case of one of the parties residing outside the consular district in which the marriage is to take place	0 10 0
For attendance by consular officer at a marriage solemnized in accordance with the local law and for registration of the same	0 5 0
	1 0 0

Marriages may be solemnized 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. No religious ceremony is required, but any form according to the creed of the contracting parties may be used. The presence of the duly authorized Marriage Officer is, however, necessary to render the marriage valid. If the ceremony be that of the Church of England, it can only be performed by a clergyman of that Church.

Marriages solemnized under the Foreign Marriage Acts are legal by English law when both parties are British subjects, and also when only one of them is a British subject, but such marriages are not necessarily valid out of His Majesty's dominions. In cases where one of the parties is a subject of the country where the marriage is proposed to take place, or of a third country, the party in question must previously comply with the requirements of the marriage law of the country to which he or she belongs, so far as it may be possible to do so, in order to render such marriage also valid by the law of that country.

An Englishwoman married to a foreigner follows the nationality of her husband.

In Germany and Switzerland marriages by any foreign consular officer are, in the absence of any treaty stipulations, strictly prohibited.

A marriage which would not be valid in England would be equally invalid if solemnized in an embassy, legation, or consulate abroad. For instance, marriages within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity would not be valid.

A marriage between Christians in India may be proved in England by an India Office certificate (*Baid v. Baid*, 1909, 25 T.L.R. 646).

Marriages may also be solemnized under the "Foreign Marriages Act, 1892," before the commanding officer of any of His Majesty's ships on a foreign station provided he be of such rank and of such vessel as is for the time being authorized for that purpose by Admiralty instructions.

MARRIAGES ABROAD WITH FOREIGNERS ACCORDING TO FOREIGN LAW

ACT OF 1906.—Under the *Marriage with Foreigners Act, 1906*, any British subject desiring to be married in a foreign country to a foreigner according to the law of the country may, after giving notice of the marriage, obtain a certificate from the registrar that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. In order to obtain the certificate, the rules set out in the schedule to the Act must be complied with. Any persons may enter an objection to a certificate, the validity of which will be decided by the Registrar-General.

A marriage by repute which is valid by the law of the domicile in a foreign country will be

recognized as valid by the English courts (*re Green Noyes v. Putkin*, 1909, 25 T.L.R. 222).

MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND

According to the law of Scotland marriage is a contract which is completed by the mutual consent of parties. No formalities are required and no consent of parents or guardians is necessary. It can be contracted by a male over 14 years of age and a female over 12. Marriages may be "regular" or "irregular."

A regular marriage is one which is celebrated by a Minister of religion after due notice by the publication of banns or publication by the Registrar. Any Minister of any denomination (including a person officiating at a Quaker wedding) who performs the ceremony is reckoned to be a minister of religion. It must be performed before two witnesses and one of the parties must have resided in Scotland for at least 15 days before the ceremony. Public proclamation is made by (a) banns or (b) notice by the Registrar. Banns must be proclaimed in the parish church of both parties. It is ordered that the proclamation of banns should be made three times, but by immemorial practice proclamation on one Sunday is sufficient. The Clerk of the Kirk Session of the Parish takes in notices of banns and issues certificates of proclamation. The fee for proclamation may not exceed 2s 6d. A certificate of proclamation of banns is only valid for three months.

Under the *Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act 1878* a notice posted up in a conspicuous or accessible place on the board or outer wall of the Registrar's office is equivalent to the proclamation of banns. Exhibition is made for seven consecutive days. Objection may be made within other seven days. If no objections are lodged the Registrar issues a certificate fee, 1s 6d. Such certificate of publication is only valid for three months. Under the *Naval Marriages Act 1908* banns may be published on board one of His Majesty's ships where an officer, seaman or Marine on the ship's books wishes to contract a marriage in Scotland. A declaration under the *Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act* already referred to may also be filed up and the officer commanding the ship may grant a certificate.

Irregular Marriages are survivals of modes of marriage which were general throughout Europe in mediæval times, Scotland having disregarded the decrees of the Council of Trent invalidating irregular marriages, Scotland following the ancient Canon law. These marriages may be contracted in three ways: (1) by exchange of consent before two witnesses (called in legal language *per verba de presenti*); (2) by promise of marriage followed by intercourse on the faith of the promise (called marriage by promise, *subsequente copula*), the promise, however, can only be proved by the writing or the oath of the party when action is brought; (3) by constant living together as husband and wife (called marriage by *habit and repute*), i.e., the general repute of the neighbourhood supported by consistent conduct. Marriage by the first mode is only valid if one of the parties has been resident in Scotland for 21 days before the contract is entered into. (This is the result of legislation and not part of the common law of Scotland.) "Gretna Green" marriages were abolished in 1856 by the Act 19 and 20 Victoria, Chap. 95. Marriages thus contracted may be registered if

the parties appear before the Sheriff with their witnesses and petition for registration within three months. On the Sheriff granting warrant the Registrar registers the marriage for a fee of *5s. 2d.* The other two forms of marriage before they are held to be valid must be declared by a decree in the Court of Session.

Marriage with a foreigner may be solemnized regularly if one of the parties has a residential qualification and provided that one party has resided in Scotland for *21* days and the minister agrees to dispense with the proclamation of banns in the case of the foreigner. Marriage of a Scottish person with a foreigner, or marriage of two foreigners, may be contracted irregularly if one or other of the parties has resided in Scotland for *21* days.

Statistics of Marriages

	1920	1921	1922
England & Wales	379,982	320,852	299,524
Scotland	46,754	39,273	34,394
Ireland	26,226	23,223	23,223
Total	453,962	383,348	357,141

PASSPORTS.

Applications for Foreign Office Passports must be made in the form printed on the back of the Regulations (to be had on application), and must be accompanied by two copies of a photograph of the applicant, one copy being duly certified by the recommender. Applications should be enclosed in a cover addressed to "The Passport Office, 1 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth Street, Westminster, S.W. 1" or to "The Branch Passport Office, 56 Dale Street, Liverpool." Applications should, if possible, reach the Passport Office not less than *four* days before that on which the Passport is to be issued. The charge for a Passport is *7s. 6d.* Passports are issued in London between the hours of *10* and *4* (Saturdays, *10* to *1*), and in Liverpool, *9.30* to *4* (Saturdays, *9.30* to *1*), except on Sundays and Public Holidays, when the Passport Offices are closed. They may also be obtained through the post if a Postal Order for *7s. 6d.*, made payable to the Passport Office, is forwarded with the application. Postage stamps will not be received in payment.

Foreign Office Passports are granted (1) to natural-born British subjects, (2) to the wives and widows of such persons, and (3) to persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, in the British Dominions or Colonies, or in India.

A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject.

Passports are granted (1) in the case of natural-born British subjects and persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the form printed at the back of the Regulations, verified by a Declaration made by a member or official of any Banking Firm established in the United Kingdom, or by any Mayor, Magistrate, Provost, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Barrister-at-law, Physician, Surgeon, Solicitor, or Notary Public, resident in the United Kingdom, the applicant's Certificate of Birth and other evidence may also be required. Applicants serving in His Majesty's Forces may have their declarations verified by their Commanding Officers; (2) in the case of children under

the age of *16* years requiring a separate Passport, upon production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian in a Form (B), to be obtained upon application to the Foreign Office, (3) in the case of persons naturalised in any of the British self-governing Dominions, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the High Commissioner or Agent-General in London of the State concerned, and in the case of natives of British India, and persons naturalised therein, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the India Office. Persons naturalised or ordinarily resident in any of the Crown Colonies must obtain a letter of recommendation from the Colonial Office.

If the applicant for a Passport be a naturalised British subject, his certificate of naturalisation must be forwarded to the Foreign Office with the Declaration or letter of recommendation. Naturalised British subjects will be described as such in their Passports, which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications.

British Passports are only available for travel to the countries named thereon, but may be endorsed for additional countries. The possession of a Passport so endorsed does not, however, exempt the holder from compliance with any *Immigration Regulations* in force, or from the necessity of obtaining a *visa* where required.

Foreign Office Passports are not available beyond two years from the date of issue. They may be renewed for four further periods of two years each, after which fresh Passports must be obtained. The fee for each renewal is *2s.*

A Passport cannot be issued on behalf of a person *already abroad*, such person should apply for one to the nearest British Mission or Consulate. Passports must not be sent out of the United Kingdom by post.

PAWNBROKERS' REGULATIONS.

For the TICKET on goods pledged for *10s.* or less

On goods pledged for more than *10s.* $\frac{1}{2}d.$

For INTEREST on pledges not exceeding *40s.* *1d.*

for every *2s.* or part of *2s.* per month $\frac{1}{4}d.$

And after the first month any time not exceeding

14 days to be charged as half a month.

Note.—In addition to the above charge, an additional charge of $\frac{1}{4}d.$ for each *5s.* or part of *5s.* lent is authorized (*Pawnbrokers' Act, 1922*).

On pledges exceeding *40s.* for every half-

crown or part of half a crown, per month $\frac{1}{2}d.$

FORFEITURE.—Pledges for *10s.* and under must

be redeemed within twelve calendar months and

seven days from the date of pledging. After that

they become the property of the pawnbroker.

Pledges above *10s.* if not redeemed within

twelve calendar months and seven days from the

day of pledging, may be sold by auction by the

pawnbroker, but may be redeemed at any time

before the day of sale.

Within three years after sale the pawner may

inspect the account of the sale in the pawnbroker's

books on payment of one penny, and receive any

surplus produced by the sale. Should there be a

deficit, the pawner, or the person producing the

ticket, is liable to pay the deficiency. Any deficit

on sale of one pledge may be set off by the pawn-

broker against surplus on another.

If any pledge is destroyed or damaged by fire,

the pawnbroker will be bound to pay the value of

the pledge after deducting the amount of the loan

and profit—i.e., the loan and profit and *25* per

cent. on the amount of the loan.

If any ticket is lost, mislaid, or stolen, the pawnor should at once apply to the pawnbroker for a form of declaration to be made before a magistrate, or the pawnbroker will be bound to deliver the pledge to any person who produces the ticket to him and claims to redeem the same.

When the loan is 5s or under, the charge on form of declaration is one halfpenny, when the loan is above 5s, one penny.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS.—A pawnbroker may make a special contract with a pawnor in respect of a pledge on which the pawnbroker makes a loan of above 40s, provided always that—

(1) The pawnbroker at the time of the pawning shall deliver to the pawnor a special contract pawn-ticket, signed by the pawnbroker.

(2) The duplicate of the special contract pawn-ticket shall be signed by the pawnor.

The pawnbroker may also charge—For ticket, profit per calendar month, for storage of the pledge, and payment to inspect account of sale, such sums and rates as may be agreed upon at the time of making the contract.

After the first calendar month any time not exceeding fourteen days will be charged as half a month, and any time exceeding fourteen days and not more than one month as one month.

The charge for storage of the pledge will be per calendar month, or any part of a month, in addition to the charges above mentioned.

Pledges may be pawned under special contract for a period of not less than three months.

In all other respects pledges under special contract are subjected to the same rules as to sale by auction, inspection of account of sale, payment of surplus produced by sale, and loss of ticket, as are set forth above in the case of ordinary pledges for more than 10s.

RECEIPTS.

RECEIPTS should be kept for six years from the date of payment, after which period no action can be brought concerning the goods, &c., received.

RENT RESTRICTION

AND OTHER MODIFICATIONS OF THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT

The Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, was dealt with on pp. 427-428 of the 1921 edition of "WHITAKER."

STREETS AND FOOTPATHS.

STREETS AND FOOTPATHS.—The scavenging of streets and the cleansing of footways and pavements is generally undertaken by the sanitary authorities. It is unlawful to place or leave on any footway any furniture, goods, wares or merchandise, or any cask, tub, basket, pail, &c., or to place over any footway any blind, shade, covering, awning, or other projection less than eight feet in height from the ground, or to place any goods, wares, merchandise, matter, or thing whatsoever, so that the same project in such a manner as to obstruct or incommode the passage of any person over or along a footway, or to roll any cask, tub, hoop, or wheel upon any footway, except for the purpose of crossing the footway; or to throw or lay down any materials in any street, or beat or shake any carpet, rug, or mat in any street after the hour of eight in the morning.

VACCINATION.

The parent of every child born in England must within six months after the birth of the child, or the person having custody of a child must within six months after receiving it, have the child vaccinated by a registered private

medical practitioner or by the Public Vaccinator for the district. If the vaccination is performed by a private medical practitioner a certificate in the form prescribed by the Vaccination Order, 1898, of successful vaccination must be sent to the Registrar of Births within seven days. The Public Vaccinator is required on the request of the parent or guardian of a child to visit the home of the child and vaccinate it free of charge with glycerinated calf lymph or with such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board at the option of the parent. If a child is not vaccinated within 4 months of its birth, the Public Vaccinator is required to give 24 hours' notice to the parent and to visit the home of the child and offer to vaccinate it. No parent or other person will be liable to any penalty under the Vaccination Acts if within four months from the birth he makes a statutory declaration before a commissioner for oaths or one justice of the peace that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and within seven days thereafter delivers the statutory declaration (which requires no stamp) to the Vaccination Officer for the district. A conscientious objector can thus escape all penalties, but a person who does not obtain a certificate, or make the declaration, will still be liable to penalties for not having a child vaccinated, and by the Vaccination Order, 1898, issued under the Vaccination Act, 1898, by the Local Government Board, the due vaccination of every child not exempted is secured by a very complete system of registration, and in future the Vaccination Officers will be able to undertake prosecutions without directions from Boards of Guardians, and the Boards will have no power to prevent such prosecutions. [See also Vaccination Order, 1907.]

WILLS

REASONS FOR MAKING A WILL.—Every man having a wife and family should make his will. However small his estate, it is an imperative duty in most cases, and is safer in every case, to protect the interest of the survivors by a will, and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons to carry his wishes into effect. When persons die intestate, having foolishly put off making a will until it is too late, their negligence may deprive those for whom they were most anxious to provide. Thus a widow may find that the estate, a life policy perhaps, is not all hers, but has to be shared with a distant cousin of her husband's. Negligence, or unreasonable dislike to making a will, becomes an irreparable crime against those who have the first claim to protection. The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in every case essential, but it is always advisable, particularly where there is a desire on a testator's part to provide for his property being "settled" as it is called—*e.g.*, the income being paid to his widow for her life, or until remarriage, and on her death or remarriage the capital being divided among his children equally. The tying-up or postponing the enjoyment of income or capital requires the skill of a practised lawyer. Assuming that a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must not regard it as a light matter, to be got rid of in a few minutes, like writing a letter, but one demanding the most serious attention. It is only after a person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary, therefore, to

express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that seems to admit of another meaning than the one intended. The lawyers have a maxim that the unforeseen (i.e., the event not provided for) always happens. It is better to be prolix than to leave the smallest room for doubt or uncertainty, although the same name or word be repeated over and over again. Sounding phrases are entirely out of place. Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue," when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed, that is, signed by the testator in presence of two witnesses, an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration of any kind whatever must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is better to make a new will, revoking the old one, or to add a codicil to the first, which must be duly executed and attested in the same manner as the original will. *A will should be written in ink and very legibly on a single sheet of paper.* Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following directions may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others.

TESTATOR OR TESTATRIX.—The person who makes the will is the testator, or if the will-maker be a woman, the testatrix.

ESTATE.—By this word is to be understood property of all kinds, both real and personal. Real property includes tithes and advowsons, as well as freehold land and houses, while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents, money, leasehold property, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stock in public companies, and the like.

RESIDUARY LEGATEES.—It is well in all cases to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my estate and effects," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies already mentioned in the will. It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made.

TO BEGIN A WILL.—A form in which a will may be commenced is:—"This is the last will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks."

TO END A WILL.—After disposing of the property, the will may be ended as follows:—"And I hereby appoint the said — sole (or joint) executor(s) of this my Will, and I revoke all former wills and codicils. Dated this — day of —, 19—"

EXECUTION OF A WILL.—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will immediately sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left a legacy or share of residue in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left a legacy, should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the legacy. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee. If a solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall

be paid, but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

ATTESTING EXECUTION.—Opposite to or beneath the testator's signature should be written the attestation clause. The following form of attestation will be found sufficient:—

Signed by the testator [or testatrix, as the case may be], in the presence of us, both present at the same time who in his (or her) presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses

THOMAS SMITH
[Signature of Testator]
William Jones, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Tailor. Henry Morgan, of North Street, Reading, Esq.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same." If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," &c. Any omission in the observance of these details causes delay and expense, and sometimes great difficulty is experienced in procuring an affidavit by one of the attesting witnesses before the will can be admitted to Probate.

CODICIL.—When any change is required to be made in the disposition of property as stated in the will, the change should be embodied in a codicil. A codicil should begin—"This is a codicil to the will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks, the said will bearing date," &c. A codicil must be dated at the end, and signed and witnessed with exactly the same formalities as the will.

EXECUTORS.—It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient. The name and address of each executor should be given in full, as follows:—"I appoint John Jones, of number twenty-one, London Street, Ipswich, and Edward Matthews, of number seventeen, Market Street, Lincoln, executors of this my will." An executor may be a legatee. Thus a child or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not necessary; but it is desirable, here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.—The form of appointment of executors will also serve when the estate is left in care of trustees, except that the persons should be designated "executors and trustees." The Public Trustee may be appointed executor or trustee of a will. See PUBLIC TRUSTEE, post.

TRUSTS OF THE WILL.—When the estate is wholly for the children, the will may read, after the appointment of the executors and trustees—“I give and devise all my estate and effects, real and personal, of which I may die possessed or entitled to, unto the said John Jones and Edward Matthews, upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child living at my death who being sons or a son attain the age of 21 years or being daughters or a daughter attain that age or marry. And for all or any the children or child living at my death, who being male attain the age of 21 years or being female attain that age or marry of any child of mine who dies in my lifetime leaving children or a child living at my death, such last-mentioned children or child to take the share or shares which their parent would have taken if living at my death, and so that no grandchild of mine shall take whose parent is living and capable of taking.” Where the widow is to have a life-interest use the following words: “upon trust for my wife during her life (or during her widowhood), and after her death (or second marriage, which first happens) upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child” &c as before. The words in square brackets will only be used where the widow is to lose her interest if she marries again.

TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY.—A minor cannot make a will. A married woman (married since January 1, 1883) may dispose by will of any real or personal property as her separate property as if she were a *feme sole* (Married Women's Property Act, 1882, s. 1 (1)). As to the powers of a woman married before that date it is advisable to consult a solicitor.

REVOCATION.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but only so far as such subsequent will operates as a virtual revocation, as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will; for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same. It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen. Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will: so that after marriage the old will should be re-acknowledged, or a new one made.

LAPSED LEGACIES.—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy or share of residue lapses and falls into the residue, excepting only in cases where the legatee is a child or “other issue” of the testator and leaves issue living at the testator's death, and the will does not provide for the class of children or issue being ascertained at some period other than the death of the testator. For instance, if a share of residue is left to “all my children living at my wife's death,” the share of a child who died in the wife's lifetime would lapse even though the child should leave issue.

TO ONE PERSON ABSOLUTELY.—When it is the intention to leave all the property to one person, as for instance a wife or child, the will may read:—“I devise and bequeath all my estate and effects, real and personal, which I may die possessed of or entitled to, unto my wife Mary Smith, absolutely.”

TO CHILDREN UNDER AGE.—When estates are left wholly or in part to children under the age of 21 years, trustees should be appointed to hold the property in trust for those to whom it will ultimately belong. The trustees will have power to apply the annual income for their maintenance.

A wife may be appointed a trustee, or may be sole trustee. It is also usual to appoint the executors or some near relative, guardians of children under age. By the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1886, the mother of a child, if she survives the father, becomes the guardian of such child, either alone, if no guardian is appointed, or jointly with any guardian appointed by the father.

ALL PROPERTY TO BE INVESTED.—Executors and trustees may be empowered to sell and dispose of an estate, and after the payment of all just debts and expenses to invest the remainder. For this purpose the section headed “Trust Investments” should be consulted.

The stringency of the law as to the due execution of wills is only relaxed in favour of sailors and soldiers while on service. The law of wills is mostly contained in the Wills Act, 1 Vict. c. 27.

DUTIES OF EXECUTORS.—After the death of the testator, the duties of the executor may be stated briefly as follows.—The first duty of the executors, or of one of them, is to see that the funeral takes place in a suitable and becoming way, then to make lists or schedules of the debts and the assets or property. For purposes of duty it is necessary to estimate the value of the real and personal property left, or get it valued. Under the Finance Act, 1894, duties are charged on all property in which the testator had a life interest, even though the property may not have been under his personal control. The executor must take the will to the Probate Registry, Somerset House, or to the Probate Registry of the district in which the testator had a fixed place of abode, or to a solicitor, and prove the will, to collect all the property of the deceased and pay all his just debts, and before distributing the estate, if it be a large one, it is necessary in order to relieve the executors from personal liability to duly advertise in certain London and local newspapers for all claims against the estate to be sent in before a specified date. Pay the legacy or succession duty. Dispose of the residue of the property as directed in the will. By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, all the testator's real estate becomes vested in the executors, who hold the same as trustees for the persons beneficially entitled under the will or otherwise, and such persons can only acquire a title to the estate through the executors, after payment of all charges and liabilities to which the same is subject. Executors are not obliged to act, neither is it necessary that all the executors should act. One alone is competent to prove a will and carry out its provisions. In small estates, probate and letters of administration may be obtained through an Inland Revenue Office.

ADMINISTRATORS.—If an executor has not been appointed in the will, or if the executor be dead, or does not wish to act, the residuary legatee nearest of kin to the deceased, or a legatee under the will, is entitled to act and administer the will, and is called administrator.

WHERE TO FIND A PROVED WILL.

To find a will proved before Jan. 1, 1898, the date on which the Court of Probate Act, 1897 (see & 21 Vict. c. 77), came into operation, it is best to search first—if the testator was a man of substance—the index to the wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, which is kept at Somerset House. Failing this, the will is probably to be found in the registry of the district

in which it was proved. The wills proved prior to 1858 were all distributed among the district registries when these institutions came into existence. This is the only broad rule which can be laid down to guide a searcher. To find a will proved since 1858 is a far simpler task. It must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or in the registry of the district in which the testator lived. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date, the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and any will read on payment of a search fee of one shilling. In the latter case, the original will, proved in the District Registry, is there kept, and may be seen or a copy obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probate and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about June or July of the following year. The reader may not copy any part of the will except the names and addresses of the executors and the date and private number of the will. If he desires a copy, he can order one to be made, for which he will pay according to the length of the will, at the rate of sixpence a folio (ninety words) for an ordinary copy, and ninepence a folio for a certified copy, which, with a shilling stamp impressed thereon, can be produced and read in any court of law. The District Probate Registries were enumerated on p. 431 of the 1921 "WHITAKER."

SAFE CUSTODY OF WILLS

There is a depository for the safe custody of the Wills of *living persons* at Somerset House. A will may be deposited through the Registrar of a District Registry, who will transmit the will to London in a registered letter on receiving a fee of 10s for the deposit, of 2s 6d for entering a minute thereof, and 2s for filing the affidavit which is required. A will once deposited will not be given up to anybody, but must remain in the registry until the testator dies, unless he goes to the registry with the original minute of deposit and other proof of his identity, and destroys his will in the presence of the Registrar. (See also PUBLIC TRUSTEE, post.)

PROBATE OF WILLS

OBTAINING PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT THE AID OF A SOLICITOR

The entrance to the office for personal applications is in the south-east corner of the Quadrangle of Somerset House, Strand, Room 44. The applicant should bring the registrar's certificate of the death of the deceased, or an official certificate of burial, and the will, if there be one, and full details of the property and debts of the deceased.

If there be no will or no executor be appointed, or the executor will not act, two sureties must also attend and enter into a bond for the faithful administration of the estate, unless the whole personal estate does not exceed £50, or the husband is the applicant, when one surety only will be required.

The scale of probate duty as at present in force will be found in detail under "Estate Duty."

In no case can any correspondence be entered into, nor can an interview be given to any agent. The business of the department can be transacted only with the applicant in person.

Where the deceased resided within the district of one of the "District Probate Registries" (q.v.) application may be made at that registry instead of at Somerset House.

Where the whole real and personal estate, without the deduction of debts or funeral expenses, does not exceed £500, application may be made at one of the Inland Revenue Offices in the suburbs and many principal towns throughout the country.

Where the deceased has left no will, and the whole personal estate does not exceed £500, and the widow resides at more than three miles from any Probate Registry, application may be made to the Registrar of the County Court.

Scotland—“Confirmation” is the Scottish equivalent of Probate. That is obtained in the Sheriff Court of the County in which the deceased was domiciled at the date of his death or where he had no fixed domicile or died abroad, in the commissariat of Edinburgh. Executors are either “nominate” or “dative.” An Executor nominate is one nominated by the deceased in his will. An Executor dative is one appointed by the Court (1) in the case of intestacy or (2) where the deceased had failed to name an executor in his will. In the former case the deceased's next-of-kin are all entitled to be declared executors dative. An inventory of the deceased's estate and a schedule of debts, together with an affidavit, must be given up. If the deceased had personal property in England or Ireland it is shown in the inventory, and then the confirmation is produced in the principal Court of Probate in England or Ireland. It is then sealed in such Courts and has the effect of probate or letters of administration in England or Ireland. In estates under £500 confirmation is obtained at reduced fees.

SCOTS LAW OF WILLS

The only formalities required by the Law of Scotland as regards due execution of a will are for purposes of authentication. A will must be in writing (except that a person may leave a legacy verbally if the amount of that legacy does not exceed 100 Scots (£8 6s 8d sterling). A will may be either (1) *holograph*, i.e., written by the testator himself, in which case no witnesses are necessary, (2) *testated*, which means that it is signed in presence of two witnesses. It is not necessary that these witnesses should sign in presence of one another, or even that they should see the testator signing so long as the testator acknowledges his signature to the witnesses. If the testator cannot write, his will may be authenticated by a notary and two witnesses. A parish minister may act as a notary for the purpose of subscribing a will in his own parish. Wills are registered for execution purposes in the Books of the County in which the deceased died domiciled, and in the Books of Council and Session, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, for preservation. The original deed may be inspected in the General Register House on payment of a small fee. A certified official copy may be obtained from either register on payment of stamp duties and writing fees.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS.

The Act of 1893 enacts that Trustees may invest in any Parliamentary Stocks or Government Securities of the United Kingdom on real or heritable Securities in Great Britain or Ireland in Bank of England Stock in Bank of Ireland Stock in India $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and 3 per cent Stocks, any Stock hereafter issued by authority of Parliament charged on revenues of India: any Securities having interest guaranteed by Parliament Metropolitan Board of Works or London County Council Stocks Debenture Stock created by Metropolitan Police District Receiver Debenture, Rent-charge, Guaranteed or Preference Stocks of any railway in Great Britain or Ireland that has paid not less than 3 per cent per annum on Ordinary Stock for each of the 10 years preceding date of investment any railway or canal Stock in Great Britain or Ireland leased for 200 years or more at a fixed rental to any railway specified above: Indian Railway Debenture Stocks of companies with interest paid or guaranteed by Indian Council "B" Annuities, Eastern Bengal, East Indian, and Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, "C" and "D" Annuities of the East Indian Railway, and any like annuities of any other railway hereafter created any Indian railway with fixed or minimum dividend paid or guaranteed by Indian Council any Debenture, Guaranteed or Preference Stocks of any incorporated or chartered Water Company in Great Britain or Ireland that has paid not less than 5 per cent per annum on Ordinary Stock for each of the 10 years preceding date of investment any Corporation Stock of any borough having 50,000 inhabitants any County Council Stock authorised by Act of Parliament or Provisional Order any Water Stocks issued by incorporated Commissioners levying compulsory rates over areas containing 50,000 inhabitants, such rates not having exceeded 80 per cent of authorised amount for 10 years and in any Securities authorised by order of the High Courts of Justice of England or Ireland Provided Stocks redeemable within 15 years are not purchased at a premium over the redemption price, or at more than 15 per cent premium over such redemption price if redeemable after 15 years.

The Rule of the Supreme Court, 1883, authorises investment in—Debenture, Preference, Guaranteed, or Rent-charge Stocks of railways in Great Britain or Ireland having for ten years next before the date of investment paid a dividend on Ordinary Stock or Shares, and in like Stocks if guaranteed by Railway Companies of the same description and in Nominal Debentures or Nominal Debenture Stock under the Local Loans Act, 1875, or under the Isle of Man Loans Act, 1880, provided such Stocks are not liable to redemption within fifteen years from the date of investment.

The Trusts Amendment Act, 1884 (Scotland only), excludes Irish real or heritable Securities or Stocks, and British Railway contingent Preference and Waterworks Stocks, admits all Railway Debenture Stocks and Guaranteed Stocks of railways that have paid Ordinary Dividends for the past ten years, and all Municipal Loans, and East India Stocks, and registered Colonial Stocks if approved by Court of Session.

The Colonial Stock Act, 1900, permits Trustees, both English and Scottish, to invest in certain Colonial Stocks registered in the United Kingdom which the Treasury publishes a list of in

the London and Edinburgh Gazettes, but subject to the clause as to Redeemable Stocks in the Trustee Act, 1893.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

This is a Government Office (opened in 1908) by means of which the State acts as Executor and as Trustee under a Will, or as Trustee under a Settlement, whether new or old, and in other capacities of a like nature. The public demand for the services of the Public Trustee is well maintained. The value of the trusts accepted up to March 31, 1924, was £216,858,552.

The facts of any trust, new or old, in which it is desired that the Public Trustee should act may be brought to his notice by letter or by personal interview. Upon his assenting to act, his appointment is effected in the same simple way as in that of a private trustee, or he can be appointed by an Order of the Court. He can act solely or jointly with others.

In the case of a Will about to be made, all that the testator need say is, "I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my Will", or the appointment may be a joint one with friends or relations. In the case of a Will already made, the appointment of the Public Trustee can be effected by means of a codicil. Executors who have obtained probate can transfer their duties to him under an Order of the Court. He can also act as Administrator with, or without, the Will annexed.

The Public Trustee being a permanent trustee, the expense of fresh appointments is saved. His integrity is guaranteed by the State, while the public demand for his services should ensure a valuable experience and skill in the execution of his office, and a wide knowledge in the work of investment.

The Public Trustee is not, as such, limited in his powers of investment to trustee securities, but, like a private trustee, he is bound by such powers of investment as may be given him in the Will or trust instrument under which he acts. He makes a point of giving the personal attention of himself or of his senior officials to the personal details of any trust. The statutory rules require that strict secrecy shall be observed in respect of all matters dealt with in the Department. Accounts of every trust, in simple form, are furnished to the beneficiaries as required.

The Public Trustee Act provides that the fees to be charged shall be arranged from time to time so as to produce an annual amount sufficient to discharge the salaries and other expenses of the Department and no more. A profit is not intended. An important Committee of Investigation, presided over by Sir George Murray, G.C.B., was appointed by the Lord Chancellor in April, 1919, to inquire into the organisation of the Office and any alteration which might be required in the scale of fees.

An interview with the Public Trustee or with any of his senior officers can be arranged at any time by letter or telephone.

A pamphlet giving full particulars and details of the fees can be obtained free of cost upon application to the Office of the Public Trustee, Kingsway, W.C.2 (tel., Holborn 2,400), or at any Post Office.

A branch office has been opened in Northern Assurance Buildings, Albert Square, Manchester.

416 Intestates' Estates, England & Wales and Ireland.

I.—PERSONAL PROPERTY, INCLUDING LEASEHOLDS.

The person entitled to administer is shown in brackets.

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

By the Intestates' Estates Act, 1890, the widow of a man dying intestate and without issue is entitled to the whole estate both real and personal if under £500 in value, if over that amount she takes £500 out of the real and personal estate rateably before any division is made, and after that the share in the remainder to which she was entitled before the passing of the Act

His representatives take in the proportions following —

<i>If the Intestate die, leaving</i>	
Widow only	Half to widow Half to the Crown [Widow]
Widow and child or children	One-third to widow, two-thirds to children in equal shares In case of deceased children who have left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share [Widow.]
Widow and father	Half to widow. Half to father [Widow]
Widow and mother, no father	Half to widow Half to mother. [Widow]
Widow, brothers or sisters	Half to widow Half equally amongst brothers and sisters, whether of the whole or half blood, if a deceased brother or sister has left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share [Widow]
Widow, mother, nephews or nieces	Half to widow One-fourth to mother One-fourth to nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i> [Widow]
Husband, with or without children	All to husband [Husband]
Father, brothers, and sisters	All to father [Father]
Mother, brothers, and sisters	All equally [Mother]
Mother, but no other kin	All to mother [Mother]
Children, and grandchildren by deceased children	Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren taking amongst them their deceased parent's share [Any number of children not exceeding three]
Brother or sister, and nephews or nieces	Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking amongst them their deceased parent's share [Brother or sister]
Brother or sister, and grandfather	All to brother or sister [Brother or sister]
Brother or sister, and uncles or aunts	All to brother or sister [Brother or sister]
Grandfather, no nearer relation	All to grandfather [Grandfather]
Father's father, and mother's mother	Equally to both [Either or both]
Grandmother, uncles, and aunts	All to grandmother [Grandmother]
Great-grandfather, uncles, and aunts	Equally <i>per capita</i> [To either or any number not exceeding three]
Uncles and aunts	All equally [To either or any number not exceeding three]
Uncle, and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle [Uncle]
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	All to uncle. [Uncle]
Aunts, nephew, and niece	All equally [Either not exceeding three]
Cousins	Equally <i>per capita</i> [Any number not exceeding three]
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half sister	Equally <i>per capita</i> . [Any number not exceeding three]

NOTE A —Taking *per capita* is taking by head individually. Taking *per stirpes* is taking by descent or representation. Thus, if A die leaving three brothers or sisters, and no nearer kin, they each take an equal part of his personal estate in his or her own right, *i.e.*, *per capita*. If there are also children of a deceased brother or sister their share in the estate by taking amongst them the share which their deceased parent would have taken had he or she survived, *i.e.*, *per stirpes*.

NOTE B —By English Law, brothers and sisters of the half blood share equally with the whole blood

II.—REAL PROPERTY.

(N.B.—Leaseholds are Personal Property.)

Table of Descent of Real Property in England & Wales and Ireland on death of an intestate. No illegitimate child is capable of inheriting real estate. Custom of *Gavelkind* (descent to all sons alike) still exists in Kent, and custom of *Borough English* (descent to youngest son) in divers ancient boroughs. The *Dower* (*viz.*, widow's thirds) of widows married since 1533 is in the majority of cases barred.

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

<i>If Intestate die, leaving</i>	<i>Real Property would descend to—</i>
Wife only, no blood relations	One-third to wife for life, rest to Crown, copyholds to lord of manor.

<i>If Intestate die, leaving</i>	<i>Real Property would descend to—</i>
Wife and child or children, and children of a deceased child . . .	One-third to wife for life in any case Rest to eldest son or his issue, such son and his issue, whether male or female, being preferred to any other son and his issue, and all sons and their issue, whether male or female, being preferred to all daughters and their issue, whether male or female If no son, rest to daughters equally If daughters and grandchildren (sons and daughters of deceased daughter), rest to daughters and eldest son of deceased daughter
Wife and father . . .	One-third to wife for life, rest to father, if deceased purchased same, or had it left him by will
Wife and mother	One-third to wife for life, rest to mother, there being no heirs on father's side
Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	One-third to wife for life in any case, rest to eldest brother or his issue (<i>See above</i> , "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c) Sister and children of deceased sister, rest equally between sister and nephew (eldest). Sisters and nieces, only, children of deceased sister, rest equally between sisters and nieces, nieces taking <i>per stirpes</i>
Wife, mother, nephews, and nieces	One-third to wife for life; rest to nephew (eldest), or nieces, if brother left no son
Wife, mother, brother, sisters, and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters)	One-third to wife for life in any case, rest to eldest brother
No wife or child or issue of a deceased child	Rest to nieces, equally, if children of elder brother deceased
Children by one or more wives, and the issue of deceased children	Lineal ancestor paternal, males of whole blood first
Husband and child or children	All to eldest son, or his issue (<i>See above</i> , "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c) Daughters equally Husband for life (provided the wife, or the husband in her right, was at some time during the coverture solely seized in possession of the legal or equitable estate), afterwards to only child or to eldest son or issue of a deceased eldest son If all daughters, to them equally
Mother, but no wife, child, or issue of a child, father, brother, sister, nephew, or niece, or more distant descendants of father	All to mother in default of lineal ancestors on the father's side, or issue of such ancestors
Mother, and brothers and sisters	All to eldest brother
Mother and sisters	All to sisters
Father, and brothers and sisters	All to father
Child and grandchild by deceased child	<i>See above</i> , "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c
Brother and grandfather	All to brother
Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter	All to great-nephew, if eldest brother's grandson
Brother and two aunts . . .	All to brother's daughter, if child of eldest brother
Brother and wife . . .	Brother, all
Grandfather (no nearer)	One-third to wife for life, rest to brother
Father's father & mother's mother	All to grandfather
Grandmother & uncle, or aunt on father's side (no nearer)	All to father's father
Uncle, and deceased uncle's child . . .	All to uncle or aunt
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	Uncle, unless deceased uncle was elder brother, when his child takes all
Two aunts, nephew, and niece, children of deceased brother	Child of deceased uncle on father's side, or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side
Uncle or aunt's children, and brother's grandchildren through a son	Nephew
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	Eldest brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between them equally
Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister . . .	Nephew by brother
	All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother

NOTE A—By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, the real estate of a deceased person devolves to the personal representative of the deceased, and probate and letters of administration may be granted in respect of real estate only, although there is no personal estate. The ultimate ownership of real estate is not affected by these provisions, which are for the convenience of administration. As to the persons entitled to administration of real estate, they are substantially the same as in the case of personal estate; but the Court shall, in granting letters of administration, have regard to the rights and interests of persons interested in the real estate, and the heir-at-law, if not one of the next-of-kin, shall be equally entitled to the grant with the next-of-kin.

Intestates' Estates, Scotland.

I.—MOVABLES.

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

By the Intestate Husband's Estate (Scotland) Act, 1911, the widow of a man dying intestate and without issue is entitled to the whole estate both heritable and movable if under £500 in value, if over that amount she takes £500 out of the heritable and movable estate rateably before any division is made, and after that the share in the remainder to which she was entitled before the passing of the Act

<i>If the Intestate die, leaving</i>	<i>His representatives take in the proportions following —</i>
Widow only	Half to widow, half to next of kin, or if none, then to the Crown
Widow and child or children	{ One-third to widow Remaining two thirds to child or among children equally
Widow and children and issue of predeceasing children	{ One-third to widow, one third to living children equally, remaining third amongst living children <i>per capita</i> * and issue of deceased children <i>per stirpes</i> *
Widow and father	Half to widow, half to father
Widow and mother, no father	Half to widow, one-half to mother
Widow, brothers or sisters	{ Half to widow, half equally amongst brothers and sisters whether of the whole or half blood consanguinean If a deceased brother or sister has left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share.
Widow, mother, nephews or nieces	Half to widow, one half to mother
Husband, with or without children	Half to husband, half to wife's next of kin
Father and mother	Whole to father
Father, mother, brothers and sisters	Half to father, half to brothers and sisters equally
Father and mother and their grandchildren	{ Half to father, half to grandchildren equally <i>per stirpes</i>
Father, brothers and sisters	{ One-half to father, one half equally amongst brothers and sisters
Mother, brothers and sisters	Mother one-half, brothers and sisters one half equally
Mother, but no other kin	Whole to mother
Child, children or grandchildren by deceased children	{ Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren by deceased children taking amongst them their deceased parent's share
Brothers or sisters and nephews or nieces	{ Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking amongst them their deceased parent's share
Brother or sister and grandfather	All to brother or sister
Brother or sister and uncles or aunts	All to brother or sister.
Grandfather, no nearer relation	All to grandfather
Father's father and mother's mother	{ All to father's father
Grandmother, uncles and aunts	All to uncle and aunts, if paternal
Great-grandfather, uncles and aunts	{ All to uncles and aunts, if paternal, if not, then to paternal great-grandfather
Uncles and aunts	.. All equally.
Uncle and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	{ Child of deceased paternal uncle or aunt takes to exclusion of maternal uncle
Aunts, nephew and niece	Nephew and niece
Cousins	Equally <i>per capita</i> .*
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	{ All to nephew by brother

NOTE A —Illegitimate children do not succeed to their father or mother as heirs in intestacy

NOTE B —In Scotland, a lease on intestacy and in the absence of any destination descends to the heir-at-law

NOTE C.—When a person dies intestate leaving heritable estate as well as movables, the heir to the heritage, if he is also one of the next-of-kin, is not entitled to any of the movables if he takes the heritage. He may, however, "collate" the heritage, i.e., share it with the other next-of-kin and thus get an equal share of the mixed estate

* *Per Capita* means by the head, *per stirpes* means inheriting through a parent deceased. Movables taken *per capita* divide into as many shares as there are children. Where representatives of a deceased parent take *per stirpes* they take equally amongst them the share that would have fallen to the deceased had he or she survived.

II.—HERITAGE.

Table of Succession to heritable property in Scotland on intestacy and in the absence of any destination in the property writs, other than "to heirs and successors"

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

<i>If Intestate die leaving</i>	<i>Heritage would descend to —</i>
(1) Wife only, no blood relations	One-third to wife for life, rest to Crown as <i>ultimus haeres</i>
(2) Wife and child or children, and children of a deceased child	One-third to wife for life Fee to eldest son or his heir male If no son then to daughters equally The eldest son of a deceased daughter taking his mother's place
(3) Wife and father	One-third to wife for life, rest to father
(4) Wife and mother	One-third to wife for life Fee to nearest heir male
(5) Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	One-third to wife for life Fee to immediate younger brother and his heir male, if none, then to immediate elder brother
(6) Wife, mother, nephews and nieces	One-third to wife for life, rest to nephew (eldest) or nieces equally if brother left no son See No 2
(7) Wife, mother, brother, sisters and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters)	One-third to wife for life, rest to younger brother and his heirs If the only heirs are nieces they will take equally If no younger brother then to immediate elder brother and his heirs in the same way If sisters but no brothers the sisters take equally, and if the sisters have predeceased leaving only daughters they succeed equally
(8) No wife or child or issue of a deceased child	To brother as in (5) whom failing to lineal ancestor paternal and his heirs
(9) Children by one or more wives and the issue of deceased children	All to eldest son or his issue If no male issue then to female issue as in (2)
(10) Husband and child or children	Liferent of whole to husband Fee to eldest son
(11) Mother, but no wife, child or issue of a child, father, brother, sister, nephew or niece or more distant descendants of father	Nearest paternal collateral (uncle or his heirs) If none, then to grandfather and his heirs
(12) Mother and brothers and sisters	All to younger brother whom failing to immediate elder brother
(13) Mother and sisters	All to sisters equally
(14) Father and brothers and sisters	Fee as in (5)
(15) Child and grandchild by deceased child	(See No 2) "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head, "Wife and child," etc
(16) Brother and grandfather	All to brother
(17) Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter	All to great-nephew, if grandson of brother (conforming to Nos 2 and 7) All to brother's daughter, if child of eldest brother.
(18) Brother and two aunts	Brother, all
(19) Brother and wife	One-third to wife for life, rest to brother.
(20) Grandfather (no nearer)	All to grandfather
(21) Father's father and mother's mother	All to father's father
(22) Grandmother and uncle, or aunt on father's side (no nearer)	All to uncle or aunt
(23) Uncle and deceased uncle's child	If deceased uncle was younger brother, then to child If both brothers older than intestate, then to the younger of them or his heir male
(24) Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle's or aunt's child	Child of deceased uncle on father's side, or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side.
(25) Two aunts, nephew and niece, children of deceased brother	Nephew
(26) Uncle or aunt's children, and brother's grandchildren through a son	Brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between, then equally (conforming to Nos 2 and 7).
(27) Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister.	Nephew by brother
(28) Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother.

NOTE.—In Scotland succession to heritage on intestacy NEVER ascends to the mother and her relations. Even the mother's own estate, after vesting in her son or daughter, never ascends to the maternal line again.

SOLICITORS' CHARGES.

These are now usually regulated in conveyancing and non-contentious business by the Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881, and the Scale thereunder—we say "usually" because that Act allows an option to a solicitor of declining to adopt it. In practice, most solicitors (although some old-established firms are found to prefer the old system) are willing to adopt the Scale, and especially on mortgages and sales. Looking first at the old system, we find that an Act of 1843 made solicitors' charges on conveyancing liable to taxation by a public official, and in 1870 a further Act enabled the taxing officer to have regard to "skill, labour, and responsibility" as well as to mere length of documents. The Act of 1881 enabled the high legal authorities, with the consent of certain representative solicitors, to frame a Scale, and this has been done. It chiefly relates to sales, purchases, and mortgages, and is based upon the value of the property or amount of the money involved. Besides this, it is legal for a client to make a bargain beforehand for a fixed sum. The amount coming to the solicitor, whether under Scale or agreement, is intended to cover the services of himself and his clerks, while it is, of course, exclusive of actual outlay for stamps, &c. On purchase or mortgage money exceeding £300 and not exceeding £1,000, the Scale charge for each party's solicitor is $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., thus does not apply to sales by auction. Where a negotiation fee is chargeable, in addition, by the vendors, purchasers, or mortgagees (not mortgagors) solicitor, the Scale charge on sums exceeding £300 and not exceeding £3,000 is 1 per cent. It should be noted that if the solicitor negotiates the purchase or mortgage, he is entitled to an additional fee of substantial amount under the Scale referred to. *All charges (except scale and certain County Court matters) are now subject to an increase of 33 1/3 per cent.*

Scotland—Solicitors' fees for Conveyancing and General business are regulated by a joint table approved by the different societies of Law Agents (Solicitors). Fees for litigation are regulated by the Court of Session. The tables of fees are published in "The Parliament House Book" and in "The Scottish Law Directory." When a solicitor sues for payment of a professional account it is remitted to the Auditor of the Court for taxation of his charges.

MEDICAL FEES

Patients are charged according to their supposed incomes, the income being indicated by the rental of the houses in which they reside. The following are the charges usually made by general practitioners—

GENERAL PRACTITIONERS	RENTALS		
	£10 to £25.	£25 to £50	£50 to £100
Ordinary Visit	5s to 7s 6d.	5s to 10s 6d.	7s 6d. to 12s.
Night Visit	Double an ordinary visit		
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	2s 6d.	3s	4s
Detention per hour	5s to 7s 6d.	5s to 10s 6d.	7s 6d. to 15s
Letters of Advice	Same charge as for an ordinary visit.		
Attendance on servants	1s 6s	2s to 4s 6s	4s to 7s 6d.
Midwifery	1s 6s	2s to 4s 6s	4s to 7s 6d.
Administering Chloroform	1s 6s	2s to 4s 6s	4s to 7s 6d.
CONSULTANTS			
Advice or Visit alone	2s 6s	3s 6s	4s 6s
Advice or Visit with another Practitioner	1s 6s	2s to 3s 6s	3s to 4s 6s
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	2s 6s	3s 6s	4s 6s

Special visits—i.e., of which due notice has not been given before the practitioner starts on his daily round, are charged at the rate of a visit and a half. Patients calling upon the doctor are charged at the same rate as if visited by him.

When the ordinary medical attendant is called upon to meet another in consultation, he is entitled to charge double his ordinary fee. When he himself is called in in consultation he is entitled to the minimum fee.

When more members of one family are ill at the same time, half a fee is charged for each beyond the first.

In midwifery cases the fee generally covers all charges for visits, &c., if all goes well, but if the illness be protracted, or if any special operation has to be performed, there is an extra charge.

If attendance on servants is paid for by employer or if he send for the doctor, the charge is the same as to himself.

Certificates of health are to be charged for same as visits, except where special investigation is needed, as in certificates for lunacy, insurance offices, &c., when the charge may be from half a guinea to two guineas.

Vaccination is usually charged for according to the number of visits required.

Medical bills are commonly rendered once or twice a year.

ACCOUNTANTS' CHARGES

Scale of fees approved by the Institute of Chartered Accountants. On Nov 6, 1918, the Institute resolved that a substantial increase in fees is justifiable. The Incorporated Society (Jan 15, 1920) expressed opinion that increase should be 50 per cent on pre-war standard, and the Scottish Chartered Accountants recommended a similar increase (June, 1920).

Audits.—Fees fixed by Shareholders in General Meeting.

Preparing Balance Sheets, Investigating Accounts, &c.—Principals' time, per day of seven hours, 5 Gs. Managing Clerks (if Chartered Accountants), 2 Gs. (not Chartered Accountants), 1 1/2 Gs., other Clerks, 1 G. If at a distance: (a) in the U.K., Principal, 5 to 21 Gs.; Managing Clerks (C.A.), 2 to 3 Gs. (not C.A.), 1 1/2 to 2 Gs., others, 1 G. (b) outside U.K. Principal, 7 to 30 Gs., Managing Clerk (C.A.), 3 to 10 Gs. (not C.A.), 2 to 5 Gs., others, 2 to 3 Gs. (The above rates are exclusive of travelling and hotel expenses).

Arbitrations.—£10 10s per day and upwards.

Liquidators and Trustees in Bankruptcy.—Usually by percentage on realisation of assets and dividends paid.

Voluntary Liquidation.—Usually fixed by title Company in General Meeting.

ARCHITECTS

Fees on New Works.—For taking the Client's instructions, preparing sketch design, making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, preparing drawings and specifications for the purpose of estimates, obtaining tenders, advising on tenders and in preparation of contract, selecting and instructing of consultants, furnishing to the Contractor one copy of the drawings and specification and such other details as are necessary for the proper carrying out of the works, general supervision as above defined, issuing certificates for payment, and passing and certifying accounts, a percentage on the total cost of all executed works as follows:—

(a) If the contract or order exceeds £2,000 the percentage is to be 6 per cent.

(b) If the contract or order does not exceed £2,000 the percentage is to be 10 per cent. in the case of works costing £100 graduated to 6 per cent in the case of works costing £2,000 as the special character of such works may render appropriate.

Alterations and Additions.—A percentage not exceeding twice the amount due for new works of the same cost.

Fittings, Decorations, &c.—In works in which designs for fittings, appointments, decorations, or complex detail or construction are main features, special fees may be charged according to the circumstances, and also for designs for furniture.

Omitted Works.—In addition to the percentage on the total cost of executed works, the Architect is to be paid in respect of all works included in the tender or order, but not executed, two-thirds of the charge which would have been due upon them had they been carried out.

Partial Service.—If the project or part of it be abandoned, or if the services of the Architect cease or are dispensed with before a contract is entered into or order given, the charges in respect of the works abandoned or for which the Architect was employed (as the case may be) are as follows—

(a) For making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, one-fourth of the percentage on the estimated cost of such works.

(b) For making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, and preparing drawings and particulars sufficient to enable quantities to be prepared or a tender obtained, two-thirds of the percentage on the estimated cost of such works.

Installments.—On a contract being entered into or order given for the works the Architect shall be entitled to an instalment of two-thirds of the charge calculated on the total amount of the contract or order, and no part of such payment shall be reclaimable from the Architect in the event of the subsequent abandonment of the works. The remainder of the Architect's remuneration shall be payable by instalments from time to time as the work proceeds.

Work Executed with Old Materials, &c.—In all cases where work is executed wholly or in part with old materials, or where material, labour or carriage is provided by the Client, the percentage shall be calculated as if the works had been executed throughout by a Contractor, and with new material.

Services Not Included in Percentage.—The foregoing percentages do not cover the following services, for which, and for any other services not covered by any payment herein provided for, additional charges may be made in accordance with the amount of work involved—

Advising as to the selection and suitability of site. Negotiations relating to the site or building. Surveying the site or building and taking levels, and making surveys, measurements, and plans of existing buildings.

The preparation of further sketch designs necessitated by a material alteration in, or addition to the Client's instructions, or altering the working drawings and specification in consequence thereof prior to the commencement of the works. Altering drawings, or preparing new drawings, and other services involved in consequence of variations or additions desired by the Client after the commencement of the

works. Making extra drawings for the Client's or Contractors' use, and making drawings for and negotiations with ground landlords, adjoining owners, public authorities, or others, and making applications for licences and consents.

Making arrangements in respect of party walls and rights of light and other easements, reservations or restrictions. Services in connection with litigation or arbitration. Services consequent upon or resulting from the death or bankruptcy of Contractors or the failure or neglect of Contractors from any cause whatever to carry out the works in accordance with the contract or order or consequent upon the fraud or negligence of the Clerk of Works. Services in connection with fire, flood, or tempest during the execution of the works, and services in connection with the planning of grounds or gardens.

Housing Schemes and Laying Out Estates.—The fees are those approved by the Ministry of Health, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Scottish Board of Health.

Approval of Lessee's Plans.—For approving plans submitted by a lessee and for inspecting the work during its progress so far as may be necessary to ensure the conditions being fulfilled, and certifying for lease when required, the charge is as follows—

For each £100 or part of £100 of the total cost up to £500, 1½ per cent (minimum fee, £3 3s)

For each £100 or part of £100 from £500 to £5,000, 1¼ per cent

For each £100 or part of £100 above £5,000, 1 guinea per cent

Litigation and Arbitration.—For qualifying to give evidence, settling proofs, conferences with Solicitors and Counsel, attendances in Court or before Arbitrators or other tribunals, and for other services in connection with litigation and arbitration the charges are based upon the time occupied and the professional standing of the Architect.

Land Surveying and Levelling.—For surveying and making a plan of a town, village, street or road, estate or grounds, or any part thereof, for taking levels, setting out streets or roads, and for other services in connection with land not otherwise specifically provided for, the charges are by time in accordance with Clause 22.

Sanitary Surveys.—For inspecting, reporting and advising on the sanitary condition of premises, the charge is by time in accordance with Clause 22, the minimum fee being £3 3s, in addition to the cost of assistance and appliances.

Expenses.—The above-mentioned fees are, in all cases, exclusive of the cost of copies of documents, lithography, travelling and hotel expenses, and all other disbursements, which are to be charged in addition.

QUANTITY SURVEYORS

A fee of 1½ per cent upon the amount of the lowest tender received for the contemplated building, or upon its estimated cost should the work be abandoned before tenders are received, is charged by Quantity Surveyors for preparing Bills of Quantities.

FOR MEASURING AND ADJUSTING VARIATIONS the fees are 1½ per cent. on the amount of additions, and 1¼ per cent. on the amount of omissions brought into account.

FOR SERVICES IN CONNECTION WITH LITIGATION OR ARBITRATION, a charge per day (depend-

dent upon the Surveyor's professional position) is made.

The above charges are exclusive of the cost of printing, lithography, and fair copies of accounts, and in all cases travelling and other out-of-pocket expenses are payable in addition to the fees

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

On *Constructional Work* the payment is usually an agreed fee or a commission (which includes the necessary drawings, &c) of 5 per cent on the cost of the works where the contract exceeds £5,000 and 7½ to 10 per cent where the amount does not exceed £5,000

For *Quantities and Accounts* (the services which in architectural work would not be covered by the Architect's fee but would be Quantity Surveyor's work) the usual charge is 1½ to 2 per cent where the amount exceeds £5,000 and 2 to 2½ per cent on amounts below £5,000

AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND ESTATE AGENTS

1. Sales by Auction

Freehold, Leasehold, and Copyhold Properties, including the preparation of particulars, and advising as to reserves—On the first £300, 5 per cent, on the next £4,700, 2½ per cent, on the residue, 1½ per cent

In addition to the above charges:—On amounts paid by the purchaser for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects, Timber*, and *Tenant-right* under the conditions of sale, in addition to the purchase-money of the property—5 per cent on £500, and 2½ per cent on residue, to include inventory and valuation

Sale before Auction

After issue of advertisements, the same scale as by auction

Non-Sale

Charge equivalent to one-fourth of the commission which would have been earned on a sale up to £5,000 calculated on the reserve price, to include valuation for reserves, on larger amounts by arrangement

Sale after Auction

In the event of the property being sold within three months after the auction, the charges for non-sale would merge into the ordinary commission then payable

Furniture, Trade Stocks, and Chattels, on the *Vendor's Premises*—5 per cent on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues

Plant and Machinery—5 per cent on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues

Livestock and Farming Stock (except *Horses and Pedigree Cattle*)—2½ per cent on live stock, and 5 per cent on dead stock, on the amount realised

Horses and Pedigree Cattle—5 per cent on the amount realised

On *Lots referred to in the last four paragraphs, reserved or bought in by or on behalf of the vendor*—One half the commission on sale, calculated on the amount of reserve or buying-in price.

2. Private Treaty Sales.

Freehold and Copyhold Estates and Houses, and Ground Leases.—On the first £300, 5 per cent; on the next £4,700, 2½ per cent, on the residue, 1½ per cent, and a commission, in addition, on the amount paid for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Furniture, Trade Stocks*, and other

Movable Effects, Timber, and Tenant-right, of 5 per cent up to £500, and 2½ per cent on the residue, to include inventory and valuation

3. Purchases.

Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Property—One-half of the scale for sale by private treaty, calculated upon the amount of the purchase-money, but including inspection, advising as to value, and negotiating or bidding. If no purchase is effected, the usual scale for valuation should be charged: one guinea per cent on first £1,000; half a guinea on next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent beyond on the value of the property. Minimum fee, £5 5s

4. Lettings.

Business Premises, Unfurnished Houses, Flats, &c, or on *Disposing of all Leases (other than Ground Leases)* by assignment or otherwise—If the annual value be £100 or less 5 per cent on one year's rent, where the term is for one year or less, and 7½ per cent on one year's rent where the term is for more than one year. If the annual value be over £100 the above scale shall apply to the first £100 and on the excess rental over that amount, where the term is for three years or less, 5 per cent on one year's rent; where the term is for more than three years, 7½ per cent on one year's rent, in the case of *leases requiring the lessee to repair the demised premises* the commission is 10 per cent on one year's rent, whatever the term. Upon the premium or consideration (in all cases), 5 per cent up to £1,000, and 2½ per cent on the residue, and the commission on any sum obtained for fixtures, furniture, or effects of any kind, of 5 per cent up to £500, and 2½ per cent on the residue. In the case of a progressive rent the commission is based on the average rent receivable. When a property, which an agent has been instructed to let or sell, is let by him, and the tenant afterwards purchases, the commission for selling, less the commission already paid on the letting, will then become payable

For negotiating the Renting of Unfurnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation—Half the commission payable for a letting

On Letting Furnished Houses or Flats in Town or Country, or Shootings, including Collection of Rent—5 per cent on the first year's rental, and 2½ per cent for the remainder of the term.

For negotiating the Renting of Furnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation—Half the commission payable for a letting

For Making or Checking Inventories of Furniture and Effects—A minimum fee of two guineas per day, exclusive of expenses

On Letting Land on Building Lease—One year's ground rent on first £50, three quarters ditto on next £50, half ditto on next £500; quarter ditto on residue.

5. Collections or Receiverships.

10 per cent upon gross rental of weekly property, 5 per cent upon gross rental of other property or tithes, 7½ per cent upon the gross rental for the management and collection of rents on agricultural estates; 2½ to 5 per cent on ground rents, according to the amount of the rents and the number of collections.

6. Laying Out or Development of Estates.

For Road Construction, 5 per cent. upon the outlay, exclusive of expenses.

7 Valuations.

1 Valuation of Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Properties—A guinea per cent on the first £1,000, half a guinea per cent on the next £9,000, and a quarter of a guinea per cent beyond on the value of the property, subject to a minimum fee of five guineas.

2 Of Property taken under Compulsory Powers—The charge is on Ryde's Scale. The fee is exclusive of five guineas per day for attendances. Plans and disbursements extra.

3 Valuing for Annual Rental—(a) *Agricultural Property*— $7\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per cent up to £250, 5 guineas per cent on the next £250, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per cent beyond. (b) *Urban and Residential Property*—5 guineas per cent up to £100, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per cent beyond. Minimum fee 3 guineas.

4 Valuation of Furniture, Fixtures, and Effects—5 per cent up to £500, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the residue.

5 Valuation of Plant, Machinery, and Trade Stocks—5 per cent on first £100, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the residue.

6 Valuation of Live and Dead Farming Stock—5 guineas per cent on first £100, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per cent on the residue.

7 Valuation of Hotel and Public House Furniture, Fittings, and Stock—5 guineas per cent up to £1,000, and £3 3s per cent on the residue.

8 Valuation for Probate and Estate Duty Purposes—(a) *Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Property*—One guinea per cent on the first £1,000, half a guinea per cent on the next

£4,000, and one quarter-guinea per cent on the remainder. Minimum fee, £5 5s. on each property.

(b) *Of Furniture and Effects*—5 guineas per cent on the first £100, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per cent on the next £400, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per cent of the remainder of the amount of valuation, to include inventory. Minimum fee, £5 5s.

9 Valuations under the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910 For Survey, Completion of Government Returns, Valuation, and Report.

Country Residential Properties, Agricultural Land, and Undeveloped Land—One half-guinea per cent up to a "total value" of £20,000, and one quarter-guinea per cent on the balance above that amount.

Urban Properties—One quarter-guinea per cent on a "total value" of £20,000, and one eighth guinea per cent on the balance above that amount. Minimum fee, £3 3s.

10 Preparing Specification of Dilapidations and settling the amount if required—5 guineas per cent on the amount. Minimum fee, £5 5s.

11 Valuation or Sale of Timber—5 guineas per cent on amount realised. When valuing only, 5 guineas per cent on first £100, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per cent on the residue.

12 Valuation of Tenant-Right—5 guineas per cent on the first £100, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per cent on the next £500, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per cent on the residue.

Where one valuer acts between both parties the minimum charge shall be scale and a half, divisible between both parties.

THE UNION JACK CLUB, Waterloo Road, S E 1. Tel. Hon 3511

Patron-in-Chief His Majesty the King

Patrons

H R H The Prince of Wales, K G, etc.,
President Colonel Sir W R Lawrence, Bt,
G C V O, G C I E, C B
Vice-President

H R H The Duke of Connaught, K G, etc.

Active List of the Regular Forces, below the rank of Officer, but Honorary membership is open to those belonging to the Royal Malta Artillery, the West India Regiments and the Colonial Permanent Forces, as well as the Navies and Armies of foreign powers visiting England. The Club is managed by a Council and General Committee, which includes representatives elected by the members. Already firmly established before 1914, the Union Jack Club was an inestimable boon to Service men in the Great War, during which period alone sleeping accommodation was provided for no fewer than 1,131,338 men and 3,054,809 meals were served, whilst many millions of whom no record was kept passed through its doors for rest and refreshment, many of them straight from the trenches in France.

Work was commenced late in 1900 on a considerable extension of the Club with funds raised in all parts of the Empire to commemorate the services of our gallant fighting forces in the Great War of 1914-18 and to provide the increased accommodation so much needed. By permission of His Royal Highness, the new building, which is now complete, is known as "The Prince of Wales's Wing."

Hon Treasurer Sir G J Marjoribanks, K C V O
Comptroller of Club Brig-General E F O
Gascoigne, C M G, D S O

This is one of our great National Institutions, where Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen can go when on leave or passing through London, a place where they may deposit their kit and valuables, where they may obtain at moderate charges good meals and comfortable bedrooms to themselves, and where they find the usual amenities of a club, including Library and Writing Room, Billiard Room, Baths, Barber's Shop, and also a Club Shop in which articles of everyday use and almost everything that Service men require may be purchased. The Club is open throughout the day and night.

The Union Jack Club was erected by public subscription as a National Memorial to those who had fallen in the South African War, and other campaigns, and was opened on July 1st, 1907, by His late Majesty King Edward VII. Membership is limited to those serving on the

THE ORDER OF ST JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

Ribbon, Black



The Order had its origin in Jerusalem and Acre, as an international lay confraternity for the relief of crusaders, and was later sovereign in Rhodes and in Malta, where its Knights kept galleys and galleons, to attack the Barbary Corsairs and to prevent the spread of Turkish rule in the Mediterranean, from 1530 till 1798. The work of the British Order is the control of the St. John's Association Ambulance and Brigade, and of the Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem. *Sovereign Head and Patron*, H M King George V; *Grand Prior*, H R H Duke of Connaught and Strathearn; *Secretary-General*, Maj.-Gen. Sir Percival S Wilkinson, K C M G, C S. *Chapter-General*, the "Knights of Justice" and selected "Chaplains," "Knights of Grace" and "Esquires." There are also "Ladies of Justice," "Ladies of Grace," and "Esquires." These distinctions are notified in the *London Gazette*, but do not confer any rank or title.

Monetary Units of the World.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Denomination.	Standard Weight	Least Current Weight	Remedy of Weight
GOLD COINS.	Grains	Grains	Grains
*Five Pound £5	616 37239	612 500	1 00
*Two Pound £2	246 54895	245 000	0 40
Sovereign £1	123 27447	122 500	0 20
Half-Sovereign 10s	61 63732	61 125	0 15
SILVER COINS			
£Crown 5s	436 36363	—	2 000
Double Florin 4s	349 09090	—	1 678
Half-Crown 2s 6d	218 18181	—	1 264
Florin 2s	174 54545	—	0 997
Shilling 1s	87 27272	—	0 578
Sixpence 6d	43 63636	—	0 346
*Groat or 4d	29 09090	—	0 262
Threepence 3d	21 81818	—	0 212
*Twopence 2d	14 54545	—	0 144
*Penny 1d	7 27272	—	0 087
BRONZE COINS			
Penny 1d	145 83333	—	2 916
Halfpenny ½d	87 50000	—	1 750
Farthing ¼d	43 75000	—	0 875

Standard Gold contains twenty-two twenty-fourths (carats) of fine gold and two twenty-fourths of alloy, fineness, 916 66, or 22 carats, 240 troy ounces of standard gold are coined into 934 sovereigns and one half-sovereign, one troy ounce is, therefore, worth £3 17s 10½d, and one ounce of pure gold, on the same basis, £4 4s 11½d. During 1922, the market price of gold has been above these figures.

Standard Silver formerly consisted of thirty-seven-fortieths of fine silver and three-fortieths of alloy, fineness, 925. Silver for coinage, by an Amending Act (10 Geo V ch 3), consists of one-half silver, one-half alloy, or in millesimal fineness, 500, 12 troy ounces of 500 fineness are coined into 66 shillings + [Another Standard, called the "New Sterling" or Britannia, of the fineness 11 oz 10 dwt (958 33), is practically obsolete. It is occasionally used, however, for high-class plate.]

On account of the high price of precious metals, the melting of British gold and silver coin is prohibited, as well as their export. The Average Yearly Price of Silver per standard Troy Ounce in the London Market during the last ten years was as follows—1914, 25½d, 1915, 31½d, 1916, 31½d, 1917, 40½d, 1918, 47½d, 1919, 57½d, 1920, 61½d, 1921, 36½d, 1922, 34½d; 1923, 31½d. On Oct 2, 1924, the price of silver was 35½d per oz.

In the United States the price of silver is quoted in cents per troy ounce *fine*. In order to convert an English quotation into cents per ounce *fine*, first express the pence as a whole number and decimal fraction and then multiply by a 100, to express a United States price on the English system, multiply the cents by 0 4562.

†Bronze is an alloy of copper 95 parts, tin 4 parts, and zinc 1 part, or of copper 95½ parts, tin 3 parts and zinc 1½ parts

* Issued on special occasions

† By law a shilling weighs one sixty-sixth of 1202 Troy, 1202 of pure silver would be used in coining 72 shillings of 999 fineness and 120 of 500 fineness.

‡ The legal weight of a penny is one third, of the halfpenny one fifth, and of the farthing one tenth of an ounce avoirdupois, the halfpenny is one inch in diameter

§ Discontinued

The "Remedy" is the amount of variation from standard permitted in fineness and in weight of coins when first issued from the Mint.

Tokens.—No person is allowed to coin any token to pass for, or as representing, bronze or other money, under a penalty of £20.

Light Gold.—Any person to whom it is tendered may break, cut, or deface any gold coin below the least current weight, but under the provisions of the Coinage Act, 1891, and an Order in Council of 16 March, 1892, light gold coin which has not been illegally dealt with is received by the Bank of England on behalf of the Mint at its full nominal value.

Bank of England Notes are issued for sums of £5, £10, £20, £50; also for £100, £200, £500, and £1,000.

Treasury Notes of the value of £1 and 10s are issued, and are legal tender to any amount.

Bank Post Bills can be obtained at the Bank of England for amounts of £10 and over at seven days' sight. They are issued for the full sum named thereon, without allowance for discount. No charge is made for bills so drawn; they may be obtained at the Chief Office of the Bank of England in London, or at any of the branches.

Legal Tender of Money.—The tender of Bank of England Notes is legal in England and Wales for every purpose, and by anyone (except by the Bank of England). No one can be compelled to give change Gold, if above the least current weight, and Treasury notes are legal tender to any amount. Silver is not a legal tender for sums over two pounds, nor bronze, including farthings, for sums over one shilling.

British Coinage Statistics.—During 1923 the number of coins struck at the Royal Mint was 154,321,926, of which 91,022,173 were Imperial, 61,918,827 Colonial, and 1,380,926 Foreign.

BRITISH DOMINIONS ABROAD.

Imperial Sterling Coins are the sole legal metallic currency in —

NEW ZEALAND — FALKLAND ISLANDS.

FIJI — GIBRALTAR — ST HELENA

WEST INDIES. See also JAMAICA, below.

Special Coins are current in addition to the Imperial series in —

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH — Special florins, shillings, sixpences, and three-pences in silver, and pence and half-pence in bronze, of the same weights and composition as Imperial coins of these denominations, but of special designs, while the silver coins are of 995 fineness.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA — Silver and bronze coins, bearing special designs, and corresponding to Imperial coins in denominations, weights and composition, except that the fineness of the silver is 800.

BRITISH GUIANA — A special groat or four-pence.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA.—Silver and also "alloy metal," 2s, 1s, 6d, and 3d, One penny, one halfpenny, and one-tenth penny (nickel-bronze).

GUERNSEY.—Eight doubles (= 1 penny), 4, 2, and 1 double.

JAMAICA.—Nickel-bronze pence, halfpence, and farthings.

JERSEY.—Special pence, halfpence, and farthings.

ALTA.—One-third of a farthing (bronze).

DOMINION	MONETARY UNIT (Standard Coin)	VALUE		GOLD COINS.	SILVER AND OTHER SUBSIDIARY COINS
		In British Currency	Pieces to the Pound Sterling		
ADEN	(see India)	s d			
AUSTRALIA	British Sovereign	20 0	1	British	Silver—2s, 1s, 6d, 3d Bronze, 1d, ½d
BRITISH HONDURAS	Gold Dollar	4 1½	4 867	British and United States	Silver—50, 25, 10, and 5 cents Nickel—5 cents Bronze—cents
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8 57	...	Nickel—5, 2½, and 1 cent Bronze—1 and ½ cent
§CANADA	Silver Dollar on gold basis	4 1½	4 867	Canadian 10 & 5 dollars, also British gold & United States 10 and 5 dollars	Silver—1 dollar, 50, 25, 10, and 5 cents Nickel—5 cents Bronze—cents
CEYLON	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	2 0	10	British	Silver—50, 25, and 10 cents Nickel—5 cents Copper—5, 1, ½, and ¼ cent
CYPRUS	Piastre	0 1½	180	British	Silver—18, 9, 4½, and 3 piastres Bronze—1, ½, and ¼ piastre
EAST AFRICA HONG KONG (and LIBUAN)	(see Kenya, &c) Dollar, Mexican or British	2 7*	7 74*		Silver—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents Bronze—1 and ½ cent
§INDIA	Rupee (fixed rating) = 16 annas = 64 pice = 192 pice	2 0	10	British and 15 rupee piece	Silver—½ Rs (8 annas) Cupro-Nickel (round)— ½ Rs (8 annas) now ob- solete, (scalloped) ¼ Rs (4 annas) Nickel (square) rounded corners, ¼ Rs (2 annas), (scalloped) ¼ Rs (1 anna) Bronze—1 pice (¼ anna), ½ pice or ½ pies (½ anna), 1 pie (½ anna or ½ pice) Copper—2 pice (½ anna) being withdrawn. Rupee = 2s
KENYA, TAN GANYIKA and UGANDA	Shilling	1 0	20		Silver—1s, 50 cents, Nickel and Bronze (per- forated)—10, 5, 2, and 1 cent
§MALAYA	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8 57	British	Silver—1 dollar, 50, 20, 10, and 5 cents Bronze—1, ½, and ¼ cent
MAURITIUS (and SEYCHELLES) MESOPOTAMIA	Indian Rupee, fixed rating Same as British India	2 0	10		Silver—20 and 10 cents Bronze—5, 2, and 1 cents
NEWFOUNDLAND	Dollar on gold basis	4 1½	4 867		Silver—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents Bronze—cents
NEW ZEALAND	British Sovereign	20 0		British	Silver—2s, 1s, 6d, 3d Bronze—1d, ½d
PALESTINE SUDAN ..	Same as Sudan Gold Pound of 100 Piastres	20 3¼	1 016	£ Ex, 50 Piastres	Silver—2s, 10, 50 piastres
WEST AFRICA	British Sovereign	20 0	1	British	Silver and Mixed Metal on "Alloy"—2s, 1s., 6d, 3d Nickel (perforated) — 1d, ½d, ¼d

* Variable with the price of silver—(Oct. 2, 1924) 35 5/16 pence per standard ounce
 † The only gold coin in general use in Egypt and the Sudan is the British sovereign, which is current at 97½ piastres.
 ‡ The Exchange values of the Canadian Dollar, the Egyptian Pound, Indian Rupee, and Malaya Dollar (and the relative value of the £ sterling) will be found on p. 423.

In many cases silver coins are reduced in fineness, in others coins in low value metals are substituted, as a consequence of the War

§ The par value and rate of exchange of Foreign Monies and Sterling at certain dates in 1923-1924 are shown on p 428

Country and Monetary Unit	Value of Unit in British Currency	Gold Coins	Silver Coins
Abyssinia—Silver <i>Talari</i> . . .	£ s d 0 2 0		1, ½, ¼ & ⅛ <i>Talari</i>
Albania—(No metallic currency)			
§ Argentina—Nominal, Gold <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centavos	0 3 11½	2½ and 5 <i>Pesos</i>	1 <i>Peso</i> , 5, 10, 20 and 50 Centavos
Actual, Paper <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centavos	0 1 8¾		
§ Austria—Krone of 100 Heller	0 0 10	10, 20 and 100 Kronen	1, 2 and 5 Kronen
§ Belgium—Franc of 100 Centimes . . .	0 0 9 513	20 Francs	1, 2 and 5 Francs
Congo—Franc of 100 Centimes	0 0 9 513	50 Centimes	50 Centimes
Bolivia—Nominal, Gold <i>Boliviano</i> of 100 Centavos	0 4 0	1, 2½ and 5 Bolivianos	1 Bol, 10, 20, 50 Centavos
Actual, Silver <i>Boliviano</i> of 100 Centavos	0 3 5		50 and 20 Centavos
§ Brazil—Nominal, Gold <i>Milreis</i>	0 2 3	10 & 20 <i>Milreis</i>	1, 2 <i>Milreis</i>
Actual, Paper <i>Milreis</i>	0 1 3½		500 <i>Reis</i>
§ Bulgaria—Lev of 100 <i>Stotinki</i>	0 0 9 513	10, 20, 100 <i>Leva</i>	1, 2, 5 <i>Leva</i> , 50 <i>Stotinki</i>
§ Chile—Nominal, Gold <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centavos	0 1 6	5, 10, 20 <i>Pesos</i>	1 <i>Peso</i> , 5, 10, 20 Centavos
Actual, Silver <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centavos	0 0 8½		
§ China—Yuan (dollar) of 100 Cents	0 2 6		1 Yuan, 10, 25, 50 Cents
Colombia—Nominal, Gold <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centavos	0 4 0	2½ and 5 <i>Pesos</i>	½ and 1 <i>Peso</i> , 1 <i>Peseta</i> , ½ <i>Peseta</i>
Actual, Paper <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centavos	0 0 3¾		
Costa Rica—Gold <i>Colon</i> of 100 Centesimos	0 1 10 9	2, 5, 10, 20 Colonos	5, 10, 25, 50 Centesimos
Cuba—Silver <i>Piastre</i> of 100 Centavos		No coinage	No coinage
Spanish Gold Dollar	0 3 9½		
U S Gold Dollar	0 4 1 32		
§ Czechoslovakia—(Krone currency proposed)			
Danzig—Danzig gulden	0 0 9 6		
§ Denmark—Gold Krone of 100 Ore	0 1 1½	10 & 20 Kroner	1, 2 Kroner, 10 & 25 Ore
Ecuador—Silver <i>Sucré</i> of 100 Centavos	0 2 0	10 & 20 <i>Sucrés</i>	1 <i>Sucré</i> , 5, 10, 40, 50 Centavos
§ Egypt—Gold Pound of 100 <i>Piastres</i>	1 0 3¾	Egyptian Pound	5, 10, 20 <i>Piastres</i>
Actual, Paper <i>Piastre</i>	50 <i>Piastres</i>		
§ Esthonia—Nominal, Esthonian Mark	0 0 9 513		
Actual, Paper Mark			
§ Finland—Gold <i>Markka</i> of 100 Penni	0 0 9 513	10, 20 <i>Markkaa</i>	1, 2, <i>Markka</i> , 25, 50 Penni
§ France—Franc of 100 Centimes	0 0 9 513	10 & 20 Francs	1, 2, 5 Francs, 20 and 50 Centimes
Algeria—Same as France			
Indo-China—Dollar of 100 Cents	0 3 4½		1 <i>Piastre</i>
Madagascar—Same as France			
Tunis—Same as France			
§ German States—Mark of 100 <i>Pfennige</i>	0 0 11 7483	10 and 20 Mark	1, 2, 3, 5 Mark, 50 <i>Pfennige</i>
§ Greece—Nominal, <i>Drachma</i> of 100 <i>Lepta</i>	0 0 9 513	5, 10, 20 <i>Drachmae</i>	1, 2, 5 <i>Drachmas</i> , 20, 50 <i>Lepta</i>
Actual, Paper <i>Drachma</i>	0 0 9½		
Guatemala—Nominal, Silver <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centavos	0 4 0	5 and 10 <i>Pesos</i>	1 <i>Peso</i> , ¼, ½, 1, 2, 4 <i>Reales</i>
Actual, Paper <i>Peso</i>	0 0 3		
Haiti—Nominal, Gold <i>Gourde</i> of 100 Centavos	0 3 11½	1, 2, 5, 10 <i>Gourdes</i>	1 <i>Gourde</i> ; 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 Centavos
Actual, Paper <i>Gourde</i>	0 0 8½		
Honduras—Silver <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centavos	0 4 0		1 <i>Peso</i> ; 5, 10, 25, 50 Centavos
§ Hungary—Krone of 100 Heller	0 0 10	10, 20 and 100 Kronen	1, 2 and 5 Kronen
§ Italy—Lira of 100 Centesimi	0 0 9 513	5, 10, 20, 50, 100 Lire	1, 2, 5 Lire, 50 Centesimi
Tripoli—Same as Italy	...	...	...
§ Japan—Gold Yen of 100 Sen	0 2 0½	5, 10, 20 Yen	10, 20, 50 Sen
Korea—Gold Won of 100 Chon	0 2 0½	5, 10, 20 Won	10, 20, 50 Chon

Country and Monetary Unit	Value of Unit in British Currency	Gold Coins	Silver Coins
Latvia—Proposed, Gold <i>Lat</i> of 100 <i>graschi</i>	0 0 9 5/13	100, 50, 20, 10 <i>Lats</i>	5, 2, 1 <i>Lats</i> , 50 <i>graschi</i>
§Liberia—U S <i>Dollar</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	0 4 1 3/4		10, 25, 50 <i>Cents</i>
Lithuania—Gold <i>Litas</i>	0 0 4 9/32		5, 2, 1 <i>Lits</i>
Luxemburg— <i>Franc</i> = 80 <i>Pfennige</i>	0 0 9 5/13		
§Mexico—Nominal, Gold <i>Dollar</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	0 2 0 1/2	5, 10 <i>Dollars</i>	1 <i>Dollar</i> , 10, 20, 50 <i>Centavos</i>
Actual, Silver <i>Dollar</i>	0 3 5 1/2*		
Monaco— <i>Franc</i> of 100 <i>Centimes</i>	0 0 9 5/13	20 & 100 <i>Francs</i>	
§Montenegro—See Yugo-Slavia			
Morocco—Silver <i>Piastre</i> = 5 <i>Francs</i>	0 4 11 1/2		1 <i>Piastre</i> , 1/2, 1/4 <i>Piastre</i>
§Netherlands—Gold <i>Florin</i> or <i>Gulden</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	0 1 7 8/24	5, 10 <i>Florins</i>	1/2, 1, 2 1/2 <i>Florins</i> 10, 25 <i>Cents</i>
Java—Gold <i>Ducat</i>	0 9 4 1/2		
Curaçao—Same as Netherlands			
Nicaragua—Gold <i>Cordoba</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	0 4 1 3/4		5, 10, 20, 50 <i>Centavos</i>
Actual, Paper <i>Peso</i>	0 0 4*		
§Norway—Gold <i>Krone</i> of 100 <i>Ore</i>	0 1 1 1/2	5 10, 20 <i>Krones</i>	1, 2 <i>Kroner</i> , 10, 25, 50 <i>Ore</i>
Oman—Muhamadu of 20 <i>Gad</i>	1 0 1 1/2		Maria Theresa <i>Dollar</i> and Indian <i>Rupees</i>
Panama—Gold <i>Balboa</i> of 2 <i>Pesos</i>	0 4 2	1, 2 1/2, 5, 10, 20 <i>Balboas</i>	1 <i>Peso</i> , 5, 10, 20, 50 <i>Cents</i>
Paraguay—Nominal, <i>Peso</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	0 3 11 1/2		1 <i>Peso</i> , 5, 10, 20, 50 <i>Centavos</i>
Paper <i>Peso</i>	0 0 3*		
Persia—Silver <i>Kran</i> of 20 <i>Shahs</i> or 1000 <i>Dinars</i>	0 0 4*	1/2, 1 <i>Toman</i> (10 <i>Kran</i>), 2 <i>Kran</i> 1, 1/2, 1 <i>Lira</i>	1/4, 1/2, 1, 2 <i>Kran</i> 1, 1/2, 1 <i>Sol</i> , 1/2, 1 <i>Dinero</i> , 5, 10, 20 <i>Centavos</i>
§Peru— <i>Libra</i> of 10 <i>Soles</i> (= 100 <i>Dineros</i> = 1000 <i>Centavos</i>)	1 0 0		5, 10, 20 <i>Zloty</i>
§Poland—Gold <i>Zloty</i>	0 0 9 5/13	100, 50, 20, 10 <i>Zloty</i>	5, 2, 1, 1/2 <i>Zloty</i>
§Portugal—Nominal, Gold <i>escudo</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	0 4 5 1/4	10, 1, 1/2, 1 <i>Escudo</i>	1 <i>Milreis</i> , 1/2, 1, 2, 5 <i>Teston</i>
Actual, Paper <i>escudo</i>	0 3 4		
Portuguese India—Indian <i>Rupree</i> = 400 <i>Reis</i>	0 1 4		1 <i>Rupree</i>
§Rumania—Gold <i>Leu</i> of 100 <i>Bani</i>	0 0 9 5/13	10, 12 1/2, 20, 25, 50, 100 <i>Lei</i>	1, 2, 5 <i>Lei</i> , 50 <i>Bani</i>
§Russia—Nominal, Gold <i>Rouble</i> of 100 <i>Kopecks</i>	0 2 1 1/3	5, 7 1/2, 10, 15 <i>Roubles</i>	1 <i>Rouble</i> , 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50 <i>Kopecks</i>
Actual, Paper <i>Rouble</i>	†		
Salvador—Gold <i>Peso</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	0 3 11 1/2	1, 2, 5, 10, 20 <i>Pesos</i>	1 <i>Peso</i> , 5, 10, 20, 50 <i>Centavos</i>
Paper <i>Peso</i>	0 1 3 1/2*		
§Serbia—See Yugo-Slavia			
Siam—Gold <i>Tical</i> of 100 <i>Satangs</i>	0 1 8	200 of 10 <i>Ticals</i>	1/4, 1/2, 1 <i>Tical</i>
§Spain—Nominal, Silver <i>Peseta</i>	0 0 9 5/13	5, 10, 20, 50, 100 <i>Pesetas</i>	1, 2, 5 <i>Pesetas</i> , 20, 50 <i>Centimos</i>
Actual, Paper <i>Peseta</i>	0 0 9		
§Sweden—Gold <i>Krona</i> of 100 <i>Ore</i>	0 1 1 1/2	5, 10, 20 <i>Kronor</i>	1, 2 <i>Kronor</i> , 10, 25, 50 <i>Ore</i>
§Switzerland— <i>Franc</i> of 100 <i>Centimes</i>	0 0 9 5/13	10, 20 <i>Francs</i>	1, 2, 5 <i>Francs</i> , 50 <i>Centimes</i>
§Turkey—Turkish <i>Lira</i> of 100 <i>Piastres</i>	0 18 0	25, 50, 100, 250, 500 <i>Piastres</i>	1/2, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 <i>Piastres</i>
Gold <i>Piastre</i> of 40 <i>Paras</i>	0 0 2 165		
§United States—Gold <i>Dollar</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	0 4 1 3/4	1, 2 1/2, 5, 10, 20 <i>Dollars</i>	1/4, 1/2, 1 <i>Dollar</i> , 1 <i>Dime</i>
Philippines— <i>Pilipino</i> = 50 U S <i>Cents</i>	0 2 0 66		
§Uruguay—Nominal, Gold <i>Peso</i> of 100 <i>Centesimos</i>	0 4 3		1 <i>Peso</i> , 10, 20, 50 <i>Centesimos</i>
Actual, Silver <i>Peso</i>	0 4 2*		
Venezuela—Gold <i>Bolivar</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	0 0 9 1/2	5, 10, 20, 50 <i>Bolivares</i>	1, 2, 5 <i>Bolivares</i> , 20, 50 <i>Centavos</i>
§Yugo-Slavia— <i>Dinar</i> of 100 <i>Paras</i>	0 0 9 5/13	10, 20 <i>Dinars</i>	1, 2, 5 <i>Dinars</i> , 50 <i>Paras</i>

* See note on p. 425.

† See Exchange Rate, p. 428

EXCHANGE RATES, 1923 and 1924.

THE following table shows the London Rate of Exchange, with the Method of Quoting, the maximum and minimum Rate of Exchange for 1923 and Jan. to Oct. 1924, and the local value of the £1 sterling at October 11, 1924.

City	Method of Quoting	Exchange Value of £				Local Value of £ (Oct 11, 1924)
		1923.		Jan to Oct 11 1924		
		Average Maximum	Average Minimum	Average Maximum	Average Minimum	
New York	Dollars to £	\$4 723	\$4 258	\$4 548	\$4 203	£ 8 d ½
Montreal	Dollars to £	\$4 824	\$4 360	\$4 558	\$4 308	0 18 5 ½
Buenos Aires	Pence to \$.	44½ d	38½ d	44½ d	39½ d	1 1 3
Monte Video	Pence to \$.	44½ d	37½ d	44½ d	41½ d	1 1 7
Mexico	Pence to \$.	26½ d	25d	30d	25d	0 18 8
Lima	£1 to Libra (£P)	15½ p	7½ p	9½ p	4½ p	1 1 6¾
Rio de Janeiro	Pence to Milreis	6½ d	4½ d	6½ d	4½ d	2 12 9
Valparaiso	Dollars to £	\$41 20	\$33 20	\$45 50	\$38 70	3 0 0
Paris	Francs to £	86 70 fr	62 45 fr	120 25 fr.	65 60 fr	3 8 7
Brussels	Francs to £	107 20 fr	68 05 fr	138 50 fr	76 63 fr	3 14 7
Berne	Francs to £	25 91 fr	24 45 fr	25 00 fr	23 29 fr	0 18 6
Athens	Drachmas to £	450 00 dr	105 0 dr	305 0 dr	200 0 dr	10 5 0
Rome	Lire to £	108 5 lire	89 5 lire	104 5 lire	94 38 lire	4 1 6
Madrid	Pesetas to £	34 41 p	29 47 p	35 25 p	30 95 p	1 6 6
Belgrade	Dinari to £	650 00 din	355 0 din	390 din	317 din	12 10 0
Sofia	Lev to £	900 0 lev	1325 0 lev	622 5 lev	540 0 lev	24 5 5
Amsterdam	Florins to £	11 91 fl	11 37 fl	11 85 fl	11 29 fl	0 18 11
Lisbon	Pence to Escudo	2½ d	1½ d	1½ d	1½ d	26 12 6
Christiania	Kroner to £	31 05 kr	24 25 kr	32 87 kr	29 60 kr	1 14 7
Copenhagen	Kroner to £	26 67 kr	22 46 kr	28 20 kr	24 43 kr	1 8 1
Stockholm	Kroner to £	17 73 kr	16 28 kr	17 12 kr	16 13 kr	0 18 6
Helsingfors	F Marks to £	189 5 fm	162 0 fm	182 0 fm	168 5 fm	7 1 8
Berlin	Marks to £	50 billions m	32 000 m	22 5 billions m	17 billions m	£925 300million
Warsaw	Zloty to £	27,000,000 pm	80,000 pm	23 85 zlotys	22 30 zlotys	0 18 6
Reval	Estonian Mkrs to £	1,628	E m +	1,710	E m +	
Riga	Lats to £	22 25	lats	23 65 lats	21 64 lats	
Bucharest	Lei to £	1,290 lei	775 lei	1,080 lei	750 lei	33 0 1
Prague	Kroner to £	171 0 kr	147 5 kr	154 3 kr	141 3 kr	6 5 7
Vienna	Kroner to £	350,000 kr	300,000 kr	323,000 kr	296,500 kr	13,300 0 0
Budapest	Kroner to £	110,000 kr	10,250 kr	395,000 kr	85,000 kr	14,360 0 0
Constantinople	Pastras to £	870 pstras	660 pstras	876 5 pstras	797 5 pstras	7 12 3
Alexandria	Pastras to £	97 50 pstras	97 47 pstras	97 50 pstras	97 47 pstras	0 19 12½
Guayaquil	Sucrés to £	18 41 sucres	14 75 sucres	18 15 sucres	17 18 sucres	1 15 7
Caracas	Bolivares to £	25 00 bol	23 00 bol	23 75 bol	22 00 bol	0 18 3
Barranquilla	Pesos to £	201 00 pes	80 00 pes	91 86 pes	85 76 pes	0 18 0
Managua	Cordobas to £	4 80	cord	4 80	cord	0 19 8½
San Salvador	Colonos to £	9 60 col	8 75 col	9 35 col	8 55 col	0 18 6
Guatemala City	Pesos to £	296 pes	264 pes	275 5 pes	255 pes	2 19 2
Costa Rica	Colonos to £	21 85 col	20 05 col	19 70 col	17 17 col.	1 14 3
La Paz (Bolivia)	Pence to Boliviano	17½ d	15½ d	18d	16½ d.	1 1 11
Bombay	Sterling to Rupee	1/5½	1/3½	1/6	1/4½	1 6 9
Calcutta	Sterling to Rupee	1/5½	1/3½	1/6	1/4½	1 6 9
Hong Kong	Sterling to \$	2/5	2/2½	2/5½	2/3½	
Shanghai	Sterling to Tael	3/5½	3/0	3/5½	3/2	
Singapore	Sterling to \$.	2/4½	2/3½	2/4½	2/4	
Kobe	Pence to Yen	2/3½	2/0½	2/4½	2/1	1 4 0½
Moscow	Tchervonetz to £	940	Tchz +	937 Tchz	820 Tchz	
Danzig	D Gulden to £			25	D g	

* Polish Marks, currency prior to the introduction of the Zloty in May, 1924

† Rate on Dec 31, 1923

‡ Rate on Oct 11, 1924

HALL MARKS ON PLATE.*

Assay Office Marks—The official marks stamped on gold and silver plate at Assay Offices are distinguished as under:—

<i>Assay Office</i>	<i>Distinguishing Mark</i>
London (Goldsmiths' Hall)	Leopard's Head (crowned, until 1853)
Birmingham	Anchor (square frame for gold, pointed shield for silver)
Chester	City Arms (3 Garbs and a Sword)
Sheffield	Crown.
Edinburgh	Castle
Glasgow	Tree, Fish & Bell
Dublin	Harp crowned

In addition to the above, there have been Assay Offices at Bristol, Exeter, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Norwich and York, all of which have long been closed.

Makers' Mark (instituted in 1363)—This is impressed by the maker, and consists of initial letter (or letters) indicating the Surname (or Christian and Surname) of the maker

Date Mark—The year in which the article is marked at the Assay Office is indicated by a letter on a shield, the type of letter and the shape of the shield being changed in cycles of 20, 25 or 26 years. In 20-year cycles (London, invariably, Chester, alternately with 25, and Sheffield, alternately with 25), the letters J, V, W, X, Y, Z are omitted; in 25-year cycles (Birmingham, Edinburgh and Dublin, and alternately at Chester and Sheffield) the letter "I" is omitted from the alphabet, at Glasgow all the letters are employed in a 26-year cycle.

The Sovereign's Mark—The "Lion passant" introduced in the reign of Edward I (1300) for silver articles only.

The Sovereign's Head—The portrait of the reigning Sovereign was impressed on all plate chargeable to duty assayed from 1784—1890—90. The duty on plate was removed in 1890, and the Sovereign's head does not appear on plate assayed before 1784, or after 1890.

The Crown—On gold articles only, in lieu of the "Lion passant" on silver.

Britannia—A full-length figure of Britannia was impressed on silver plate of a special standard of fineness (11 oz 10 dwt of fine metal to each 10 dwt of alloy) during a short period only, 1697—1720, since that date the Britannia quality has been manufactured in small quantities, bearing the figure of Britannia, with the lion's head erased and the date mark.

















Sterling Silver—Articles of silver plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to be of the requisite standard of purity and to contain 11 oz 2 dwt. of fine metal to each 18 dwt. of alloy.










Sterling Gold—Articles of gold plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to contain such amount of pure gold as is marked thereon by the assaying office in carats and decimals thereof. The relative values of the various standards is shown below:—

	£	s.	d.
Pure gold, 24 carats	4	4	11½
Standard, 22 carats	3	17	10½
and ditto, 20 carats	3	3	8½
3rd ditto, 18 carats	2	13	1
4th ditto, 16 carats	2	2	5½
5th ditto, 14 carats	1	11	10½

* For the greater part of the material for this article readers of the ALMANACK are indebted to the late Mr. Wilfrid Cripps (author of "Old English Plate") by whose courtesy also many of the illustrations were provided.

London (Goldsmiths' Hall) Date Marks
From 1438 to 1936.

	Lombardic, simple...	1438-9 to 1457-8
	Lombardic, external cusps	1458-9 ,, 1477-8
	Lombardic, double cusps	1478-9 ,, 1497-8
	Black letter, small	1498-9 ,, 1517-8
	Lombardic	1518-9 ,, 1537-8
	Roman and other capitals	1538-9 ,, 1557-8
	Black letter, small	1558-9 ,, 1577-8
	Roman letter, capitals	1578-9 ,, 1597-8
	Lombardic, external cusps	1598-9 ,, 1617-8
	Italic letter, small	1618-9 ,, 1637-8
	Court hand	1638-9 ,, 1657-8
	Black letter, capitals	1658-9 ,, 1677-8
	Black letter, small	1678-9 ,, 1696-7
	Court hand	1697 ,, 1715-6 (From March 1697 only)
	Roman letter, capitals	1716-7 ,, 1735-6
	Roman letter, small	1736-7 to 1755-6

	Old English, capitals	1756-7 to 1775-6
	Roman letter, small	1776-7 „ 1795-6
	Roman letter, capitals	1796-7 „ 1815-6
	Roman letter, small	1816-7 „ 1835-6
	Old English, capitals	1836-7 „ 1855-6
	Old English, small	1856-7 „ 1875-6
	Roman letter, capitals	1876-7 „ 1895-6
	Roman letter, small	1896-7 „ 1915-6
	Old English, small	1916-7 „ 1935-6

The Collector will find but little difficulty in distinguishing a letter of one cycle from that of another, presuming his knowledge to be insufficient to judge by the style and period of the article itself, e.g.

An article marked with the letter F 1721-2 can be distinguished from letter F 1801-2 by the difference in the shape of the respective shields, as also those containing the crowned leopard's head and the lion passant, the absence of the sovereign's head in the former as against its presence in the latter case, the different form of the leopard's head (which was "crowned" until 1823), and lastly, the irregularity of the stamp in the first case as compared with the uniformity of the latter stamp. These again can be distinguished from F 1861-2 as before, by the different shield of the date letter only (the shields of the remaining marks being the same as those of 1801-2), the absence of crown on leopard's head, and the presence of the Queen's *vice* the King's head.

Imported Plate.

Any gold or silver plate or article manufactured out of the United Kingdom and brought to be assayed, stamped or marked at a British or an Irish Assay Office must be marked in the manner prescribed by the Order in Council of May 11, 1906, under which the mark for each Assay Office is ordained to be—*London*, the sign of the Constellation Leo, *Birmingham*, Equilateral Triangle, *Chester*, Acorn and two leaves, *Sheffield*, the sign of the Constellation Libra, *Edinburgh*, St Andrew's Cross, *Glasgow*, double block letter F inverted, *Dublin*, Bouquet. The annual date letter is to be added by the Assay Office, as for plate, etc., of home manufacture.

The Periods of English Architecture.

Date		Style
I	Before B.C. 55	Ancient British
II	B.C. 55 to A.D. 420	Roman Period
III	A.D. 449 to Norman Conquest (1066)	Anglo-Saxon
IV	1066-1189 (i.e. to end 12th cent.)	Norman
V	1189-1307 (i.e. 13th cent.)	Early English (Lancet, or Geometrical).
VI	1307-1377 (i.e. 14th cent.)	Decorated (or Curvilinear)
VII	1377-1485 (i.e. 15th cent.)	Perpendicular (or Rectilinear).
VIII	1485-1558 (i.e. first half 16th cent.)	Tudor
IX	A.D. 1558-1625	Early Renaissance
X	A.D. 1625-1830	Late Renaissance
Modern Architecture (The Age of Revivals)		19th cent. to present time

This Comparative Table shows the approximate period of each style. It must, however, be remembered that the transition from one style to the next was slow and gradual, and can often hardly be traced, so minute are the differences. It is only for convenience in alluding to the different stages of evolution that the division is made, for it must not be forgotten that the Architecture of England is one continuous development.

Note.—The first portion (I-VIII) of this table is based upon that given on p. 319, Parts IX, and X on p. 701, and "Modern" on p. 764, of "A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method" (6th ed.), by Sir Banister Fletcher, F.R.S. (Batsford).

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878, superseding all previous laws, enacts the legal measures for Great Britain, basing them upon the Standard Yard and the Standard Pound, in the custody of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade.

The YARD and the POUND are the only two independent standards for weights and measures. The GALLON, the capacity standard, wet or dry, is based upon the Pound. The Act of 1878 defines the Gallon as the volume of ten standard pounds of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights, both water and air at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, with the barometer at 30 inches.

Apothecaries' Weight.

Measures of Weight.

- 20 grains = 1 scruple (3r) (= 1.296 Grammes)
 3 scruples = 1 drachm (3r) (= 3.888 Grammes)
 8 drachms = 1 ounce (= 31.1035 Grammes)

Measures of Capacity.

- 60 minims (min) = 1 fluid drachm (= 3.552 Millilitres)
 8 fluid drachms = 1 fluid ounce (= 8.413 Centilitres)
 20 fluid ounces = 1 pint (= 0.568 Litre)
 8 pints = 1 GALLON (= 4.5459631 Litres)

The Apothecaries' grain is the Avoirdupois grain, and the Apothecaries' ounce is the Troy ounce, of 480 grains. The Apothecaries' drachm is not the same as the Avoirdupois dram, and is spelt differently. A fluid ounce of distilled water at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit is equal in weight to the Avoirdupois ounce (437.5 grains). A fluid drachm (54.6875 grains) is equal in weight to two Avoirdupois drams.

Approximate Equivalents —

1 "table-spoon" = ½ fluid oz., 1 "dessert-spoon" = ¼ fluid oz., 1 "tea-spoon" = ⅛ fluid oz.

Avoirdupois Weight.

- 7000 grains (gr) = 1 pound (lb.)
 16 drams (dr) = 1 ounce (oz.) (= 28.350 Grammes)
 16 ounces = 1 POUND (= 0.45359243 Kilogram)
 14 pounds = 1 stone* (= 6.350 Kilograms)
 28 pounds = 1 quarter (of a cwt) (= 12.70 Kilograms)
 100 pounds = 1 cental (= 45.359243 Kilograms)
 4 quarters (112 lb) = 1 hundredweight (cwt) (= 50.8023 Kilograms)
 20 hundredweight (2,240 lb) = 1 ton (= 1.016 Tonnes or 1016.0 Kilograms)

Troy Weight.

- 24 grains = 1 pennyweight (dwt) (= 1.5552 Grammes)
 20 dwt = 1 ounce (= 31.1035 Grammes)

For gold and silver the ounce, divided decimally, and not into grains, is the sole unit of weight. The Troy ounce is the same as the Apothecaries' ounce, = 480 Avoirdupois grains (31.1035 Grammes) in weight. There is no Troy POUND.

Jewellers' Weight.

The metric carat of 200 milligrammes is the legal standard of weight for precious stones and pearls.

* The Smithfield stone (for dead meat) is 8 lb only.

Measures of Capacity.

- 4 gills = 1 pint (= 0.568 Litre)
 2 pints = 1 quart (= 1.136 Litres)
 4 quarts = 1 GALLON (= 4.5459631 Litres)
 2 gallons = 1 peck (= 9.0919 Litres)
 8 gallons = 1 bushel (= 3.637 Dekalitres)
 8 bushels = 1 quarter (= 2.909 Hectolitres)
 A chaldron is 36 bushels = 4½ quarters.

Measures of Length.

- 12 inches (in) = 1 foot (ft) (= 0.30480 Metre)
 3 feet = 1 yard (yd) (= 0.914399 Metre)
 6 feet = 1 fathom (= 1.8288 Metres)
 5½ yards = 1 pole (= 5.0292 Metres)
 22 yards = 1 chain (= 20.1168 Metres)
 220 yards = 1 furlong (= 201.168 Metres)
 8 furlongs = 1 mile (= 1.6093 Kilometres)
 3 miles = 1 league (seldom used)
 100 links = 1 chain (22 yards)
 10 chains = 1 furlong
 8 furlongs = 1 mile
 A Pole of 5½ yards is a quarter of a chain.
 A Cricket Pitch is 22 yards (one chain) between the stumps.
 A Lawn Tennis Court is 78 × 36 feet (double) and 78 × 27 feet (single).
 A Croquet Lawn is 105 × 84 feet (full size) or a smaller multiple of 5 × 4 feet.
 A Badminton Court is 44 × 20 ft., with net 30 ins deep and 5 ft high at centre.

Birmingham Gauge.

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878 made standards on and after Nov. 1, 1914, certain new divisions of an inch. The equivalent of an inch is 15/16 B.G. The numbers proceed by units down to 1/16 B.G., which = 0.3964 inch, and from 1 B.G. (3532 inch) by units to 50 B.G. (0.0095 inch).

Square or Surface Measure.

- 144 sq inches = 1 sq foot (= 9.2903 Sq Decimetres)
 9 sq feet = 1 sq yard (= 0.836126 Sq Metre)
 30¼ sq yards = 1 perch, or 10d, or pole (= 25.293 Sq Metres)
 40 perches = 1 rood (= 10.117 Acres)
 4 roods (4840 sq yards) = 1 acre (= 0.40468 Hectare)
 10 square chains = 1 acre
 640 acres = 1 square mile (= 5.0995 Sq Kilometres)

Note.—The Anglo-Saxon acre's-length is the furlong, and the acre's-breadth the chain.

Cubic Measure.

- 1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot (= 0.028317 Cubic Metre)
 27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard (= 0.764553 Cubic metre)

Angular or Circular Measure.

- 60 seconds (") = 1 minute (')
 60 minutes = 1 degree (°)
 30 degrees = 1 sign
 90 degrees = 1 right angle or quadrant
 12 signs (4 quadrants) = 1 circumference
 Diameter of circle × 3.1416 = circumference.
 Diameter squared × .7854 = area of circle.
 Diameter squared × .3436 = surface of sphere.
 Diameter cubed × .5236 = solidity of sphere.
 One degree of circumference × 57.3 = radius.
 Diameter of cylinder × 3.1416, product by length or height, gives the surface.
 Diameter squared × .7854, product by length or height, gives solid content.

Note.—A circle of 7 yards diameter has, in practice, a circumference of 22 yards = 1 chain.

Miscellaneous Weights and Measures.

Ballast (Pig) = 56 lb
 Beef (Barrel) = 200 lb
 Biscuits (Bag) = 105 lb
 Blacklead (Cask) = 11½ cwt.
 Butter (Barrel) = 4 firkins = 224 lb
 Camphor (Box) = 1 cwt
 Cloves (Matt) = 80 lb
 (Chest) = 200 lb
 Coal (Sack) = 224 lb
 (Bushel) = 80 lb
 (Chaldron) = 85 bushels
 (Ton) = 10 sacks
 Cocoa (Bag) = 112 lb
 (Cask) = 1 cwt 28 lb
 Coffee (Bag) = 140 to 168 lb
 (Bale of Mocha) = 224 to 280 lb
 (Barrel) = 112 to 168 lb
 (Tierce) = 5 to 7 cwt
 Cotton (U S Bale) = 400 to 500 lb
 (Egyptian Bale) = 700 to 740 lb
 (Indian Bale) = 500 to 600 lb
 Currants (Caroteel) = 5 to 9 cwt
 Flour (Peck) = 14 lb
 (Sack) = 280 lb
 (U S Barrel) = 196 lb
 Glass (Seam) = 24 stone of 5 lb = 120 lb
 Gunpowder (Barrel) = 100 lb
 Hides (Last) = 12 dozen
 Honey (Gallon) = 12 lb
 Hops (Bag) = 280 lb
 (Pocket) = 1½ to 2 cwt
 Lead (Fodder)
London and Hull = 19½ cwt
Derby and Newcastle = 22½ cwt
 Meat (Stone) = 8 lb
 Nuts (Barcelona, Bag) = 126 lb
 Oats (Barrel) = 14 stone
 Pepper (Bag of black) = 316 lb
 (Bag of white) = 168 lb
 Pork (Barrel) = 224 lb
 Potatoes (Sack) = 168 lb
 Raisins (Barrel) = 112 lb
 Rice (Bag) = 168 lb
 Sago (Bag) = 112 lb
 Saltpetre (Bag) = 168 lb
 Soft Soap (Barrel or Pack) = 256 lb
 (Firkin) = 64 lb
 Steel (Faggot) = 120 lb
 Sugar (Bag) = 112-196 lb
 (Hogshead) = 13 to 16 cwt
 (Tierce) = 7 to 9 cwt
 Tar (Barrel) = 26¼ gallons.
 Tea (Chest) = 84 lb
 Tobacco (Hogshead) = 12 to 18 cwt
 Turpentine (Barrel) = 224 to 280 lb
 Wood (Cord) = 128 cubic feet
 Wool (Sack) = 364 lb

Wheat, Corn, and Flour

Wheat and other cereals are commonly sold by weight, the bushel being thus reckoned.—

Wheat, English, 60 lb Foreign, 62 lb
 Barley, English, 56 lb French, 52½ lb
 Mediterranean, 50 lb

Oats, English, 39 lb Foreign, 38 and 40 lb
 Rye and Maize, 60 lb Buckwheat, 52 lb

Under the *Corn Sales Act of 1921* the Corn Returns Act of 1882 is amended, and provision is made for the sale of cereals by weight in terms of the hundredweight of 112 imperial standard pounds

100 lb. wheat produces 70 lb. flour

100 lb flour produces 130 lb. bread.

A quartern loaf = 4 lb

A last of grain = 80 bushels

NOTE—A *Quarter* is a heaped measure of 8 bushels A bushel of English wheat is reckoned as 60 lb weight, and a *Quarter* as 480 lb.

Hay and Straw

Truss of Straw, 36 lb Truss of Old Hay, 56 lb

Truss of New Hay (to September 1st), 60 lb

Load of hay or straw = 36 trusses.

Ton of hay = 36 trusses

An acre of grass should yield 1 to 2 tons of hay

Sizes of Barrels and Bottles

	Gals.
Firkin or Quarter Barrel	9 = 9 × 1
Kilderkin, Rundlet, or ½ Barrel	18 = 9 × 2
Barrel	36 = 9 × 4
Hogshead (1½ barrels)	54 = 9 × 6
Punchon (2 barrels)	72 = 9 × 8
Butt of Ale (3 barrels)	108 = 9 × 12
An <i>Anker</i> = 10 gallons, a <i>Tierce</i> = 42 gallons;	
a <i>Pipe</i> of Port or Maslew = 115 gals, Teneriffe	
= 100 gals, Marsala = 93 gals, Madeira and	
Cape = 92 gals, Sherry and Tent = 108 gals,	
Butt of Lisbon and Bucellas = 117 gals, <i>Aum</i>	
of Hock and Rhenish = 30 gals, <i>Hogshead</i> of	
Bandy, 60 gals, Claret, 46, Port, 57, Sherry, 54,	
Madeira, 46 gallons, <i>Punchon</i> of Bandy or	
Rum = 120 gals	

Bottles—The customary glass bottle of wine or spirits should contain one sixth of a gallon = 26½ fluid ounces

In the drug trade two large bottles are used —

Corbyn = 40 fluid oz (1 quart)
 Winchester quart = 80 " (½ gallon)

Water

The British Ton is the weight of a cubic British Metre of pure water at the temperature of melting ice, very nearly At present, the following relations hold good —

Cubic inch	= 252 458 grains
Gallon (277 274 cub in)	= 10 lb (distilled)
Cubic foot	= 62 321 lb
35 943 cubic ft (224 gals) = 1 ton	
Water for Ships Tun, 210 gals, Butt 110, Pun-	
cheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18 gals	
<i>Cisterns</i> A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will	
hold brimful 186 963 gallons, weighing 16 cwt	
2 qrs 21 6 lb in addition to its own weight	

Railway Gauges.

In Great Britain = 4 ft 8½ in

Ireland = 5 ft 3 in

U S A = 4 ft 8½ in

The 4 ft 8½ in gauge is also used in Canada, France, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden and European Turkey

Australia —

N S W = 3 ft 6 in and 4 ft 8½ in

Victoria and South Australia = 5 ft 3 in
 Queensland and Western Australia = 3 ft 6 in

New Zealand = 3 ft 6 in

India = 2 ft 6 in, 3 ft 3½ in and 5 ft 6 in.

South Africa = 3 ft 6 in

Egypt = 4 ft 8½ in and 3 ft 6 in.

Ceylon = 5 ft. 6 in

Japan = 3 ft 6 in.

Russia = 5 ft. 0 in

Spain and Portugal = 5 ft. 6 in

Asia Minor = 4 ft. 8½ in and 3 ft. 5½ in

A single track of 4 ft 8½ in gauge requires 12 ft of roadway; a double track requires 23 ft. of roadway.

Electrical Measures.

It is customary to express electrical measurements in terms of the centimetre, the gramme, and the second (C.G.S. units), and the value of the units has been fixed by international agreement. The principal units are as follow—

As a unit of resistance, the international *Ohm*, which is based upon the ohm equal to 10^9 units of resistance of the C.G.S. system of electro-magnetic units, and is represented by the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of melting ice, 14532 grammes in mass, of a constant cross sectional area, and of a length of 1063 centimetres.

As a unit of current, the international *Ampère*, which is one tenth of the unit of current of the C.G.S. system of electro-magnetic units and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the unvarying current which, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water, in accordance with a certain specification, deposits silver at the rate of 0.001118 of a gramme per second.

As a unit of electro-motive force, the international *Volt*, which is the E.M.F. that, steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one international ohm, will produce a current of one international ampère, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by 1.101 of the E.M.F. between the poles or electrodes of the voltaic cell known as Clark's cell at a temperature of 15° C., and prepared in the manner described in a certain specification.

As a unit of quantity, the international *Coulomb*, which is the quantity of electricity transferred by a current of one international ampère in one second.

As a unit of capacity, the international *Farad*, which is the capacity of a conductor charged to a potential of one international volt by one international coulomb of electricity. The unit generally used in practice is one-millionth part of this, or the microfarad.

As the unit of work, the *Joule*, which is 10^7 units of work in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the energy expended in one second by an international ampère in an international ohm. In practice the watt-hour is usually employed. It represents the work done by such a current in an hour, and equals 3,600 joules.

As the unit of power, the *Watt*, which is 10^7 units of power in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the work done at the rate of one joule per second. 746 watts = 1 horse power, and the value of a Board of Trade unit (B.O.T.U.) is 1,000 watt-hours, or 3,600,000 joules, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ horse-power hours.

As the unit of induction, the *Henry*, which is the induction in the circuit when the E.M.F. induced in this circuit is one international volt, while the inducing current varies at the rate of one international ampère per second.

Builders' Measurements.

Stock or kiln bricks	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	\times 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ \times 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Welsh fire-bricks	9 " "	\times 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ \times 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Paving bricks	9 " "	\times 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ \times 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Square tiles	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	\times 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ \times 1
	6 " "	\times 6 \times 1
Dutch clinker bricks	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	\times 3 \times 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

A Rod of Brickwork 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet \times 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet \times 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ brick thick = 306 cubic feet, or 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic

yards, and contains about 4,500 bricks with about 75 cubic feet of mortar. The rod being 5 British metres, a rod of brickwork is 25 square metres. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bricks thick = very nearly 10 cubic metres.

Ordinary bricks weigh about 7 lb each, a load of 500 weighs about 1 ton 11 cwt 1 qr.

A Piece of Wall Paper is 12 yd long \times 21 in wide (English), and 9 yd \times 18 in (French).

Timber and Wood

100 superficial feet = 1 square of flooring

50 cubic feet of plank = 1 load

42 do timber = 1 shipping ton

108 do do = 1 stack

128 do do = 1 cord

A standard hundred of deals contains 120 pieces.

The Petriograd standard consists of 165 cubic feet, or 120 pieces $1\frac{1}{2}$ in \times 11 in \times 12 ft, or 120 pieces 3 in \times 11 in \times 6 ft.

A Batten is not more than 7 inches wide, a Deal not more than 9 inches, Planks are 2 to 4 inches thick, and 10 inches and up in width.

Sizes of Staves

Empress	in	in	Ladies	in	in
	26	\times 16		16	\times 10
" Small	26	\times 14	" Small	16	\times 8
Princesses	24	\times 14	" Large	14	\times 12
Duchesses	24	\times 12	" "	14	\times 8
Marchionesses	22	\times 12	Plantation	13	\times 11
" Small	22	\times 11	Doubled	13	\times 10
Countesses	20	\times 10	"	13	\times 7
" Wide	20	\times 12	Small	12	\times 8
Viscountesses	18	\times 10	Ditto	12	\times 6
" Small	18	\times 9	Ditto	11	\times 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

Specific Gravities.

Weight of any volume of following substances compared with the weight of the same volume of water.

Alcohol	0.79	Mercury	13.60
Aluminium	2.67	Milk	1.03
Basalt	2.86	Olive Oil	0.92
Beer	1.02	Petroleum	0.88
Blood	1.06	Platinum	21.45
Brandy	0.84	Portland Stone	2.00
Brass	8.00	Sand, river	1.90
Chalk	1.08	" pit	1.80
Cider	1.02	Shingle	1.60
Clay	1.90	Silver	10.51
Coal, Welch	1.60	Sodium	0.97
" Newcastle	1.24	Steel	7.75
Copper	8.94	Thames ballast	1.80
Cork	0.24	Tin	7.29
Earth	1.60	Turpentine	0.87
Glass	2.80	Ume	1.01
Glycerine	1.26	WATER	1.00
Gold	19.32	Wine, Bordeaux	0.99
Gravel, coarse	1.85	Wood —	
Gunpowder	0.93	Ash	0.84
Honey	1.45	Beech	0.85
Ice	0.92	Cedar	0.61
Iridium	22.38	Cherry	0.78
Iron, cast	7.20	Ebony	1.33
" wrought	7.79	Mahogany	1.06
Ivory	1.83	Oak	1.17
Lead	11.35	Poplar	0.58
Limestone	2.50	Walnut	0.67
Marble	2.70	Zinc	7.29
Marl	1.90		

To find the weight of a cubic foot, multiply 62.321 lb by the specific gravity. To find the number of cubic feet in one ton, divide 35 493 by the specific gravity.

Weight of Cubic Foot and Cubic Yard.

A cubic foot of fresh water = $62\frac{1}{2}$ lb. salt water $63\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Timber—ash 49 lb., beech 43 lb., birch 49 lb., cork 15 lb.; elm 36 lb., pine 41 lb., oak 59 lb. A cubic foot of clay weighs 125 lb., of loose earth 95 lb.

A cubic yard of anthracite coal, solid, weighs 1,600 lb., bituminous 1,025 lb., and 1,400 lb. A cubic yard of compressed hay = 225 lb., of hay in stack, 126 lb., of compressed straw, 145 lb., of straw in stack, 90 lb., of grain, 20 bushels.

Fish.

In Scotland, and at certain places in England and Wales at which the Cran Measures Act, 1908, has been put into operation, fresh herrings must be sold by the *Cran*, containing 37½ imperial gallons, or *Quarter Cran* of 9½ imperial gallons. In the Isle of Man and in Ireland herrings are sold by the *Maze*, which contains 5 long hundreds of 126 each. On the East Coast of England, at places where the above-mentioned Act is not in force, they are sold by the *Last*, which contains 13,200 fish. They are counted by the *Warp*, which is 4 fish. 33 Warps = 1 Long Hundred, 132 = 1 Hundred = 1 Thousand, 1,320 = 10 Thousand = 1 Last, 13,200. Cured herrings are sold in barrels, the capacity of which, in Scotland, must always be 26¼ imperial gallons, or in half-barrels of 13¼ gallons. Herring barrels or half-barrels must be of corresponding capacity in England and Wales if they are presented for the Government Brand at any place at which the Herring Fishery (Branding) Act, 1913, is in force.

A *Quintal* of fish (Newfoundland, &c.) is 100 lb., a barrel of anchovies = 30 lb. a "box of fish" is about 90 lb.

Geographical Measures.

The *North and South Poles* are two points at the opposite extremities of that diameter of the earth round which it revolves. The *Equator* is a great circle, equally distant from the North and South Poles. For geographical purposes, the surface of the earth is divided by circles, called the circles of Latitude and Longitude. The circles of *Latitude* are small circles parallel to the Equator. The circles of *Longitude* are great circles perpendicular to the Equator, and passing through the North and South Poles. These circles are divided into Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds. Degrees of Latitude are numbered from the Equator to the North and South Poles. Degrees of Longitude are numbered from the primary circle of Longitude, or Meridian, which passes through the astronomical observatory of Greenwich (England).

A *Geographical Mile* is the length of one minute of Latitude. If the earth was a sphere, every minute of Latitude would be of the same length, but, as it is a spheroid, the length of a minute increases from 6,046 feet at the Equator to 6,108 feet at the Poles. The mean length of the geographical mile is 6,076 feet. The *Nautical Mile* is (strictly speaking) the length of a minute of the meridian, and is thus identical with the geographical mile. In practice, however, it is taken as the *Admiralty Knot* of 6,080 feet, divided into 10 cables, which are assumed to be 100 fathoms, or 600 feet.

The *Polar diameter of the Earth* is 7,999 English miles. The mean equatorial diameter is 7,926 miles. The circumference at the Equator is 24,902 miles.

Thermometer Comparisons.

Comparison between Scales of Fahrenheit, Réaumur, and Centigrade.

CENT.	FAH°	RMR.	CENT.	FAH°	RMR.
100B	212B	80B	25	77	30.0
99	210.2	79.2	24	75.4	19.8
98	208.4	78.4	23	73.8	18.4
97	206.6	77.6	22	72.2	17.0
96	204.8	76.8	21	69.8	16.8
95					
94	203	76	20	68	16
93	201.2	75.2	19	66.2	15.2
92	199.4	74.4	18	64.4	14.4
91	197.6	73.6	17	62.6	13.6
90	195.8	72.8	16	60.8	12.8
89					
88	194	72	15	59	12
87	192.2	71.2	14	57.2	11.2
86	190.4	70.4	13	55.4	10.4
85	188.6	69.6	12	53.6	9.6
84	186.8	68.8	11	51.8	8.8
83					
82	185	68	10	50	8.0
81	183.2	67.2	9	48.2	7.2
80	181.4	66.4	8	46.4	6.4
79	179.6	65.6	7	44.6	5.6
78	177.8	64.8	6	42.8	4.8
77					
76	176	64	5	41	4
75	174.2	63	4	39.2	3.2
74	172.4	62.4	3	37.4	2.4
73	170.6	61.6	2	35.6	1.6
72	168.8	60.8	1	33.8	0.8
71					
70	167	60	2770	32	2670
69	165.2	59.2	2	32	2
68	163.4	58.4	1	30.2	1
67	161.6	57.6	3	28.4	3
66	159.8	56.8	4	26.6	4
65					
64	158	56	5	24.8	5
63	156.2	55.2	6	23	6
62	154.4	54.4	7	21.2	7
61	152.6	53.6	8	19.4	8
60	150.8	52.8	9	17.6	9
59					
58	149	52	10	15.8	10
57	147.2	51.2	11	14	11
56	145.4	50.4	12	12.2	12
55	143.6	49.6	13	10.4	13
54	141.8	48.8	14	8.6	14
53					
52	140	48	15	6.8	15
51	138.2	47.2	16	5	16
50	136.4	46.4	17	3.2	17
49	134.6	45.6	18	1.4	18
48	132.8	44.8	19	0.2	19
47					
46	131	44	20	4	20
45	129.2	43.2	21	5.8	21
44	127.4	42.4	22	7.6	22
43	125.6	41.6	23	9.4	23
42	123.8	40.8	24	11.2	24
41					
40	122	40	25	13	25
39	120.2	39.2	26	14.8	26
38	118.4	38.4	27	16.6	27
37	116.6	37.6	28	18.4	28
36	114.8	36.8	29	20.2	29
35					
34	113	36	30	22	30
33	111.2	35.2	31	23.8	31
32	109.4	34.4	32	25.6	32
31	107.6	33.6	33	27.4	33
30	105.8	32.8	34	29.2	34
29					
28	104	32	35	31	35
27	102.2	31.2	36	32.8	36
26	100.4	30.4	37	34.6	37
25	98.6	29.6	38	36.4	38
24	96.8	28.8	39	38.2	39
23					
22	95	28	40	40	40
21	93.2	27.2	41	41.8	41
20	91.4	26.4	42	43.6	42
19	89.6	25.6	43	45.4	43
18	87.8	24.8	44	47.2	44
17					
16	85	24	45	49	45
15	83.2	23.2	46	50.8	46
14	81.4	22.4	47	52.6	47
13	79.6	21.6	48	54.4	48
12	77.8	20.8	49	56.2	49

CONVERSION

Let F = Fahr
C = Cent
R = Réaumur

CONVERSION

Let F = Fahr
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CONVERSION

Let F = Fahr
C = Cent
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NOTE.—The normal temperature of the human body is 98.4° F., or 37° (35.5°) C., or 86° R. ; Boiling point = 212° F. = 100° C. = 80° R. ; "Absolute" Temperature is reckoned from "Absolute Zero," which is at 273° C. below 0° C., 459.4° below 0° F., and 273.15° below 0° R.

Nautical Measures.

6 feet = 1 fathom
 100 fathoms = 1 cable length
 10 cables = 1 nautical mile
 60 nautical miles = 1 degree.

The assumed length of the cable is 600 feet (= 182.87 metres), but it is strictly 606.97 feet (= 185 metres). The conventional Nautical Mile (the *Knot* in speed measurements) is 10 cables, assumed at 6,080 feet (strictly 6,069.7 feet), but the Nautical Mile is strictly the length of a minute of the meridian and differs according to latitude.

Ship Measurement

The Ton measurement of cargo was originally the space occupied by 4 hogsheads (= a Tun) of wine = 50 cubic feet. It is now 40 cubic feet, which is approximately the bulk of 4 quarters, or a short ton, of wheat.

The *Ton-register*, the unit of capacity of a ship, was originally the space occupied by a Last of 10 Quarters of wheat = 100 cubic feet. This cubic space is the *Ton-register* used by all maritime nations, 100 English cubic feet.

Gross tonnage is the sum in cubic feet of all the various enclosed spaces of a vessel, divided by 100.

Net tonnage is the gross tonnage less certain deductions on account of crew spaces, engine room, water ballast, and other spaces not used for passengers or cargo.

Dead-weight tonnage, or carrying capacity, is the number of tons (of 2,240 lb.) of cargo that a vessel is capable of carrying when charged to the load water line (*q.v.*).

Displacement tonnage is the number of tons of sea water displaced by a vessel when charged to the load water line (*q.v.*), i.e., it is the *weight* of vessel and contents in tons.

Load water-line is the line that would be made round the shell of a vessel when loaded as deep as the minimum freeboard regulations permit.

Draught is the distance in feet from the lowest part of the bottom of a vessel to the actual water line at which the vessel is floating. Thus the load-water-line marks the greatest, or loaded, draught of a vessel. A vessel without any cargo in her hold or passengers or their luggage aboard is said to be "light ship," or "light," or "in ballast."

Free Board is the distance from the main or upper deck to the load-water-line of a vessel. As a general rule the minimum free board provides an amount of reserve buoyancy that will keep a vessel afloat with two compartments holed.

Bells and Watches on Board Ship.

Bells—Time is kept by means of a bell, which is struck every half hour, except at certain times towards the end of a watch, when the bell is struck 10 or 15 minutes before the expiration of the regular half hour, partly as a signal to the Commanding Officer that the watch is about to be changed, and partly as a signal to the Officer of the next watch to prepare for duty.

Watches.—For purposes of discipline, and to divide the work fairly, the crew is mustered in two divisions: the *Starboard* (right side, looking forward) and the *Port* (left). The day commences at noon, and is thus divided:—

Afternoon Watch . . . noon to 4 p.m.
 First Dog " . . . 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
 Second Dog " . . . 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
 First " . . . 8 p.m. to midnight
 Middle " . . . midnight to 4 a.m.
 Morning " . . . 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.
 Forenoon " . . . 8 a.m. to noon.

This makes seven Watches, enabling the crew to keep them alternately, as the Watch which is on duty in the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have only four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having *Dog Watches*, which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. into two Watches.

For TIME AT SEA see p. 78.

Speed of Ships

The *Knot* is a measure of speed of ships. The following table shows the equivalents of 1 to 42 knots in land (statute) miles per hour:—

Knots	Miles	Knots	Miles	Knots	Miles
1	1.1515	15	17.2727	30	33.9393
2	2.3030	16	18.4242	31	34.5454
3	3.4545	17	19.5757	32	35.0606
4	4.6060	18	20.7272	33	36.8484
5	5.7575	19	21.8787	34	38.0000
6	6.9090	20	23.0303	35	39.1515
7	8.0606	21	24.1818	36	40.3030
8	9.2121	22	25.3333	37	41.4545
9	10.3636	23	26.4848	38	42.6060
10	11.5151	24	27.6363	39	43.7575
11	12.6666	25	28.7878	40	44.9090
12	13.8181	26	29.9393	41	46.0606
13	14.9696	27	31.0909	42	47.2121
14	16.1212	28	32.2424	42	48.3636

Measures of Energy, &c.

In Physics the unit of force is the *dyne*, the amount that, acting for one second on one gramme mass, gives it a velocity of one centimetre per second. The British unit is the *poundal*, which in one second gives one pound a velocity of one foot per second. One *poundal* = 13.825 *dynes*. In Meteorology the unit of atmospheric pressure is the *Bar*, equal to the pressure of 1,000,000 dynes (1 megadyne) per sq. centimetre. The Meteorological *Bar* is thus 1,000,000 Chemical *Bars*.

Horse power is energy exerted at the rate of 550 foot-pounds per second, an alternative unit is the *kilowatt* (100 kilogram-meters per second) = 737.59 foot pounds per second.

Thermal Unit—The British thermal unit (B.T.U.) is the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. The *Gas Therm* = 100,000 B.T.U. If *V* = cu ft consumed, *H* = declared heat value of the Company's gas (in B.T.U. per cu ft), *P* = cost of that in pence, *B* = total bill in pence, then $B = V \times H \times P \div 100,000$, whence equivalent cost (in pence) per 1,000 cu ft. = $B \times 1,000 \div V = H \times P \div 100$.

Yarn Measures

Cotton and Spun Silk Count—

Thread = $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards

Lea or Skein, *skn* = 120 yards

Hank, *hk* = 7 Skeins, or Leas = 840 yards.

Spindle, *spdl* = 18 Hanks

Counts = the number of Hanks in 1 lb

Bundle Hanks, either of 5 lb or 10 lb

Reels of cotton vary from 30 to 1,760 yards; they must be marked correctly.

Bundles of Cotton are chiefly made up for export.

Worsted Count—Wrap, 80 yards, Hank = 560 yards = 7 Wraps. Counts or Numbers are the number of hanks in 1 lb.

Linen Count—The Hank or Lea is 300 yards, and the number of these in 1 lb is the count of the yarn. A Spindle is 48 hanks, a Bundle is 200 hanks.

Wool of England Count—The Hank is 300 yards, and the number of hanks in 1 lb is the count of the yarn.

Paper and Book Measure.

Writing Paper	Printing Paper.
24 sheets = 1 quire	316 sheets = 1 ream
20 quires = 1 ream.	2 reams = 1 bundle.
	5 bundles = 1 bale

Regular Sizes of Printing Paper

Foolscap	= 17	X	13½	inches
Double Foolscap	= 27	X	17	"
Crown	= 20	X	15	"
Double Crown	= 30	X	20	"
Post	= 19½	X	15½	"
Double Post	= 31½	X	19½	"
Double Large Post	= 33	X	21	"
Sheet and ½ Post	= 23½	X	19½	"
Demy	= 22½	X	17½	"
Double Demy	= 35	X	22½	"
Music Demy	= 20	X	15½	"
Medium	= 23	X	18	"
Royal	= 25	X	20	"
Super Royal	= 27½	X	20½	"
Elephant	= 28	X	23	"
Imperial	= 30	X	22	"

NOTE.—Books are usually bound up in sheets of 16 or 32 pages. Octavo books are generally printed 64 pages at a time (32 pages on each side of a sheet of quad), a crown octavo book of 320 pages will therefore require 5 sheets of quad crown, and a ream will provide 100 books, the odd 16 sheets being reckoned as waste. Newspapers (and books circulating in large numbers) are printed on rotary presses, for which the paper is supplied on reels (and not in cut reams) "Whitaker" is printed on a rotary press, 192 pages at a time, the paper being seized to the press from a reel, and 6 sheets of 32 pages are delivered, printed and folded, at the opposite end of the press

Sizes of Writing and Drawing Papers.

Emperor	= 72	X	48	inches
Antiquarian	= 53	X	31	"
Double Elephant	= 40	X	26½	"
Grand Eagle	= 42	X	28½	"
Atlas	= 34	X	26	"
Colombier	= 34½	X	23½	"
Imperial	= 30	X	22	"
Elephant	= 28	X	23	"
Cartidge	= 26	X	21	"
Super Royal	= 27	X	19	"
Royal	= 24	X	19	"
Medium	= 22	X	17½	"
Large Post	= 21	X	16½	"
Copy or Draft	= 20	X	16	"
Demy	= 20	X	15½	"
Post	= 19	X	15½	"
Pinched Post	= 18½	X	14½	"
Foolscap	= 17	X	13½	"
Sheet and ½ Foolscap	= 22	X	13½	"
Sheet and ¼ Foolscap	= 24½	X	13½	"
Double Foolscap	= 26½	X	16	"
Double Post	= 30½	X	19	"
Double Large Post	= 33	X	21	"
Double Demy	= 34	X	20	"
Brief	= 16½	X	13½	"
Rott	= 15	X	12½	"

Sizes of Brown Papers.

Casing	= 46	X	36	inches.
Double Imperial	= 45	X	29	"
Elephant	= 34	X	24	"
Double Four Pound	= 31	X	21	"
Imperial Cap	= 29	X	22	"
Haven Cap	= 26	X	21	"
Bag Cap	= 24	X	19½	"
Kent Cap	= 21	X	18	"

Sizes of Bound Books.

Demy 16mo	= 5½	X	4¾	inches.
Demy 18mo	= 5½	X	3¾	"
Foolscap Octavo (8vo)	= 6½	X	4¾	"
Crown 8vo	= 7½	X	5	"
Large Crown 8vo	= 8	X	5½	"
Demy 8vo	= 8½	X	5½	"
Medium 8vo	= 9½	X	5½	"
Royal 8vo	= 10	X	6½	"
Super Royal 8vo	= 10½	X	6½	"
Imperial 8vo	= 11	X	7½	"
Foolscap Quarto (4to)	= 8½	X	6½	"
Crown 4to	= 10	X	7½	"
Demy 4to	= 11½	X	8½	"
Royal 4to	= 12½	X	10	"
Imperial 4to	= 15	X	11	"
Crown Folio	= 15	X	10	"
Demy Folio	= 17½	X	11½	"
Royal Folio	= 20	X	12½	"
Music	= 14	X	10½	"

Sizes of Type.

All Founders cast their type to one uniform height ("type high"), which is 1½ inch, though the letters may vary considerably in their breadth

The type chiefly used in "Whitaker" is named *Nonpareil* (6 point). The column contains 75 lines, and is 12 Pica ems wide, on an average every column contains about 3,000 letters, or 600 words

The Point System—The basic unit in American (and many British) type foundries is the "point" of 0.013837 inch (72 points to the inch), and the names of the various types in the point system are added in parentheses

Brilliant (3½ point). A column the size of this in "Whitaker," if set in Brilliant would contain 124 lines, and about 7,500 letters

Diamond (4½ point) is the next size, the column would contain 107 lines, and about 6,000 letters.

Pearl (5 point), 95 lines, 4,370 letters—Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures

Ruby (5½ point), 87 lines, 3,740 letters—Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures

Nonpareil (6 point), 75 lines, 3,000 letters—Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures

Mignon (7 point), 64 lines, 2,360 letters—Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures

Bremer (8 point), 58 lines, 1,970 letters—Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures

Bourgeois (9 point), 53 lines, 1,590 letters—Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures

Long Primer (10 point), 47 lines, 1,360 letters—Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures

Small Pica (11 point), 43 lines, 1,120 letters—Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures

Pica, (12 point) 37 lines, 890 letters—Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures

English (14 point), 34 lines, 680 letters—Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures

Great Primer (18 point), 27 lines, 430 letters—Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures

Double Pica (22 point), 22 lines, 280 letters—Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures

Printing is the

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

See also "Double Conversion Tables for Weights and Measures."

In addition to the Imperial standard weights and measures, the use of the French or Metric system of weights and measures was made permissive in Great Britain in 1877.

In the Metric system, the standard of length is the METRE, the standard of weight is the KILOGRAM, and the standard of capacity is the LITRE. Accurate copies of the Metre, Kilogram, and Litre are kept in the custody of the Standards Office of the Board of Trade.

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH

10 millimetres = 1 centimetre = 0.39370113 inch (<i>mm</i>) (<i>cm</i>)	
10 centimetres = 1 decimetre = 3.9370113 inches (<i>dm</i>)	
10 decimetres = 1 METRE (<i>m</i>) = 1.0936143 yards (<i>dm</i>)	
10 metres = 1 dekametre = 10.936143 yards (<i>dm</i>)	
10 dekametres = 1 hectometre = 109.36143 yards (<i>hm</i>)	
10 hectometres = 1 kilometre = 0.62137 mile (<i>km</i>)	

A kilometre is approximately five eighths of a mile, so that 8 kilometres may be regarded by pedestrians as 5 miles.

2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT

10 milligrams = 1 centigram = 0.15432 grains (<i>mg</i>) (<i>cg</i>)	
10 centigrams = 1 decigram = 1.5432 "	
10 decigrams = 1 grammme = 15.432 "	
10 grammes = 1 dekagram = 5.6438 drams. (<i>gm</i>) (<i>dag</i>)	
10 dekagrams = 1 hectogram = 3.5274 oz (<i>hg</i>)	
10 hectograms = 1 KILOGRAM = 2.2046223 lb. (<i>kg</i>)	
10 kilograms = 1 myriagram = 22.046223 lb	
10 myriagrams = 1 quintal (<i>q</i>) = 1.9684 cwt	
10 quintals = 1 tonne (<i>t</i>) = 0.9842 ton	

3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY

10 millilitres = 1 centilitre = 0.0704 gill (<i>ml</i>) (<i>cl</i>)	
10 centilitres = 1 decilitre (<i>dl</i>) = 0.17598 pint.	
10 decilitres = 1 LITRE (<i>lt</i>) = 1.7598 pints.	
10 litres = 1 dekalitre = 2.1997 gals. (<i>dal</i>)	
10 dekalitres = 1 hectolitre = 2.1997 bushels (<i>hl</i>)	

1 cubic cm. (water) = 1 gram, 1,000 cubic cm (water) or 1 litre = 1 kilogram, 1 cubic metre (1,000 litres, 1,000 kilograms) = 1 metric ton.

4.—MEASURES OF LAND

100 sq metres = 1 are (<i>a</i>) = 0.0022 rood.	
100 ares = 1 hectare (<i>ha</i>) = 2.4711 acres	
100 hectares = 1 sq kilometre = 0.38611 sq mile	

NOTES

1 hectolitre	= 2.75 bushels.
1 hectolitre per hectare	= 1.12 bushels per acre.
1 quintal per hectare . . .	= 3.67 bushels.
1 quintal per hectare . . .	= 4.49 bushels per acre.
1 franc a hectolitre . . .	= 3.65 a bushel (par)
" " a quintal	= { 4.32 a cental (par)
" " " " " " " " " " " "	= { 3.2 a quarter (par)
7 francs " (duty)	= 22.62 a quarter (par).

THE UNITED STATES.

The weights and measures of the U S A are identical with those of Great Britain, with the following exceptions—

Weight—In the short ton of 2,000 lb, the Cental of 100 lb takes the place of the Cwt in the long ton. There are two tons, therefore, the long ton of 2,240 lb, the short ton of 2,000 lb.

Capacity—For grain, the old bushel of 2,150.48 cubic inches, its gallon = 268.8 cubic inches. This is commonly called the Winchester bushel, though really of the slightly different London standard.

For liquids, the old wine-gallon of 231 cubic inches, five-sixths of the British gallon and = 58,317.8 grains of water. It is divided into 8 pints = 7,289.7 grains of water = 16.6 Imperial ounces. In medicine the pint is divided into 16 fluid ounces = 455.6 grains of water, and the ounce into 8 fluid drachms of 60 minims.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Australia and New Zealand.—Same as British Canada and Newfoundland.

Same as British but with short ton of 2,000 lb, as in U S A.

Channel Islands.

The weights and measures in use in the Channel Islands are those of Great Britain, the cental of 100 lb. being used as well as the cwt of 112 lb. The Old Island Measures are as follows—

Vergee (Normandy)	Jersey	Guernsey
rood)	= 44 acre	4 acre
Bushel	= 8.9 gallons	5.8 gallons
Pound	= 7.561 grains	7.623 grains
Cwt. (104 lb)	= 112 3 lb	(100 lb) = 108.9 lb

British India.

Ungul	= 7.561 inch.
Guz, usually 33 inches, also the yard.	
Koss	= 8,000 yards
Bigha (Bengal)	usually = 625 acre
Cawny (Madras)	" = 133 "
Tola (rupee-weight)	" = 180 grains
Chittak	= 3.02 av
Seer, 16 chittak, or 80 tolas	= 2.204 lb
Maund, 40 seers	= 82.287 lb.
" (Madras)	= 24.68 lb
Seer (Liquid)	= 1.760 pints
Candy	= 500 lb
Visham = 3 lb, Dangali	= 3 pints
Parah	= 15 gallons
Catty (Singapore)	= 1 1/2 lb
Pikul	100 catties = 133 lb.

Irish Free State—Same as British.

Malta.

Piede	= 11.166 inches
Canna	= 2.223 yards
Libbra	= 12 oncia = 488.6 Troy gr
Rotolo	= 1.745 lb.

Sudan.—See Egypt

South Africa.

Money, Weights, and Measures—The Metric System is compulsory in the case of chemists, and is permissible (along with British standard of weights and measures) in other cases. In addition, the following old Dutch measures are still used—*Liquid Measure* Leaguer—about 1.28 Imperial gallons, half aum = 15 1/2 Imperial gallons, anker = 7 1/2 Imperial gallons. *Capacity* Muid = 3 bushels. The general surface measure is Morgen, equal to 2.126402 acres; 1,000 Cape lineal feet are equal to 1.033 British feet. The short ton of 2,000 lb. is used.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Metric System* has been adopted by the whole of Europe (except *Great Britain* and *Russia*) and is *permissible* in all countries

China.

Tael weight	=	1 33 oz
Catty	"	= 1 33 lb
Picul	"	= 133 33 lb
Ts'un	"	= 1 41 inches
Ch'ih	"	= 1 75 feet
Chang	"	= 11 75 feet
Li	"	= 2,115 feet

Egypt.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* and the foot and pound and their multiples, are legal in Egypt. The foot and pound are rarely used and the *Metric System* is little known except in the large towns.

The *Weights and Measures* in common use, with their British equivalents, are as follows—

Length—

Dira Baladi (used for piece goods)	=	29 83 inches
Dira Mamari, or Pic (used by architects)	=	29 53 inches
Qasaba (used for agricultural land)	=	11 65 feet

Area—

1 Qirat	=	209 3 sq yards
1 Feddan (= 24 quats)	=	1 038 acres

Capacity—

1 Kela	=	454 bushel
1 Ardeb (= 12 kela)	=	5 444 bushels

Weight—

1 Rotl	=	99 lb
1 Oke	=	2 75 lb
1 Qantar (= 100 rotls)	=	99 05 lb

A *Qantar* of unginned cotton = 315 lb, of ginned cotton = 300 lb, an *Ardeb* of wheat = 150 kilogrammes, of barley = 120 kilogrammes, of beans = 155 kilogrammes, of maize = 140 kilogrammes, of whole lentils = 157 kilogrammes, of split lentils = 132 kilogrammes

Greece.

1 ocque	=	2 84 lb
1 quintal	=	132 2 lb
	1 livre	= 1 1 lb
	1 drachma	= 0 11 oz

Japan and Formosa.

The *Metric System* from July 1, 1924

Old Japanese Measures

Shaku (10 Sun)	=	11 931 inches
Ken (6 Shaku)	=	1 9884 yards
Ri	=	2 4403 miles
Square ri	=	5 9553 sq miles
Cho	=	5 423 chains
Square cho	=	2 4507 acres
Tsubo	=	3 9538 sq yards
Liquid koku	=	39 7033 gallons
Dry koku	=	4 9629 bushels
Koku of capacity	=	0 1 ton
Liquid sho	=	1 588 quarts
Dry sho	=	0 1985 pecks
Kin (160 Monme)	=	1 322 lb
Kwan (1000 Monme)	=	8 2673 lb

Russia.

The standard of length is the *Sajen*, which is equal to seven British feet, the standard of weight is the *Funt* = 0 6922 lb

Length

16 vershok	=	1 arshin.
3 arshin	=	1 sajen
500 sajen	=	1 verst
1 verst	=	1166 66 yards (0 66288 mile).

Surface.

1 sq vershok	=	3 0625 sq inches
1 sq arshin	=	5 4444 sq feet
1 sq sajen	=	5 4444 sq yards
1 sq verst	=	0 4394 sq miles

Weight

1 zolotnik	=	65 8306 grains
3 zolotnik	=	1 loth
32 loth	=	1 funt
40 funt	=	1 pood (36 1128 lb)
10 poods	=	1 berkovatz.

Capacity

1 tcharka	=	0 2164 pint
1 shloff (10 tcharkas)	=	1 0822 quarts
1 vedro (10 shloffs)	=	2 702 British gallons
1 chetvert (8 chetverks)	=	5 771 British bushels

Siam.

Nin	=	83 inch
Rut'p	=	10 inches
Sen	=	44 4 yards
Roengeng	=	2 525 miles
Tael	=	936 25 Tr gr
Chang	=	2 675 lb

Turkey.

Oke	=	400 drams = 2 8264 lb.
Batman	=	5 okes = 16 958 lb
Qantar	=	44 okes = 124 3616 lb
Cheki	=	180 okes = 508 751 lb
Kileh	=	0 9120 bushel
Muscal (Egg of Rose)	=	1 5 diams = 74 171 grains
Arshin (cloth)	=	26 96 inches
Eudaze	=	25 555 inches
Arshin (land)	=	29 830 inches
Dennum	=	1098 765 sq yards
Djerib (hectare)	=	2 47 acres

OLD MEASURES.

Old British and Irish Measures.

Cubit	=	18 inches
English Ell	=	45 inches.
Scottish Ell	=	37 2 inches
Hand (horses)	=	4 inches
Scottish mile	=	1 984 yards
Irish mile	=	2 240 yards.
Scottish acre	=	6 150 4 sq yards
Cunningham acre	=	6 250 sq yards
Irish acre	=	7 840 sq yards
Cheshire acre	=	10 240 sq yards.
Hide	=	120 acres (average)
Yard of land	=	¼ of a hide

Old French Measures.

Toise of 6 feet	=	Foot = 12 789 in
Aune (ell) of 4 Roman feet	=	46 77 in
League, 3,000 toises	=	3 6 miles
Perch, 22 feet or 6 aunes	=	23 44 feet
A pent, 100 sq perches	=	1 26 acres
Pound = 7,554 grains	=	Setier = 34 317 gallons
Bolsseau (½)	=	2 86 gallons
Pinte	=	1 76 pints.

Old Hebrew Measures.

Talmud Cubit	=	21 914 in, Egyptian Cubit = 18 24 in
Cubit of Ezekiel	=	25 26 in; Reed = 151 6 in.
Kikkar (Alexandrian talent)	=	50 minas of 60 shekels
Shekel	=	½ oz., of 8 gerah, or (Shekel of the Sanctuary) of 2 beka, 4 reba, 80 gerah
Bath (fluid), Ephra (corn) of 6 hin, 18 cab, 72 log	=	6 477 British gallons.
Cor or Homer (10 ephas)	=	8 351 bushels.

DOUBLE CONVERSION TABLES FOR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

NOTE.—The central figures in heavy type represent either of the two columns beside them, as the case may be. *Examples*—1 centimetre = 0.394 inch and 1 inch = 2.54 centimetres
1 metre = 1.094 yards and 1 yard = 0.914 metre 1 kilometre = 0.621 mile and 1 mile = 1.609 kilometres

Centimetre	Inches	Metres	Yards	Kilo metres	Miles	Hectares	Acres	Square Kilometres	Square Miles
2 540	1	0.394	0.914	1	0.621	0.404	1	2 590	1
5 080	2	0.787	1.829	2	1.243	0.809	2	5 180	2
7 620	3	1.181	2.743	3	1.864	1.214	3	7 770	3
10 160	4	1.575	3.658	4	2.485	1.619	4	10 360	4
12 700	5	1.969	4.572	5	3.107	2.023	5	12 950	5
15 240	6	2.362	5.486	6	3.728	2.438	6	15 540	6
17 780	7	2.756	6.401	7	4.350	2.853	7	18 130	7
20 320	8	3.150	7.315	8	4.971	3.267	8	20 720	8
22 860	9	3.543	8.230	9	5.592	3.682	9	23 310	9
25 400	10	3.937	9.144	10	6.214	4.097	10	25 900	10
27 940	11	4.331	10.058	11	6.835	4.512	11	28 490	11
30 480	12	4.725	10.972	12	7.457	4.927	12	31 080	12
33 020	13	5.119	11.886	13	8.078	5.342	13	33 670	13
35 560	14	5.513	12.800	14	8.699	5.757	14	36 260	14
38 100	15	5.907	13.714	15	9.321	6.172	15	38 850	15
40 640	16	6.301	14.628	16	9.942	6.587	16	41 440	16
43 180	17	6.695	15.542	17	10.564	7.002	17	44 030	17
45 720	18	7.089	16.456	18	11.185	7.417	18	46 620	18
48 260	19	7.483	17.370	19	11.807	7.832	19	49 210	19
50 800	20	7.877	18.284	20	12.428	8.247	20	51 800	20
53 340	21	8.271	19.198	21	13.050	8.662	21	54 390	21
55 880	22	8.665	20.112	22	13.671	9.077	22	56 980	22
58 420	23	9.059	21.026	23	14.293	9.492	23	59 570	23
60 960	24	9.453	21.940	24	14.914	9.907	24	62 160	24
63 500	25	9.847	22.854	25	15.536	10.322	25	64 750	25
66 040	26	10.241	23.768	26	16.157	10.737	26	67 340	26
68 580	27	10.635	24.682	27	16.779	11.152	27	69 930	27
71 120	28	11.029	25.596	28	17.400	11.567	28	72 520	28
73 660	29	11.423	26.510	29	18.022	11.982	29	75 110	29
76 200	30	11.817	27.424	30	18.643	12.397	30	77 700	30
78 740	31	12.211	28.338	31	19.265	12.812	31	80 290	31
81 280	32	12.605	29.252	32	19.886	13.227	32	82 880	32
83 820	33	13.000	30.166	33	20.508	13.642	33	85 470	33
86 360	34	13.394	31.080	34	21.129	14.057	34	88 060	34
88 900	35	13.788	31.994	35	21.751	14.472	35	90 650	35
91 440	36	14.182	32.908	36	22.372	14.887	36	93 240	36
93 980	37	14.576	33.822	37	22.994	15.302	37	95 830	37
96 520	38	14.970	34.736	38	23.615	15.717	38	98 420	38
99 060	39	15.364	35.650	39	24.237	16.132	39	101 010	39
101 600	40	15.758	36.564	40	24.858	16.547	40	103 600	40
104 140	41	16.152	37.478	41	25.480	16.962	41	106 190	41
106 680	42	16.546	38.392	42	26.101	17.377	42	108 780	42
109 220	43	16.940	39.306	43	26.723	17.792	43	111 370	43
111 760	44	17.334	40.220	44	27.344	18.207	44	113 960	44
114 300	45	17.728	41.134	45	27.966	18.622	45	116 550	45
116 840	46	18.122	42.048	46	28.587	19.037	46	119 140	46
119 380	47	18.516	42.962	47	29.209	19.452	47	121 730	47
121 920	48	18.910	43.876	48	29.830	19.867	48	124 320	48
124 460	49	19.304	44.790	49	30.452	20.282	49	126 910	49
127 000	50	19.698	45.704	50	31.073	20.697	50	129 500	50
129 540	51	20.092	46.618	51	31.695	21.112	51	132 090	51
132 080	52	20.486	47.532	52	32.316	21.527	52	134 680	52
134 620	53	20.880	48.446	53	32.938	21.942	53	137 270	53
137 160	54	21.274	49.360	54	33.559	22.357	54	139 860	54
139 700	55	21.668	50.274	55	34.181	22.772	55	142 450	55
142 240	56	22.062	51.188	56	34.802	23.187	56	145 040	56
144 780	57	22.456	52.102	57	35.424	23.602	57	147 630	57
147 320	58	22.850	53.016	58	36.045	24.017	58	150 220	58
149 860	59	23.244	53.930	59	36.667	24.432	59	152 810	59
152 400	60	23.638	54.844	60	37.288	24.847	60	155 400	60

Cubic Metres	Cubic Yards	Kilograms	Av Pounds	Short Tons	Long Tons	Metric Tonnes	Long Tons	Metric Tonnes	Short Tons
0.765	1	1.308	2.805	1.12	1.082	1.016	1	0.984	1.102
1.529	2	2.616	5.610	2.24	2.165	2.032	2	1.968	2.204
2.293	3	3.924	8.414	3.36	3.247	3.048	3	2.953	3.307
3.058	4	5.232	11.618	4.48	4.370	4.064	4	3.937	4.409
3.823	5	6.540	14.422	5.60	5.453	5.080	5	4.921	5.511
4.587	6	7.848	17.226	6.72	6.534	6.096	6	5.905	6.614
5.352	7	9.156	20.030	7.84	7.737	7.112	7	6.889	7.716
6.116	8	10.464	22.834	8.96	8.860	8.128	8	7.874	8.818
6.881	9	11.772	25.638	10.08	9.939	9.144	9	8.858	9.921
7.646	10	13.080	28.442	11.20	10.884	10.160	10	9.842	11.023
8.410	11	14.388	31.246	12.32	11.948	11.320	11	10.826	12.125
9.175	12	15.696	34.050	13.44	13.072	12.480	12	11.810	13.227
9.939	13	16.999	36.854	14.56	14.200	13.640	13	12.794	14.329
10.704	14	18.303	39.658	15.68	15.328	14.800	14	13.778	15.431
11.468	15	19.606	42.462	16.80	16.456	15.960	15	14.762	16.533
12.233	16	20.910	45.266	17.92	17.584	17.120	16	15.746	17.635
13.000	17	22.213	48.070	19.04	18.712	18.280	17	16.730	18.737
13.765	18	23.517	50.874	20.16	19.840	19.440	18	17.714	19.839
14.529	19	24.820	53.678	21.28	20.968	20.600	19	18.698	20.941
15.294	20	26.124	56.482	22.40	22.096	21.760	20	19.682	22.043
16.058	21	27.427	59.286	23.52	23.224	22.920	21	20.666	23.145
16.823	22	28.731	62.090	24.64	24.352	24.080	22	21.650	24.247
17.587	23	30.034	64.894	25.76	25.480	25.240	23	22.634	25.349
18.352	24	31.338	67.698	26.88	26.608	26.400	24	23.618	26.451
19.116	25	32.641	70.502	28.00	27.736	27.560	25	24.602	27.553
19.881	26	33.945	73.306	29.12	28.864	28.720	26	25.586	28.655
20.645	27	35.248	76.110	30.24	29.992	29.880	27	26.570	29.757
21.410	28	36.552	78.914	31.36	31.120	31.040	28	27.554	30.859
22.174	29	37.855	81.718	32.48	32.248	32.200	29	28.538	31.961
22.939	30	39.159	84.522	33.60	33.376	33.360	30	29.522	33.063
23.703	31	40.462	87.326	34.72	34.504	34.520	31	30.506	34.165
24.468	32	41.766	90.130	35.84	35.632	35.680	32	31.490	35.267
25.232	33	43.069	92.934	36.96	36.760	36.840	33	32.474	36.369
26.000	34	44.373	95.738	38.08	37.888	37.999	34	33.458	37.471
26.765	35	45.676	98.542	39.20	39.016	39.159	35	34.442	38.573
27.529	36	46.980	101.346	40.32	40.144	40.319	36	35.426	39.675
28.294	37	48.283	104.150	41.44	41.272	41.479	37	36.410	40.777
29.058	38	49.587	106.954	42.56	42.400	42.639	38	37.394	41.879
29.823	39	50.890	109.758	43.68	43.528	43.799	39	38.378	42.981
30.587	40	52.194	112.562	44.80	44.656	44.959	40	39.362	44.083
31.352	41	53.497	115.366	45.92	45.784	46.119	41	40.346	45.185
32.116	42	54.801	118.170	47.04	46.912	47.279	42	41.330	46.287
32.881	43	56.104	120.974	48.16	48.040	48.439	43	42.314	47.389
33.645	44	57.408	123.778	49.28	49.168	49.599	44	43.298	48.491
34.410	45	58.711	126.582	50.40	50.296	50.759	45	44.282	49.593
35.174	46	60.015	129.386	51.52	51.424	51.919	46	45.266	50.695
35.939	47	61.318	132.190	52.64	52.552	53.079	47	46.250	51.797
36.703	48	62.622	134.994	53.76	53.680	54.239	48	47.234	52.899
37.468	49	63.925	137.798	54.88	54.808	55.399	49	48.218	53.999
38.232	50	65.229	140.602	56.00	55.936	56.559	50	49.202	55.101
39.000	51	66.532	143.406	57.12	57.064	57.719	51	50.186	56.203
39.765	52	67.836	146.210	58.24	58.192	58.879	52	51.170	57.305
40.529	53	69.139	149.014	59.36	59.320	60.039	53	52.154	58.407
41.294	54	70.443	151.818	60.48	60.448	61.199	54	53.138	59.509
42.058	55	71.746	154.622	61.60	61.576	62.359	55	54.122	60.611
42.823	56	73.050	157.426	62.72	62.704	63.519	56	55.106	61.713
43.587	57	74.353	160.230	63.84	63.832	64.679	57	56.090	62.815
44.352	58	75.657	163.034	64.96	64.960	65.839	58	57.074	63.917
45.116	59	76.960	165.838	66.08	66.088	66.999	59	58.058	65.019
45.881	60	78.264	168.642	67.20	67.216	68.159	60	59.042	66.121
46.645	61	79.567	171.446	68.32	68.344	69.319	61	60.026	67.223
47.410	62	80.871	174.250	69.44	69.472	70.479	62	61.010	68.325
48.174	63	82.174	177.054	70.56	70.600	71.639	63	62.000	69.427
48.939	64	83.478	179.858	71.68	71.728	72.799	64	62.984	70.529
49.703	65	84.781	182.662	72.80	72.856	73.959	65	63.968	71.631
50.468	66	86.085	185.466	73.92	73.984	75.119	66	64.952	72.733
51.232	67	87.388	188.270	75.04	75.112	76.279	67	65.936	73.835
52.000	68	88.692	191.074	76.16	76.240	77.439	68	66.920	74.937
52.765	69	89.995	193.878	77.28	77.368	78.599	69	67.904	76.039
53.529	70	91.299	196.682	78.40	78.496	79.759	70	68.888	77.141
54.294	71	92.602	199.486	79.52	79.624	80.919	71	69.872	78.243
55.058	72	93.906	202.290	80.64	80.752	82.079	72	70.856	79.345
55.823	73	95.209	205.094	81.76	81.880	83.239	73	71.840	80.447
56.587	74	96.513	207.898	82.88	82.008	84.399	74	72.824	81.549
57.352	75	97.816	210.702	84.00	83.136	85.559	75	73.808	82.651
58.116	76	99.120	213.506	85.12	84.264	86.719	76	74.792	83.753
58.881	77	100.423	216.310	86.24	85.392	87.879	77	75.776	84.855
59.645	78	101.727	219.114	87.36	86.520	89.039	78	76.760	85.957
60.410	79	103.030	221.918	88.48	87.648	90.199	79	77.744	87.059
61.174	80	104.334	224.722	89.60	88.776	91.359	80	78.728	88.161
61.939	81	105.637	227.526	90.72	89.904	92.519	81	79.712	89.263
62.703	82	106.941	230.330	91.84	91.032	93.679	82	80.696	90.365
63.468	83	108.244	233.134	92.96	92.160	94.839	83	81.680	91.467
64.232	84	109.548	235.938	94.08	93.288	95.999	84	82.664	92.569
65.000	85	110.851	238.742	95.20	94.416	97.159	85	83.648	93.671
65.765	86	112.155	241.546	96.32	95.544	98.319	86	84.632	94.773
66.529	87	113.458	244.350	97.44	96.672	99.479	87	85.616	95.875
67.294	88	114.762	247.154	98.56	97.800	100.639	88	86.600	96.977
68.058	89	116.065	249.958	99.68	98.928	101.799	89	87.584	98.079
68.823	90	117.369	252.762	100.80	100.056	102.959	90	88.568	99.181
69.587	91	118.672	255.566	101.92	101.184	104.119	91	89.552	100.283
70.352	92	119.976	258.370	103.04	102.312	105.279	92	90.536	101.385
71.116	93	121.279	261.174	104.16	103.440	106.439	93	91.520	102.487
71.881	94	122.583	263.978	105.28	104.568	107.599	94	92.504	103.589
72.645	95	123.886	266.782	106.40	105.696	108.759	95	93.488	104.691
73.410	96	125.190	269.586	107.52	106.824	109.919	96	94.472	105.793
74.174	97	126.493	272.390	108.64	107.952	111.079	97	95.456	106.895
74.939	98	127.797	275.194	109.76	109.080	112.239	98	96.440	107.997
75.703	99	129.100	277.998	110.88	110.208	113.399	99	97.424	109.099
76.468	100	130.404	280.802	112.00	111.336	114.559	100	98.408	110.201

No	¼d	½d	¾d	1d	1d.	2d	3d	4d	5d.	6d	7d	8d	9d	10d	11d	No.
1	0 0 ½	0 0 ½	0 0 ¾	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	1
2	0 0 ½	0 0 ½	0 1 ½	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	2
3	0 0 ½	0 1 ½	0 2 ¾	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	3
4	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	4
5	0 1 ½	0 2 ¾	0 3 ¾	0 4 ½	0 5 ½	0 6 ½	0 7 ½	0 8 ½	0 9 ½	0 10 ½	0 11 ½	0 12 ½	0 13 ½	0 14 ½	0 15 ½	5
6	0 1 ½	0 3	0 4 ½	0 5 ½	0 6 ½	0 7 ½	0 8 ½	0 9 ½	0 10 ½	0 11 ½	0 12 ½	0 13 ½	0 14 ½	0 15 ½	0 16 ½	6
7	0 2	0 3 ½	0 5	0 6 ½	0 7 ½	0 8 ½	0 9 ½	0 10 ½	0 11 ½	0 12 ½	0 13 ½	0 14 ½	0 15 ½	0 16 ½	0 17 ½	7
8	0 2 ½	0 4 ½	0 6 ½	0 8 ½	0 9 ½	0 10 ½	0 11 ½	0 12 ½	0 13 ½	0 14 ½	0 15 ½	0 16 ½	0 17 ½	0 18 ½	0 19 ½	8
9	0 3	0 5	0 7 ½	0 9 ½	0 10 ½	0 11 ½	0 12 ½	0 13 ½	0 14 ½	0 15 ½	0 16 ½	0 17 ½	0 18 ½	0 19 ½	0 20 ½	9
10	0 3 ½	0 5 ½	0 7 ½	0 9 ½	0 10 ½	0 11 ½	0 12 ½	0 13 ½	0 14 ½	0 15 ½	0 16 ½	0 17 ½	0 18 ½	0 19 ½	0 20 ½	10
11	0 3 ½	0 5 ½	0 7 ½	0 9 ½	0 10 ½	0 11 ½	0 12 ½	0 13 ½	0 14 ½	0 15 ½	0 16 ½	0 17 ½	0 18 ½	0 19 ½	0 20 ½	11
12	0 3 ½	0 5 ½	0 7 ½	0 9 ½	0 10 ½	0 11 ½	0 12 ½	0 13 ½	0 14 ½	0 15 ½	0 16 ½	0 17 ½	0 18 ½	0 19 ½	0 20 ½	12
13	0 3 ½	0 5 ½	0 7 ½	0 9 ½	0 10 ½	0 11 ½	0 12 ½	0 13 ½	0 14 ½	0 15 ½	0 16 ½	0 17 ½	0 18 ½	0 19 ½	0 20 ½	13
14	0 3 ½	0 5 ½	0 7 ½	0 9 ½	0 10 ½	0 11 ½	0 12 ½	0 13 ½	0 14 ½	0 15 ½	0 16 ½	0 17 ½	0 18 ½	0 19 ½	0 20 ½	14
15	0 3 ½	0 5 ½	0 7 ½	0 9 ½	0 10 ½	0 11 ½	0 12 ½	0 13 ½	0 14 ½	0 15 ½	0 16 ½	0 17 ½	0 18 ½	0 19 ½	0 20 ½	15
16	0 3 ½	0 5 ½	0 7 ½	0 9 ½	0 10 ½	0 11 ½	0 12 ½	0 13 ½	0 14 ½	0 15 ½	0 16 ½	0 17 ½	0 18 ½	0 19 ½	0 20 ½	16
17	0 3 ½	0 5 ½	0 7 ½	0 9 ½	0 10 ½	0 11 ½	0 12 ½	0 13 ½	0 14 ½	0 15 ½	0 16 ½	0 17 ½	0 18 ½	0 19 ½	0 20 ½	17
18	0 3 ½	0 5 ½	0 7 ½	0 9 ½	0 10 ½	0 11 ½	0 12 ½	0 13 ½	0 14 ½	0 15 ½	0 16 ½	0 17 ½	0 18 ½	0 19 ½	0 20 ½	18
19	0 3 ½	0 5 ½	0 7 ½	0 9 ½	0 10 ½	0 11 ½	0 12 ½	0 13 ½	0 14 ½	0 15 ½	0 16 ½	0 17 ½	0 18 ½	0 19 ½	0 20 ½	19
20	0 3 ½	0 5 ½	0 7 ½	0 9 ½	0 10 ½	0 11 ½	0 12 ½	0 13 ½	0 14 ½	0 15 ½	0 16 ½	0 17 ½	0 18 ½	0 19 ½	0 20 ½	20
21	0 5 ½	0 10 ½	1 3 ¾	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	8 7	9 10	10 11	11 12	12 13	13 14	14 15	15 16	21
22	0 5 ½	0 11	1 4 ½	1 10	3 8	5 6	7 4	8 9	9 11	10 12	11 13	12 14	13 15	14 16	15 17	22
23	0 5 ½	0 11 ½	1 5 ¼	1 11	3 10	5 8	7 6	8 10	9 12	10 13	11 14	12 15	13 16	14 17	15 18	23
24	0 6	1 0	1 5 ¾	1 12	4 0	6 0	7 8	8 11	9 13	10 14	11 15	12 16	13 17	14 18	15 19	24
25	0 6 ½	1 0 ½	1 6 ¼	1 4	4 2	6 3	8 4	9 10	10 15	11 16	12 17	13 18	14 19	15 20	16 21	25
26	0 6 ½	1 1	1 7 ½	2 2	4 4	6 6	8 8	10 10	11 13	12 15	13 17	14 19	15 21	16 22	17 23	26
27	0 6 ½	1 1 ½	1 8 ¼	2 3	4 4	6 6	9 9	11 11	12 13	13 15	14 17	15 19	16 21	17 22	18 24	27
28	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	4 8	6 9	9 11	11 13	12 14	13 16	14 18	15 20	16 22	17 23	18 25	28
29	0 7 ½	1 2 ½	1 9 ½	2 5	4 10	7 7	9 9	11 12	12 14	13 16	14 18	15 20	16 22	17 24	18 26	29
30	0 7 ½	1 3	1 10 ½	2 6	5	7 10	9 11	11 13	12 15	13 17	14 19	15 21	16 23	17 25	18 27	30
31	0 7 ½	1 3 ½	1 11 ¼	2 7	5 2	7 9	10 10	11 12	12 15	13 17	14 19	15 21	16 23	17 25	18 27	31
32	0 8	1 4	2 0 ¾	2 8	5 4	7 8	10 11	11 13	12 16	13 18	14 20	15 22	16 24	17 26	18 28	32
33	0 8 ½	1 4 ½	2 0 ¾	2 9	5 6	7 9	11 11	11 13	12 16	13 18	14 20	15 22	16 24	17 26	18 29	33
34	0 8 ½	1 5	2 1 ¾	2 10	5 8	8 9	11 11	11 13	12 17	13 19	14 21	15 23	16 25	17 27	18 30	34
35	0 8 ½	1 5 ½	2 2 ¾	2 11	5 10	8 10	11 11	11 13	12 17	13 19	14 21	15 23	16 25	17 27	18 31	35
36	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	6 0	9 0	11 11	11 13	12 18	13 20	14 22	15 24	16 26	17 28	18 32	36
37	0 9 ½	1 6 ½	2 3 ¾	3 1	6 2	9 12	11 12	11 13	12 18	13 20	14 22	15 24	16 26	17 28	18 33	37
38	0 9 ½	1 7	2 4 ½	3 2	6 4	9 13	11 12	11 13	12 19	13 21	14 23	15 25	16 27	17 29	18 34	38
39	0 9 ½	1 7 ½	2 5 ¼	3 3	6 6	9 13	11 12	11 13	12 19	13 21	14 23	15 25	16 27	17 29	18 35	39
40	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	6 8	10 10	11 13	11 13	12 20	13 22	14 24	15 26	16 28	17 30	18 36	40
41	0 10 ½	1 8 ½	2 6 ¾	3 5	6 10	10 10	11 13	11 13	12 20	13 22	14 24	15 26	16 28	17 30	18 37	41
42	0 10 ½	1 9	2 7 ½	3 6	7 0	10 10	11 14	11 13	12 21	13 23	14 25	15 27	16 29	17 31	18 38	42
43	0 10 ½	1 9 ½	2 8 ¼	3 7	7 2	10 11	11 14	11 13	12 21	13 23	14 25	15 27	16 29	17 31	18 39	43
44	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	7 4	11 11	11 14	11 13	12 22	13 24	14 26	15 28	16 30	17 32	18 40	44
45	0 11 ½	1 10 ½	2 9 ¾	3 9	7 6	11 11	11 15	11 13	12 22	13 24	14 26	15 28	16 30	17 32	18 41	45
46	0 11 ½	1 11	2 10 ¾	3 10	7 8	11 11	11 15	11 13	12 23	13 25	14 27	15 29	16 31	17 33	18 42	46
47	0 11 ½	1 11 ½	2 11 ¼	3 11	7 10	11 11	11 15	11 13	12 23	13 25	14 27	15 29	16 31	17 33	18 43	47
48	0 12	0 0	3 0	4 0	8 0	12 0	11 16	11 13	12 24	13 26	14 28	15 30	16 32	17 34	18 44	48
49	0 12 ½	0 0 ½	3 0 ¾	4 1	8 2	12 12	11 16	11 13	12 24	13 26	14 28	15 30	16 32	17 34	18 45	49
50	0 12 ½	0 1	3 1 ¾	4 2	8 4	12 12	11 16	11 13	12 25	13 27	14 29	15 31	16 33	17 35	18 46	50
51	0 13	1 1 ½	3 2 ¾	4 3	8 6	12 12	11 17	11 13	12 25	13 27	14 29	15 31	16 33	17 35	18 47	51
52	0 13 ½	1 2	3 3 ¾	4 4	8 8	12 13	11 17	11 13	12 26	13 28	14 30	15 32	16 34	17 36	18 48	52
53	0 13 ½	1 2 ½	3 4 ¼	4 5	8 10	12 13	11 17	11 13	12 26	13 28	14 30	15 32	16 34	17 36	18 49	53
54	0 14	1 3	3 5 ¼	4 6	9 0	12 13	11 18	11 13	12 27	13 29	14 31	15 33	16 35	17 37	18 50	54
55	0 14 ½	1 3 ½	3 6 ¼	4 7	9 2	12 14	11 18	11 13	12 27	13 29	14 31	15 33	16 35	17 37	18 51	55
56	0 14 ½	1 4	3 7 ¼	4 8	9 4	12 14	11 18	11 13	12 28	13 30	14 32	15 34	16 36	17 38	18 52	56
57	0 15	1 4 ½	3 8 ¼	4 10	9 6	12 15	11 19	11 13	12 28	13 30	14 32	15 34	16 36	17 38	18 53	57
58	0 15 ½	1 5	3 9 ¼	4 10	9 8	12 15	11 19	11 13	12 29	13 31	14 33	15 35	16 37	17 39	18 54	58
59	0 15 ½	1 5 ½	3 10 ¼	4 11	9 10	12 16	11 19	11 13	12 29	13 31	14 33	15 35	16 37	17 39	18 55	59
60	0 16	1 6	3 11 ¼	4 12	9 12	12 16	11 20	11 13	12 30	13 32	14 34	15 36	16 38	17 40	18 56	60
61	0 16 ½	1 6 ½	3 12 ¼	4 13	9 14	12 17	11 20	11 13	12 30	13 32	14 34	15 36	16 38	17 40	18 57	61
62	0 16 ½	1 7	4 1 ½	5 0	10 0	12 17	11 20	11 13	12 31	13 33	14 35	15 37	16 39	17 41	18 58	62
63	0 17	1 7 ½	4 2 ½	5 1	10 2	12 18	11 21	11 13	12 31	13 33	14 35	15 37	16 39	17 41	18 59	63
64	0 17 ½	1 8	4 3 ½	5 2	10 4	12 18	11 21	11 13	12 32	13 34	14 36	15 38	16 40	17 42	18 60	64
65	0 17 ½	1 8 ½	4 4 ½	5 3	10 6	12 19	11 21	11 13	12 32	13 34	14 36	15 38	16 40	17 42	18 61	65
66	0 18	1 9	4 5 ½	5 4	10 8	12 19	11 22	11 13	12 33	13 35	14 37	15 39	16 41	17 43	18 62	66
67	0 18 ½	1 9 ½	4 6 ½	5 5	10 10	12 20	11 22	11 13	12 33	13 35	14 37	15 39	16 41	17 43	18 63	67
68	0 18 ½	1 10	4 7 ½	5 6	10 12	12 20	11 22	11 13	12 34	13 36	14 38	15 40	16 42	17 44	18 64	68
69	0 19	1 10 ½	4 8 ½	5 7	10 14	12 21	11 23	11 13	12 34	13 36	14 38	15 40	16 42	17 44	18 65	69
70	0 19 ½	1 11	4 9 ½	5 8	10 16	12 21	11 23	11 13	12 35	13 37	14 39	15 41	16 43	17 45	18 66	70
71	0 20	1 11 ½	4 10 ½	5 9	10 18	12 22	11 24	11 13	12 35	13 37	14 39	15 41	16 43	17 45	18 67	71
72	0 20 ½	1 12	4 11 ½	5 10	10 20	12 22	11 24	11 13	12 36	13 38	14 40	15 42	16 44	17 46	18 68	72
73	0 21	1 12 ½	4 12 ½	5 11	10 22	12 23	11 25	11 13	12 36	13 38	14 40	15 42	16 44	17 46	18 69	73
74	0 21 ½	1 13	4 13 ½	5 12	10 24	12 23	11 25	11 13	12 37	13 39	14 41	15 43	16 45	17 47	18 70	74
75	0 21 ½	1 13 ½	4 14 ½	5 13												

EQUIVALENT INVESTMENTS.

Examples — To ascertain the yield of Consols at a price of £57 10s *od* look in the column headed $\frac{2}{3}\%$ Pr Ct for 57½, and it will be seen that the yield (column headed Return Per Cent) is £4 6s 11d. Similarly, shares paying a fixed dividend of 6 per cent, if purchased at £105, will yield £5 14s 3d per cent, while 5 per cent shares at £105 yield £4 15s 3d per cent.

Return Per Cent	$\frac{2}{3}\%$ Pr Ct	$\frac{3}{4}\%$ Pr Ct	3 Pr Ct	$\frac{3}{4}\%$ Pr Ct	$\frac{3}{4}\%$ Pr Ct	4 Pr Ct	$\frac{4}{5}\%$ Pr Ct	5 Pr Ct	$\frac{5}{6}\%$ Pr Ct	6 Pr Ct	7 Pr Ct	$\frac{7}{8}\%$ Pr Ct	8 Pr Ct	9 Pr Ct	10 Pr Ct
£ 10 0	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240
12 6	95½	104½	114½	123½	133½	143½	153½	163½	173½	183½	193½	203½	213½	223½	233½
13 9	93	102½	111½	121½	131½	141½	151½	161½	171½	181½	191½	201½	211½	221½	231½
15 0	90½	100	109	118	127½	137½	147½	157½	167½	177½	187½	197½	207½	217½	227½
17 6	87	95½	104½	113	122½	132½	142½	152½	162½	172½	182½	192½	202½	212½	222½
3 0 0	83½	91½	100	108½	116½	124½	132½	140½	148½	156½	164½	172½	180½	188½	196½
3 0 7	82½	90½	99	107½	115½	123½	131½	139½	147½	155½	163½	171½	179½	187½	195½
3 1 6	81½	89½	97½	105½	113½	121½	129½	137½	145½	153½	161½	169½	177½	185½	193½
3 2 6	80	88	96	104	112	120	128	136	144	152	160	168	176	184	192
3 3 6	78½	86½	94½	102½	110½	118½	126½	134½	142½	150½	158½	166½	174½	182½	190½
3 4 6	77½	85½	93	101½	109½	117½	125½	133½	141½	149½	157½	165½	173½	181½	189½
3 5 7	76½	84½	91½	99½	107½	115½	123½	131½	139½	147½	155½	163½	171½	179½	187½
3 6 8	75	83½	90½	97½	105½	113½	121½	129½	137½	145½	153½	161½	169½	177½	185½
3 7 10	73½	81½	88½	95½	103½	111½	119½	127½	135½	143½	151½	159½	167½	175½	183½
3 9 0	72½	80½	87½	94½	101½	108½	115½	122½	130½	137½	145½	152½	160½	167½	175½
3 10 2	71½	78½	85½	92½	99½	106½	113½	120½	127½	134½	141½	148½	155½	162½	169½
3 11 5	70	77	84	91	98	105	112	119	126	133	140	147	154	161	168
3 12 9	68½	75½	82½	89½	96½	103½	110½	117½	124½	131½	138½	145½	152½	159½	166½
3 14 1	67½	74½	81½	87½	94½	101½	108½	115½	122½	129½	136½	143½	150½	157½	164½
3 15 6	66½	73½	79½	86½	93½	100½	107½	114½	121½	128½	135½	142½	149½	156½	163½
3 16 11	65	71½	77½	84½	91	97½	104½	111½	118½	125½	132½	139½	146½	153½	160½
3 18 5	63½	70½	76½	83½	90½	97½	104½	111½	118½	125½	132½	139½	146½	153½	160½
4 0 0	62½	68½	75	81½	87½	94½	101½	108½	115½	122½	129½	136½	143½	150½	157½
4 1 7	61½	67½	73½	79½	85½	91½	98½	104½	111½	118½	125½	132½	139½	146½	153½
4 3 4	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120	126	132	138	144
4 5 1	58½	64½	70½	76½	82½	88½	94½	100½	106½	112½	118½	124½	130½	136½	142½
4 6 11	57½	63½	69½	75½	81½	87½	93½	99½	105½	111½	117½	123½	129½	135½	141½
4 8 11	56½	62½	68½	74½	80½	86½	92½	98½	104½	110½	116½	122½	128½	134½	140½
4 10 11	55	60½	66½	72½	78½	84½	90½	96½	102½	108½	114½	120½	126½	132½	138½
4 13 0	53½	59½	65½	71½	77½	83½	89½	95½	101½	107½	113½	119½	125½	131½	137½
4 15 3	52½	57½	63½	69½	75½	81½	87½	93½	99½	105½	111½	117½	123½	129½	135½
4 17 7	51½	56½	62½	68½	74½	80½	86½	92½	98½	104½	110½	116½	122½	128½	134½
5 0 0	50	55	60½	66½	72½	78½	84½	90½	96½	102½	108½	114½	120½	126½	132½
5 2 7	48½	53½	59½	65½	71½	77½	83½	89½	95½	101½	107½	113½	119½	125½	131½
5 5 3	47½	52½	58½	64½	70½	76½	82½	88½	94½	100½	106½	112½	118½	124½	130½
5 8 1	46½	51½	57½	63½	69½	75½	81½	87½	93½	99½	105½	111½	117½	123½	129½
5 11 1	45	49½	54½	59½	64½	69½	74½	79½	84½	89½	94½	99½	104½	109½	114½
5 14 3	43½	48½	53½	58½	63½	68½	73½	78½	83½	88½	93½	98½	103½	108½	113½
5 17 8	42½	47½	52½	57½	62½	67½	72½	77½	82½	87½	92½	97½	102½	107½	112½
6 0 0	41½	46½	51½	56½	61½	66½	71½	76½	81½	86½	91½	96½	101½	106½	111½
6 2 5	40½	45½	50½	55½	60½	65½	70½	75½	80½	85½	90½	95½	100½	105½	110½
6 5 0	40	44½	48½	52½	56½	60½	64½	68½	72½	76½	80½	84½	88½	92½	96½
6 7 8	39½	43½	47½	51½	55½	59½	63½	67½	71½	75½	79½	83½	87½	91½	95½
6 10 5	38½	42½	46½	50½	54½	58½	62½	66½	70½	74½	78½	82½	86½	90½	94½
6 13 4	37½	41½	45½	49½	53½	57½	61½	65½	69½	73½	77½	81½	85½	89½	93½
6 16 4	36½	40½	44½	48½	52½	56½	60½	64½	68½	72½	76½	80½	84½	88½	92½
6 19 6	35½	39½	43½	47½	51½	55½	59½	63½	67½	71½	75½	79½	83½	87½	91½
7 2 10	35	39½	43½	47½	51½	55½	59½	63½	67½	71½	75½	79½	83½	87½	91½
7 5 4	34½	38½	42½	46½	50½	54½	58½	62½	66½	70½	74½	78½	82½	86½	90½
7 8 6	34	38½	42½	46½	50½	54½	58½	62½	66½	70½	74½	78½	82½	86½	90½
8 1 5	33½	37½	41½	45½	49½	53½	57½	61½	65½	69½	73½	77½	81½	85½	89½
8 4 8	33	37½	41½	45½	49½	53½	57½	61½	65½	69½	73½	77½	81½	85½	89½
8 8 1	32½	36½	40½	44½	48½	52½	56½	60½	64½	68½	72½	76½	80½	84½	88½
8 11 5	32	36½	40½	44½	48½	52½	56½	60½	64½	68½	72½	76½	80½	84½	88½
8 14 8	31½	35½	39½	43½	47½	51½	55½	59½	63½	67½	71½	75½	79½	83½	87½
8 18 1	31	35½	39½	43½	47½	51½	55½	59½	63½	67½	71½	75½	79½	83½	87½
9 1 10	30½	34½	38½	42½	46½	50½	54½	58½	62½	66½	70½	74½	78½	82½	86½
9 4 6	30	34½	38½	42½	46½	50½	54½	58½	62½	66½	70½	74½	78½	82½	86½
9 7 6	29½	33½	37½	41½	45½	49½	53½	57½	61½	65½	69½	73½	77½	81½	85½
9 10 7	29	33½	37½	41½	45½	49½	53½	57½	61½	65½	69½	73½	77½	81½	85½
10 0 0	28½	32½	36½	40½	44½	48½	52½	56½	60½	64½	68½	72½	76½	80½	84½

442 *Present Value of a Leasehold, &c.—English Mile Compared.*

PRESENT VALUE OF A LEASE, FREEHOLD ESTATE, OR ANNUITY.

Years	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	Years	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
1/2	49	48	48	48	47	44	24 25	20 55	17 66	15 38	13 56
1	97	96	95	94	93	45	24 52	20 72	17 77	15 46	13 61
2	1 91	1 89	1 88	1 83	1 81	46	24 77	20 88	17 88	15 52	13 65
3	2 83	2 78	2 77	2 67	2 62	47	25 02	21 04	17 98	15 59	13 69
4	3 72	3 63	3 55	3 47	3 39	48	25 26	21 20	18 08	15 65	13 73
5	4 58	4 45	4 33	4 21	4 10	49	25 50	21 34	18 17	15 71	13 77
6	5 42	5 24	5 08	4 92	4 77	50	25 73	21 48	18 26	15 76	13 80
7	6 23	6 00	5 79	5 58	5 39	51	25 95	21 62	18 34	15 81	13 83
8	7 02	6 73	6 46	6 21	5 97	52	26 16	21 75	18 42	15 86	13 86
9	7 78	7 44	7 11	6 80	6 51	53	26 37	21 87	18 49	15 90	13 89
10	8 53	8 11	7 72	7 36	7 02	54	26 58	21 99	18 56	15 95	13 91
11	9 25	8 76	8 31	7 89	7 50	55	26 77	22 11	18 63	15 99	13 94
12	9 95	9 39	8 86	8 38	7 94	56	26 96	22 22	18 70	16 03	13 96
13	10 63	9 99	9 39	8 85	8 36	57	27 15	22 32	18 76	16 06	13 98
14	11 29	10 56	9 90	9 29	8 75	58	27 33	22 43	18 82	16 10	14 00
15	11 94	11 12	10 38	9 71	9 11	59	27 50	22 53	18 87	16 13	14 02
16	12 56	11 65	10 84	10 11	9 45	60	27 67	22 62	18 93	16 16	14 04
17	13 16	12 17	11 27	10 48	9 76	61	27 84	22 71	18 98	16 19	14 05
18	13 75	12 66	11 69	10 83	10 06	62	28 00	22 80	19 03	16 22	14 07
19	14 32	13 13	12 08	11 16	10 34	63	28 15	22 89	19 07	16 24	14 08
20	14 88	13 59	12 46	11 47	10 59	64	28 30	22 97	19 12	16 26	14 10
21	15 41	14 03	12 82	11 76	10 84	65	28 45	23 04	19 16	16 29	14 11
22	15 94	14 45	13 16	12 04	11 06	66	28 59	23 12	19 20	16 31	14 12
23	16 44	14 86	13 49	12 30	11 27	67	28 73	23 19	19 24	16 33	14 13
24	16 93	15 25	13 80	12 55	11 47	68	28 87	23 26	19 27	16 35	14 14
25	17 41	15 62	14 09	12 78	11 65	69	29 00	23 33	19 31	16 37	14 15
26	17 87	15 98	14 38	13 00	11 83	70	29 12	23 39	19 34	16 38	14 16
27	18 33	16 33	14 64	13 21	11 99	71	29 24	23 45	19 37	16 40	14 17
28	18 76	16 66	14 90	13 41	12 14	72	29 36	23 51	19 40	16 41	14 17
29	19 19	16 98	15 14	13 59	12 28	73	29 48	23 57	19 43	16 43	14 18
30	19 60	17 29	15 37	13 76	12 41	74	29 59	23 63	19 46	16 44	14 19
31	20 00	17 59	15 59	13 93	12 53	75	29 70	23 68	19 48	16 45	14 19
32	20 39	17 87	15 80	14 08	12 65	76	29 81	23 73	19 51	16 47	14 20
33	20 76	18 15	16 00	14 23	12 75	77	29 91	23 78	19 53	16 48	14 21
34	21 13	18 41	16 19	14 37	12 85	78	30 01	23 82	19 55	16 49	14 21
35	21 49	18 66	16 37	14 50	12 95	79	30 10	23 87	19 57	16 50	14 22
36	21 83	18 91	16 55	14 62	13 03	80	30 20	23 91	19 59	16 51	14 22
37	22 17	19 14	16 71	14 74	13 12	81	30 30	23 95	19 61	16 52	14 23
38	22 49	19 37	16 87	14 85	13 19	82	30 40	23 99	19 62	16 53	14 24
39	22 81	19 58	17 02	14 95	13 26	83	30 50	24 03	19 64	16 54	14 24
40	23 11	19 79	17 16	15 05	13 33	84	30 60	24 07	19 65	16 55	14 25
41	23 41	19 99	17 29	15 14	13 39	85	30 70	24 11	19 66	16 56	14 25
42	23 70	20 19	17 42	15 22	13 45	86	30 80	24 15	19 67	16 57	14 26
43	23 98	20 37	17 55	15 31	13 51	87	30 90	24 19	19 68	16 58	14 27
						IN PERPETUITY					
						33 33	25 00	20 00	16 66	14 28	

EXAMPLE 1.—What is the present value of a Lease having 37 years to run of the net annual value of £500, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent? ANSWER.—19 14 years' purchase, or £5,914.

EXAMPLE 2.—A man, aged 54, in the receipt of a pension or annuity of £500 a year net, wishes to commute that for a present payment, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent. How much will he receive? ANSWER.—Looking at the Table of Expectation of Life (p. 11), it will be seen that the expectation for age 54 is about 17 years, and

from the above table an annuity certain for 17 years, interest at 5 per cent, is worth 12 27 years' purchase. The present payment required would therefore be £5,127 approximately.

Note to Example 2.—This method is only approximate. The values of annuities which depend on lives of a given present age, when properly calculated according to a given mortality table and a given rate of interest, are always somewhat less than those given by the method used in this example.

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES

	English Mile	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Vert.	Austria Mile	Dutch Ure	Norweg. Mile	Swedish Mile	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde
English Statute Mile	1 000	0 868	1 609	0 817	1 508	0 812	0 289	0 142	0 151	0 213	0 335
English Geog. Mile	1 153	1 000	1 855	0 950	1 738	0 945	0 333	0 164	0 169	0 246	0 386
Kilometre	0 621	0 540	1 000	0 5135	0 937	0 513	0 180	0 088	0 094	0 133	0 208
German Geog. Mile	0 610	0 400	7 429	1 000	6 953	0 976	1 333	0 657	0 694	0 985	1 543
Russian Vert.	0 663	0 575	1 089	0 5144	1 000	0 511	0 192	0 094	0 100	0 142	0 222
Austrian Mile	0 714	0 589	1 082	0 5112	1 000	1 363	0 672	0 370	0 386	0 557	0 878
Dutch Ure	3 498	3 000	5 565	0 750	5 515	0 734	1 000	0 493	0 520	0 728	1 137
Norwegian Mile	2 021	6 091	11 599	1 543	10 589	1 489	0 035	1 000	1 057	1 469	2 250
Swedish Mile	6 644	5 764	10 694	1 441	10 049	1 409	0 221	0 248	1 000	1 419	2 224
Danish Mile	6 644	4 062	7 236	1 016	7 078	0 994	1 354	0 667	0 705	1 000	1 567
Swiss Stunde	2 987	2 592	4 808	0 648	4 505	0 634	0 864	0 425	0 449	0 638	1 000

EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

THE following table (based upon the Census of 1911, and deaths for 1910-11-12) is compiled from a supplement to the Registrar-General's Annual Return, which refers to England and Wales only

AGE	OF 1,000,000 BORN, THE NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE		MEAN AFTER LIFETIME (EXPECTATION OF LIFE)		AGE	OF 1,000,000 BORN, THE NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE		MEAN AFTER LIFETIME (EXPECTATION OF LIFE).	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
0	1,000,000	1,000,000	51 50	55 35	53	613,135	663,897	18 22	20 29
1	879,559	902,330	57 51	60 31	54	601,936	654,610	17 55	19 58
2	849,444	873,522	58 53	61 28	55	590,120	644,775	16 89	18 87
3	838,091	861,976	58 32	61 09	56	577,662	634,363	16 24	18 17
4	831,235	855,063	57 80	60 58	57	564,540	623,350	15 61	17 48
5	826,276	850,055	57 14	59 94	58	550,742	611,725	14 98	16 80
6	822,238	845,976	56 42	59 22	59	536,265	599,481	14 37	16 14
7	818,076	842,678	55 64	58 46	60	521,103	586,599	13 78	15 48
8	816,346	840,011	54 82	57 64	61	505,253	573,051	13 19	14 83
9	814,205	837,228	53 96	56 79	62	488,713	558,798	12 62	14 20
10	812,414	835,983	53 08	55 91	63	471,507	543,844	12 07	13 58
11	810,844	834,345	52 18	55 02	64	453,673	528,212	11 52	12 96
12	809,376	832,791	51 27	54 12	65	435,232	511,876	10 99	12 36
13	807,907	831,222	50 37	53 22	66	416,189	494,770	10 47	11 77
14	806,351	829,556	49 46	52 33	67	396,543	476,795	9 96	11 19
15	804,646	827,744	48 57	51 44	68	376,311	457,843	9 47	10 64
16	802,758	825,768	47 68	50 56	69	355,515	437,865	9 00	10 10
17	800,681	823,646	46 80	49 69	70	334,308	416,875	8 53	9 58
18	798,445	821,439	45 93	48 83	71	312,679	394,951	8 09	9 09
19	796,031	819,159	45 07	47 96	72	290,752	372,229	7 66	8 61
20	793,435	816,814	44 21	47 10	73	268,618	348,877	7 25	8 15
21	790,673	814,405	43 37	46 23	74	246,395	325,048	6 86	7 72
22	787,778	811,930	42 53	45 37	75	224,249	300,900	6 49	7 29
23	784,798	809,389	41 68	44 51	76	202,383	276,590	6 14	6 89
24	781,767	806,789	40 84	43 66	77	181,024	252,280	5 80	6 51
25	778,699	804,126	40 00	42 80	78	160,377	228,095	5 49	6 14
26	775,587	801,395	39 16	41 94	79	140,619	204,202	5 19	5 81
27	772,403	798,580	38 32	41 09	80	121,935	180,863	4 90	5 49
28	769,123	795,672	37 48	40 24	81	104,499	158,402	4 64	5 20
29	765,735	792,660	36 65	39 39	82	88,464	137,168	4 39	4 92
30	762,227	789,536	35 81	38 54	83	73,938	117,461	4 15	4 67
31	758,580	786,290	34 98	37 70	84	60,975	99,458	3 93	4 42
32	754,774	782,909	34 16	36 86	85	49,578	83,240	3 72	4 19
33	750,787	779,382	33 33	36 03	86	39,705	68,810	3 51	3 96
34	746,597	775,692	32 52	35 19	87	31,289	56,114	3 33	3 74
35	742,191	771,835	31 71	34 37	88	24,210	45,074	3 15	3 53
36	737,558	767,801	30 90	33 55	89	18,349	35,612	3 00	3 34
37	732,694	763,590	30 11	32 73	90	13,608	27,641	2 87	3 16
38	727,603	759,200	29 31	31 91	91	9,880	21,055	2 76	2 99
39	722,284	754,633	28 53	31 10	92	7,042	15,733	2 67	2 83
40	716,727	749,881	27 74	30 30	93	4,945	11,527	2 60	2 68
41	710,914	744,932	26 97	29 50	94	3,435	8,277	2 52	2 54
42	704,817	739,766	26 20	28 70	95	2,368	5,820	2 43	2 39
43	698,409	734,368	25 43	27 91	96	1,620	4,002	2 32	2 26
44	691,673	728,729	24 67	27 12	97	1,009	2,685	2 18	2 12
45	684,590	722,833	23 92	26 34	98	734	1,753	2 01	1 98
46	677,138	716,660	23 18	25 56	99	478	1,108	1 52	1 83
47	669,206	710,184	22 45	24 79	100	298	674	1 61	1 60
48	661,054	703,392	21 72	24 02	101	174	392	1 40	1 55
49	652,407	696,274	21 00	23 26	102	92	215	1 20	1 42
50	643,333	688,808	20 29	22 51	103	42	111	1 08	1 29
51	633,796	680,055	19 50	21 76	104	16	52	77	1 16
52	623,748	672,667	18 90	21 02	105	5	22	75	1 05

DISTANCE FROM LONDON TO EUROPEAN CITIES (with the Mails).

FROM this table the distance which separates twenty-one cities of Europe can be ascertained at a glance. <i>e.g.</i> (1) London is 270 miles from (6) Antwerp and 1,925 from (18) Moscow, while (3) Paris is 1,843 miles from (18) Moscow and 1,212 miles from (21) Stockholm.																				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
London	Liverpool	Paris	Madrid	Lisbon	Antwerp	Hamburg	Berlin	Reine	Turin	Vienna	Munich	Rome	Trieste	Warsaw	Constantinople	Odessa	Moscow	Leningrad	Copenhagen	Stockholm
270	472	1,843	1,212	1,110	1,530	412	611	297	730	266	647	470	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
1,106	1,327	908	1,323	415			437	535	470	370	708	1,276	1,725	1,802	348	363	406	346		
1610	1837	1,008	1,323	415			1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
270	472	1,843	1,212	1,110	1,530	412	611	297	730	266	647	470	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
687	859	1,587	1,405	1,804	412		437	535	470	370	708	1,276	1,725	1,802	348	363	406	346		
746	968	1,674	1,582	1,889	497	178	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
846	1,068	1,764	1,602	1,902	460	678	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
987	1,209	2,003	1,702	2,006	719	839	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
1,080	1,283	2,100	1,800	2,103	727	847	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
1,168	1,370	2,187	1,887	2,190	735	855	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
1,256	1,458	2,274	1,974	2,277	743	863	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
1,344	1,556	2,361	2,061	2,364	751	871	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
1,432	1,654	2,448	2,148	2,451	759	879	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
1,520	1,752	2,535	2,235	2,538	767	887	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
1,608	1,850	2,622	2,322	2,625	775	895	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
1,696	1,948	2,709	2,409	2,712	783	903	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
1,784	2,046	2,796	2,496	2,799	791	911	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
1,872	2,144	2,883	2,583	2,886	799	919	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
1,960	2,242	2,970	2,670	2,973	807	927	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
1,990	2,272	2,999	2,700	3,003	815	935	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
2,020	2,302	3,028	2,730	3,033	823	943	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
2,050	2,332	3,057	2,760	3,063	831	951	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
2,080	2,362	3,086	2,790	3,093	839	959	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
2,110	2,392	3,115	2,820	3,123	847	967	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
2,140	2,422	3,144	2,850	3,153	855	975	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
2,170	2,452	3,173	2,880	3,183	863	983	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
2,200	2,482	3,202	2,910	3,213	871	991	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
2,230	2,512	3,231	2,940	3,243	879	1,000	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
2,260	2,542	3,260	2,970	3,273	887	1,008	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
2,290	2,572	3,289	3,000	3,303	895	1,016	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
2,320	2,602	3,318	3,030	3,333	903	1,024	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
2,350	2,632	3,347	3,060	3,363	911	1,032	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
2,380	2,662	3,376	3,090	3,393	919	1,040	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
2,410	2,692	3,405	3,120	3,423	927	1,048	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
2,440	2,722	3,434	3,150	3,453	935	1,056	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
2,470	2,752	3,463	3,180	3,483	943	1,064	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
2,500	2,782	3,492	3,210	3,513	951	1,072	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
2,530	2,812	3,521	3,240	3,543	959	1,080	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
2,560	2,842	3,550	3,270	3,573	967	1,088	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
2,590	2,872	3,579	3,300	3,603	975	1,096	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
2,620	2,902	3,608	3,330	3,633	983	1,104	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
2,650	2,932	3,637	3,360	3,663	991	1,112	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
2,680	2,962	3,666	3,390	3,693	999	1,120	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
2,710	2,992	3,695	3,420	3,723	1,007	1,128	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
2,740	3,022	3,724	3,450	3,753	1,015	1,136	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
2,770	3,052	3,753	3,480	3,783	1,023	1,144	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
2,800	3,082	3,782	3,510	3,813	1,031	1,152	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
2,830	3,112	3,811	3,540	3,843	1,039	1,160	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
2,860	3,142	3,840	3,570	3,873	1,047	1,168	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
2,890	3,172	3,869	3,600	3,903	1,055	1,176	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
2,920	3,202	3,898	3,630	3,933	1,063	1,184	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
2,950	3,232	3,927	3,660	3,963	1,071	1,192	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
2,980	3,262	3,956	3,690	3,993	1,079	1,200	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
3,010	3,292	3,985	3,720	4,023	1,087	1,208	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
3,040	3,322	4,014	3,750	4,053	1,095	1,216	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
3,070	3,352	4,043	3,780	4,083	1,103	1,224	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
3,100	3,382	4,072	3,810	4,113	1,111	1,232	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
3,130	3,412	4,101	3,840	4,143	1,119	1,240	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
3,160	3,442	4,130	3,870	4,173	1,127	1,248	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
3,190	3,472	4,159	3,900	4,203	1,135	1,256	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
3,220	3,502	4,188	3,930	4,233	1,143	1,264	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
3,250	3,532	4,217	3,960	4,263	1,151	1,272	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
3,280	3,562	4,246	3,990	4,293	1,159	1,280	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
3,310	3,592	4,275	4,020	4,323	1,167	1,288	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339	950	846	476	
3,340	3,622	4,304	4,050	4,353	1,175	1,296	1,048	639	414	840	647	708	510	806	1,405	1,339				

REDEMPTION OF CAPITAL BY ANNUAL PAYMENTS

THE following are the rates charged by certain first-class Insurance Companies for "Redemption Policies," to secure the payment of £100 in return for so many annual premiums, e.g., an Insurance Company will undertake to pay £100 on Midsummer Day, 1951, in return for the payment of £2 5s. 6d. on Midsummer Day, 1953, and each year afterwards until 1950, or 28 payments in all, for £1,000 the annual premium would be £2 11s. 8d., and so on. This table is of particular interest to purchasers of *Leasehold* property, as it enables such purchasers to see, at a glance, the amount to be paid out of the income from the property for a redemption policy to provide the sum originally expended (with a margin for dilapidations, if necessary), by the time the leasehold interest has expired.

Yrs	Pre m	Yrs	Pre m	Yrs	Pre m	Yrs	Pre m
10	8 9 4	25	2 13 3	40	1 5 9	55	14 9
11	7 11 7	26	2 10 4	41	1 4 8	56	13 3
12	6 16 9	27	2 7 8	42	1 3 8	57	13 3
13	6 4 3	28	2 5 8	43	1 2 8	58	12 9
14	5 13 7	29	2 3 11	44	1 0 11	59	12 4
15	5 4 4	30	2 0 9	45	1 0 11	60	11 4
16	4 16 4	31	1 18 10	46	0 19 4	61	11 5
17	4 9 2	32	1 16 11	47	0 18 4	62	11 8
18	4 2 11	33	1 15 13	48	0 17 7	63	10 8
19	3 17 3	34	1 13 7	49	0 17 8	64	10 4
20	3 12 3	35	1 12 8	50	0 17 8	65	9 11
21	3 10 8	36	1 10 8	51	0 16 6	66	9 7
22	3 3 7	37	1 9 4	52	0 15 11	67	9 3
23	3 19 10	38	1 8 0	53	0 15 4	68	8 8
24	3 16 4	39	1 6 10	54	0 14 9	69	8 0

THE RULE OF THE ROAD.

The Rule of the Road is a paradox quite,
For in driving your carriage along,
If you bear to the left you are sure to go right,
If you bear to the right you go wrong.

But in walking the streets 'tis a different case,
To the right it is right you should steel,
On the left should be left enough of clear space
For the people who wish to walk there

THE RULE OF THE ROAD AT SEA.

1 Two steamships meeting.

When both side-lights you see ahead,
Port your helm, and show your RED

2 Two steamships passing

GREEN to GREEN, or RED to RED,
Perfect safety—Go a-head!

3. Two steamships crossing.

If to your starboard RED appear,
It is your duty to keep clear,
To act as judgment says is proper ;—
To Port—or Starboard—Back, or Stop her.

But when upon your port is seen
A Steamer's starboard light of GREEN,
There's not so much for you to do,
For GREEN to Port keeps clear of you.

Both in safety and in doubt,
Always keep a good look-out ;
In danger, with no room to turn,
Ease her—stop her—go astern.

SIMPLE INTEREST FROM DAY TO DAY.

Showing the simple interest on £100 in pence for 1 to 300 days at various rates per annum

Days	One Quarter Per Cent.	One Half Per Cent.	One Per Cent	Two Per Cent	Two and a Half Per Cent	Three Per Cent	Four Per Cent	Five Per Cent	Six Per Cent
	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>
1	0 164	0 329	0 658	1 315	1 644	1 973	2 630	3 288	3 945
2	0 329	0 658	1 315	2 630	3 288	3 945	5 260	6 575	7 890
3	0 493	0 986	1 973	3 945	4 932	5 918	7 890	9 863	11 835
4	0 658	1 315	2 630	5 260	6 575	7 890	10 521	13 151	15 781
5	0 822	1 644	3 288	6 575	8 219	9 863	13 151	16 438	19 726
6	0 986	1 973	3 945	7 890	9 863	11 836	15 781	19 726	23 671
7	1 151	2 301	4 603	9 205	11 507	13 808	18 411	23 014	27 616
8	1 315	2 630	5 260	10 521	13 151	15 781	21 041	26 301	31 562
9	1 479	2 959	5 918	11 836	14 795	17 533	23 671	29 589	35 507
10	1 644	3 288	6 575	13 151	16 438	19 726	26 301	32 877	39 452
20	3 288	6 575	13 151	26 301	32 877	39 452	52 603	65 753	78 904
30	4 932	9 863	19 726	39 452	49 325	59 198	78 904	98 630	118 356
40	6 575	13 151	26 301	52 603	65 753	78 904	105 205	131 507	157 808
50	8 219	16 438	32 877	65 753	82 198	98 630	131 507	164 384	197 260
60	9 863	19 726	39 452	78 904	98 630	118 356	157 808	197 260	236 712
70	11 507	23 014	46 027	92 055	115 068	138 082	184 210	230 137	276 164
80	13 151	26 301	52 603	105 205	131 507	157 808	210 411	263 014	315 616
90	14 795	29 589	59 178	118 356	147 945	177 534	236 712	295 890	355 068
100	16 438	32 877	65 753	131 507	164 384	197 260	263 014	328 767	394 521
200	32 877	65 753	131 507	263 014	328 767	394 521	526 027	657 534	789 041
300	49 315	98 630	197 260	394 521	493 151	591 781	789 041	986 301	1183 562

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS

	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

TABLE OF INCOME OR WAGES.

Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day
£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
0 10 0	0 10 0	0 2 4	0 0 4	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 2 4	0 0 4	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 2 4	0 0 4
0 10 1	0 10 1	0 2 4	0 0 4	0 10 1	0 10 1	0 2 4	0 0 4	0 10 1	0 10 1	0 2 4	0 0 4
1 0 0	1 0 0	0 7 0	0 1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 7 0	0 1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 7 0	0 1 0
1 0 1	1 0 1	0 7 0	0 1 0	1 0 1	1 0 1	0 7 0	0 1 0	1 0 1	1 0 1	0 7 0	0 1 0
2 0 0	2 0 0	0 9 0	0 1 2	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 9 0	0 1 2	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 9 0	0 1 2
2 0 1	2 0 1	0 9 0	0 1 2	2 0 1	2 0 1	0 9 0	0 1 2	2 0 1	2 0 1	0 9 0	0 1 2
3 0 0	3 0 0	0 11 0	0 1 4	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 11 0	0 1 4	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 11 0	0 1 4
3 0 1	3 0 1	0 11 0	0 1 4	3 0 1	3 0 1	0 11 0	0 1 4	3 0 1	3 0 1	0 11 0	0 1 4
4 0 0	4 0 0	0 13 0	0 1 6	4 0 0	4 0 0	0 13 0	0 1 6	4 0 0	4 0 0	0 13 0	0 1 6
4 0 1	4 0 1	0 13 0	0 1 6	4 0 1	4 0 1	0 13 0	0 1 6	4 0 1	4 0 1	0 13 0	0 1 6
5 0 0	5 0 0	0 15 0	0 1 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 15 0	0 1 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 15 0	0 1 8
5 0 1	5 0 1	0 15 0	0 1 8	5 0 1	5 0 1	0 15 0	0 1 8	5 0 1	5 0 1	0 15 0	0 1 8
6 0 0	6 0 0	0 17 0	0 2 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	0 17 0	0 2 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	0 17 0	0 2 0
6 0 1	6 0 1	0 17 0	0 2 0	6 0 1	6 0 1	0 17 0	0 2 0	6 0 1	6 0 1	0 17 0	0 2 0
7 0 0	7 0 0	0 19 0	0 2 2	7 0 0	7 0 0	0 19 0	0 2 2	7 0 0	7 0 0	0 19 0	0 2 2
7 0 1	7 0 1	0 19 0	0 2 2	7 0 1	7 0 1	0 19 0	0 2 2	7 0 1	7 0 1	0 19 0	0 2 2
8 0 0	8 0 0	0 21 0	0 2 4	8 0 0	8 0 0	0 21 0	0 2 4	8 0 0	8 0 0	0 21 0	0 2 4
8 0 1	8 0 1	0 21 0	0 2 4	8 0 1	8 0 1	0 21 0	0 2 4	8 0 1	8 0 1	0 21 0	0 2 4
9 0 0	9 0 0	0 23 0	0 2 6	9 0 0	9 0 0	0 23 0	0 2 6	9 0 0	9 0 0	0 23 0	0 2 6
9 0 1	9 0 1	0 23 0	0 2 6	9 0 1	9 0 1	0 23 0	0 2 6	9 0 1	9 0 1	0 23 0	0 2 6
10 0 0	10 0 0	0 25 0	0 2 8	10 0 0	10 0 0	0 25 0	0 2 8	10 0 0	10 0 0	0 25 0	0 2 8
10 0 1	10 0 1	0 25 0	0 2 8	10 0 1	10 0 1	0 25 0	0 2 8	10 0 1	10 0 1	0 25 0	0 2 8
11 0 0	11 0 0	0 27 0	0 3 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	0 27 0	0 3 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	0 27 0	0 3 0
11 0 1	11 0 1	0 27 0	0 3 0	11 0 1	11 0 1	0 27 0	0 3 0	11 0 1	11 0 1	0 27 0	0 3 0
12 0 0	12 0 0	0 29 0	0 3 2	12 0 0	12 0 0	0 29 0	0 3 2	12 0 0	12 0 0	0 29 0	0 3 2
12 0 1	12 0 1	0 29 0	0 3 2	12 0 1	12 0 1	0 29 0	0 3 2	12 0 1	12 0 1	0 29 0	0 3 2
13 0 0	13 0 0	0 31 0	0 3 4	13 0 0	13 0 0	0 31 0	0 3 4	13 0 0	13 0 0	0 31 0	0 3 4
13 0 1	13 0 1	0 31 0	0 3 4	13 0 1	13 0 1	0 31 0	0 3 4	13 0 1	13 0 1	0 31 0	0 3 4
14 0 0	14 0 0	0 33 0	0 3 6	14 0 0	14 0 0	0 33 0	0 3 6	14 0 0	14 0 0	0 33 0	0 3 6
14 0 1	14 0 1	0 33 0	0 3 6	14 0 1	14 0 1	0 33 0	0 3 6	14 0 1	14 0 1	0 33 0	0 3 6
15 0 0	15 0 0	0 35 0	0 3 8	15 0 0	15 0 0	0 35 0	0 3 8	15 0 0	15 0 0	0 35 0	0 3 8
15 0 1	15 0 1	0 35 0	0 3 8	15 0 1	15 0 1	0 35 0	0 3 8	15 0 1	15 0 1	0 35 0	0 3 8
16 0 0	16 0 0	0 37 0	0 4 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	0 37 0	0 4 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	0 37 0	0 4 0
16 0 1	16 0 1	0 37 0	0 4 0	16 0 1	16 0 1	0 37 0	0 4 0	16 0 1	16 0 1	0 37 0	0 4 0
17 0 0	17 0 0	0 39 0	0 4 2	17 0 0	17 0 0	0 39 0	0 4 2	17 0 0	17 0 0	0 39 0	0 4 2
17 0 1	17 0 1	0 39 0	0 4 2	17 0 1	17 0 1	0 39 0	0 4 2	17 0 1	17 0 1	0 39 0	0 4 2
18 0 0	18 0 0	0 41 0	0 4 4	18 0 0	18 0 0	0 41 0	0 4 4	18 0 0	18 0 0	0 41 0	0 4 4
18 0 1	18 0 1	0 41 0	0 4 4	18 0 1	18 0 1	0 41 0	0 4 4	18 0 1	18 0 1	0 41 0	0 4 4
19 0 0	19 0 0	0 43 0	0 4 6	19 0 0	19 0 0	0 43 0	0 4 6	19 0 0	19 0 0	0 43 0	0 4 6
19 0 1	19 0 1	0 43 0	0 4 6	19 0 1	19 0 1	0 43 0	0 4 6	19 0 1	19 0 1	0 43 0	0 4 6
20 0 0	20 0 0	0 45 0	0 4 8	20 0 0	20 0 0	0 45 0	0 4 8	20 0 0	20 0 0	0 45 0	0 4 8
20 0 1	20 0 1	0 45 0	0 4 8	20 0 1	20 0 1	0 45 0	0 4 8	20 0 1	20 0 1	0 45 0	0 4 8
21 0 0	21 0 0	0 47 0	0 5 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	0 47 0	0 5 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	0 47 0	0 5 0
21 0 1	21 0 1	0 47 0	0 5 0	21 0 1	21 0 1	0 47 0	0 5 0	21 0 1	21 0 1	0 47 0	0 5 0
22 0 0	22 0 0	0 49 0	0 5 2	22 0 0	22 0 0	0 49 0	0 5 2	22 0 0	22 0 0	0 49 0	0 5 2
22 0 1	22 0 1	0 49 0	0 5 2	22 0 1	22 0 1	0 49 0	0 5 2	22 0 1	22 0 1	0 49 0	0 5 2
23 0 0	23 0 0	0 51 0	0 5 4	23 0 0	23 0 0	0 51 0	0 5 4	23 0 0	23 0 0	0 51 0	0 5 4
23 0 1	23 0 1	0 51 0	0 5 4	23 0 1	23 0 1	0 51 0	0 5 4	23 0 1	23 0 1	0 51 0	0 5 4
24 0 0	24 0 0	0 53 0	0 5 6	24 0 0	24 0 0	0 53 0	0 5 6	24 0 0	24 0 0	0 53 0	0 5 6
24 0 1	24 0 1	0 53 0	0 5 6	24 0 1	24 0 1	0 53 0	0 5 6	24 0 1	24 0 1	0 53 0	0 5 6
25 0 0	25 0 0	0 55 0	0 5 8	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 55 0	0 5 8	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 55 0	0 5 8
25 0 1	25 0 1	0 55 0	0 5 8	25 0 1	25 0 1	0 55 0	0 5 8	25 0 1	25 0 1	0 55 0	0 5 8
26 0 0	26 0 0	0 57 0	0 6 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	0 57 0	0 6 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	0 57 0	0 6 0
26 0 1	26 0 1	0 57 0	0 6 0	26 0 1	26 0 1	0 57 0	0 6 0	26 0 1	26 0 1	0 57 0	0 6 0
27 0 0	27 0 0	0 59 0	0 6 2	27 0 0	27 0 0	0 59 0	0 6 2	27 0 0	27 0 0	0 59 0	0 6 2
27 0 1	27 0 1	0 59 0	0 6 2	27 0 1	27 0 1	0 59 0	0 6 2	27 0 1	27 0 1	0 59 0	0 6 2
28 0 0	28 0 0	0 61 0	0 6 4	28 0 0	28 0 0	0 61 0	0 6 4	28 0 0	28 0 0	0 61 0	0 6 4
28 0 1	28 0 1	0 61 0	0 6 4	28 0 1	28 0 1	0 61 0	0 6 4	28 0 1	28 0 1	0 61 0	0 6 4
29 0 0	29 0 0	0 63 0	0 6 6	29 0 0	29 0 0	0 63 0	0 6 6	29 0 0	29 0 0	0 63 0	0 6 6
29 0 1	29 0 1	0 63 0	0 6 6	29 0 1	29 0 1	0 63 0	0 6 6	29 0 1	29 0 1	0 63 0	0 6 6
30 0 0	30 0 0	0 65 0	0 6 8	30 0 0	30 0 0	0 65 0	0 6 8	30 0 0	30 0 0	0 65 0	0 6 8
30 0 1	30 0 1	0 65 0	0 6 8	30 0 1	30 0 1	0 65 0	0 6 8	30 0 1	30 0 1	0 65 0	0 6 8
31 0 0	31 0 0	0 67 0	0 7 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	0 67 0	0 7 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	0 67 0	0 7 0
31 0 1	31 0 1	0 67 0	0 7 0	31 0 1	31 0 1	0 67 0	0 7 0	31 0 1	31 0 1	0 67 0	0 7 0
32 0 0	32 0 0	0 69 0	0 7 2	32 0 0	32 0 0	0 69 0	0 7 2	32 0 0	32 0 0	0 69 0	0 7 2
32 0 1	32 0 1	0 69 0	0 7 2	32 0 1	32 0 1	0 69 0	0 7 2	32 0 1	32 0 1	0 69 0	0 7 2
33 0 0	33 0 0	0 71 0	0 7 4	33 0 0	33 0 0	0 71 0	0 7 4	33 0 0	33 0 0	0 71 0	0 7 4
33 0 1	33 0 1	0 71 0	0 7 4	33 0 1	33 0 1	0 71 0	0 7 4	33 0 1	33 0 1	0 71 0	0 7 4
34 0 0	34 0 0	0 73 0	0 7 6	34 0 0	34 0 0	0 73 0	0 7 6	34 0 0	34 0 0	0 73 0	0 7 6
34 0 1	34 0 1	0 73 0	0 7 6	34 0 1	34 0 1	0 73 0	0 7 6	34 0 1	34 0 1	0 73 0	0 7 6
35 0 0	35 0 0	0 75 0	0 7 8	35 0 0	35 0 0	0 75 0	0 7 8	35 0 0	35 0 0	0 75 0	0 7 8
35 0 1	35 0 1	0 75 0	0 7 8	35 0 1	35 0 1	0 75 0	0 7 8	35 0 1	35 0 1	0 75 0	0 7 8
36 0 0	36 0 0	0 77 0	0 8 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	0 77 0	0 8 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	0 77 0	0 8 0
36 0 1	36 0 1	0 77 0	0 8 0	36 0 1	36 0 1	0 77 0	0 8 0	36 0 1	36 0 1	0 77 0	0 8 0
37 0 0	37 0 0	0 79 0	0 8 2	37 0 0	37 0 0	0 79 0	0 8 2	37 0 0	37 0 0	0 79 0	0 8 2
37 0 1	37 0 1	0 79 0	0 8 2	37 0 1	37 0 1	0 79 0	0 8 2	37 0 1	37 0 1	0 79 0	0 8 2
38 0 0	38 0 0	0 81 0	0 8 4	38 0 0	38 0 0	0 81 0	0 8 4	38 0 0	38 0 0	0 81 0	0 8 4
38 0 1	38 0 1	0 81 0	0 8 4	38 0 1	38 0 1	0 81 0	0 8 4	38 0 1	38 0 1	0 81 0	0 8 4
39 0 0	39 0 0	0 83 0	0 8 6	39 0 0	39 0 0	0 83 0	0 8 6	39 0 0	39 0 0	0 83 0	0 8 6
39 0 1	39 0 1	0 83 0	0 8 6	39 0 1	39 0 1	0 83 0	0 8 6	39 0 1	39 0 1	0 83 0	0 8 6
40 0 0	40 0 0	0 85 0	0 8 8	40 0 0	40 0 0	0 85 0	0 8 8	40 0 0	40 0 0	0 85 0	0 8 8
40 0 1	40 0 1	0 85 0	0 8 8	40 0 1	40 0 1	0 85 0	0 8 8	40 0 1	40 0 1	0 85 0	0 8 8
41 0 0	41 0 0	0 87 0	0 9 0	41 0 0	41 0 0	0 87 0	0 9 0	41 0 0	41 0 0	0 87 0	0 9 0
41 0 1	41 0 1	0 87 0	0 9 0	41 0 1	41 0 1	0 87 0	0 9 0	41 0 1	41 0 1	0 87 0	0 9 0
42 0 0	42 0 0	0 89 0	0 9 2	42 0 0	42 0 0	0 89 0	0 9 2	42 0 0	42 0 0	0 89 0	0 9 2
42 0 1	42 0 1	0 89 0	0 9 2	42 0 1	42 0 1	0 89 0	0 9 2	42 0 1	42 0 1	0 89 0	0 9 2
43 0 0	43 0 0	0 91 0	0 9 4	43 0 0	43 0 0	0 91 0	0 9 4	43 0 0	43 0 0	0 91 0	0 9 4
43 0 1	43 0 1	0 91 0	0 9 4	43 0 1	43 0 1	0 91 0	0 9 4	43 0 1	43 0 1	0 91 0	0 9 4
44 0 0	44 0 0	0 93 0	0 9 6	44 0 0	44 0 0	0 93 0	0 9 6	44 0 0	44 0 0	0 93 0	0 9 6
44 0 1	44 0 1	0 93 0	0 9 6	44 0 1	44 0 1	0 93 0	0 9 6	44 0 1	44 0 1	0 93 0	0 9 6
45 0 0	45 0 0	0 95 0	0 9 8	45 0 0	45 0 0	0 95 0	0 9 8	45 0 0	45 0 0	0 95 0	0 9 8
45 0 1	45 0 1	0 95 0	0 9 8	45 0 1	45 0 1	0 95 0	0 9 8	45 0 1	45 0 1	0 95 0	0 9 8
46 0 0	46 0 0	0 97 0	1 0 0	46 0 0	46 0 0	0 97 0	1 0				

COMPOUND INTEREST TABLES.

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE SUM TO WHICH AN ANNUITY OF £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL AMOUNT IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES

Yr	Per Ct	Per Ct	Per Ct	Per Ct	Per Ct	Per Ct
1	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000
2	1 020	1 040	1 060	1 080	1 100	1 120
3	1 061	1 082	1 103	1 124	1 145	1 166
4	1 104	1 126	1 148	1 169	1 191	1 212
5	1 150	1 172	1 194	1 215	1 236	1 257
6	1 200	1 222	1 244	1 265	1 286	1 307
7	1 252	1 274	1 296	1 317	1 338	1 359
8	1 307	1 329	1 351	1 372	1 393	1 414
9	1 365	1 387	1 409	1 430	1 451	1 472
10	1 426	1 448	1 469	1 490	1 511	1 532
11	1 490	1 512	1 533	1 554	1 575	1 596
12	1 558	1 580	1 601	1 622	1 643	1 664
13	1 629	1 651	1 672	1 693	1 714	1 735
14	1 704	1 726	1 747	1 768	1 789	1 810
15	1 783	1 805	1 826	1 847	1 868	1 889
16	1 866	1 888	1 909	1 930	1 951	1 972
17	1 953	1 975	1 996	2 017	2 038	2 059
18	2 044	2 066	2 087	2 108	2 129	2 150
19	2 140	2 162	2 183	2 204	2 225	2 246
20	2 241	2 263	2 284	2 305	2 326	2 347
21	2 348	2 370	2 391	2 412	2 433	2 454
22	2 459	2 481	2 502	2 523	2 544	2 565
23	2 584	2 606	2 627	2 648	2 669	2 690
24	2 714	2 736	2 757	2 778	2 799	2 820
25	2 849	2 871	2 892	2 913	2 934	2 955
26	2 989	3 011	3 032	3 053	3 074	3 095
27	3 144	3 166	3 187	3 208	3 229	3 250
28	3 305	3 327	3 348	3 369	3 390	3 411
29	3 472	3 494	3 515	3 536	3 557	3 578
30	3 646	3 668	3 689	3 710	3 731	3 752
31	3 827	3 849	3 870	3 891	3 912	3 933
32	4 015	4 037	4 058	4 079	4 100	4 121
33	4 210	4 232	4 253	4 274	4 295	4 316
34	4 412	4 434	4 455	4 476	4 497	4 518
35	4 621	4 643	4 664	4 685	4 706	4 727
36	4 838	4 860	4 881	4 902	4 923	4 944
37	5 062	5 084	5 105	5 126	5 147	5 168
38	5 294	5 316	5 337	5 358	5 379	5 400
39	5 534	5 556	5 577	5 598	5 619	5 640
40	5 782	5 804	5 825	5 846	5 867	5 888
41	6 038	6 060	6 081	6 102	6 123	6 144
42	6 302	6 324	6 345	6 366	6 387	6 408
43	6 574	6 596	6 617	6 638	6 659	6 680
44	6 854	6 876	6 897	6 918	6 939	6 960
45	7 142	7 164	7 185	7 206	7 227	7 248
46	7 438	7 460	7 481	7 502	7 523	7 544
47	7 742	7 764	7 785	7 806	7 827	7 848
48	8 054	8 076	8 097	8 118	8 139	8 160
49	8 374	8 396	8 417	8 438	8 459	8 480
50	8 702	8 724	8 745	8 766	8 787	8 808

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE AMOUNT WHICH £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL REACH IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES

Yr	Per Ct	Per Ct	Per Ct	Per Ct	Per Ct	Per Ct
1	1 020	1 030	1 035	1 040	1 045	1 050
2	1 050	1 060	1 071	1 081	1 092	1 102
3	1 076	1 087	1 097	1 107	1 117	1 127
4	1 103	1 115	1 125	1 135	1 145	1 155
5	1 131	1 153	1 177	1 201	1 225	1 249
6	1 159	1 191	1 223	1 253	1 283	1 313
7	1 187	1 229	1 273	1 315	1 359	1 401
8	1 214	1 266	1 318	1 368	1 421	1 475
9	1 240	1 304	1 369	1 433	1 501	1 571
10	1 267	1 343	1 410	1 484	1 553	1 629
11	1 294	1 384	1 451	1 535	1 629	1 713
12	1 321	1 425	1 511	1 601	1 695	1 789
13	1 348	1 468	1 564	1 661	1 772	1 855
14	1 375	1 512	1 617	1 731	1 851	1 979
15	1 402	1 558	1 673	1 809	1 933	2 079
16	1 429	1 604	1 734	1 873	2 024	2 189
17	1 456	1 652	1 794	1 947	2 134	2 309
18	1 483	1 704	1 857	2 025	2 205	2 406
19	1 509	1 753	1 925	2 108	2 307	2 540
20	1 536	1 801	1 998	2 191	2 417	2 633
21	1 562	1 850	2 059	2 278	2 522	2 786
22	1 589	1 916	2 135	2 369	2 637	2 953
23	1 615	1 976	2 215	2 467	2 752	3 075
24	1 642	2 038	2 283	2 563	2 870	3 251
25	1 668	2 098	2 352	2 668	3 004	3 384
26	1 694	2 156	2 420	2 772	3 147	3 557
27	1 720	2 213	2 516	2 884	3 280	3 733
28	1 746	2 279	2 602	2 997	3 427	3 921
29	1 772	2 356	2 719	3 117	3 584	4 116
30	1 798	2 437	2 806	3 243	3 743	4 310
31	1 824	2 500	2 905	3 371	3 939	4 526
32	1 850	2 571	3 007	3 508	4 090	4 704
33	1 876	2 643	3 119	3 648	4 240	4 893
34	1 902	2 719	3 220	3 794	4 404	5 053
35	1 928	2 800	3 336	3 946	4 567	5 160
36	1 954	2 883	3 450	4 109	4 747	5 291
37	1 980	2 968	3 570	4 281	4 936	5 438
38	2 006	3 074	3 696	4 438	5 136	5 605
39	2 032	3 170	3 824	4 614	5 359	5 789
40	2 058	3 260	3 959	4 801	5 584	5 980
41	2 084	3 359	4 097	4 991	5 821	6 177
42	2 110	3 467	4 241	5 192	6 071	6 381
43	2 136	3 564	4 387	5 405	6 374	6 592
44	2 162	3 671	4 543	5 616	6 681	6 809
45	2 188	3 776	4 702	5 842	6 928	7 043
46	2 214	3 895	4 866	6 074	7 174	7 284
47	2 240	4 010	5 037	6 317	7 433	7 533
48	2 266	4 132	5 216	6 575	7 701	7 791
49	2 292	4 256	5 396	6 833	8 047	8 047
50	2 318	4 383	5 584	7 106	8 392	8 392

When the annuity is payable at the beginning instead of at the end of the year, the amount for the following year, less £1 must be taken. Thus, for £1 at 4 per cent for 25 years, take 25 years, £56 012, and deduct £1—£55 012.

REPAYMENT OF PUBLIC LOANS.

Sums needed annually for the liquidation of a debt (principal and interest) of £100, at the stated percentage, in 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 and 80 years. If the loan be for £1,000, each annual instalment must be multiplied by 10, and so on. Thus, a municipal loan of £1,000,000 at 5 per cent, repayable in 50 years, would cost the ratepayers £54,781 5s annually for that period.

Years	3½ per Ct	4 per Ct	4½ per Ct	5 per Ct	5½ per Ct	6 per Ct	6½ per Ct
10	£ 8 s d	£ 8 s d	£ 8 s d	£ 8 s d	£ 8 s d	£ 8 s d	£ 8 s d
20	12 0 8	12 0 8	12 0 8	12 0 8	12 0 8	12 0 8	12 0 8
30	15 0 8	15 0 8	15 0 8	15 0 8	15 0 8	15 0 8	15 0 8
40	18 0 8	18 0 8	18 0 8	18 0 8	18 0 8	18 0 8	18 0 8
50	21 0 8	21 0 8	21 0 8	21 0 8	21 0 8	21 0 8	21 0 8
60	24 0 8	24 0 8	24 0 8	24 0 8	24 0 8	24 0 8	24 0 8
80	32 0 8	32 0 8	32 0 8	32 0 8	32 0 8	32 0 8	32 0 8

Retrospect of Sport.

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THE DERBY, 1881-1924.

For particulars of the Derby from 1780-1880 see 1921 edition.

The Distance of the Derby is 1 mile 4 furlongs 29 yards. Sir J Hawley scored four successes with Teddington Headman, Mugid, and Blue Gown, the second and third being consecutive victories. The late Duke of Westminster also scored four wins with Bend Or, Shotover, Ormonde, and Flying Fox. Lady James Douglas was the first lady to win the Derby.

Year	NAME AND OWNER OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No of Runners
1881	Mt P Lorrillard's <i>†</i> Iroquois	11 to 2	F Archer	J Pineus	15
1882	Duke of Westminster's <i>†</i> Shotover	11 to 2	I Cannon	J Porter	14
1883	Sir F Johnstone's St. Blaise	5 to 1	C Wood	J Porter	11
1884	(Sir J Hammond's St. Gatien) dead (Sir J Willoughby's Harvester) heat	100 to 8	C Wood	R Sherwood	15
1885	Lord Hastings's Melton	75 to 40	S Loates	Jewitt	12
1886	Duke of Westminster's <i>†</i> Ormonde	4 to 9	F Archer	M Dawson	9
1887	Mt Abington's Merry Hampton	100 to 9	F Watts	Gury	11
1888	Duke of Portland's <i>†</i> Ayrshire	5 to 6	F Barrett	G Dawson	9
1889	Duke of Portland's <i>†</i> Donovan	8 to 11	T Loates	G Dawson	13
1890	Sir J Miller's Samfon	100 to 15	J Watts	J Porter	8
1891	Sir F Johnstone's <i>†</i> Common	10 to 11	G Barrett	J Porter	11
1892	Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo	40 to 1	F Allsopp	J Wadlow	13
1893	Mr McCalmont's <i>†</i> Isinglass	4 to 9	T Loates	Jewitt	11
1894	Lord Rosebery's <i>†</i> Ladas	2 to 9	J Watts	M Dawson	7
1895	Lord Rosebery's <i>†</i> Sir Visto	9 to 1	S Loates	M Dawson	15
1896	Prince of Wales's <i>†</i> Persimmon	5 to 1	J Watts	R Marsh	11
1897	Mr Gubbins's <i>†</i> Gaite More	1 to 4	C Wood	S Darling	11
1898	Mr J Larnach's Jeddah	100 to 1	O Madden	R Marsh	18
1899	Duke of Westminster's <i>†</i> Flying Fox	2 to 5	M Cannon	J Porter	12
1900	Prince of Wales's <i>†</i> Diamond Jubilee	6 to 4	H Jones	R Marsh	14
1901	Mr W C Whitney's Volodyovski	5 to 2	L Reiff	J Higgins	25
1902	Mr J Gubbins's Ard Patrick	100 to 14	J H Martin	Darling	18
1903	Sir J Miller's <i>†</i> Rock Sand	4 to 6	D Maher	G Blackwell	7
1904	Mr L de Rothschild's <i>†</i> St Amant	5 to 1	K Cannon	A Hayhoe	8
1905	Lord Rosebery's Cicero	4 to 11	D Maher	P Peck	9
1906	Majors E. Loder's Spearmint	6 to 1	D. Maher	P P Gilpin	22
1907	Mr R Croker's Orby	100 to 9	J Reiff	J Allen	9
1908	Chev Gnistrell's Signorinetta	100 to 1	W Bullock	Owner	18
1909	King Edward VII's <i>†</i> Minoru	7 to 2	H Jones	R Marsh	15
1910	Mr "Fairie's" <i>†</i> Glemberg	7 to 4	B Dillon	A Taylor	15
1911	Mr J B Joel's <i>†</i> Sunstar	13 to 8	G Stern	C Morton	26
1912	Mr W. Raphael's <i>†</i> Tagalie	100 to 8	J Reiff	D Waugh	20
1913	Mr A P Cunliffe's Aboyeur	100 to 1	E Pipe	T Lewis	15
1914	Mr H B Duryea's Durbar II	20 to 1	M MacGee	T Murphy	30
1915	Mr S Joel's <i>†</i> Pommern	11 to 10	S Donoghue	C Peck	17
1916	Mr E Hulton's <i>†</i> Pyinella	11 to 2	J Childs	R Dawson	10
1917	Mr "Fairie's" <i>†</i> Gay Crusader	7 to 4	S Donoghue	Taylor	12
1918	Lady J. Douglas's <i>†</i> Gainsborough	8 to 13	J Childs	Taylor	13
1919	Lord Glanely's Grand Parade	33 to 1	F Templeman	F Bailing	13
1920	Capt G Loder's Spion Kop	100 to 6	F O'Neill	P P Gilpin	19
1921	Lord Glanely's Humorist	6 to 1	S Donoghue	C Morton	23
1922	Lord Woolavington's Captain Cuttle	10 to 1	S Donoghue	F Darling	30
1923	Mr B Irish's Papyrus	100 to 15	S Donoghue	B Jarvis	19
1924	Lord Derby's Sansovino	9 to 2	T Weston	G Lambton	27

Marked * also won the Two Thousand Guineas, † the Oaks, § the One Thousand, and ‡ the St Leger.
 Note: 1913—Mr C Bower Ismay's Craganour (J Reiff) finished first, but was disqualified for boring. 1925 to 1927—Owing to the War the race was decided over the Suffolk Stakes Course (2½ miles) at Newmarket.
 Record time, 2 min 34½ secs by Spion Kop in 1920, next best, 2 min 34½ secs by Captain Cuttle in 1922.

	2,000 GUINEAS	1,000 GUINEAS	OAKS	ECLIPSE STAKES	ASCOT CUP	ST. LEGER.
1927	Gay Crusader	Diadem	Sunny Jane*	No race	No race	No race
1928	Gainsborough	Ferry	My Dear**	No race	No race	No race
1929	Panther	Roseway	Bayada	No race	No race	No race
1930	Tetratema	Cinna	Charlebel	Buchan	By Jingo	Keyace
1931	Craig an Eran	Bettina	Love Indleness	Buchan	Tangiers	Calitula
1932	St. Louis	Silver Urn	Pogrom	Craig an Eran	Perseus	Polemarch
1933	Ellangowan	Tranquil	Brownhyda	Golden Myth	Happy Man...	Royal Lancer
1934	Diphon	Flack	Stratlace	Saltash	Masine	Tranquil
				Polyphones		Salmon Trout

* Suffolk Stakes Course, at Newmarket.

LINCOLNSH HDOP. 1 mile		GRAND NATIONAL. 4 miles 856 yds		CITY & SUBURBAN 1 1/2 miles		KEMPTON JUBILEE 1 mile 4 furlongs	
1920	Furious 47 7st 4lb	1920	Troytown 77 1st 9lb	1920	Cornack 47 7st 5lb	1920	Tangiers 47 7st 9lb
1921	Soranus 47 8st 4lb	1921	Shaun Spadash 107 11st 7lb	1921	No race—Coal Strike	1921	Paragon 47 8st 4lb
1922	Granelly 47 7st 9lb	1922	Music Hall 1 11st 8lb	1922	Paragon 57 9st	1922	Silver Image 47 7st 6lb
1923	White Bud 67 6st 5lb	1923	Sergt. Murphy 137 11st 3lb	1923	Dry Toast 47 7st 12lb	1923	Simon Pure 47 8st 6lb
1924	Sir Gallahad III 47 8st 5lb	1924	Master Robert 47 10st 5lb	1924	Ulnia 77 6st 5lb	1924	Parth 47 9st
N'MARKET STAKES 1 mile 4 fur		NEW STAKES (ASCOT)		ASCOT STAKES. 1 mile		ROYAL HUNT CUP (ASCOT)	
1920	Allenby 9st	1920	Alan Bree 8st 12lb (16)	1920	Happy Man 47 9st 3lb	1920	Square Measure 37 8st
1921	Lemonora 9st	1921	Scamp 8st 12lb (12)	1921	Spearwort 47 8st 3lb	1921	Illuminator 47 7st 6lb
1922	Pondoland 9st	1922	Town Guard 8st 12lb	1922	Double Hackle 47 7st 12lb	1922	Varry 47 7st
1923	Top Gallant 9st	1923	Druid 8 1/2 9st 6lb	1923	Junio 47 8st 1lb	1923	Weathervane 47 6st 12lb
1924	Hurstwood 9st	1924	Black Friar 8st 12lb	1924	Scullion 47 7st 12lb	1924	Dinkie 47 6st 12lb
GOLD VASE, ASCOT 1 mile		ALEXANDRA STKS. (ASCOT)		POSS OF WALES' ST Newmarket 1st July 1 mile 4 fur		STEWARDS' CUP (GOODWOOD)	
1920	Kentish Cob 47 9st 4lb	1920	Haki 1 9st 12lb	1920	Attilius 37 7st 7lb	1920	Western Wave 47 8st 7lb
1921	Lemonora 9st	1921	Spearwort 47 9st	1921	Orpheus 47 9st 3lb	1921	Service Kit 47 6st 12lb
1922	Golden Myth 47 9st 4lb	1922	Air Balloon 57 9st 6lb	1922	Blandford 37 8st	1922	Tetrameter 57 7st 7lb
1923	Pottenden 47 9st 4lb	1923	Hucks Husan 47 9st 3lb	1923	Triumph 47 9st 3lb	1923	Edmund 37 8st 6lb
1924	Andlem 47 9st 12lb	1924	Rose Prince 57 9st 6lb	1924	Salmon Trout 37 7st 12lb	1924	Compter 47 7st 9lb
GOODWOOD CUP 1 mile 5 furlongs		DONCASTER CUP. 1 mile 1 furlong		GRAND PRIX DE PARIS 1 mile 7 furlongs		CHAMPION ST Now 1 mile 4 fur	
1920	Mount Royal 37 7st 7lb	1920	Buchan 47 9st 12lb	1920	M. B. de St. Alary's Comrade	1920	Orpheus 37 7st 7lb (6)
1921	Bucks 37 8st 1lb	1921	Flamboyant 37 8st 4lb	1921	Mr J. Watson's Lemonora	1921	Orpheus 47 9st (3)
1922	Flamboyant 47 9st 3lb	1922	Devizes 57 9st 12lb	1922	M. Abateiros Kefalin	1922	Franklin 47 9st (5) (4)
1923	Triumph 47 9st 3lb	1923	Siluran 47 9st 12lb	1923	M. Ramelle's Filibert de Savole	1923	Ellangowan 37 8st 7lb
1924	Teresina 47 9st	1924	Santorh 37 8st 4lb	1924	M. Mantacheff's Transvaal	1924	Pharos 47 9st
CESAREWITCH Now 1 mile 4 fur		MIDDLE PK STAKES 6 furlongs		DEWEURST STAKES Last 7 fur of R M		CAMBRIDGE SH Now last m 2 1/2 yds A F	
1920	Blacket 37 7st 7lb (32)	1920	Monarch 9st 3lb (8)	1920	No race—Coal Strike	1920	No race—Coal Strike
1921	Yntol 47 8st 5lb (17)	1921	Garden Corn 9st (5)	1921	Lembach 9st 4lb (4)	1921	Milenko 37 7st 1lb (54)
1922	Light Dragon 47 7st 3lb (32)	1922	Drake 9st 3lb (7)	1922	Hurry Off 8st 9lb (9)	1922	Re-echo 37 7st 9lb (34)
1923	Rose Prince 47 8st 3lb (39)	1923	Diophon 9st 3lb (11)	1923	Salmon Trout 8st 12lb (6)	1923	Verdict 37 7st 12lb (23)
1924	Charley 5 Mt. 37 7st 12lb (34)	1924	Picaron 9st 3lb (8)	1924	Zionist 8st 12lb (6)	1924	Twel Pter 47 8st 12lb (27)

THE TURF IN 1924.

THE feature of racing in 1924 was the success of the French invasion. Our neighbours carried off the Lincolnshire Handicap with Sir Gallahad III, but more important still the Ascot Gold Cup with Massine and the Alexandra Stakes with Rose Prince. It would appear that the French horses are at present the better stayers. As our five classic races were won by five different animals, no three-year-old of outstanding merit appeared on the racecourse. Lord Derby won his first Derby with Sansovino. There had been a period of 123 years since the house of Stanley had been credited with its first win in the race named after its founder. The Aga Khan won the Two Thousand Guineas with Diophon and the St Leger with Salmon Trout, Lord Rosebery won the One Thousand Guineas with Plack, and Sir E. Hulton the Oaks with Straitlance, which had been second to Plack in the earlier race.

The race for the St Leger will go down to history as the "Coughing Leger," on account of a disastrous epidemic of coughing which led to the elimination of Straitlance, St Germans and four other Manton candidates. Sansovino, a son of Swynford, and others were slightly attacked, but were able to run. The winner, Salmon Trout, is the third St Leger winner sired by The Tetrarch, the previous two being Caligula and Polemarch.

As mentioned above, the Ascot Gold Cup was taken by the French four-year-old Massine, but the remarkable thing was that another French horse, Filibert de Savole, was second, only a short head behind, while a third, Le Capucin, was fourth, just in the rear of our English champion Inkerman. The valuable Eclipse Stakes was won by Mr. S. B. Joel's Polyphones,

who had finished fifth in the Derby. This colt subsequently won the Ascot Derby, but starting favourite in the St Leger was beaten into third place behind the second, Santorb, a son of Santol.

Amongst the two-year-old colts the best seen out were Dioneides and Black Friar. The former is by the almost unknown sire Argos, and unfortunately he is not heavily engaged for the present season. Black Friar is a son of Friar Marcus, who promises to become one of the best stallions of the near future. Other good two-year-olds were Game Shot, Saucy Sue, Picaroon and Zionist. Margaritta, a daughter of Charles O'Malley, was probably the best of the two-year-old fillies. Heverswood proved himself the fastest three-year-old by winning the Portland Plate at Doncaster with 8st 12lb on his back.

Bloodstock was in great demand at the Doncaster sales of yearlings. Top price was paid by the Aga Khan for a colt by Pharlaris—Silver Wand, which fetched 9,700 guineas. The aggregate of the sales was 322,856 guineas, which is 45,000 guineas higher than the previous best. The Aga Khan headed the list of winning owners with a total of over £40,000, with Lord Derby and Mr. S. B. Joel next. Son-in-Law was top of winning sires list. Mr. R. C. Dawson was the most successful trainer, and Elliott headed the winning jockeys.

Trotting—Fastest m in America, 1 min 54 1/2 secs. by Ulnia, 1923. Fastest pacing m., 1 min 55 1/2 secs., Dan Patch, at St. Paul, U.S.A., Sept. 8, 1906. At Lexington (Ky.) last October Peter Manning trotted a mile in 1 min 52 1/2 sec., unpaced and without wind shields, which were used in Ulnia's case.

CRICKET IN 1924.

Yorkshire for the third year in succession won the County Championship. Middlesex jumped up from eighth to second place, and Surrey also made an ascent from fourth to third, displacing Lancashire. Notts fell from second to sixth, Kent occupying fifth position as in the former year. Owing to the rainy season there was an abnormal number of matches either abandoned altogether or decided on the first innings scores.

The highest individual scores of the year were 255 by Sutcliffe (Yorkshire), 247 by Dipper (Gloucestershire), 225 by G. J. Bryan, 219 by M. D. Lyon, 211 by Hobbs (Surrey), 202 by F. E. Woolley (Kent), and Holmes (Yorkshire). F. E. Woolley (Kent) scored most runs—2,344.

A South African team toured in England with poor results. They were beaten in three test matches, the other two being drawn. An England team was sent out to Australia in the autumn, and another, financed by Mr. S. B. Joel, went out to South Africa.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE

County	Played	Won	Won on 1st Innings	Lost on 1st Innings	Lost	No Result	Points	Points Possible	Percentage
Yorkshire (1)	30	16	2	2	3	7	88	115	76.5
Middlesex (8)	22	11	1	1	2	7	69	100	69.00
*Surrey (4)	24	9	0	4	1	4	67	100	67.00
Lancashire (3)	30	11	6	4	2	7	79	125	63.20
*Kent (5)	28	12	5	4	4	7	81	130	62.30
*Notts (2)	27	9	4	7	3	4	64	115	55.55
Gloucester (11)	26	9	6	1	7	3	64	115	55.55
*Somerset (9)	29	9	1	3	2	5	52	105	49.52
*Warwick (12)	25	7	2	5	6	5	46	100	46.00
Sussex (6)	26	7	5	1	12	1	51	125	40.80
*Leicestershire (14)	25	7	4	2	12	4	49	125	39.20
Hampshire (7)	28	15	4	6	0	4	43	120	35.83
*Glamorgan (16)	21	5	4	1	11	1	35	100	35.00
Worcester (15)	24	4	3	5	11	1	34	115	29.56
*Essex (13)	26	2	4	1	15	3	27	125	21.60
Northants (27)	22	2	0	6	9	5	16	85	18.82
Derbyshire (10)	24	0	4	4	13	3	16	105	15.23

* Exclusive of the following matches abandoned without a ball being bowled: Warwickshire v. Notts, Surrey v. Essex, Leicestershire v. Surrey, Somerset v. Essex, and Glamorgan v. Somerset.

† Match, Kent v. Somerset, a tie on 1st innings the four points being equally divided.

The figures in parentheses indicate the positions in the table at the close of the season 1923.

ETON AND HARROW

Yr	Winner
1912	Eton won by 6 wickets
1913	Eton won by 9 wickets
1914	Eton won by 4 wickets
1915	28, no match
1916	War
1919	Eton won by 202 runs
1920	Eton won by 9 wickets
1921	Eton won by 7 wickets
1922	Match drawn
1923	Match drawn
1924	Match drawn

Totals, Eton 39, Harrow 35, drawn 21

BATTING AVERAGES, 1924.

Batsman	Number of Innings	Times Not Out	Total Runs	Most in an Innings	Average
Sandham	37	2	2028	169	59.48
Hobbs	43	7	2004	211	58.16
Hendren	48	11	2100	148	50.75
Woolley (F. E.)	49	2	2344	200	49.87
Bryan, G. J.	45	1	2044	209	47.87
Sutcliffe	52	8	2124	255	48.58
Whysall	44	4	1852	151	46.30
Tyldesley (F.)	48	6	1844	148*	43.42
Blackie, K. G.	13	1	597	120	45.92
Mead	45	6	1644	154	42.15
MacBryan, J. C. W.	45	2	1608	132	41.25
Hearn, J. W.	43	6	1508	112	40.75
Jardine, D. R.	38	7	1249	126	40.25
Holmes	55	6	1954	200	39.85
Raches, N. V. H.	48	2	1821	170	39.78
Dipper	48	2	1821	247	39.67
Shepherd	38	4	1302	129	38.26
Oldroyd	51	6	1607	138	35.71
Stevens, G. T. S.	22	2	774	112	36.80
Lyon, M. D.	25	1	837	219	34.68
Makepeace	49	1	1531	120	34.84

* Signifies not out.

After topping the list for three years Hendren falls below the two Surrey men, Sandham and Hobbs. Woolley though only fourth moved himself a very fine batsman. It will be noted that there are no new batsmen in the above list.

BOWLING AVERAGES, 1924.

Bowler	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average	
Macanlay	1220	4	243	2514	190	23.23
Kilner (R.)	1150	4	404	1227	145	13.28
Parkin	1104	5	357	2735	200	13.67
Tate	1169	2	357	2018	101	11.71
Tyldesley (R.)	1075	3	246	2574	184	13.98
Parker	1303	5	411	2913	204	14.27
Rhodes	747	3	240	1576	109	14.46
Ryan	650	5	157	1750	120	14.58
Wells	452	1	125	951	64	14.86
Freeman (A. P.)	1075	2	250	2518	167	15.07
Dunston	460	5	152	1023	67	15.26
White, J. C.	1099	4	357	2248	147	15.29
Marnett, C. S.	206	0	69	727	40	15.80
Thomas	703	2	253	1200	75	16.12
Root	1007	3	281	2508	163	16.39
Browne, F. B. R.	173	1	45	412	25	16.48
Fowler	63	1	7	201	12	16.75
Geary	958	5	329	1950	116	16.89
Wright (P. A.)	424	1	130	986	58	17.00
Wright (Kent)	500	2	119	1170	68	17.20

W. Rhodes descends from first to seventh position, but despite increasing years he keeps his form wonderfully well. Tate and Parkin again conceded 200 wickets, and they are joined by Parker of Gloucestershire, Rhodes for the fifteenth time in his career completed the double feat of scoring 1000 runs and taking 200 wickets, beating George Hirst's record of fourteen.

MISCELLANEOUS CRICKET RECORDS

Highest individual scores, A. E. Stoddart, 425, for Hampshire v. Sussex, 1905. In first-class cricket in England A. C. MacLaren, 424, for Lancashire v. Somerset, at Taunton, July, 1906, in Australia W. H. Ponsford, 420, for Victoria v. Tasmania, Feb. 5, 1923.

Highest totals.—In England, Yorkshire 887 v. Warwickshire, 1906. In Australia, New South Wales, 628, v. South Australia, Jan. 1901. Victoria, 1059, v. Tasmania, Feb. 5, 1923.

Smallest, totals.—Oxford University (one man absent), 12 v. M. C. C. at Oxford, May, 1877, Northants, 12, v. Gloucester, June 11, 1907.

Most runs made in a year.—T. Hayward (Surrey), 3,518 in 1920. T. Hayward (1906), C. B. Fry (1902), and E. Hendren (1923) hold the record of 13 centuries in one season. T. Hayward exceeded 2,000 runs in 10 seasons.

Aggregates of 3,000 runs in a season—Hayward, R. Abel, Mead, K. S. Ranjitsinhji, C. B. Fry, J. Tyldesley and E. Hendren.

ATHLETICS IN 1924 **AMATEUR ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS**

Event	Winner.	Time	Event	Winner.	Dis- tance
100 Yards ...	H. M. Abrahams	0 9 10	High Jump ..	L. Stanley	6 2
200 Yards ...	H. P. Kinsman	0 21 7/10	Long Jump ..	H. M. Abrahams	22 8 1/2
440 Yards ..	E. H. Liddell	0 49 1/2	Hop Step and Jump	J. Higginson	45 11
880 Yards ..	H. B. Stallard	1 54 1/2	Pole Jump ..	D. J. R. Sumner	20 3
1 Mile ..	W. R. Seagrave	4 21 1/2	Weight ..	R. S. Woods	43 10
4 Miles ..	W. M. Cotterell	19 45 1/2	Hammer ..	M. C. Nokes	167 8 1/2
10 Miles ..	H. Britton	52 48 1/2	Discus ..	P. J. Bermingham	136 1
2 Miles Walk ..	G. B. Goodwin	14 12 1/2	Javelin ..	E. G. Sutherland	173 11
7 Miles Walk ..	G. B. Goodwin	52 0	Tug of War (200 st.)	Training Bn R.E.	—
120 Yards Hurdles	S. M. Atkinson	0 15 1/10	Tug of War (Catch Weight)	B Div Met Police	—
440 Yards Hurdles	W. G. Tatham	0 57 1/2			
2 Miles Steeplechase	C. E. Blewitt	11 2			
1 Mile Relay ..	Surrey A.C.	3 35 1/2			

AMATEUR ATHLETIC RECORDS

(Official World's Records adopted by International Athletic Federation marked *)

RUNNING

Distance	Time	Name	Place	Year
Yards	H. M. S.			
100	0 0 9 1/2	D. J. Kelly	Spokane, U.S.A.	1906
		H. P. Drew	Berkeley, Cal.	1914
		C. W. Paddock	Pasadena, Cal.	1921
		C. Coaffee	Canada	1921
100	0 0 9 1/2	W. R. Applegarth	Stamford Bridge	1914
120	0 0 11 1/2	R. E. Walker	Johannesburg	1908
130	0 0 12 1/2	C. W. Paddock	Rhode Island	1914
150	0 0 14 1/2	C. W. Paddock	Pasadena	1921
200	0 0 19	C. W. Paddock	Pasadena	1921
200	0 0 19 1/2	W. R. Applegarth	Calif., London	1914
220*	0 0 20 1/2	C. W. Paddock	Berkeley, Cal.	1921
220	0 0 21 1/2	W. R. Applegarth	Stamford Bridge	1914
230	0 0 30 1/2	B. J. Wefers	New York	1896
300*	0 0 31 1/2	W. Halswelle	Glasgow	1908
440 (st. night)	0 0 47	M. W. Long	Guttenberg, N. J.	1916
440*	0 0 48 1/2	E. Meredith	Glasgow, U.S.A.	1908
410	0 0 48 1/2	W. Halswelle	Glasgow	1908
500	0 0 57 1/2	M. W. Sheppard	New York	1910
600*	0 1 10 1/2	M. W. Sheppard	New York	1910
600	0 1 11	E. H. Montague	Stamford Bridge	1908
880*	0 1 53 1/2	J. E. Meredith	Philadelphia	1916
880	0 1 54	M. W. Sheppard	Stadium, London	1908
		L. Brown	Philadelphia	1921
1000*	0 2 12 1/2	M. W. Sheppard	New York	1910
1000	0 2 14 1/2	W. E. Lutyens	Stamford Bridge	1908
1320*	0 3 27	T. P. Connell	New York	1905
1320	0 3 58	A. G. Hill	Manchester	1921
Miles				
1/2	0 4 10 1/2	P. Nurmi	Stockholm	1923
1	0 4 13 1/2	A. G. Hill	Stamford Bridge	1921
1	0 5 0 1/2	A. Shrubbs	Glasgow	1904
3 1/2	0 14 11 1/2	P. Nurmi	Finland	1923
4	0 19 8 1/2	P. Nurmi	Finland	1924
5	0 24 13 1/2	P. Nurmi	Finland	1924
6	0 29 7 1/2	P. Nurmi	Finland	1924
10	0 50 40 1/2	A. Shrubbs	Glasgow	1904
15	1 20 40 1/2	A. Appleby	Stamford Bridge	1904
20	1 31 54	G. Crossland	Stamford Bridge	1894
25	2 29 30 1/2	H. Green	Stamford Bridge	1913
30	3 17 36 1/2	J. A. Squires	Balham	1885
40	4 46 54	I. E. Dixon	Birmingham	1884
50	6 13 58	E. W. Lloyd	Stamford Bridge	1913
WALKING				
1/2	0 6 25 1/2	G. Goulding	Toronto	1910
1	0 6 36	G. E. Larnar	Brighton	1904
2 1/2	0 13 11 1/2	G. E. Larnar	Manchester	1904
3 1/2	0 20 25 1/2	G. E. Larnar	Brighton	1905
4 1/2	0 27 14	G. E. Larnar	Brighton	1905
5 1/2	0 36 11 1/2	G. E. Larnar	Stamford Bridge	1905
6 1/2	0 43 36 1/2	G. E. Larnar	Stamford Bridge	1905
7 1/2	0 50 40 1/2	G. Goulding	New Jersey	1915
10	0 59 30 1/2	G. E. Larnar	Stamford Bridge	1905
15	1 15 57 1/2	G. E. Larnar	Stadium, London	1908
20	2 50 42 1/2	R. Bridge	Stamford Bridge	1914
25	3 49 36 1/2	J. Butler	Putney	1897
30	4 52 47	H. V. L. Ross	Stamford Bridge	1913
35	5 37 6 1/2	J. Butler	Horne Hill	1911
40	6 52 47	J. Butler	Putney	1905
45	8 49 38 1/2	E. C. Horton	Stamford Bridge	1914
50	10 49 38 1/2	T. E. Hammond	Stadium, London	1908

OTHER IMPORTANT EVENTS

Oxford and Cambridge, a tie, 54 each
National Cross-Country Championship — Birfield Harriers 2, Cpl W. M. Cotterell (R. C. Signals) first man home

International Cross-Country Race — England, 21 pts.; 2 France, 80 pts.; 2 Scotland, 133 pts.; 3 Wales, 133 pts.; 4 Ireland, 180 pts.; 5 Belgium, 193 pts.; 6 Cpl W. M. Cotterell, (England) first man home

Marathon Race — D. M. Wright, Scotland (2h. 53m. 17s.)

CROQUET IN 1924.

Champions — D. L. G. Joseph (Men's).
Miss Mona Bryan (Ladies).
Champion Cup — Miss de la Mothe (open).
Miss Mona Bryan (Ladies).
Gold Medal — Col. C. E. Wilson (Men's).
Miss de la Mothe (Ladies).
Gilbey Cup — W. D. Halliburton Bell

HOCKEY IN 1924.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

Ireland, 4 goals; Wales, 2 goals.
Ireland, 3 goals; England, 2 goals.
England, 11 goals; Wales, 2 goals.
England, 3 goals; Scotland, 1 goal.
Scotland, 3 goals; Wales, 2 goals.
Ireland won the championship, having previously won in 1904 and 1920
England beat France, 9-0.

OTHER RESULTS

Oxford, 3 goals; Cambridge, 0.
R. Navy, 4 goals; R. A. F., 1 goal.
Army, 2 goals; R. Navy, 1 goal.
Army, 7 goals; R. A. F., 1 goal.
Army Tournament — 1st Beds Regt.
Hospital Cup — St. Thomas 2, Mid
diessex 0

WRESTLING.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONS 1924

CATCH AS CATCH CAN

Feather — G. Mackenzie
Light — G. Mackenzie
Welter — S. V. Bacon
Heavy — V. Bensen

CUMBERLAND AND WEST-

MORLAND.

Light-Heavy — G. Bell
Heavy — S. V. Bacon

British-American Yachting Cup

The British team of four yachts of the International Six-Metre class beat the American team in the Bay last September by 4 events to 3. The match was for 6 events, but a 7th was necessary on account of a tie. The British boats were Mr. G. E. Halpin's *Betty*, Lady Baird's *Thistle*, Sir Thomas Glen-Coats's *Boho*, and Mr. J. L. Lewis's *Zenith*.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL.

ENGLAND & SCOTLAND	COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
1920 England	1-2-1-0 Gloucestershire
1921 England	3-1-0-0 Gloucestershire
1922 England	2-1-0-0 Gloucestershire
1923 England	1-1-0-0 Somerset
1924 England	1-1-0-0 Cumberland

The record attendance for a football match is 127,307, at the International between Scotland and England at Hampden Park on May 2, 1923. The largest gate receipts were £27,775 at Cup Final at Wembley Stadium, April 26, 1923, between Bolton Wanderers and West Ham, when 126,047 persons passed the turnstiles, besides many who broke in. This is a record England attendance the previous best being 120,081 at Crystal Palace in 1913.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL IN 1923-24.

THE INTERNATIONALS

Wales, who the previous season was at the bottom of the International contest, won the championship beating Scotland, Ireland and Wales. Scotland won 2 games, lost 2 and drew 2. Ireland won 2 and lost 2, and England lost 2 and drew 2. Results—

Oct. 20, at Belfast, Ireland beat England, 2-1

Feb. 26, at Cardiff, Wales beat Scotland 2-0

Mar. 2, at Glasgow, Scotland beat Ireland 2-0

Mar. 3, at Blackburn, Wales beat England 2-1

Mar. 15, at Belfast, Wales beat Ireland, 2-0

April 22, at Wembley, England drew with Scotland 1-1

Totals (including ties) Scotland, 19, England, 19, Wales, 3, Ireland, 3. This series started in 1883-84.

From 1915-16 there was no contest.

In Paris, England beat France, 3-2, and drew with Belgium at Antwerp, 2-2.

Two Amateur Internationals were played in which England beat Ireland at the Crystal Palace, 3-0, and England beat Wales at Llandudno, 2-1.

INTER-LEAGUE MATCHES

In the Inter-League Tournament, the English and Scottish Leagues tied with a win and a draw each, the former being ahead on goal average. The Irish League lost both their matches. Results—

Sept. 29, at Belfast, English L. beat Irish L., 6-2

Oct. 31, at Belfast, Scottish L. beat Irish L., 1-0

May 15, at Glasgow, Scottish L. drew with English L., 1-1

The Irish Free State League played a match with the Welsh League at Dublin, on Feb. 9, which resulted in a draw of 3 goals each.

PRINCIPAL CUPS

ENGLISH—Newcastle United beat Aston Villa, 2-0, at the Stadium, Wembley, on April 26, before 455 spectators.

AS EXETER—Clapton beat Frith, 3-0, on Millwall ground, before 25,000 spectators, a record for this competition.

AMATEUR F.A.—Bank of England beat Eastbourne, 3-1

SCOTTISH—Andermanns beat Hibernians, 2-0

IRISH—Queen's Island beat Willowfield, 1-0

WELSH—Wrexham beat Merthyr Town, 1-0

LEAGUE COMPETITIONS

LEAGUE I—Huddersfield Town, 57 pts. (Cardiff also got 57 pts., but had a slightly inferior goal average)

LEAGUE II—Leeds United, 54 pts

LEAGUE III (Southern Section)—Preston, 59 pts

LEAGUE III (Northern Section)—Wolverhampton Wanderers, 63 pts

SCOTTISH—Glasgow Rangers 59 pts

IRISH—Queen's Island 26 pts

WELSH (North)—Oswestry, 54 pts. (South) Pontypridd, 51 pts

CENTRAL—West Bromwich Albion, 62 pts., won on goal average from Huddersfield Town, 62 points.

LONDON—Leyton, 45 pts

LONDON COMBINATION—West Ham 61 pts., on goal average from Tottenham Hotspur, 61 pts

SOUTHERN (E. Section)—Peterborough, 42 pts. (W. Section) Yeovil and Petters, 52 pts

BIRMINGHAM—Stourbridge, 52 pts

MIDLAND—Mansfield Town, 66 pts

IRISHMAN—St. Albans City, 39 pts

ATHLETIC—Kingstonians, 36 pts

RUGBY UNION IN 1924

England retained the International Championship winning all her four matches against Scotland, Ireland, Wales and France. Scotland and Ireland had each two wins Wales and France each one win. There were no drawn games. Results—

Jan. 1, Paris—France beat Scotland 12 to 7

Jan. 10, Swansea—England beat Wales 17 to 9

Jan. 26, Dublin—Ireland beat France 6 to 0

Feb. 2, Edinburgh—Scotland beat Wales 25 to 10

Feb. 9, Belfast—England beat Ireland 14 to 3

Feb. 23, Twickenham—England beat France 19 to 7

Feb. 23, Edinburgh—Scotland beat Ireland 13 to 8

Mar. 8, Cardiff—Ireland beat Wales 13 to 10

Mar. 15, Twickenham—England beat Scotland 19 to 0

Mar. 26, Paris—Wales beat France 10 to 6

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ENGLAND & SCOTLAND	ASSOCIATION CUP.
ENGLAND	5 to 5
England	5 to 4 Aston Villa & Huddersfield T. 1-0.
Scotland	2 to 0 Tottenham & Wolverhampton W. 1-0.
Scotland	1 to 0 Huddersfield & Preston 1-0
Drawn	2 to 2 Bolton Wanderers & West Ham 2-0.
Cumberland	1 to 1 Newcastle & Aston V. 2-0

The record attendance for a football match is 127,307, at the International between Scotland and England at Hampden Park on May 2, 1923. The largest gate receipts were £27,775 at Cup Final at Wembley Stadium, April 26, 1923, between Bolton Wanderers and West Ham, when 126,047 persons passed the turnstiles, besides many who broke in. This is a record England attendance the previous best being 120,081 at Crystal Palace in 1913.

At Twickenham, Oxford beat Cambridge by 21 points to 14. Oxford have won in the series 21 games, Cambridge 20, and 9 have been drawn.

The County Championship was won by Cumberland, who beat Kent in the final by 14 points to 3.

An English XV touring in S. Africa lost the rubber in Test matches. An "All Black" team is touring in England.

THE RUGBY LEAGUE IN 1923-24.

Wigan headed the table of the Rugby League, followed by Batley Oldham and Leigh. In the play off by these four for the club championship, Batley beat Wigan in the final by 13 pts to 7. Wigan won the Challenge Cup, beating Oldham by 21 pts to 4. Hull beat Huddersfield, 16-4 for the Yorkshire Cup, and St. Helen's Recreation beat Swinton 17-0 for the Lancashire Cup. Lancashire, Yorkshire and Cumberland each won a game in the County Championship. A Rugby League team toured in Australasia with success.

AVIATION.

Aerial Derby (1914-24).

1914	W. L. Black	Morane 80	221 m p h
1919	G. G. G. G. G. G.	Aircroft 450 h p	220 5
1920	F. T. Courtney	Martinsyde	153 5
1921	J. H. James	Ramel	162 34
1922	J. H. James	Nipper Lion 450 h p	178
1923	J. L. G. G. G.	Nipper Lion 450 h p	194 4
1924	No Race	owing to failure of entries	

The King's Prize, 1924.

The King's Prize over a course round Great Britain, starting from Martlesham, Suffolk and flying via Leith, Dunblain, the West Coast, to Lee-on-Solent, approximately 1,000 miles, was won by Alan J. Colham on a D.H. 50 machine with a 430 h.p. Sudelev-Puma engine. It was a handicap, in which Colham received 3 hrs 4 min 12 sec allowance. He completed the course in 8 hrs 57 min., his average speed being 106.66 miles per hour.

The Schneider Cup, 1924.

England was unable to compete in the Schneider Cup for flying boats owing to the boat sinking on its trial.

Great Feats in 1924.

The first round of the world flight by aeroplane was made by American team starting together from Seattle and finishing there. Total elapsed time, 175 days, mileage 27,534, days actually in the air, 66, actual flying time, 351 hrs 13 mins., average speed, 75.36 m.p.h. A British attempt by Squadron Leader MacLaren failed, the machine being lost in the Behring Sea.

Mrs. A. J. Colham flew from Troydon to Tangiers and back in 5 hrs., flying time, 26 hrs. distance nearly 3,000 miles, average speed, 107 m.p.h., machine, D.H. 50.

The German airship ZR3 flew in October from Friedrichshaven (Lake Constance) to Lakehurst (N.J.), about 5,000 miles across the Atlantic, in 36 hours. This feat had been previously performed in 1919 by a British airship, which also made the return journey.

Ballooning.

Gordon Bennett Cup in 1924 was won outright by Belgium (E. Demuyter pilot), distance covered, about 470 miles. He was in the air 43 hours. It is probable that a new Cup will be offered for competition in 1925. The Ballooning Record is 1,895 miles, held by Germany (British record, 1,177 miles, French record (Blenheim), 1,375 miles).

BOXING IN 1924.

World's Professional Champions (Nov. 2, 1924) — Fly Weight (8 st.)—Pancho Villa, Bankum (8 st. 4 lb.)—Joe Lynch, (Feathers) (9 st.)—Johnny Dundee, Light (10 st.)—Benny Leonard, Welter (12 st. 7 lb.)—M. Walker, Middle (12 st. 6 lb.)—Harry Greb, Heavy (16 st. 7 lb.)—Mike McGuire, Heavy (any weight)—Jack Dempsey.

POLO IN 1924.

Buenos Aires Cup—Optimists beat Somerville House
Coccyo Cup—(timekeepers beat Worcester Park
Rewleigh Cup—Crawley Court beat Pilgrims
Rockampton Cup—Freebooters beat Optimists
Champion Cup—Emmett beat Templeton
Inter-Regimental—XXI-XII Lancers beat R. Artillery
Universiade—Oxford beat Cambridge Old Cantabs
 beat Old Oxoniens
Harrington Cup—Commons beat Lords
Oronotian Cup—Eastcott beat XVII-XII Lancers
Scholarship—XXI-XII Lancers beat Life Guards
Olympic Tournament—(Final positions) Argentina 1,
 U.S.A. 2, Gt. Britain 3, Spain 4, France 5

BILLIARDS IN 1924.

Thomas Newman of London regained the title of Professional Champion of Billiards, but the contest was almost farcical, for William Smith, the holder, did not compete owing to a late entry. Newman had only two moderate opponents—McConachy (New Zealand), whom he beat by 2,267, and Thomas Reece by 2,135 in 16,000 up. In the final heat with the latter, Newman made a break of 2,022, which is the highest ever scored in a championship match. Newman's previous breaks of over a thousand were 2,024, 2,274 and 2,208. Many other large breaks were made during the season by Newman and Smith. The latter raised his personal record break to 2,273 against Newman, and a break of 922 against human. Newman was prolific in large breaks. In addition to the break of 2,022 mentioned, he scored a world's record (over balls) of 1,320. Having the winner of the second class professional championship, made a break of 980 against Carpenter.

Amateur Championship—W. P. McLeod (Middlesex) retained the title by defeating J. Graham Symes (London) by 238 points in 3,000. The previous year McLeod had beaten J. Graham Symes by 232 points.

Breaks—On Nov. 2, 1924, T. Newman scored an all-round break of 1,370 with 107 balls this being the record under modern rules and conditions. Best "spot" break (exhibition match), 3,394 by W. J. Peall, 1890, match for money, 1923, by W. J. Peall, 1888. Best spot (under rules), 2,292, by John Roberts 1894 and 1,467, by T. Taylor 1895. With composition balls the highest breaks are 2,126/344 and 1,620 off the red, by George Gray, 1912, 1,016 by H. W. Stevenson (under R.C.C. Rules) Oct. 1912. Other large breaks with ivory balls under rules B.A. or B.C.C. Rules are 1,236 by G. Gray, 994 by H. W. Stevenson, 972 by T. Newman (October, 1922), and 822 by John Roberts, in 1905. By means of the now abandoned cradle cannon W. Cook in June, 1907, scored 42,746. The highest freak break was 499,225 by T. Reese with the anchor cannon in 1907. In Australia with composition balls Walter Lindrum made a break, in 1922, of 1,417.

CHIEF GOLF EVENTS IN 1924.

British Open—Walter Hagen (U.S.A.)
British Amateur—E. W. Horsburgh (Wilton Heath)
Ladies Open—Miss Joyce Wethered
French Open—C. J. Tolley (R. & A.)
French Amateur—J. G. Anderson (U.S.A.)
American Open—Cyril Walker
Welsh—H. R. Howell
Irish—E. F. Spiller
British Boys' Cup—W. Peattie (Ayr)
British Girls' Cup—Miss S. T. de la Chaux
Walker Trophy—America beat England 9-3
St. George's Cup—R. H. Wethered
Tournaient—(beat, 5-0) C. A. Whitcombe (then eagles 2,000) J. A. Duncan
International Match—Macdonald Smith (U.S.A.) beat G. Duncan (Gt. Britain)

LAWN TENNIS IN 1924.

The Championships
Men's Singles—I. Borotra (Fr.) beat R. Lacoste (Fr.)
Men's Doubles—V. Richards and F. T. Hunter (U.S.A.) beat R. N. Williams and W. M. Washburn (U.S.A.)
Ladies' Singles—Miss K. McKane (Gt. Britain) beat Miss Helen Wills (U.S.A.)
Ladies' Doubles—Mrs. Wightman and Miss Helen Wills (U.S.A.) beat Miss K. McKane and Mrs. Cowell (Gt. Britain)
Mixed Doubles—J. B. Gilbert and Miss McKane (Gt. Britain) beat L. A. Godfree and Mrs. Shepher Barron (Gt. Britain)
All England Plate—J. Condon (S. Africa) beat J. M. Hillyard (Gt. Britain)
Davis Cup (Final)—America (holders) beat Australia
American Championship—W. T. Tilden won for the fifth year in succession, beating W. M. Johnston

CYCLING.

N.C.U. CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1924.

Mile	Winner	Time
1	H. E. Fuller	0 0 30.8
1	G. Owen	0 0 30.8
5	A. White	0 2 26.6
25	A. White	1 6 10.6
50 (paced)	F. H. Widd	1 43 57.1
1 (tandem)	{ J. E. Sibbit A. White }	0 2 28.1

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1924.

1 Kilometre (Amateur)—L. Michard (France)
 1 Kilometre (Professional)—P. Moeskops (Holland)
 100 Miles (Amateur)—Leducq (France).

WORLD'S CYCLING RECORDS

(Standing start motor paced)			
Mile	M	Yds	Time
1	2	1093	53.8 Gombault
2	1	427	1 37.1 A. E. Wills
3	2	1 120	2 37.1 A. E. Wills
4	2	854	2 50.0 A. E. Wills
5	3	1 288	3 14.1 L. Vanderstuyft
10	6	3 370	5 50.0 L. Vanderstuyft
20	12	7 250	12 00.0 L. Vanderstuyft
30	21	10 250	18 7.1 L. Vanderstuyft
100	82	240	55 35.1 L. Vanderstuyft

1 Hour—65 m. 156 yds. Jean Brunier
 6 Hours—200 m. 1420 yds. T. Robb
 12 Hours—249 m. 1447 yds. A. E. Walters
 24 Hours—334 m. 774 yds. A. E. Walters
 Best Official time for 1 mile flying start 61.1 sec. W. T. Hall

PLACE TO PLACE RECORDS

London-Brighton and back (106 miles), 5 h 9 m 41 s
 F. H. Grubb 1922
 London-Bath and back (212 miles), 21 h 47 m 52 s
 C. F. Davey 1923
 London-York (188 miles), 20 h 19 m H. Green, 1900
 London-Edinburgh (392 miles), 23 h 43 m R. Shirley, 1906
 London-Land's End (300 miles), 27 h 28 m, C. F. Davey, 1923
 Land's End-John o' Groats (900 miles), 2 days 19 h 50 m, H. Green, 1908

WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year	Winner
1912	E. Barry beat E. Ryan
1913	E. Barry .. H. Pearce
1914	E. Barry .. Jas. Paddon
1919	A. Felton .. E. Barry
1920	E. Barry .. A. Felton (in Australia)
1921	D. A. Hadfield beat R. Armitage (in N.Z.)
1922	J. Paddon beat Hadfield (in N.Z.)
1923	J. Paddon .. Hadfield (in Australia)
1924	J. Paddon .. A. Felton (in Australia)
1924	J. Paddon .. Major Goodsell

HENLEY REGATTA, 1924.

Grand Challenge Cup—Leander R.C., 8 m 38
Thomas Cup—Maidenhead R.C., 8 m 29.4
Lakes Plate—Shirleyham School, 8 m 43
Diamond Sculls—J. Bainesford (Thames R.C.) 20 m 32.6
Goblets—Third Trinity (Cambs.) 20 m 68
Visitors Cup—Third Trinity (Cambs.) 9 m 24.8
Wildfowl Cup—Royal Chester R.C. 9 m 26.6
Stewards Cup—Third Trinity (Cambs.) 8 m 37.5
Inter-School Match—Bedford Modern beat Monkton Combe, 9 m 25

OTHER AQUATIC EVENTS, 1924.

Wingfield Sculls—J. Bainesford, Jun. (5th year in suc.)
Dougal's Coat and Hat Race—H. Green (Poplar)
Punting Championship—W. Bosson

COURSING—WATERLOO CUP.

Year	NOMINATOR	WINNER
1915	Sir Thomas Dewar	Winding Number
1916	Mr. E. Hulton	Harmonicon
1920	Mr. N. Duan	Fighting Force
1921	Countess of Selton	Shortcoming
1922	Lord Trevelyan	Stands Brigade
1923	Lord Londale	Lotto
1924	Mr. Thomas Cook	Cushy Job

In 1917, 28 and 29, not decided War

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Year	Winner	m	s	Won by
1905	Oxford	20	35	3 lengths
1906	Cambridge	19	34	31 lengths
1907	Cambridge	20	36	41 lengths
1908	Cambridge	19	19	31 lengths
1909	Oxford	19	50	33 lengths
1910	Oxford	20	14	33 lengths a
1911	Oxford	20	29	21 lengths p
1912	Oxford	22	5	6 lengths a
1913	Oxford	20	53	1 of a length
1914	Cambridge	20	33	41 lengths
1915-19	No race—War			
1920	Cambridge	22	11	4 lengths
1921	Cambridge	19	45	1 length
1922	Cambridge	19	27	41 lengths
1923	Oxford	20	54	1 of a length
1924	Cambridge	18	41	41 lengths

a Rowed on a Wednesday. p Best on record. A Race rowed twice owing to a collision between the crews on the second race was rowed on Monday. In 1829 the crews rowed a match at Henley which Oxford won easily in 24 min. 30 secs but the race was not then an annual event.

UNIVERSITY CONTESTS

Boat Race—Oxford 40, Cambridge 35, dead heat in 1877
Cricket—Cambridge 41, Oxford 36, drawn 9
Rugby Football—Oxford 21, Cambridge 21, drawn 9
Association Football—Cambridge 21, Oxford 22, drawn 5
Sports—Cambridge 26, Oxford 24, ties 6

WORLD'S AMATEUR SWIMMING RECORDS

Men—Free Style	M	s	Date
100 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	0	52	May 27, 1922
100 metres—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	0	57	Aug 18, 1924
150 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	1	27	Sept 27, 1921
220 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	2	15	May 26, 1922
300 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	3	10	May 25, 1922
400 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	3	35	Mar 25, 1922
500 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	4	57	May 6, 1923
600 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	5	57	Jan 27, 1923
800 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	10	57	Jan 1924
1,000 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	12	16	Sept 3, 1924
1,000 metres—A. Charlton, Australia	13	19	Jul 15, 1924
1,500 yards—A. Charlton, Australia	20	07	Jul 15, 1924
1 mile—Arne Borg, Sweden	22	34	Jan 30, 1924
Men—Back Stroke	M	s	Date
100 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	1	45	May 1922
100 metres—W. Kealoha, U.S.A.	1	52	Oct 17, 1922
150 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	1	45	Apr 20, 1922
200 metres—Otto Fahr, Germany	2	48	Apr 30, 1912
400 metres—G. Blyth, Belgium	5	59	Sept 16, 1921
Men—Bust Stroke	M	s	Date
100 yards—W. Litzow, Germany	1	16	May 24, 1914
200 yards—Radnacher, Hungary	2	54	Aug 26, 1924
400 metres—Radnacher, Hungary	2	54	1922
600 metres—P. Courtman, Gt Britain	6	14	Dec 11, 1912
800 metres—P. Courtman, Gt Britain	7	51	Dec 11, 1912
Women—Free Style	M	s	Date
100 yards—Miss M. Wehsan, U.S.A.	1	3	May 26, 1923
100 metres—Miss M. Wehsan, U.S.A.	1	12	Jul 19, 1924
150 yards—Miss H. James, Gt Britain	1	48	Sept 20, 1922
220 yards—Miss H. James, Gt Britain	2	46	Oct 10, 1923
300 yards—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.	3	58	Sept 4, 1922
400 metres—Miss H. James, Gt Britain	4	21	Nov 28, 1923
500 metres—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.	5	52	Sept 4, 1922
600 yards—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.	5	52	Sept 4, 1922
800 yards—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.	6	45	Sept 4, 1922
1,000 yards—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.	7	22	Sept 4, 1922
1 mile—Miss F. Dutac, Australia	13	19	Aug 25, 1923
1 mile—Miss F. Dutac, Australia	20	08	Feb 23, 1924
Women—Bust Stroke	M	s	Date
100 yards—Miss I. Gilbert, Gt Britain	3	21	May 26, 1922
Women—Back Stroke	M	s	Date
100 yards—Miss S. Bauer, U.S.A.	1	21	Jan 19, 1924
100 metres—Miss S. Bauer, U.S.A.	1	23	Jul 20, 1924
150 yards—Miss S. Bauer, U.S.A.	1	59	Feb 22, 1922

TENNIS IN 1924.

Amateur Championship—E. M. Baerlein
University Matches—Cambridge (L. Lees, first string, W. Ross Skinner, second string) won first and second string Singles and Doubles
If C Prizes—(Gold) E. M. Baerlein, (Silver) Hon. C. N. Bruce

SWIMMING.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1924.	Winner.	H	M.	S.
100 yards	E. Henry	0	0	58
150 yards, back	A. Rawlinson	0	1	48
200 yards, breast	R. Flint	0	2	51
220 yards	H. E. Anson	0	2	35
440 yards, Salt Water—J. G. Hatfield		0	0	54
500 yards—J. G. Hatfield		0	0	54
Half mile—J. G. Hatfield		0	12	12
1 mile—J. G. Hatfield		0	25	25
Long Distance (5 m 60 yds)—J. G. Hatfield		1	8	24
Plunging—H. Weil				
Club Team—Penguin 8 C		0	14	58

LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIPS	Winner.	H	M.	S.
100 yards—Miss C. M. Jeans		0	1	71
150 yards Back Stroke—Miss W. Shaw		0	2	18
200 yards Breast Stroke—Miss M. Harrison		0	3	71
220 yards—Miss H. M. James		0	2	58
440 yards—Miss H. M. James		0	6	27
Long Distance—Miss H. M. James		1	1	24

WATER POLO
England beat Ireland 8 goals to 1
England beat Scotland 5 goals to 4
Wales beat Scotland 6 goals to 5
County Championship, Final—Staffordshire 5 goals, Somerset 1 goal
Club Championship—Hyde Seal beat Wiston Super Mare 5 goals to 5

BRITISH AMATEUR RECORDS	M	s
100 yards—D. P. Kahanamoku, U.S.A.	0	54
150 yards—C. M. Jeans, New York S.C.	1	30
200 yards—Norman Ross, U.S.A.	2	28
300 yards—Norman Ross, U.S.A.	3	18
440 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	5	18
500 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	6	21
880 yards—H. Taylor, Chadderton	11	25
1,000 yards—D. Billington, Bury	13	34
1 mile—T. S. Battersby, Southampton	24	18
150 yards, Back Stroke—A. Rawlinson	1	48
200 yards, Breast Stroke—Percy Courtman, Old Trafford	2	42

WOMEN	M	s
100 yards—Miss C. M. Jeans, Chadderton	1	54
150 yards—Miss H. M. James, Gt Britain	1	46
220 yards—Miss Hilda James, Gt Britain	2	46
300 yards—Miss Hilda James, Gt Britain	3	58
440 yards—Miss Hilda James, Gt Britain	6	28
500 yards—Miss Hilda James, Gt Britain	6	52
880 yards—Miss Hilda James, Gt Britain	13	57
1,000 yards—Miss Hilda James, Gt Britain	15	57
1 mile—Miss Hilda James, Gt Britain	28	49
150 yards, Back Stroke—Miss May Spencer	2	32
200 yards, Breast Stroke—Miss I. Gilbert	2	32
Plunging—Miss Hilda Dand, Liverpool 67ft 11 in		

CAPTAIN MATTHEW WEBB SWAM from Dover to Calais in 22 hrs 45 mins. August 24 and 25, 1875
THOMAS WHITMAN BEAT ROSS SWAM from Dover to Calais on Sept 5 and 6, 1921 in 22 hrs 35 mins
HENRY STEVENS, U.S.A., swam from Dover to Calais, on Aug 5 and 6, 1923, in 27 hrs 23 mins
SEBASTIAN TRAMONTA, Italy, swam from Calais to Dover on Aug 11 and 12, 1923, in 26 hrs 23 mins
CHARLES TOTIN, U.S.A., swam from Calais to Dover, on Sept 8 and 9, 1923, in 26 hrs 54 mins
Longest time under water, Georges Poulignen, 6 mins 20 sec. Piscine de la Gare, Paris, Nov 2, 1912

INTERNATIONAL POLO.
(ENGLAND) v AMERICA

In 1886 the Westchester Club of America invited the Hurlingham Club to send a team to the U.S.A. to compete for a challenge cup and the following matches have been played—

1886	England beat America	2 matches to 0
1902	England beat America	2 matches to 0
1909	America beat England	2 matches to 0
1911	America beat England	2 matches to 0
1913	America beat England	2 matches to 0
1914	America beat America	2 matches to 0
1921	America beat England	2 matches to 0
1923	America beat England	2 matches to 0
1924	America beat England	2 matches to 0
1924	Played in America	1 Played in England

In 1922 both the British and American Championships were won by Argentina

OLYMPIC GAMES OF PARIS, 1924.

ATHLETICS

100 metres—H. M. Abraham, Great Britain	11	0	0	10
200 metres—J. V. Scholz, U.S.A.	0	0	0	21
400 metres—E. H. Liddell, Great Britain	0	0	0	47
800 metres—D. G. A. Lowe, Great Britain	0	0	0	52
1,500 metres—P. Nuimi, Finland	0	0	0	53
5,000 metres—P. Nuimi, Finland	0	0	0	14
10,000 metres—V. Ritola, Finland	0	0	0	33
Marathon (26 mls. 385 yds.)—A. Stenroos, Finland	1	1	1	22
150 metres hurdles—D. Kinsey, U.S.A.	0	0	0	15
400 metres hurdles—H. M. Taylor, U.S.A.	0	0	0	52
3,000 metres steeplechase—V. Ritola, Finland	0	0	0	33
10,000 metres walk—U. Frigerio, Italy	0	0	0	49
30,000 metres cross country—Finland (11 points)	0	0	0	54
P. Nuimi (2st)	0	0	0	41
400 metres relay—United States	0	0	0	16
1,500 metres relay—United States	0	0	0	16
3,000 metres team—Finland (8 points)	0	0	0	16

High Jump—H. M. Osborne, U.S.A.	6	5	1
Broad Jump—D. H. Hubbard, U.S.A.	24	5	4
Hop, Step and Jump—A. W. Winter, Australia	50	11	2
Pole Vault—L. S. Birnes, U.S.A.	12	11	2
Javelin—J. Myrja, Finland	205	6	1
Discus—C. Houser, U.S.A.	151	5	1
Weight—C. H. usei, U.S.A.	40	2	2
Hammer—F. D. Tootell, U.S.A.	174	10	2

BOXING

Fly—F. Le Barba, U.S.A.

Bantam—W. South, S. Africa

Feather—J. Fiala, U.S.A.

Light—H. Nielsen, Denmark

Welter—J. Delage, Belgium

Middle—H. W. Mullip, Great Britain

Light Heavy—H. J. Mitchell, Great Britain

Heavy—O. Von Post, Norway

CYCLING

Road Race (288 kil.)—Team, France	19	39	14
Road Race (288 kil.)—Individual, Blanchonnet, France	6	30	48
1,000 metres—Michard, France	1	18	24
50 kilometres—Willem, Holland	1	18	24
2,000 metres Tandem—Cugnot & Choury, France	1	18	24
4,000 metres Team—Italy	1	18	24

EQUESTRIAN CHAMPIONSHIP

Training—De Linder, Sweden			
Endurance—Major S. Dink, U.S.A.			
Obstacle—Van der Woort, Holland			
Aggregate—Van der Woort, Holland			

PRIX DE NATIONS (RIDING)

Individual—Lieut. Gemusens, Switzerland			
Team—Sweden			

FENCING

Foils, Individual—R. Ducret, France			
Foils, Team—France			
Epee, Individual—Delpont, Belgium			
Epee, Team—France			
Sabre, Individual—Posta, Hungary			
Sabre, Team—Italy			
Ladies Foils—Mme. Omer, Denmark			

FOOTBALL

Rugby, Final—United States beat France 17-3			
Association, Final—Uruguay beat Switzerland 3-0			

GYMNASTICS

Individual—Stukels, Czechoslovakia			
Team—Italy			

LAWN TENNIS

Singles—V. Richards, U.S.A.			
Doubles—V. Richards and F. T. Hunter, U.S.A.			
Ladies' Singles—Miss Helen Wills, U.S.A.			
Ladies' Doubles—Mrs. Wightman and Miss Wills, U.S.A.			
Mixed Doubles—R. N. Williams & Mrs. Wightman, U.S.A.			

ROWING

Single Sculls—J. Beresford, Jr., Great Britain	0	7	49
Double Sculls—Kelly, Costello, United States	0	7	45
Pairs with Cox—Canderean, Folger, Switzerland	0	8	39
Pairs without Cox—W. H. Bowling, A. C. Reynen, Holland	0	8	29

Fours with Cox—Switzerland.	..	0	7	40
Fours without Cox—Third Trinity B. C., Gt Britain		0	7	48
Eights—Yale University, U.S.A.	.....	0	8	38

SHOOTING.

Rifle—Individual, Fisher, U.S.A.			
Rifle—Team, United States			
Rifle (Miniature)—Individual, C. de Lisle, France			
Rifle (Miniature)—Team, France			
Revolver—Individual, Bailey, U.S.A.			
Revolver—Team, United States			
Running Deer (Single shot)—Individual, Major Boles, U.S.A.			
Running Deer—Team, Norway			
Running Deer (Double shot)—Individual, L. Olsen, Norway			
Running Deer (Double shot)—Team, Great Britain			
Clay Pigeons—Individual, Halasz, Hungary			
Clay Pigeons—Team, United States			

SWIMMING

MEN'S EVENTS

100 metres (Free style)—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	0	0	59
400 metres (Free Style)—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	0	5	44
1,500 metres (Free Style)—A. Charlton, Australia	0	20	51
100 metres (Back Stroke)—W. Kealoha, U.S.A.	0	2	13
100 metres (Breast Stroke)—R. D. Skelton, U.S.A.	0	2	59
800 metres—Team, United States	0	9	53
High Diving (Final)—R. Eve, Australia			
High Diving (Preliminary)—O. White, U.S.A.			
Springboard Diving, A. O. White, U.S.A.			
Water Polo (Final)—France beat Belgium 3-0			

LADIES' EVENTS

100 metres (Free Style)—Miss F. Luckie, U.S.A.	0	1	12
400 metres (Free Style)—Miss Morellus, U.S.A.	0	6	21
100 metres (Back Stroke)—Miss S. Bauer, U.S.A.	0	1	23
200 metres (Breast Stroke)—Miss L. Moulton, Gt. Britain	0	3	39
400 metres—Team, United States	0	4	59
High Diving—Miss C. Smith, U.S.A.			
Springboard Diving—Miss E. Becker, U.S.A.			

WEIGHT LIFTING

Feather Weight—Gambetti, Italy			
Light Weight—De Cottignies, France			
Middle Weight—Galmbergt, Italy			
Light Heavy Weight—Rigonot, France			
Heavy Weight—Tonani, Italy			

WRESTLING (Catch as Catch Can)

Bantam Weight—K. Pihlajamaki, Finland			
Feather Weight—R. Reed, U.S.A.			
Light Weight—R. Vis, U.S.A.			
Welter Weight—H. Ghri, Switzerland			
Middle Weight—F. Hagmann, Switzerland			
Light Heavy Weight—J. F. Spillman, U.S.A.			
Heavy Weight—H. Steele, U.S.A.			

WRESTLING (Greco-Roman)

Bantam Weight—Putzer, Estonia			
Feather Weight—Anttila, Finland			
Light Weight—Friman, Finland			
Middle Weight—Westlund, Finland			
Light Heavy Weight—Westergren, Sweden			
Heavy Weight—Dieglane, France			

YACHTING

Monotype—M. Huthrecht, Belgium			
6 Metres Class—Elizabeth V., Norway			
8 Metres Class—Bera, Norway			

WINTER SPORTS.

Speed Skating 500 metres—Jewtraw, U.S.A.	0	0	44
" " 1,500 metres—Thunberg, Finland	0	2	20
" " 5,000 metres—Thunberg, Finland	0	8	9
" " 10,000 metres—Skutnabb, Finland	0	18	41
" " (Aggregate)—Thunberg, Finland			
Figure Skating (Men)—Grafstrom, Sweden			
" (Ladies)—Mme. Plank Szabo, Austria			
" (Pairs)—Mme. Engelmann, M. Berger, Austria			
Ski Running (25 kilometres)—T. Haug, Norway	1	14	31
" " (50 kilometres)—T. Haug, Norway	3	44	39
" " (Aggregate)—T. Haug, Norway			
Ski Jumping—T. Thams, Norway			
Ski Running (Military Team)—Switzerland			
Bobsleigh Race—Switzerland			
Ornring—Great Britain			
Ice Hockey (Final)—Canada beat U.S.A. 6-1.			

BRITISH EMPIRE versus UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—1924.**ATHLETICS**

400 yards Relay—U.S.A., 1, British Empire, 2 37½
 1 mile Relay—British Empire, 1, U.S.A., 2, 3m 18½
 2 miles Relay—British Empire, 1, U.S.A., 2, 7m 56½
 4 miles Relay—U.S.A., 1, British Empire, 2 17m 46½
 1 mile Medley Relay—U.S.A., 1, British Empire, 2 3m 29½
 8 laps Steeplechase Relay—U.S.A., 1, British Empire, 2 8m 13½
 40 yards Hurdle Relay—U.S.A., 1, British Empire, 2 1m 1½
 3 miles Team Race—British Empire (16 pts) 1, U.S.A. (20 pts) 2
 High Jump—U.S.A. (aggregate of three 18ft 10in) 1, British Empire (17ft 7in) 2
 Long Jump—U.S.A. (10ft 3½in) 1, British Empire (—) 2
 Pole Jump—U.S.A. (37ft 3½in) 1, British Empire (35ft) 2
 Putting the Weight—U.S.A. (145ft 4in) 1, British Empire (123ft 1½in) 2
 Throwing the Hammer—U.S.A. (503ft 6½in) 1, British Empire (464ft 3½in) 2
 Throwing the Javelin—U.S.A. (54ft 2in) 1, British Empire (44ft 1½in) 2

SWIMMING—MEN'S EVENTS

120 yards—J. Wessmuller, U.S.A. (6½s) 1, E. Henry, Australia (6¾s) 2, D. P. Kishnamoko, U.S.A. (6¾s) 3
 440 yards—A. Hurston, Australia (5m 33s) 1, J. Smith, U.S.A. (5m 45s) 2, R. Howell, U.S.A. (5m 46½s) 3
 120 yards Back Stroke—W. Kealoha, U.S.A. (1m 14½s) 1, P. Wyatt, U.S.A. (1m 18½s) 2, H. Luning, U.S.A. (1m 19½s) 3
 220 yards Breast Stroke—W. T. Kirschbaum, U.S.A. (3m 7½s) 1, R. Flint, England (3m 8½s) 2, E. Maw, England (3m 9½s) 3
 880 yards, Team—U.S.A. (10m 20½s) 1, British Empire (10m 39½s) 2
 Water Polo—U.S.A. beat British Empire 2-1

SWIMMING—LADIES' EVENTS

120 yards—Miss M. Welslau, U.S.A. (1m 12½s) 1, Miss P. M. Gant, England (1m 20s) 2, Miss I. V. Tanner, England (1m 20½s) 3
 440 yards—Miss M. Ravier, U.S.A. (6m 30½s) 1, Miss G. Blund, New Zealand (6m 36½s) 2, Miss D. E. Miles, North, England (6m 37½s) 3
 120 yards Back Stroke—Miss S. Bauer, U.S.A. (1m 24½s) 1, Miss P. Harding, England (1m 31½s) 2, Miss E. King, England (1m 33½s) 3
 220 yards Breast Stroke—Miss O. Carson, England (3m 24½s) 1, Miss D. H. Hart, England (3m 37½s) 2, Miss E. Coleman, U.S.A. (3m 49½s) 3
 440 yards, Team—U.S.A. (5m 23½s) 1, British Empire (5m 27½s) 2
 United States, 9 events, British Empire, 2 events

A.A.A. ENGLISH CHAMPIONS—1924.

100 yards—T. Matthei, woman	8	10
220 yards—T. Matthei, woman	0	22
440 yards—E. J. Tooms	0	50
880 yards—C. Ellis	2	04
1 mile—H. A. Johnstone	4	22
4 miles—H. Britton	19	58
2 miles Steeplechase—J. E. Webster	10	23
2 miles Walk—C. R. Goodwin	14	13
120 yards Hurdles—F. R. Gabby	0	15 7/10
440 yards Hurdles—F. J. Blakett	0	59
1 Mile Relay—Surrey A C	3	46
High Jump—R. J. Dickenson	17	18
Long Jump—H. M. Abrahams	5	10
100, Step and Jump—R. J. Dickenson	23	8
Putting the Weight—R. S. Woods	43	2
Throwing the Hammer—M. C. Nokes	42	9
Throwing the Discus—M. C. Nokes	158	1
Throwing the Javelin—R. F. Eyles	121	2
	142	18

LONDON AMBULANCE SERVICES.**London County Council.****Ambulance Stations**

- A 239 North End Road, Fulham
 B 15 Herbrand Street, Tavistock Place, W.C.
 C 5 Montclare Street, Bethnal Green, E
 D 143 High Road, Lee, S.E.
 E 5 Bucknel Road, Acton Lane, Brixton, S.W.
 F St. George's Market, Elephant and Castle, S.E.
 G Woolmore Street, Poplar, E
 H Calabria Road, Highbury, N
 K Lyons Place, Paddington, W
 L Battersea Rise, S.W.
 M Woolwich (authorised).

Number of Ambulance calls in 1915, 2,405; 1916, 9,244; 1917, 12,632; 1918, 15,911; 1919, 18,182; 1920, 19,414; 1921, 20,819; 1922, 23,966. 1923, 27,469

Officer-in-Charge, London Ambulance Service,
 A. R. Dyer, A.M.I.C.E., Chief Officer, L.F.B.
Headquarters, 94 Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E. 1
 The Service is not, in ordinary circumstances, intended for the removal of persons suffering from illness in private houses. Urgent partition cases are removed from private houses, places of business, &c., to hospitals on the application of a duly qualified medical practitioner or a certified midwife, provided that either a certified midwife or doctor accompanies the case.

In addition to the above service and to that of the St. John's Ambulance and Brigade, an Electric Ambulance is maintained by the City of London.

Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Eastern Ambulance Station, Brookby's Walk, Hometon, E 9 (near Hometon Railway Station) Tel. No., City 7200

North-Western Ambulance Station, Lawn Road, Fleet Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3 (near Hampstead Heath Railway Station) Tel. No., City 7203

Western Ambulance Station, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W. 6 (near West Brompton Railway Station) Tel. No., City 7204

South-Western Ambulance Station, Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W. 9 (near Clapham Road Railway Station) Tel. No., City 7205

South-Eastern Ambulance Station, New Cross Road, S.E. 14 (near Old Kent Road Railway Station) Tel. No., City 7206

Brook Ambulance Station, Shooter's Hill, Woolwich, S.E. 18 (nearest Railway Station, Blackheath) Tel. No., City 7201

A fleet of 150 motor vehicles is maintained in connexion with the service.

The Board's ambulances are available for hire for private maternity, mental, medical and surgical cases, at any time of the day and night.

Full particulars may be had on inquiry from the Office of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, Victoria Embankment, London, E.C. 4, or from any of the Ambulance Stations mentioned above.

Applications for ambulances may be made by telephone or by messenger between 9 a.m. and 10 p.m., to the Office, Tel. No., City 7200, and at any hour of day or night, to one of the Stations.

Close-Times for Game, Wild Birds, and Fish.

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CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME, WILD BIRDS, &c

It is illegal to pursue the different kinds of game between the following dates (inclusive) —

GAME	ENGLAND	SCOTLAND
Black Game or Heath Fowl	11 Dec to 19 Aug (31 Aug in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest)	11 Dec to 19 Aug
Bustard	1 Mar to 31 Aug	None
Deer, Male	None	None
" Fallow Male	None	None
*Grouse or Red Game	11 Dec to 31 Aug	11 Dec to 11 Aug
*Hare	None	None
*Heath or Moor Game	None	As "Mun-fowl"
Landrail, Quail	As "Wild Birds"	As "Wild Birds"
*Mun fowl, or Ptarmigan	None	11 Dec to 11 Aug
*Partridge	1 Feb to 31 Aug	1 Feb to 31 Aug
*Pheasant	1 Feb to 30 Sept	1 Feb to 30 Sept

It is also unlawful to kill the game marked * on a Sunday or Christmas Day

In *England and Wales*, hares, rabbits, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, and heath or moor game (and the eggs of swan, wild duck, teal, and wildgeon) are protected under the Game Laws, though no close-time is fixed for them by those laws. In *Scotland* the same remarks apply to deer and hares, to the first four birds, and to wild duck. The close-time for all these birds is, under the Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880 to 1908, from 1 March to 31 July, both inclusive. Otherwise this close-time applies to all wild birds throughout Great Britain. The penalty for killing any wild bird in such close-time, or for selling or having in possession between 16 March and 31 July, both inclusive (unless the killing can be proved to have occurred at a time and place to which the Act does not apply), is a reprimand and costs for the first offence, and 5s and costs for each bird for every subsequent offence, or, in the case of the undomesticated birds, £1 for each bird for each offence. In any case the Court may also order the forfeiture of any bird (or egg, where protected—see next column) in respect of which the offence was committed. In the Island of St Kilda the fox-tailed petrel and St Kilda wren are deemed to be included in the following list, and the birds marked ‡ to be omitted.

American quail	Dotterel	‡Gullinot.
Auk	Dunbird.	Gull (except
Avocet	Dunlin	black-backed)
Bee-eater.	Eider-duck	Hoopoe
Bittern.	Fern-owl.	Kingfisher
Bonxie	‡Fulmar	Kittiwake
Colin	‡Gannet	Lapwing.
Cornish chough.	Goatsucker.	Lark.
Courteneb	Godwit.	Loon.
Cuckoo.	Goldfinch.	Mallard.
Curlew.	Grebe	Marrot.
Diver	Greenshank.	Merganser.

Murre	Redshank.	Spoonbill.
Night-hawk.	Reeve or Ruff	Stint.
Night-jar	Roller	Stone curlew
Nightingale.	Sanderling.	Stonehatch.
Oriole.	Sandpiper.	Summer snipe
Owl	Scout	Tarrock.
Ox-bird	Sealark	Teal.
Oyster-catcher	Scamew	Tern
Peewit.	Sea-pigeon	Thicknee.
Petrel	Sea swallow	Tystey
Phalarope	Shen water	Whaup
Plover	Sheldrake	Wildgeon.
Ploverspage	Shoveller	Wild duck
Pochard	Skin	Willoek
‡Puffin.	Smew	Wimbel
Purie	Snipe	Woodcock
‡Razorbill.	Solan goose	Woodpecker

Offenders refusing their names and addresses are liable to a further penalty of 10s, but the Acts do not apply to any person shooting on his own land, or authorising anyone so to shoot, any wild bird not included in the above list

On the application of the local authorities, the Secretary of State in England and Wales, or the Secretary for Scotland in Scotland, has power to vary or abolish the close-time for any bird or birds in any county by order to be published in the *Gazette*. They may also direct that the above enactments shall apply to any wild bird not specified in the list, and may further prohibit the taking of the eggs of any wild bird in any county or part thereof. The Secretary of State in England and Wales, or the Secretary for Scotland, may also on the application of the local authorities make an order providing that in any specified area the taking or killing of any particular kinds of wild birds shall be illegal during any period specified in the order. These various powers have been exercised in many cases—too numerous to recapitulate here

Penalties are imposed on persons setting springs, guns, &c, on poles, trees, mounds, &c, so as to injure wild birds. Persons permitting such acts are equally liable. The use of a hook or like instrument for taking wild birds is forbidden

HUNTING AND GROUND GAME

There is no statutory close-time for fox hunting or rabbit-shooting, nor for deer or hares, but there is an "unwritten law" which the sportsman respects as much as he does the enactments of Parliament. The first Monday in November is the recognised date for the opening of the fox-hunting season, which continues till the following April. Otter-hunting lasts from mid-April to mid-September. The period for deer-hunting or stalking varies from about 12 Aug to 12 Oct for stags, and from 10 Nov to the end of March for hinds. By an Act passed in 1892 the sale of hares or leverets in Great Britain is prohibited from March to July inclusive under a penalty of a pound.

ANNUAL CLOSE-TIME FOR SALMON

Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1923.—This Act came into force on 1 Jan, 1924. It is "an Act to consolidate and amend the enactments relating to Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries in England and Wales" [18 July, 1923]. By this Act the numerous Acts relating to our inland fisheries have been consolidated and brought up to date with a view to meeting modern requirements.

This Act comprises 94 sections and it should be of considerable benefit to fishery boards, riparian owners, anglers, and to the inland fisheries generally. The so-called "coarse fish" (freshwater fish in the Act) have received additional protection. The important question of pollution is dealt with in three sections.—

Section 8 enables police court proceedings to be taken where an effluent causes water to be poisonous or injurious to fish or the spawning grounds, spawn or food of fish. The same section provides for notice being given to the fishery boards or to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries where the construction of new works or the alteration of existing works are contemplated.

Section 55 authorizes a fishing board to institute or aid any person or local authority in instituting proceedings under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts 1876 to 1893, and, subject to certain safeguards, to extend the scope of those Acts to tidal waters.

Section 59 (1) (p) enables fishery boards to regulate by bye-law the discharge of specified effluents. These sections do not interfere with the common law right of procedure by action for injunction and damages. Although the Act provides powers for dealing with pollution, procedure in the nature of peaceful persuasion on the lines adopted by the Standing Committee on Rivers Pollution is likely to have much more comprehensive results than litigation.

Power has been given fishery boards to acquire fisheries, by purchase or lease and to let the fishing rights and also to acquire obstructions to the passage of salmon and migratory trout.

Anglers who fish for trout and coarse fish are now entitled to representation on the Fishery Boards, the number of such representative members not to exceed one-third of the total number of members of the fishery board in the preceding year. These representatives will be appointed under schemes approved by the Minister and pending the constitution of schemes, by the Minister.

The Minister may by Order, on any application he may deem sufficient, require anglers to take out licences to catch freshwater fish, i.e., coarse fish, in a fishery district.

Coarse-fish, as well as salmon and trout, illegally bought, sold or exposed for sale or in the possession of any person for sale may be seized by an authorized officer.

WEEKLY CLOSE-TIME

In England and Wales net-fishing for salmon is prohibited from noon Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday, with an extension to 48 hours in certain districts.

In Scotland, from 6 p.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday, and rod-fishing on Sundays.

I. ENGLAND AND WALES (including the Esk in Dumfries). The close time for salmon (including all migratory fish of the genus salmon) begins, for nets, on 1 Sept., and for rods on 1 Nov., for both nets and rods it ends on 1 Feb. For putts and putchers the annual close season is from 1 Sept. to 1 May. By an Act of 1907 the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries may make provisional orders varying the law on these and other points. The close-time may also be varied by bye-law by local boards of conservators, provided it begins for nets not later than 1 Nov., with a minimum of 154 days, and for rods not

later than 1 Dec., with a minimum of 92 days. The statutory dates have been varied as follows:—

Close-time for	Nets	Rods.
Home	1 Aug. to 28 Feb.	1 Aug. to 28 Feb.
Adm	1 Sept. to 1 Feb.	1 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Hampshire††	31 July to 1 Feb.	1 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Severn§§§	16 Aug. to " "	" "
Wye	" " to " "	16 Oct. to " "
Taff and Ely	31 Aug. to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Teify	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Dart	17 Aug. to 28 Feb.	1 Oct. to 28 "
Aylon	—	15 Nov. to 14 Feb.
Yorkshire	—	16 Nov. to 28 Feb.
Eve	*1 Sept. to 1 Mar.	20 Oct. to 1 Mar.
Seint	" " " "	1 Nov. to " "
Tam and Plym.	" " " "	" " " "
Usk, Ribble,	" " " "	" " " "
Wear†	" " " "	2 Nov. to " "
Teign	" " 10 a Mar.	1 Nov. to 1 Mar.
Towy	" " 10 a Mar.	15 Oct. to 1 Apr.
Dee	" " 10 a Mar.	14 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Onse (Sussex)	" " 10 a Mar.	1 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Rhymney	" " 10 a Mar.	2 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Conway	" " 10 a Mar.	16 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Stour (Kent)	" " 10 a May	2 Nov. to 1 May
Lune	" " 10 a Mar.	16 Nov. to 1 Mar.
Edent†	10 Sept. to 10 Feb.	16 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Dovey	1 Sept. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Taw and Thridge	14 Sept. to 16 Apr.	" " 10 a Mar.
Kent & Bela	15 Sept. to 31 Mar.	" " 10 a Mar.
Dwyfach	" " 10 a Mar.	15 Nov. to 1 Mar.
Dwnt (Cum)	" " 10 a Mar.	10 a Mar.
Cledid	" " 10 a Mar.	1 Nov. to 1 Feb.
Coquet	" " 10 a Mar.	10 a Mar.
W. Cumberland	" " 10 a Mar.	14 Nov. to 10 a Jan.
Ogmore	" " 10 a Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Clwyd & Elwy	" " 10 a May	" " 10 a May
Axe	20 Aug. to 31 Mar.	20 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Avon (Devon)	130 Sept. to 1 May	1 Dec. to 30 Apr.
Camel	21 Sept. to 4 Apr.	" " "
Fowey	31 Nov. to " "	" " " §§

No fresh salmon may be sold between 31 Aug. and 1 Feb., except such as come from parts beyond the seas, or as have been taken, if in the United Kingdom, by legal netting. During that period all packages containing salmon consigned by any common or other carrier must be clearly marked with the word "Salmon." Salmon, dried, pickled, or cured abroad, or, if within the United Kingdom, between 1 Feb. and 31 Aug., may be sold after that date. The onus of proof that the fish were caught out of the United Kingdom, or, if within the kingdom, that they were caught during the legal netting season by legal means, or that, if pickled, they were pickled between 1 Feb. and 31 Aug., lies with the person selling or exposing for sale. The exportation of salmon from any part of the United Kingdom is prohibited between 31 Aug. and 30 April, unless caught at a time at which its sale in the place where it was caught would be legal, if in the United Kingdom the onus probandi lies on the person exporting. The

* Except above Woodbury Road Station, 1 Sept. to 15 April. † Above S. Biddick. ‡ Below Old Sandfield for nets. For rods these dates do not apply in R. Eden above Irthing Foot, or in R. Eamont. § Below Lostwithiel only. || Except R. Erme, 30 Sept. (rods 30 Nov.) to 4 April. §§ 1 June to 1 Feb. above Tewkesbury Weir. ** 15 Aug. to 28 April for putts and putchers. †† Above Lostwithiel, 1 Dec. to 1 April. ‡‡ East of Needles Light-house the dates are:—For nets 1 Sept. to 24 Feb., for rods, 25 Oct. (Beaulieu Manor, 31 Oct.) to 1 Feb.

capture and sale of "unclean" salmon, i.e. salmon recently spawned or full of spawn, are prohibited under heavy penalties. Roe may not be used as a bait in salmon angling.

II. SCOTLAND (exclusive of the Esk in Dumfries). The annual close-time must not be less than 158 days. It is, for nets, 27 Aug to 10 Feb, and, for rods, 1 Nov to 10 Feb, except as follows—

Close-time for	Nets	Rods
Tay*	21 Aug to 10 Feb	16 Oct to 14 Jan*
Add, Aray, Eckkaig, N & S Esk, Fyne, Ruel, Shua	1 Sept to 15 Feb	1 Nov to 15 Feb
Rivers of Bute	ditto	16 Oct to 15 Feb
Conon	—	16 Oct to 25 Jan
Awe, Beaully, Sney, Dunbeath, Lossie, Brora, Helmsdale, Kyle of Sutherland, Halladale, Strathly, Naver, Boogie, Hope, Polla	—	16 Oct to 10 Feb
Forss	—	1 Oct to 10 Jan
Forth	—	1 Oct to 11 Jan
Bervie, Carradale, Fleet, Garmock, Girvan, Howmore, Inner, Iorsa, Irvine, Luce & rivers of Islay, Orkney, Harris, & Uist	10 Sept to 24 Feb	1 Nov to 24 Feb
Ythan	ditto	1 Nov to 10 Feb
Stinchin	ditto	15 Nov to 24 Feb
Annan, Ugie	ditto	16 Nov to 24 Feb
Rivers of Shetland	ditto	16 Nov to 31 Jan
Nith	ditto	1 Dec to 24 Feb
Urr	ditto	30 Nov to 24 Feb
Thurso	—	6 Oct to 10 Jan
Findhorn	—	11 Oct to 10 Feb
Ness	—	16 Oct to 1 Feb
Tweed	15 Sept to 14 Feb	1 Dec to 31 Jan

CLOSE-TIME FOR TROUT AND CHAR

In Scotland there is a close-time for trout from 15 Oct to 28 Feb. For pollen the close time is from 14 Nov to 31 Jan.

Between Sept 3 and Feb 1 all packages in England and Wales consigned by any common or other carrier and containing trout or char must be distinctly marked with the word "Trout" or "Char," as the case may be.

The capture of trout and char in England and Wales is prohibited between 2 Oct and 1 Feb, except (1) in the Thames and Lee, where the close season is from 11 Sept. to 31 March, and (2) in the cases noted below, where, under an Act of 1876, the close-time (for rods and nets, except where specified) has been varied by bye-law by local boards of conservators. In the districts marked * the close-time applies only to trout. The sale of trout and char is prohibited throughout England and Wales between 31 Aug and

1 March, unless for fish propagation, stocking or re-stocking of waters, or for some scientific purpose—

*Eden	1 Sept (rods 2 Oct.) to 28 Feb.
*Urk	2 Sept to 14 Feb
*Tyne	1 Oct. to 21 Mar
*Wye	2 Oct to 14 Feb
*Taft & Ely	20 Sept to 1 Feb
*Gledy	29 Sept. to 1 Mar
*Ogmore	30 Sept to 28 Feb
*Telford	1 Oct to 2 Mar
*Eve	15 Sept to 28 Feb
*Seiont†	22 Sept to 21 Feb (except Anglesey, 13 Feb).
Derwent (Cumb.)	15 Sept to 10 Mar
W. Cumberland	2 Sept to 10 Mar
Tesly,*Avon (Devon),*Conway,	1 Oct to 29 Feb
*Norfolk ††	1 Oct to 28 Feb
Adm, Cuckm're, Rother	1 Oct to 31 Mar
*Hampshire†	1 Oct to 28 Feb
Clwyd and Elwy,	1 Oct to 28 Feb
*Dart	1 Oct to 15 Mar
Camel, Fowey ††	1 Oct to 15 Mar
*Esk, *Tees,	2 Oct to 2 Apr
*Ayton	2 Oct to 1 Mar.
*Nevron	2 Oct. to 3 Mar
Towy, †	2 Oct to 15 Mar
*Lune, Ribble, Wear, Rhymney, Tamai & Plym	2 Oct to 31 Mar
Kent & Bela †	2 Oct to 31 Mar
Trent	2 Oct to 1 Apr **
*Ouse and Nene	2 Oct to 10 Apr
Yorks	14 Oct to 14 Feb (rods only).
*Suffolk & Essex	1 Nov to 3 Mar (ditto)
*Dee †††	
*Coquet	

CLOSE-TIME FOR FRESHWATER FISH

By the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878, a close-time for catching, selling or buying "freshwater fish" (which are defined for this purpose to include all kinds of fish, other than pollen, trout, and char, which live in fresh water, except those kinds which migrate to or from the open sea) is fixed from 15 March to 15 June, both inclusive, for England and Wales except small parts of Norfolk and Suffolk, under a penalty of £2 for a first and £5 for a subsequent conviction. The close-season, however, does not apply to eels taken otherwise than by angling, or to freshwater fish other than grayling taken in certain private waters by leave of the owner, or to angling in public waters by leave of a board of conservators, or in private waters by leave of the owner, or to taking fish in certain cases for bait or for scientific purposes. Fishery districts may be wholly or partially exempted from this close-time with the sanction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The

† River Avon between Amesbury and Bickton only, above Amesbury 15 Oct. to 31 Mar.

† Char close time throughout district 1 Nov. to 1 Mar 1 Oct to 1 April for R. Duddon, and 16 Sept to 15 Feb for R. Bela.

†† April 30 between Lostwithiel and St. Winnow

†† 1 Oct to 30 June from R. Gwill to W. R. Bridge

†† 1 Oct to 14 Mar in certain reservoirs

** Or Thursday preceding Good Friday, whichever date is the earlier

†† In area of Norfolk Fisheries Provisional Order only, elsewhere in Norfolk close-time for nets 20 Sept. to 25 Jan.

†† Bala Lake 14 Sept to 14 Jan.

* Except Earm, rods, 1 Nov to 31 Jan

Ave, Avon (Devon), Wye, Eden, and Towy districts have been so exempted; also the Kent and Bela and Severn as regards pike; the Usk as regards eels, and parts of the Severn as regards fish other than prawns. For eels a separate close-time exists (so far as regards fixed engines in salmon rivers) in England from 1 Jan to 24 June; in Ireland, with one or two exceptions, from 11 Jan to 30 June. In the Severn, elvers, or eel fry, are protected between 1 Jan. and the last day of Feb., and between 25 April and 25 June both inclusive. Certain other local close-times exist for freshwater fish, under local Acts or bye-laws.

PROTECTION OF CRABS AND LOBSTERS

Under the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, it is prohibited to buy or sell crabs under $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, measured across the largest diameter of the back, or lobsters under 8 inches, measured from tip of beak to end of tail when spread out flat. The capture of "soft" crabs and crabs with spawn is also prohibited. By local bye-laws of Sea Fisheries Committees (*vide infra*), the minimum size of lobsters and crabs that may be lawfully taken in different parts of the territorial seas has been increased, and in

some cases the taking of lobsters with spawn is prohibited, or a close season fixed.

CLOSE-TIME FOR OYSTERS

There are also local regulations for the protection of oysters, and by the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, a close-time for the capture and sale of "Deep-Sea Oysters" is fixed for England and Scotland, from 15 June to 4 Aug., and for all other kinds of oysters—except oysters taken in the waters of a foreign state—from 14 May to 4 Aug. By the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, fishing for oysters is prohibited from 16 June to 31 Aug. in the English Channel between lines drawn (1) from North Foreland to Dunkirk, and (2) from Land's End to Ushant—the territorial seas of England and France being excepted. This close-time, however, cannot be enforced till the Convention between England and France, included in the Act, is ratified, until that is done, the Convention concluded in 1839, which prohibits oyster-fishing in those limits from 1 May to 31 Aug., remains in force so far as French fishermen are concerned. But both Powers usually agree to suspend the close season till 16 June in each year.

Licences for Fishing and Shooting.

FISHING LICENCES—In all fishery districts in England and Wales, and in Ireland, a licence to fish for salmon is necessary, and in most English and Welsh rivers a similar licence is necessary for trout or char, except that a salmon licence includes the latter. In the Lune, Derwent, Severn, and Wye and in Norfolk licences for "freshwater fish" are in force. No licence is required for Thames trout or general fish. In Scotland no licence is needed. A licence is available only in the district, and for the season, in which it is issued. The rates on salmon nets, and other like instruments range from £20 downwards in England and Wales. The rate on draft nets in England and Wales varies from £5 to £2. In England and Wales different rates are charged in different districts for a salmon rod and line as follows (an asterisk signifies that lower rates of duty are chargeable for short periods, or for certain parts of the district):—

*Dee, 40/-; *Eden, *Derwent, *Exc, Hampshire, *Wye, *Usk, 30/-; Taw and Torridge, 24/-; Lune, *Ribbles, Clwyd & Elwy, *Conway, *Dovey, *Teify, Avon (Devon), *Dart, *Teign, Frome, Stour (Kent), *Yorkshire, *Tees, *Tyne, 20/-; *Dwyfach, Towy, 21/-; *Seint, Avon, Brue & Parret, Axe, *Camel, *Fowey, 15/-; Cleddy, Taff & Ely, Ogmore, W. Cumberland, 10/8; *Kent & Leven, Rhymney, *Ayrion, Severn, Axe, Trent, Tamar & Plym, 10/-; *Esik (Yorkshire), 7/6; Ouse (Sussex), Wear, Coquet, Cuckmere, Rother, Adur, 6/-.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES—A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springes, proprietors, or tenants, on enclosed land, killing rabbits, persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds, owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own enclosed land, or beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occupiers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorise others to do so,

without a licence, but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game," a "gun" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence. Sailors, soldiers, territorial soldiers, or constables, on duty, or at practice, need not take out a gun licence, nor need occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or persons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence. Unless, however, the occupier is himself licensed, he cannot authorise any unlicensed person to carry a gun. "Scaring" birds is not to be regarded as including killing of any birds, and "vermin" does not include rabbits. The rates of duty are as follows:—

GAME LICENCES, if taken out after	
31st July and before 1st Nov, to	
expire on 31st July following	£3 0 0
After 31st July, to expire following	
31st October	2 0 0
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July	2 0 0
Licence for a continuous period of	
fourteen days	1 0 0
Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire	
31st July	2 0 0
Game-Dealer's Licence, to expire 1st	
July, annually	2 0 0
DEPUTATION or Appointment of a	
Gamekeeper	0 10 0
GUN LICENCES (gun or pistol)	0 10 0

Payment is now rigidly enforced, even to the carrying of a revolver or air gun. Persons holding game licences, soldiers and volunteers carrying a gun in the performance of duty or when engaged on target practice are exempt; but the licence cannot be transferred to a son or to a servant. Expire 31st July.

Fishery Districts, Boards of Conservators, &c.

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ENGLAND AND WALES.—The administration of the laws of close season, &c., for salmon and freshwater fish is placed by the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1863, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Acts, 1869 to 1919, in the hands of local boards, with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries as the central authority.

qualified by ownership of lands or fisheries of a certain value; and representative members, elected annually by persons who have paid licence duty on instruments other than rod and line for salmon fishing in public waters. In certain cases there are also members representative of freshwater anglers. Districts

NAME OF DISTRICT	COAST LIMITS OF DISTRICT	ADDRESS OF CLERK
Eden	Sark Foot to Seaton	F W. Soal, Carlisle
*Derwent	Seaton to St. Bees Head	Thomas Rook, Cockermouth
West Cumberland	St. Bees Head to Haverigg Point	W. H. Chapman, Whitehaven
*Kent and Bela	Haverigg Point to Warton	Messrs Hart, Jackson & Son, Ulver-
*Lune	Warton to Blackpool	J T Sanderson, Lancaster
*Ribbles	Blackpool to Formby Point	T Reveley, Preston
*Dee	New Brighton to near Meliden Church	Henry Jolliffe, Chester
Elwy and Clwyd	Meliden Church to Rhos Bay	F. W. Grimsley, St Asaph
*Conwy	Rhos Bay to R. Aber	C T Allard, Llanrwst
Seiont	(Garth Point to Llanaelhaearn Point, and) to Twyn y Parc Point, in Anglesey	R. W. Roberts, Carnarvon.
Dwyfach	Llanaelhaearn Point to Cilciethe	David Jones, Portmadoc.
Dovey	Cilciethe to Cynvelin	J Jones, Dolgelly
Ayrion	Caneg Tipog to New Quay Head	E I. Jones, Aberavon
Telfy	New Quay Head to Dinas Head	J. Angus, Ponttewly, Llandyssul
+Gledy	Dinas Head to St. Goven's Head	R. T P Williams, Haverfordwest
Towy, Loughor, & Taf	St. Goven's Head to Worm's Head	C H M Griffiths, Carmarthen.
Ognore and Ewenny	Pontheawl to Cold Knap	S H Stockwood, Bridgend.
Taff and Ely	Cold Knap to Bute Dock	A Waldron, Cardiff
Rhymney	Bute Dock to Ty ton y Pill	Horace Lyne, Newport (Mon)
*Usk	Ty ton y Pill to Collister Pill	Major Phillips, D S O, Wormbridge
*Wye	Collister Pill to Cone Pill	House, Hereford
*Severn	Cone Pill to Avon Battery	J Stallard, Worcester
+Avon, Bue & Parrett	Avon Battery to County Boundary	D S Watson, Bridgewater
Taw and Totridge	North Coast of Devon	R E C Baisdon, Barnstaple
Camel	West Boundary of Devon to Peel Point	G J L Ellis, Wadebridge
Fowey	Peel Point to Rame Head	R. Pease, Lostwithel
Tamar and Plym	Rame Head to Stoke Point	W W Mathews, Tavistock.
Avon (Devon)	Stoke Point to Start Point	W Beet, Kingsbridge
Dart	Start Point to Hope Ness	E Windeatt, Totnes.
Teign	Hope Ness to Clerk Rock	H Michelmore, Newton Abbot
*Exe	Clerk Rock to Ottermouth	H Ford, Exeter
+Otter	Ottermouth to Beer Head	W G Forward, Axminster
Axe	Beer Head to Portland Bill	F Bolland, Wareham
+Frome	Portland Bill to Hampshire Boundary	C J Haydon, Bournemouth
Hampshire Rivers	East Boundary of Dorset to Ryde	C I. Whiteman, Chichester.
Adur	West Tarring to Portobello	F Holman, Lewes.
Osne (Sussex)	Portobello to Seaford Head	H J Woodhams, Berwick, Polegate
+Cuckmere	Seaford Head to Fairlight	T J Smith, Rye
Rother	Fairlight to Dungeness	A T Cobbold, Ipswich.
+Stour (Kent)	North to South Foreland	A J Rudd, Norwich.
Suffolk and Essex	Dovercourt Light to Cove in the Coast	—
*Norfolk and Suffolk	W Boundary of Norfolk to Lapwater Hall	H Snaith, Boston
+Ouse and Nene	Lapwater Hall to Western Point	Geo Eddowes, Derby
+Welland	Western Point to Gibraltar	C V Moses, Ouse Bridge Ch' mb'rs, Y'rk.
Witham	Ingoldmell's Point to Trent Falls	C E Brown, Whitby
Trent	Trent Falls to Hayburn Wyke	Albert W Smith, Darlington
Yorkshire	Hayburn Wyke to Skinningrove Beck	W E Raine, Sunderland
Essex (Yorkshire)	Skinningrove Beck to Hardwick Hall	J A Williamson, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Tees	Hardwick Hall to Souter Point	H J Percy, Alnwick.
Weir	Souter Point to Newbiggin Point	—
Tyne	Newbiggin Point to Hawick Burn	—
Coquet	—	—

ity Districts may be formed and Boards of Conservators appointed, and the following districts have been formed, including generally all rivers running into the sea between the points named. Except in the cases marked + they also include the sea for three miles from the shore, or to the mid-channel in estuaries.

These Boards of Conservators consist mainly of three classes of members—those appointed annually by the Councils of the various counties through which the rivers flow; *ex-officio* members,

where Provisional Orders are in force are marked thus *.

There are also certain bodies created by local statutes, having authority over the fisheries, e.g., the Thames Conservancy Board, Port of London Authority, Lee Conservancy Board, and Conservators of the Medway.

The above-mentioned Boards have power to make bye-laws, not only for the regulation of the fisheries for salmon and freshwater fish, but also, in certain cases, for the regulation of other

kinds of fishing which are prejudicial to such fisheries. They are also empowered to issue licences for fishing for salmon, trout, and in some cases freshwater fish generally.

SCOTLAND.—In Scotland there are 105 Fishery Districts, nearly each separate river forming a district of itself, but only 37 Boards of Conservators. The powers of these Boards are limited to the Salmon Fisheries.

IRELAND.—In Ireland there are 24 districts, embracing between them the whole country, each with a separate Board of Conservators.

SEA FISHERIES DISTRICTS.—Under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888 to 1894, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has power to form sea fisheries districts within the territorial waters of England and Wales, and to constitute local Fisheries Committees, either for a single county or borough, or for several jointly. These Committees have power to make bye-laws, to be confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, regulating or prohibiting the use of

instruments for the capture of sea fish (including shell fish and crustaceans, but excluding salmon), the deposit of rubbish on fishing grounds, &c. The following districts have been created, including in each case the adjoining coast and territorial seas between the points respectively mentioned—
1 Northumberland (coterminous with that county). 2 North Eastern, from Northumberland to Donna Nook in Lincolnshire. 3 Eastern, Donna Nook to Yarmouth. 4 Kent and Essex, Dovercourt to Dungeness, including the Thames estuary to London Stone near Yantlet Creek. 5 Sussex (coterminous with that county). 6 Southern, Western boundary of Dorset to Hayling Island. 7 Devon, and 8 Cornwall (each coterminous with the respective counties). 9 South Wales, Eastern boundary of Cardiff to Cemmaes Head. 10 Lancashire and Western, Cemmaes Head to Haverigg Point. 11 Cumberland, Haverigg Point to Saik Foot.

Similar districts may be formed in Scotland under the Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Act, 1895.

Seasonable and Unseasonable Fish.

THE following table shows the periods when the different kinds of edible fish mostly in use are "in season" and "out of season."

The letter *p* signifies that the fish are then

in their prime or most plentiful, the letter *x* signifies that the fish may be obtained, but are not at their best, the letter *c* signifies that it is "close-time" as fixed by statute.

NAME OF FISH	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Barbel	p	-	c	c	c	-	-	-	x	p	p	p
Bass	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	-	-	-
Bream	p	p	c	c	c	-	-	-	p	p	p	p
(sea)	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	p	p	p	p	p
Brill	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Carp	p	p	c	c	c	-	-	-	x	p	p	p
Catfish	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	c	c	c
Char	c	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	c	c	c
Chub	x	x	c	c	c	c	x	-	p	p	x	x
Coal fish or Saithe	p	p	p	x	x	-	-	-	p	p	p	p
Cockle	p	p	p	p	-	-	-	-	x	p	p	p
Cod	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	p	p
Congee	-	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	-	-
Crab	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	-	x	x	-
Crayfish (a)	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	-	-	-	-	-
Dab	p	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	x	x	x	x
Dace	p	p	c	c	c	-	-	-	x	p	p	p
Dory	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Eel	x	p	p	p	p	x	p	p	p	p	p	p
Flounder	x	p	p	p	-	-	p	p	p	p	x	x
Grayling	x	x	c	c	c	c	-	-	x	p	p	p
Gudgeon	x	x	c	c	c	c	-	-	x	p	p	p
Gurnard (red)	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	p	p	p
(grey)	x	p	p	p	-	-	-	-	p	p	p	p
Haddock	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	p	p	p
Hake	p	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	p	p	p
Hallbut	p	p	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	p	p	p
Herring	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Lamprey	p	p	c	c	c	-	-	-	x	p	p	p
Ling	p	p	x	p	p	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAME OF FISH	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Lobster	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	x
Mackerel	-	-	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Mullet (red)	-	-	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	-
(grey)	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mussel	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-	p	p	p
Oyster (b)	p	p	p	p	c	c	-	-	-	p	p	p
Perch	p	-	c	c	c	-	-	-	-	x	p	p
Petiwinkle	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p
Pike	p	p	c	c	c	x	x	p	p	p	p	p
Pilchard	-	-	-	-	-	p	p	p	p	p	p	x
Plaice	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	x	p	p	p
Pollack	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	x	p	p	p
Prawn	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	-	-
Salmon & Sea Trout (d)	c	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	c	c	c
Shad	-	-	-	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-
Shrimp (e)	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Skate	p	p	p	p	-	-	-	-	x	p	p	p
Smelt or Sparling	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	p	p
Sole	p	p	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Sprat	p	p	p	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	p
Sturgeon	p	p	p	-	-	-	-	-	x	p	p	p
Tench	p	p	c	c	c	-	-	-	-	x	p	p
Thornback	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	p	p	p
Torsk or Tusk	p	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	p	p	p
Trout	c	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	c	c
Turbot	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	p	p
Whelk	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Whitebait	-	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	-	-
Whiting	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	x	p	p	p
Wrasse	-	-	-	-	p	p	p	p	x	-	-	-

(a) This is for sea crayfish (or crawfish). River crayfish can be obtained in the summer and autumn. It is illegal to take fresh-water crayfish from March to June.

(b) Foreign oysters can be sold in the close season, and are to be had almost all through the year, even though they have been laid down in English beds for temporary storage.

(d) In the close season, salmon from Holland, and also from certain British rivers where net fishing is permitted later in the year than usual, are largely sold.

(e) For the first six months the bulk of our London supply of shrimps comes from Holland, but Dutch shrimps are far inferior to the English, which are plentiful from July to December.

Staghounds.—England, 9 packs (130 couples), Ireland, 1 pack (35 couples).
Foxhounds.—England and Wales, 176 packs (about 5,000 couples); Scotland, 10 packs (329 couples); Ireland 8 packs (208 couples).
Harriers.—England and Wales, 48 packs (700 couples), Ireland, 3 packs (147 couples).
Beagles.—England and Wales, 55 packs (600 couples), Scotland and Ireland, 4 packs (37 couples).

PACK	COUPLES	MARTER	KENNEL
Staghounds (20 couples or more).			
Berks and Bucks	30	Majr E W Shackle	Cookham Dene, near Maidenhead
Co. Down	35	Maj T D Dixon	Ballykine, Ballynahinch, Co. Down
Devon and Somerset	38	Col W Wignam	Exford, Tiverton
Essex	40	Lt Col R F Croft	Exhams Hall, Ware
Lincs and Oxenholme	35	Mr J R Heaton	Gatebeck, Kendal
New Forest	25	Sir G Thurstay	New Park, Brockenhurst, Hants
Norwich	22	Mt J A Keith, Maj R W Piffeson	Burfield, Wymondham
Quantock	36½	Lt Col D F Boles	Quantock Lodge, Over Stowey, Bridgwater
Foxhounds (40 couples or more).			
Albrighton	40	Bt Gen T E Hickman..	Albrighton, Wolverhampton
Atherstone	50	Capt E Ramsden	Witherley, Atherstone, Warwickshire
Badsworth	43	Maj L B Holliday	Badsworth, Pontefract
Beaufort's (Duke of)	75	Duke of Beaufort	Badminton, Glos
Bedeale	40	A Comities	Low St., Bedale, Yorks
Belvoir	65	Capt M M Roberts	Belvoir Woolthorpe, Grantham
Berkeley	43½	Earl of Berkeley	Berkeley Castle, Glos
Bicester	60	Lord Chesham	Stratton Audley, Bicester Oxon
Blackmore Vale	50	Majr J W Digby D.S.O.	Chaulton Horethorne, Sharnborne, Dorset
Blankney	45	Col Willeby, M.C.	Blankney, Lincoln
Brass of Derwent	50	Mt L Priceman	Tinklar Hall, Shotly Bridge
Bramham Moor	60	Visct Lascelles, K.G., D.S.O.	Bramham Park, Yorks
Brocksley	54	Earl of Yarborough and Sir Chas Wiggins	Brocksley Park, Lincs
Cambridgeshire	50	Mr D Crossman and Mr C R Foster	Caxton, Cambridge
Cattistock	60	Rev E A Milne	Cattistock, Dorchester
Cheshire	70	Mt W M Midwood	Sandway, Northwich
Cotswold	45	Capt T Colville	Osage, Andover, Hants
Cottesmore	50	Mt Jas Baird	Talleythorpe, Oakham, Rutland
Cowdray	50	Maj Hon H. Penison, Hon Chas Pearson	Cowdray Park, Midhurst
Craven	45	Capt G S Barnes	Walcot, Kintbury
Cromley and Housham	43	Lt Col R W McKergow	West Grimstead, Sussex
Croome	45	Mt W J Gresson	Croome, Croome Stuke, Worcester
Dartmoor	45	Com C W Day	Woodlands, Ivybridge, South Devon
Dorset (South)	40	Lt Col R G S Gordon	Bere Regis, Wareham
Durham (South)	50	Lord Southampton	Rockliff Park, Darlington
Essex	50	Col S F Gosling	Harlow, Essex
Ferne's	43	Lord Stalbridge	Great Bowden, Market Harborough
Fitzwilliam's (Earl)	55	Earl Fitzwilliam	Grove Kennels, Barnby Moor, Retford
Fitzwilliam, The	40	Mt G W Fitzwilliam	Milton, near Peterborough
Garth	55	Majr H R Cayzer M.C., and Capt H S Chinnock	Bracknell
Glamorgan	40	Mr R H Williams	Llandough, Cowbridge, S. Wales
Grafton	50	Lord Hillingdon	Wakefield Lawn, Stony Stratford
Hambledon	50	Mr S Hudry	Droxford, Bishop's Cleeve, Waltham
Heythrop	50	Mt H S Brenchley	Chipping Norton, Oxon
Holker	52	Capt H Broadley	Etton, near Hull
Isle of Wight	50	Mr J Willis Flemming, Maj A Bovill	Goathby Butts, Wootton, I.O.W.
Meynell	50	Sir H Aulting	Sudbury, Derby
Middletown's (Lord)	75	Lord Grimthorpe and Col Horwick	Birdsall, Malton, York
Norfolk (West)	45	Lt Col C D Seymour	Weasenham, King's Lynn
Notts, South	45	Mr R W Kaye	Geelling, Notts
Oakley	45	Capt E P W Arkwright	Milton Ernest, Beds
Portman	45	Capt W P Browne	Pyrampton, Blandford
Puckeridge	50	Messrs M and E Barclay	Brent Pelham, Buntingford
Pythley	60	Sir O Lowther & Maj J Lowther	Brixworth, Northampton
Quorn	50	Maj A Barnaby & Mr E Paget	Barrow on Soar, Loughborough
Somerset (West)	40	Lt Col Sir D F Boles, Bart	Uxington, Taunton
Southwold	42	Mr J Ramsden	Belchford, Horwcastle
Staffordshire (North)	40	Col W W Bolton	Trentham, Stoke-on-Trent
Taunton Vale	45	Capt P G R Benson	Henlode, Taunton
Tynedale	48	Mr J O Straker	Stagshaw Bank, Corbridge
Warrickshire	60	Mt S W Buckmaster, Hon E C B Portman..	Kineton, Warwick
Worcestershire	58	Mr A Jones, D.S.O.	Fernhill Heath, Worcester
York and Amsty	48	Capt H Whitworth	Acomb, York
Zealand	45	Mr H Straker & Lord Barnard	Manfield, Darlington
Scotland.			
Buccleuch's (Duke of)	58	Duke of Buccleuch, K.T.	'St. Bowells, Roxburghshire.
Bumfresshire	40	Mr J W Buchanan-Jardine	Glenholm, Lockerbie
Eglinton's (Earl of)	42	Maj J C Dunlop....	Earlston, Kilmarnock.

January.

- 1 Dog licences renewable—France
- 2 Ireland (Rugby) in Paris
- 3 Manchester Steeplechases (2 days)
- 4 England v New Zealand (Rugby)
- 5 at Twickenham—Plumpton Chases (2 days)—Birmingham Chases (2 days)
- 6 Boxing Tournament at Holborn Stadium
- 7 Gatwick and Haydock Chases (2 days)
- 8 Derby Chases (2 days)
- 9 Hurst Park Chases (2 days)
- 10 Newbury Chases (2 days)
- 11 England v Wales (Rugby) at Twickenham
- 12 Smith v McCannchy (London 2 days)—Leicester Chases (2 days)
- 13 Lingfield Chases (2 days)
- 21 Windsor Chases (2 days)
- 23 Scotland v France (Rugby) at Edinburgh
- 26 Warwick Chases (2 days)
- 28 Plumpton Chases (2 days)
- 30 Kempton Chases (2 days)

February.

- 1 Partridge and Pheasant shooting ends
- 2 Nottingham Chases (2 days)
- 3 Polytechnic open boxing competitions
- 4 Gatwick Chases (2 days)
- 5 Sandown and Manchester Chases (2 days)
- 7 Scotland v Wales (Rugby) in Wales
- 9 Derby Chases (2 days)
- 13 Lingfield and Haydock Chases (2 days)
- 14 England v Ireland (Rugby) at Twickenham—Scotland v Wales (Assoc.) in Scotland
- 16 Alexandria Palace boxing tournament—Birmingham Chases (2 days)
- 18 Alcester Coursing (Waterloo Cup 3 days)—Oxford v Cambridge (hockey) at Rockingham—Windsor Chases (2 days)
- 20 Hurst Park (2 days)
- 23 Leicester Chases (2 days)
- 25 Newbury Chases (2 days)
- 27 Gatwick Chases (2 days)
- 28 Ireland v Scotland (Rugby) at Dublin—Wales v England (Assoc.) in Wales—Ireland v Scotland (Assoc.) at Belfast

March.

- 1 Wild Bird shooting ends
- 2 Hawthorn Hill Chases (2 days)
- 4 Sussex County coursing (3 days)
- 5 South England Cup—Kempton Park (2 days)
- 6 Lingfield and Manchester Chases (2 days)
- 10 N.H. Meeting at Cheltenham (3 days)
- 13 Hurst Park Chases (2 days)
- 14 Ireland v Wales (Rugby) at Belfast—English League v Scottish League in England (Assoc.)—Wales v Ireland (Assoc.) in Wales
- 16 Wolverhampton Chases (2 days)
- 18 Rugby Hunt at Chelmsford
- 19 Sandown Park Chases
- 20 Grand Military at Sandown (2 days)
- 21 Scotland v England (Rugby) at Edinburgh
- 23 Flat racing opens at Lincoln (3 days)
- 26 Liverpool race (3 days)
- 27 Grand National Chase
- 30 Warwick races (2 days)

April.

- 1 Newbury races (2 days)
- 3 Derby races (2 days)—Eglington (2 days)
- 4 Scotland v England (Assoc.) in Scotland
- 5 Leicester races (2 days)—Folkestone Chases (2 days)
- 6 Nottingham races (2 days)

April (continued)

- 11 Scottish Cup Final
- 13 Racing at Kempton, Birmingham and Newcastle (2 days)—England v France (Rugby) in France—Manchester Chases (2 days)
- 14 R.A. Chases at Sandown
- 15 Newmarket Chases Meeting (3 days)—Cheltenham Chases (2 days)
- 17 Catterick races (2 days)
- 18 Alexandra Park races—Amateur Cup Final—Welch Cup Final
- 19 Edinburgh races (2 days)
- 21 Epsom races (2 days)
- 22 Pontefract races (2 days)
- 23 Sandown Park (2 days)
- 24 Stockton (2 days)
- 25 English Cup Final at Wembley—Sandown Chases
- 27 Ayr races (2 days)
- 28 Newmarket races (4 days)—Alder shot Chases (2 days)
- 30 Worcester Chases (2 days)

May.

- 1 Thirsk races (2 days)—United Hunts at Langfield
- 2 Hurst Park races
- 4 Lingfield Park races
- 5 Chester races (3 days)
- 8 Kempton Jubilee (2 days)—Ripon
- 12 Newmarket and Spring Meeting (3 days)
- 15 Gatwick races (2 days)—Haydock (2 days)
- 18 York races (2 days)
- 19 Bath races (2 days)
- 21 Salisbury races (2 days)—Doncaster (2 days)—France v England (Assoc.) at Paris
- 22 Ayr races (2 days)
- 23 Windsor races
- 26 Epsom races (4 days)
- 27 Derby Day
- 30 Oaks Day
- 30 Kempton Park races

June.

- 1 Whit Monday—racing at Hurst Park Redcat and Wolverhampton (all 2 days)
- 3 Manchester races (4 days)—Yarmouth (2 days)
- 5 Lingfield (2 days)
- 8 Birmingham and Lewes (2 days)
- 10 Newbury and Beverley (2 days)
- 12 Gatwick races (2 days)
- 15 Ascot races (4 days)
- 17 Royal Hunt Cup
- 18 Gold Cup Day
- 19 Wokingham Stakes
- 20 Windsor races
- 22 Folkestone (2 days)
- 23 New-castle (3 days)
- 24 Brighton (2 days)
- 26 Sandown and Haydock (each 2 days)
- 30 Newmarket 2nd July (4 days)—Windle (3 days)

July.

- 2 Worcester races (2 days)
- 4 Alexandra Park races
- 6 Nottingham (2 days)—Oxford v Cambridge cricket at Lord's
- 7 Bury Club (3 days)
- 8 Pontefract (3 days)
- 10 Lingfield (2 days)—Eton v Harrow cricket at Lord's
- 12 Newmarket 2nd and 3rd July (3 days)
- 15 Bath races (2 days) Gents v Players at Lord's
- 17 Sandown Park (Eclipse, 2 days)
- 18 Ayr races
- 19 Ayr races (2 days) Leicester (2 days)
- 22 Lanark (2 days) Liverpool (3 days)
- 24 Hurst Park and Eglington (each 2 days)
- 26 Goodwood races (4 days)
- 31 Catterick (2 days)

August.

- 1 Alexandra Park races
- 3 Barrow and Sandown Park, Birmingham (2 days) and Ripon (2 days)
- 4 Brighton races (3 days)

August (continued)

- 7 Lewes races (2 days)
- 10 Nottingham and Folkestone races (2 days each)
- 12 Grouse shooting begins—Kempton and Redcar (2 days each)
- 24 Windsor (2 days)
- 25 Wolverhampton races (2 days)
- 26 Stockton races (2 days)
- 29 Bath races (2 days)
- 31 Hurst Park (2 days)
- 28 York races (3 days)
- 28 Gatwick and Haydock Park (each 2 days)
- 31 Lewes races (2 days)

September.

- 1 Partridge Shooting begins—Derby races (3 days)
- 4 Manchester and Folkestone races (each 2 days)
- 8 Doncaster races (4 days)
- 9 The St. Leger
- 11 Doncaster Cup
- 12 Alexandra Park
- 14 Warwick races (2 days)
- 15 1st month (2 days) and Ayr (3 days)
- 16 Windsor races (2 days)
- 17 Leicester races (2 days)
- 21 Pontefract and Gatwick (each 2 days)
- 25 Wharfedale and Catterick races (each 2 days)
- 28 Brighton races—Lanark (2 days)
- 29 Newmarket 2nd October (4 days)
- 30 Edinburgh races (2 days)

October.

- 1 Pheasant Shooting begins
- 2 Thirsk races (2 days)
- 3 Alexandra Park
- 5 Nottingham (2 days)
- 7 Lingfield (2 days)
- 9 Kempton Park and Haydock (each 2 days)
- 12 Wolverhampton (2 days)
- 13 Newmarket 2nd October Meeting (4 days)
- 17 Lingfield Park
- 20 New-castle races (2 days)
- 23 Doncaster races (2 days)
- 24 Sandown Park
- 25 Stockton races
- 27 Newmarket Houghton Meeting (4 days)
- 29 Worcester races (2 days)
- 31 Alexandra Park

November.

- 2 Fox Hunting begins
- 4 Windsor (2 days)—Newport and Wetherby Chases (2 days)
- 6 Newbury (2 days)
- 8 Birmingham (2 days)—Wye Chases
- 9 Lincoln (2 days)—Cheltenham Chases (2 days)
- 11 Liverpool (2 days)
- 12 Leicester (2 days)
- 18 Derby (3 days)
- 19 Hurst Park
- 23 Warwick (3 days)
- 24 Hawthorn Hill Chases
- 26 Manchester (3 days)—Chelmsford Chases
- 27 Sandown Park Chases (2 days)
- 28 Flat racing ends
- 30 Birmingham Chases (2 days)

December.

- 2 Newbury Chases (2 days)
- 4 Kempton Park Chases (2 days)
- 7 Leicester Chases (2 days)
- 9 Windsor Chases (2 days)
- 11 Hurst Park Chases (2 days)
- 12 Nottingham Chases (2 days)—Plumpton Chases
- 16 Gatwick Chases (2 days)
- 18 Lingfield and Haydock Park Chases (2 days)
- 21 Derby Chases (2 days)
- 26 Kempton Park and Cheltenham Chases
- 28 Wolverhampton Chases (2 days)—Seaford Chases
- 30 Newbury Chases (2 days)

- Actland, Sir Reginald Brodie Dyke, K C, Judge Advocate of the Fleet, aged 67—*Feb. 18*
- Acton, Richard, and Baron, diplomatist, aged 53—*June 16.*
- Ailwyn, Ailwyn Edward Fellowes, P C, K C V O., K B E., 1st Baron, noted agriculturist, aged 69—*Sept. 23.*
- Albanesi, Miss Meggie, gifted young actress, aged 24—*Dec. 9, 1923.*
- Allendale, Wentworth Canning Blackett Beaumont, 1st Viscount, a leading Liberal and landowner, aged 62—*Dec. 12, 1923.*
- Applegarth, Robert, pioneer of trade union movement, aged 89—*July 13.*
- Austen, Lt.-Col. Henry Haversham Godwin, F R S., pioneer explorer and geologist, aged 89—*Dec. 2, 1923.*
- Bailhache, Sir Clement Meacher, Judge of the King's Bench Division, aged 67—*Sept. 8.*
- Bandon, James Francis Bernard, Earl of, K V., aged 73—*May 18.*
- Barres, Maurice, the French novelist and politician, aged 61—*Dec. 4, 1923.*
- Bayliss, Sir William Maddock, distinguished physiologist, aged 64—*Aug. 27.*
- Bellby, Sir George, L. D., F R S., student of fuel economy, aged 73—*Aug. 1.*
- Bell, Alderman Sir John, Bart., Lord Mayor of London, 1907-8, aged 79—*Feb. 2.*
- Bendall, Ernest Alfred, M V O., Joint Examiner of Plays, aged 77—*July 12.*
- Bice, Sir John G., K C M G., Chief Secretary of South Australia, aged 70—*Nov. 9, 1923.*
- Blackburne, James Henry, the English chess player, aged 82—*Sept. 1.*
- Bonney, Professor Thomas George, F R S., eminent geologist and former President of British Association, aged 90—*Dec. 9, 1923.*
- Bosanquet, Sir Frederick Albert, K C, late Common Serjeant of City of London, aged 86—*Nov. 2, 1923.*
- Bradley, Francis Herbert, O M, noted English philosopher, aged 78—*Sept. 18.*
- Braga, Theophilo, poet and first President of Portuguese Republic, aged 80—*Jan. 28.*
- Bridge, Admiral Sir Cyprian Arthur George, G C B., aged 85—*Aug. 16.*
- Bridge, Sir Frederick, C V O., Emeritus Organist of Westminster Abbey, aged 79—*March 18.*
- Brook, Arthur Clutton, critic and essayist, aged 55—*Jan. 8.*
- Brodeur, Hon. Louis Philippe, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, aged 61—*Jan. 2.*
- Burnett, Mrs. Frances Hodgson, the author and dramatist, aged 75—*Oct. 29.*
- Burnett, Sir Napier, K B E., M D., eminent surgeon and Red Cross organizer, aged 51—*Dec. 25, 1923.*
- Cambon, M. Paul, former French Ambassador to Britain, aged 78—*May 29.*
- Carew, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Reginald Pole, K C B, C V O., distinguished soldier and former M P., aged 75—*Sept. 19.*
- Chisholm, Hugh, editor of "Encyclopædia Britannica," aged 58—*Sept. 29.*
- Clifford, Dr. John, C H., the eminent Nonconformist leader, aged 87—*Nov. 20, 1923.*
- Conrad, Joseph, the distinguished novelist, aged 67—*Aug. 3.*
- Corelli, Marie, the popular novelist, aged 59—*April 21.*
- Cripps, William Harrison, F R C S., surgeon and sportsman, aged 73—*Nov. 8, 1923.*
- Devitt, Sir Thomas Lane, Bart., prominent ship-owner, aged 84—*Dec. 8, 1923.*
- Dill, Sir Samuel, former High Master of Manchester Grammar School, aged 80—*May 26.*
- Downe, Maj.-Gen. Hugh Richard Dawnay, 8th Viscount, aged 79—*Jan. 21.*
- Drummond, Brig.-Gen. Sir Hugh, Bart., C M G., chairman of Southern Railway, aged 65—*Aug. 1.*
- Ducie, Berkeley Basil Moneton, 4th Earl of, former Australian Minister, aged 90—*Aug. 7.*
- Duke, Sir William, G C I E, K C S I., Permanent Under Secretary for India, aged 60—*June 11.*
- Dunne, General Sir John Hatt, K C B., survivor of Crimean campaign, aged 89—*April 20.*
- Duraud, Rt. Hon. Sir Montmeir, G C M G., K C S I., K C I E., distinguished Ambassador, aged 73—*June 8.*
- Duse, Signora Eleonora, the great Italian actress, aged 64—*April 21.*
- Emery, Winifred (Miss Cyril Mande), the actress, aged 61—*July 15.*
- Emmskillen, Lowry Egerton Cole, 4th Earl of, aged 78—*April 28.*
- Esott, Thomas Hay Sweet, former editor of *Fortnightly Review*, aged 79—*June 14.*
- Fenton, Dr. William Andrewes, former Headmaster of Winchester, aged 83—*April 29.*
- France, Anatole, the French author, aged 80—*Oct. 13.*
- Gibson, Dr. Edgar Charles Sumner, Bishop of Gloucester from 1905 to 1922, aged 76—*March 8.*
- Goschen, Rt. Hon. Sir William Edward, Bart., G C B., G C M G., G C V O., British Ambassador at Berlin at outbreak of war, aged 77—*May 20.*
- Gould, Rev. Sabine Baring, author and hymn-writer, aged 89—*Jan. 2.*
- Hardinge, Henry Charles, 3rd Viscount, aged 65—*April 30.*
- Healy, Maurice, former Nationalist M P., aged 64—*Nov. 9, 1923.*
- Heisterich, Karl Theodor, former German Finance Minister, aged 52—*April 23.*
- Herdman, Sir William Abbott, D S C, L L D., F R S., F L S., distinguished oceanographer and zoologist, aged 66—*July 21.*
- Holderness, Sir Thomas William, Bart., G C B., K C S I., former Under Secretary India Office, aged 75—*Sept. 16.*
- Holt, Sir Vesey, K B E., the army banker, aged 69—*Dec. 6, 1923.*
- Ilbert, Sir Courtenay Peregrine, G C B., K C S I., C I E., former Clerk of House of Commons, aged 82—*May 14.*
- Irving, Daud, M P. for Burnley, one of the pioneers of English Socialism, aged 69—*Jan. 25.*
- Irvine, Sir Henry Turner, G C M G., Colonial Governor and administrator, aged 90—*Nov. 22, 1923.*
- Jackson, Sir Cyril, K B E., former chairman of London County Council, aged 61—*Sept. 3.*
- Jeanes, Sir Alexander, editor of *Liverpool Post*, aged 74—*March 6.*
- Jeukins, Huntly, successful criminal lawyer, aged 50—*Nov. 1, 1923.*
- Jersey, George Henry Robert Child-Villiers, 8th Earl of, Senior Steward of Jockey Club, aged 50—*Dec. 31, 1923.*
- Johnston, Canon John Octavius, biographer of Pusey and Liddon, aged 71—*Nov. 6, 1923.*
- Jowett, Rev. John Henry, D D, C H., the eminent Nonconformist preacher, aged 54—*Dec. 19, 1923.*

- Joy, Albert Bruce, the sculptor, aged 82 — *July 22.*
- Kelly, Most Rev. Denis, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Ross, aged 72 — *April 12.*
- Kimber, Sir Henry, Bart, former M.P., solicitor and railway director, aged 89 — *Dec. 18, 1923.*
- Knollys, Francis, 1st Viscount, private secretary to King Edward and King George, aged 87 — *Aug. 15.*
- Lenin, Nikolai (Vladimir Ilyich Ulianov), the dictator of Soviet Russia, aged 53 — *Jan. 21.*
- Leuchars, Hon. Sir George, K.C.M.G., South African soldier and politician, aged 65 — *Feb. 10.*
- Listowel, William Hare, K.P., Earl of, survivor of Crimean War, aged 91 — *June 5.*
- Llewellyn, Sir Leonard Wilkinson, K.B.E., former Controller of Ministry of Munitions, aged 50 — *June 13.*
- Long, Rt. Hon. Walter Hume, 1st Viscount, former Conservative Minister, aged 70 — *Sept. 26.*
- Lorchburn, Robert Hueshie Reid, P.C., G.C.M.G., 1st Earl, the ex-Lord Chancellor, aged 77 — *Nov. 30, 1923.*
- Lucy, Sir Henry, the veteran Parliamentary journalist ("Toln. M.P."), aged 78 — *Feb. 20.*
- McCalmont, Maj.-Gen. Sir Hugh, K.C.B., soldier, politician and sportsman, aged 79 — *May 2.*
- McConnick, Very Rev. Joseph Gough, D.D., Dean of Manchester, aged 50 — *Aug. 30.*
- Macewen, Sir William, F.R.S., the great brain surgeon, aged 75 — *March 22.*
- Mackenzie, Sir William, founder of Canadian Northern Railway, aged 74 — *Dec. 6, 1923.*
- Marshall, Professor Alfred, Emeritus Professor of Political Economy at Cambridge, aged 81 — *July 13.*
- Masham, John Cunliffe-Lister, 3rd Baron, aged 55 — *Jan. 4.*
- Massingham, Henry William, the eminent Liberal journalist, aged 64 — *Aug. 28.*
- Monckton, Lionel, musical composer and critic, aged 62 — *Feb. 15.*
- Moore, Sir Edward Cecil, Bart., Lord Mayor of London 1922-23, aged 72 — *Dec. 7, 1923.*
- Morris, Sir Malcolm Alexander, K.C.V.O., the eminent dermatologist, aged 74 — *Feb. 19.*
- Muth, Sir Richard, Senior Counsel for the Treasury at Central Criminal Court, aged 66 — *Jan. 14.*
- Nicholson, Brig.-Gen. John Sanctuary Nicholson, M.P. for Abbey division of Westminster, aged 60 — *Feb. 21.*
- Nivelle, General, first Commander of Allied Armies in Great War, aged 68 — *March 23.*
- Packet, Sir Ernest, Bart., railway director and turf patron, aged 82 — *Dec. 30, 1923.*
- Pain, Brig.-Gen. Sir William Hackett, K.B.E., C.B., organiser of Ulster Volunteers, aged 69 — *Feb. 14.*
- Pallatt, Sir Walter, K.C.V.O., Master of the King's Music, aged 83 — *March 27.*
- Peel, Col. Robert Francis, Governor of St. Helena and former M.P., aged 50 — *Aug. 10.*
- Phillips, Sir Claude, art critic and former keeper of the Wallace Collection, aged 76 — *Aug. 9.*
- Pinkerton, William Allan, famous American detective, aged 77 — *Dec. 11, 1923.*
- Pririe, Rt. Hon. William James, 1st Viscount, famous shipbuilder, aged 77 — *June 5.*
- Pomeroy, Frederick William, R.A., distinguished sculptor, aged — *May 26.*
- Probyn, General Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton, V.O., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., Queen Alexandra's Comptroller, aged 91 — *June 20.*
- Quirk, Rt. Rev. John Nathaniel, D.D., Bishop Suffragan of Jarrow, aged 74 — *April 26.*
- Radcliffe, His Honour Francis Reynolds Yonge, County Court Judge, aged 72 — *April 23.*
- Rashdall, Dr. Hastings, Dean of Carlisle, noted theologian and scholar, aged 65 — *Feb. 9.*
- Sadler, Walter Dendy, painter and exhibitor at Royal Academy for 50 years, aged 69 — *Nov. 13, 1923.*
- Scott, Sir Charles Stewart, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., noted diplomat, aged 86 — *April 28.*
- Scott, Admiral Sir Percy Scott, Bart., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., the great naval gunnery expert, aged 71 — *Oct. 18.*
- Sharp, Cecil James, authority on folk song and dance, aged 64 — *June 23.*
- Shattock, Professor Samuel George, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., noted surgical pathologist, aged 71 — *May 11.*
- Shaughnessy, Thomas George, 1st Baron, leading Canadian railway director, aged 70 — *Dec. 10, 1923.*
- Shaw, Dr. Lauriston Elgie, M.D., F.R.C.P., notable physician, aged 64 — *Dec. 25, 1923.*
- Smith, Arthur Lionel, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, aged 73 — *April 12.*
- Smith, Sir Harold, K.C., Recorder of Blackburn, aged 48 — *Sept. 10.*
- Stanford, Sir Charles Villiers, the eminent composer, aged 71 — *March 29.*
- Stephen, Miss Katharine, former Principal of Newnham College, aged 68 — *July 16.*
- Stinnes, Hugo, the great German industrialist and financier, aged 54 — *April 10.*
- Suffield, Sir Charles Harbord, 6th Baron, aged 68 — *Feb. 10.*
- Taverner, Sir John, K.C.M.G., former Agent-General for Victoria in London, aged 67 — *Dec. 17, 1923.*
- Terry, Kate (Miss Arthur Lewis), the gifted actress, aged 79 — *Jan. 6.*
- Thompson, Rt. Rev. Dr. James Denton, Bishop of Sodor and Man, aged 68 — *Oct. 31.*
- Townshend, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Vere Feriers, K.C.B., D.S.O., the defender of Kut, aged 63 — *May 18.*
- Treves, Sir Frederick, Bart., the great operating surgeon, aged 70 — *Dec. 7.*
- Trowel, Sir Walter, solicitor and ex-President of Law Society, aged 71 — *April 5.*
- Tweedy, Sir John, F.R.C.S., former President Royal College of Surgeons, aged 74 — *Jan. 4.*
- Wace, Very Rev. Henry, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, aged 87 — *Jan. 9.*
- Waddington, Samuel, anthologist, sonneteer and biographer, aged 78 — *Nov. 7, 1923.*
- Ward, Sir Adolphus William, Litt.D., Master of Peterhouse, aged 86 — *June 19.*
- Waiwick, Francis Richard Charles Guy Greville, 5th Earl of, aged 70 — *Jan. 15.*
- Wells, Sir Sydney Russell, well known physician and M.P. for London University, aged 55 — *July 14.*
- Willoughby de Broke, Richard Greville Verney, 19th Baron, "Die-Hard" politician and sportsman, aged 54 — *Dec. 16, 1923.*
- Wilson, Dr. Woodrow, President of United States from 1912 to 1920, aged 67 — *Feb. 3.*
- Wingate, Sir James Lawton, distinguished landscape painter, aged 78 — *April 22.*
- Young, Sir William Mackworth, K.C.S.I., former Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, aged 83 — *May 10.*

Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

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APPENDED is a list of the principal bequests for charitable purposes recorded during the year. The amount for charitable purposes is in a considerable proportion of the cases approximate, owing to the bequests including a share of the residuary estate, or consisting wholly or in part of business interests, or of blocks of shares, for which a definite value cannot be given. *Reversionary bequests* are included where the reversions are absolute, generally on the cession of life interests or of a certain period of years, but generally speaking are not included where they are *contingent reversions*, depending on certain happenings (usually failure of issue to certain persons, or failure to secure the observance of certain conditions) unless there is reason to believe that such contingency is likely to be fulfilled. The amounts of residuary bequests are also subject to variation on the final winding-up of the estate owing to possible variations in the amount of duty payable, as the final figures may place an estate for duty purposes in a different category (either higher or lower) as compared with the original valuation submitted on obtaining the grant of probate. This table records the chief bequests published during the year, not necessarily those becoming payable during the year, and it does not include bequests recorded in previous years which have since become payable, either by the winding-up of the estate, or by the falling-in of reversionary or contingent reversionary interests.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate	Approx Amount	Objects
Lucy, Sir Henry ("Toby M P"), of Whitehorn, Hythe, Kent	£ 250,000	£ 200,000	On death of wife left many charitable bequests to hospitals for children and other institutions, £1,000 for "Toby M P" Trust, income for the relief of Members of Press Gallery, and residue to 44 charitable institutions and hospitals.
Bell, Alderman Sir John Chas., of Stoke Poges and Finsbury Pavement, E.C.	506,274	200,000	On death of wife and daughter £40,000 specifically for hospitals and orphan asylums, and one half of ultimate residue to Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund, King Edward VII. Hospital Fund, Royal Hospital for Incurables, and British Home for Incurables, Streatham.
Fieldsend, James, of Sheffield, pawn broker	272,897	190,000	£2,400 at death specifically to Sheffield hospitals and local charities and church institutions, principally for young people, and ultimate residue Royal Hospital, Royal Infirmary, Jessop Hospital for Women, Blind Institution, West Street, Boys' and Girls' Charity Schools, all in Sheffield.
Parr, James, of Ashton Old Road, Higher Openshaw, Lancashire	197,275	150,000	Bequests include £5,000 St. Clement's Church, Higher Openshaw, for erection of a rectory for church, and £2,000 for augmentation of curate's stipend, and residue to hospital and library founded by Humphrey Chetham, Manchester Warehousemen and Clerks Orphan Schools, St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester and Salford Lying-in Hospital, Manchester Maternity Hospital, Ancoats Hospital and Dispensary, S.P.C.A. (Manchester), and Heushaw's Blind Asylum.
Burrell, Miss Augusta, of Botley, Hants	310,420	108,000	Bequests include £10,000 Royal Hants County Hospital, £5,000 Society for Ladies in Reduced Circumstances, and residue to Dr. Barnardo's Homes and St. Dunstan's Hotel.
Hobson, Albert John, of Sheffield	146,374	100,000	Reversionary bequest of residue of estate to Sheffield University.
Larnach, Sydney, of East Grinstead, Sussex	1,322,759	100,000	£10,000 each Middlesex Hospital, St. George's Hospital, London Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, St. Thomas's Hospital, Guy's Hospital, National Institute for Blind, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, £5,000 each Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institute, Lord Mayor Treloar's Cripples Hospital, Salvation Army, and East Grinstead Cottage Hospital.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount	Objects
	£	£	
Prescott, William, of Aughton, Lancashire	135,182	100,000	About £47,000 for charitable purposes in Liverpool, including £20,000 to Liverpool University for founding Chair in Agriculture, and residue for such charitable objects as executors may select.
Simmons, Sydney. J P, of North Finchley	140,333	100,000	About £100,000 for charitable purposes, including one-fourth of trust fund of £40,000 on death or re-marriage of widow for building Town Hall at Okehampton, Devon, and one-fourth of such fund for providing annual tea for workhouse inmates in Okehampton Castle, and for the poor, and residue for 38 institutions including Dr. Barnardo's Homes, N.S.P.C.C., and British Home for Incurables
Griffiths, Miss Lucy, of Church Stretton, Salop	90,498	90,000	On death of sister one-third of residue Salop Police Court Mission, one-third Shrewsbury and Salop Refuge, and one-third Mission of Hope, Street ham, S.W.
Graystone, Sydney Wynn, J P of Newmarket and Sandgate, Kent	104,708	77,900	£2,000 Royal National Lifeboat Institution, £200 R.S.P.C.A., £100 Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge, and on death of residuary legatees ultimate residue to Downing College, Cambridge
Woodhouse, Edwin, J P of Calverley Yorkshire	162,117	71,000	£1,000 for choir and organ fund of St. Peter's Church, Leeds and on death of daughter about £70,000 for charitable objects in City of Leeds
Halliday, Robert, of Dale House, Monyash, Bakewell, Derbyshire	93,374	70,000	£250 to Jas. and Isabella Seniors Institute for Widows and Children and residue to Sheffield Royal Infirmary, Sheffield Royal Hospital, Jessop Hospital for Women, and Cherry Tree Orphanage, Totley, Derbyshire
Koettgen, Gustav Adolf, of 63 Belsize Park Gardens	96,921	70,000	On death of daughter's ultimate residue for works of public utility or charitable purposes, preference being given to those for benefit loyal British subjects of German birth
Lucas, Mrs. Alice Theresa, of 13 Cleveland Row, S.W.	124,951	70,000	In events defined by an Order of the High Court happening about £70,000 for charitable purposes including £10,000 each Jewish Board of Guardians, Royal National Lifeboat Institute and Guy's Hospital, and large sums to London Hospital and ultimate remainder of contingent fund to establish a Charity for ladies in reduced circumstances
Wolfe, Frederick, of 10 York Gate, Regents Park, N.W.	117,591	70,000	About £70,000 to various hospitals including Charing Cross Hospital, and Middlesex Hospital for Cancer Research Fund
Laming, Henry, of East Grinstead, Sussex	155,773	60,000	£1,000 Finchley Charity Trustees for Out-door Pensions, £25,000 and on death of wife further £25,000 to Queen's College, Oxford, for Laming Foreign Languages Scholarships, and other bequests include £500 Marine Society and £500 National Society for Promoting Education of Poor in Principles of Established Church
Catlin, George Cholmeley, of Gwydyr Mansions, Hove	89,134	60,000	About £60,000 for 18 Charitable and Church Institutes including Moon Society for the Blind, Charity Organisation Society, and Brighton and Hove Hospitals, and Dr. Barnardo's Homes

Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

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Name	Gross Value of Estate	Approx Amount	Objects.
O'Connor, Thomas, of Duntans Hotel, Manchester Square, W.	£ 71,516	£ 60,000	£1,300 for masses and on death of wife £1,000 specifically for Catholic Charities and ultimate residue for such charitable objects in England and Ireland as wife may appoint
Perron-Heaketh, Dame Florence Emily, of Roehampton, Surrey, estate in England provisionally valued at	150,000	50,000	£40,000 for charitable purposes in California and £10,000 for like purposes in England as executors decide
Stanton, Rev Dr Vincent, D D, of Cambridge	64,874	50,000	£3,500 Trinity College, Cambridge, for studentship in Divinity and Philosophy of Religion, £3,000 Cambridge Graduates Ordination Fund, £3,000 Cambridge Mission to Delhi, and subject to other bequests residue to Clergy Training School, Westcott House, Cambridge
Pilley, Frederick Hornsaw, of Beulah Hill, Notwood, S E	280,586	50,000	£50,000 to wife and son Fredk, for such Hospitals, Orphanages, or other Charitable Institutions in England as they may select
Campbell Herbert James, of Hove, Sussex	77,804	50,000	£2,000 Vicar of Hove for poor widows residing in Parish, and on death of residuary legatees ultimate residue to Children's Hospital, Gt Ormond St, S P C C, S P C A, Royal Alexandra Hospital for Sick Children, St Dunstan's Hostel for Blind, Hove Hospital, Dr Barnardo's Homes, and the Dogs' Home
Seaverns, Joel Herbert, J P, of Grosvenor Road, S W	65,845	44,000	£2,000 as a memorial to his father, and on death of several residuary legatees residue for care, maintenance, or benefit of any young people of any class of society being either orphans or children of poor people, preference being given to children or remote issue of officers of H M Forces who lost their lives in the War
Hampson, Mrs Jane Kay, of Wellington Court, Knightsbridge, S W	64,665	40,000	£1,000 each Hospital for Incurables, Mauldeth, Manchester, Cancer Hospital, Fulham, Home for Reduced Ladies, Higher Broughton, £500 each London Hospital, Salvation Army, National Institute for Blind and St George's Hospital, and residue Salvation Army, National Institute for Blind, London Hospital and St George's Hospital
Dunlop, Archibald Claude, of Haverstock Hill, N W	44,978	38,000	£20,000 B C Archbishop of Portsmouth, £2,500 Crusade of Rescue for Diocese of Westminster, £2,500 Provincial of Dominicans, £5,000 Rector of St Ignatius, Stamford Hill, £250 Catholic Truth Society and residue R C Archbishops of Westminster and Portsmouth
Mitchell, Miss Mary Wilson, of Ventnor	136,811	36,000	Bequests include many Church and charitable funds, and on death of a relative £1,000 Riley Recreation Ground, Marlow, and £10,000 for distribution among such War of other charities connected with War as executors may select.
Wells, Mrs. Florence, of 24 Lower Rock Gardens, Brighton	38,832	35,500	£2,500 each Dean of St Albans for musical services in Cathedral, London Orphan Asylum and Infant Orphan Asylum, other bequests include £1,000 National Lifeboat Institution, Hospital for Sick Children, Gt Ormond St., £1,000 and residue to King Edward's Hospital Fund

Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

Name	Gross Value of Estate	Approx Amount	Objects
Chaine, Commander Francis William, R N, of St George's Court, S W	£ 63,248	£ 35,000	Ultimate residue in 160 parts to hospitals and benevolent funds, including Lloyds' Patriotic Fund and Lloyds' Benevolent Fund, Charing Cross Hospital, and the London School of Tropical Medicine
Pauling, Robert, of Coltman Street, Kingston-on-Hull	59,358	34,000	£4,000 specifically for charitable purposes principally in Hull and residue for such charitable objects as executors determine
Nies, Rev Dr James Buchanan, of Brooklyn, U S A (English estate)	260	34,000	138,000 dollars (say £34,000) for charitable and educational purposes in New York and Jerusalem
Abbey, Rev Alfred James, M A, of Long Buckby, Northants	39,475	32,000	About £13,000 for local charitable and church purposes, and residue to Royal Albert Orphanage, Consumption Hospital, Brompton, Free Cancer Hospital, Fulham, National Industrial Home for Crippled Boys, National Orthopaedic Hospital, Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, Distressed Gentlefolks Aid Society, St Andrews Wat-side Mission, Mission to Seamen, National Lifeboat Institution, Field Lane Institution, Surgical Aid Society, and Shipwrecked Mariners Aid Society
Crossthwaite, Miss Jeanette Elizabeth, 51 St Charles Square, Notting Hill, W	40,437	30,000	Residue one half Bishop of London for building a church in the diocese where he may select, and one half Catholic Apostolic Church 16 Maida Hill, W
Minet, Miss Julia, of 18 Sussex Square, Hyde Park	53,909	30,000	Bequests include £2,000 Gtnton College, Cambridge, £500 Paddington and Marlborough Branch of Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants, £200 National Art Collection Fund, £100 Huguenot Society, £100 Minet Library, Camberwell, and residue to Charity Organisation Society and S P G
Moore, Miss Eliza, of Beach Road, St Ann's on the Sea, Lancs	39,793	30,000	Bequests include £4,000 Beckett Hospital and Dispensary, Yorks, £4,000 Dr Barnardo's Homes, £4,000 on death of Companion to B and F B Society and bequests for Wesleyan Methodist Church purposes, and residue to B and F B Society and Dr Barnardo's Homes
Rothschild, Hon Nathaniel Charles, J P, of Oundle, Northants, and Kensington Palace Gardens, W.	2,250,000	30,000	To National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty, or to Society for Promotion of Nature Reserves, Sporting Rights over Timg Reservoirs and property near Wood-walton, Hunts and in Essex, and £10,000 British Museum for salary of a proper custodian to look after collection of Siphonaptera or other Parasitic Insects, £5,000 Society for Promotion of Nature Reserves, and £1,000 Entomological Society of London
Putt, Miss Matilda Lamcrate, of 18A Palace Road, Streatham	39,860	30,000	£1,000 each C P A S, National Hospital for Paralysed and Epileptic, and British Home for Incurables, other legacies for hospitals and animal institutions, and residue Middlesex Hospital, Sons of the Clergy Corporation, and Poor Clergy Relief Corporation

Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

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Name	Gross Value of Estate	Approx Amount	Objects
Leonard, William John, of 1 Lindfield Gardens, N W	£ 389,023	£ 26,000	Bequests include £10,000 to establish in neighbourhood of Hackney Wick Institute or Club for those employed in factories or workshops, £5,000 Clifton College Bristol, £250 Whitechapel Art Gallery
Walmesley, George William, of Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire	32,761	25,000	On death or re-marriage of wife, £1,000 Blind Institute, Stockport, £1,000 Tubercular Hospital, Whitehill, £1,000 School for Mothers and Children's Day Nursery, and residue Stockport Infirmary
Martin, Edward, of Ardahan, Co Galway (personal)	30,422	25,000	For Roman Catholic purposes in Ireland
Harris, William Manning, of King's College, Cambridge	29,436	25,000	Residuary property to Provost and Scholars of King's College of Our Lady and St Nicholas, Cambridge, usually called King's College
Fisher, Harry, J P, of Tapton Mount, Manchester Road, Sheffield	33,160	25,000	On death of wife bequests include £3,000 Cutler's Company, Sheffield, £5,000 Town Trustees of Sheffield for maintenance of open space at Botanical Gardens, Sheffield, £1,000 for such Charities as wife may appoint, and residue Town Trustees of Sheffield and Cutler's Company
Dowling, James, of Lower Gardner Street, Dublin (personal)	28,522	25,000	On death of brother for Roman Catholic purposes in Ireland
Armitage, Dr James Arnold, of St Helens, Hastings, Sussex	191,150	25,000	About £25,000 to Society for the Propagation of the Gospel
Heritage, Mrs Jane, of 60 Elsworthy Road, N W.	179,351	24,000	£5,000 St Columba's Hospital, Avenue Road, N W, £5,000 Hospital for Consumption, Fulham Road, £500 each London Hospital and St Marylebone Almshouses, other bequests and residue one-eighth each London Hospital and St Columba's Hospital
Bartram, William Naizby, of Sunderland, shipbuilder	254,895	23,500	£5,000 each Sunderland Royal Infirmary and Children's Hospital, £10,000 Sunderland Technical College, and other legacies to Sunderland Institutions
Fountain, Frederick, of 44 Crooms Hill, Greenwich, Kent	66,876	21,000	Bequests include his freehold premises and lands, Cedar Bank, Diamond Terrace, Greenwich, and £12,000 Miller General Hospital for "Fountain Convalescent Home," and cottages and land at Albury Heath to National Trust for Places of Historic Interest and Natural Beauty
Apcar, John Gregory, of Calcutta (estate in this country)	20,579	20,000	£10,000 Trustees of Harrow School, £10,000 Supreme Patriarch of All Armenians at Etchmadzin Erivan, Armenia, for alleviating sufferings among Armenians
Belwick, Miss Jane Laurie, of Heriot Road, Edinburgh (personal estate)	58,833	20,000	£1,000 University Court of Edinburgh, and House in Heriot Road as residential home for lecturers in Medical School of University, £250 Edinburgh Dental Hospital, jewellery and watches to Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh, and residue Society for Relief of Indigent Gentlewomen of Scotland
Gee, Harry Simpson, J P, of Knighton Firth, Leicester	659,699	20,000	£20,000 to Endowment Fund of Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland College
Devitt, Sir Thomas Lane, Bart, Buckingham Gate, S.W.	512,090	20,000	Income to be applied in payment of annuities and donations to such poor ladies in reduced circumstances or for any other hardship as trustees may select

Name	Gross Value of Estate	Approx Amount	Objects.
Fell, James Compstone, of Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs	£ 24,610	£ 20,000	Two-thirds of residue United Methodist Church Missionary Society, one-third China Inland Mission.
Chisholm, Sir Samuel, Bart., of Bellhaven, Glasgow (personal estate)	114,162	20,000	£20,000 for Scottish Religious and Charitable Institutions, Hospitals and Teetotal Organisations of United Free Church and the Salvation Army.
Chitty, Edward, J P., of Dover, mllier	42,772	20,000	On death of wife about £20,000 for charities, including Land Nationalisation Society, League of Nations, Union of British and Foreign Unitarian Association and Dover Preventive and Rescue Association
Imchcliffe, Mrs Emma, of Victoria Street, S.W.	23,551	20,000	£6,000 St. Peter's College, Westminster School, for Scholarship, £2,000 Hospital for Sick Children Great Ormond Street, £1,000 Westminster Hospital, £1,000 Cancer Hospital, £1,000 each Homes for Incurables, Putney and Stenham, and residue to hospitals named above, and £1,000 Sunshine Home for Blind Babies, Chorley Wood
Inghis, Miss Charlotte, of Prestonville Road, Brighton	31,434	20,000	About £20,000 Poor Clergy Relief Corporation
Chester, Henry Morris Ltd of Longham, Seale, Surrey	30,111	20,000	Bequests to Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, Chester Memorial Hospital, Putney Heath, National Gallery, Harrow School, Jesus College, Cambridge and Vicar and Churchwardens of Tongham
Smith, William of Honeybourne Glouce., farmer	26,261	20,000	About £20,000 to Evesham Hospital, Worcester Infirmary, Stratford-on-Avon Hospital, and Birmingham General Hospital
Sperling, Rev Monsignor, of Broom Bank, Leek, Staffs	19,607	19,000	£10,000 and residue to R C Archbishop of Birmingham, and other bequests for R C purposes in the district
Marcus, Maurice, of Redhill, Surrey	3 145 751	19,000	£10,000 Kelgate and Redhill Hospital, £5,000 Guy's Hospital, £1,000 each London Hospital, Dr Barnardo's Homes, Royal Institution and Jewish Board of Guardians
Harrold, Miss Caroline, of Edgbaston Birmingham	25 681	19,000	On death of sisters residue to Birmingham University for Research work
Raven, Nicholas John of Bath Row Birmingham (English estate)	27,128	19,000	Bequests include £150 to Paris City Mission and residue of English property to C M S., British and Foreign Bible Society, and London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, and residue of Australian property to Victorian Church Missionary Society Melbourne, Australia
Fletcher, Henry Marshall, of Loughton Essex	55,023	18,000	One-half of residue for such Charitable Institutions in United Kingdom as trustees may select, suggesting Seamen's Orphanage, Officer's War Orphanage and School for Naval Officers' Daughters
Waterer, Anthony, of Home Bush Horsell, Surrey	72,165	18,000	Bequests include £1,500 Royal Surrey County Hospital, a field of 14½ acres to Woking and Horsell Urban Council for public park or recreation ground, and £2,400 Royal Gardeners' Benevolent Orphan Fund
Corell, Miss Marie, of Mason Croft, Stratford-on-Avon	24,076	17,000	On death of residuary legatee residence and residuary estate for a trust for benefit of distinguished persons, any connected with the stage being particularly excluded, and any person connected with Stratford-on-Avon being specifically debarred from participating in the trust

Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

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Name	Gross Value of Estate	Approx Amount	Objects
Dick, Capt Quintin, of Grosvenor Crescent, S W	£ 338,952	£ 16,000	If he has disposal of certain settled funds left £8,000 Brompton Hospital for Consumption and £4,000 each St George's Hospital and R S P C A
Davy, Miss Julia Mary Ann, of Holmlea, The Ave, Braintree	14,992	16,000	£400 specifically Missionary Societies and residue British Home for Incurables, Stratham, and National Institute for Blind
Seal, Miss Mary, of Southborough Common, Kent	17,507	15,000	£500 each Royal National Lifeboat Institution, C M S, £200 B and F B Society, £100 Home for Lost Dogs, £50 Society for Protection of Cats, and residue Great Northern Central Hospital, Royal Chest Hospital, Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, and National Benevolent Institution
Cutler, John, K C, of Addison Court Gardens, W, and Lincoln's Inn	20,421	15,000	On death of wife one-half King's College School, Wimbledon, for John Cutler Scholarships, and one-half Sherborne School for like purposes
White, Graham Burnand, of Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N W	111,951	15,000	On death of wife £5,000 Harrow School, £5,000 Christ's Hospital, Horsham, £5,000 Lloyds' Benevolent Fund
Wood, Miss Elizabeth Ann, of Sunderland, Durham	15,111	15,000	£500 each Dr Barnardo's Homes, Sunderland Branch R S P C A, other small bequests and residue Sunderland Royal Infirmary, R S P C A, Dr Barnardo's Homes, Muller's Orphanage, and any institute for relief of those disabled in war
Turner, Sir Samuel J P, of Chaseley, Rochdale, Lancs, asbestos manufacturer	496,644	14,500	£5,000 United Methodist Trustees for Sir Samuel Turner bequest, income for United Methodist Chapel, Baillie St, Rochdale, other bequests include £4,000 National Children's Home and Orphanage
Thompson, James, J P, of Farringford, Roker Park, Sunderland	51,546	14,500	Bequests include £11,000 Sunderland Orphan Asylum and £500 Sunderland Waifs Rescue Agency
Reithinger, Albert, of Queen's Gate, S.W	327,859	14,000	Bequests include £5,000 Corporation of City of Westminster for food for necessitous poor irrespective of religion or race, and £5,000 Jewish Board of Guardians for needy Jews and Jewesses
Kershaw, Edwin, of Bolton, Lancs	28,724	14,000	£1,000 Bolton Infirmary and Dispensary and residue Cancer Pavilion and Christie Hospital, Manchester
Wooland, Samuel, of Seville St, S.W, and Stockbridge	635,135	13,800	£1,000 Bloomsbury Mission Church, £2,000 each Pastors College and Stockwell Orphanage, and other bequests include £500 Linen and Woollen Drapers' Institution and £250 Warehousemen Clerks and Diapers' Schools
Powell, Miss Catherine Price, of 21 Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park W	46,552	13,000	£12,000 Magdalen College, Oxford, for Scholarships for Proficiency in Italian, French and German, and other bequests
Bird, Miss Kate Rebecca, of Hove, Sussex	37,260	13,000	Bequests include £4,000 Bishop of Cork for Poor Parishes of Church of Ireland, £2,000 for Church purposes at Kilmademoque, and residue Miss Smyly's Birds Nest Home, Dublin, and Dr Barnardo's Homes
Rashdall, Very Rev Dr Hastings, D.D, D Litt, D C L, LL D., of Deanery, Carlisle	17,518	12,000	£100 Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, £100 Cumberland Infirmary, £50 per annum Ripon Clergy College, Oxford, and residue on death of wife thereto also.
Murphy, Thomas, of Chesterfield, Derbyshire and Bournemouth	103,576	12,000	£10,000 Chesterfield Royal Hospital, £2,000 R.C Bishop of Nottingham

THE BRITISH ISLES.

THE KING AND COURT — (1923) **Nov. 1.** King of Sweden arrived in London on visit to King George. Princess Mary opened nurses' home at Newmarket. **3.** Marriage of Crown Prince of Sweden to Lady Louise Mountbatten at Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace. **6** Duke and Duchess of York visited Manchester and Salford. Prince of Wales emphasised benefit of travel at Overseas League dinner to Dominion Premiers. **7** Prince received freedom of Winchester and visited the College. **11** King and Queen attended Armistice Day service at Westminster Abbey, and Prince of Wales was present at Cenotaph ceremony. **12** Princess Maud married to Lord Carnegie at Guards' Chapel. **Dec 12** Prince of Wales spoke as a farmer at dinner of Farmers' Club and Central Chambers of Agriculture. **15** His Royal Highness attended birthday festival of Toc H, and lit new Lamps of Maintenance. **20** Prince George came of age and was invested with the Garter. **25.** The Royal Family spent Christmas at Sandringham. (1924) **Jan 1** New Year Honours included one viscount, three baronets, and ten baronesses. **9** Prince of Wales paid brief visit to Paris. **12** Court returned to London. **15** King opened fifth Parliament of his reign in state. **28** Prince of Wales attended Australian Day luncheon and distributed prizes to London Chamber of Commerce students. **Feb 8** While exercising a hunter near Leighton Buzzard, Prince of Wales was thrown and fractured his collar-bone. **19** King and Queen dined with Earl of Gainsford, Prime Minister and Mr. Clynes being among guests. Wearing his right arm in sling Prince of Wales carried out engagements in South London. **Mar 1** Prince of Wales inspected Welsh Guards at Aldershot. **3** King and Queen announced to be suffering from slight colds and confined to Buckingham Palace. **4.** Prince of Wales attended Centenary meeting of National Life-boat Institution. **15** While Prince of Wales was riding in point-to-point race near Wokingham, his horse fell with him and he suffered slight concussion. **17** Prince Henry opened Deal and Walmer War Memorial Hospital. **20.** Prince of Wales returned to London from Aldershot, having made satisfactory progress. **28** King saw the Grand National at Aintree, being guest of Lord Derby at Knowsley. **April 4.** Prince of Wales arrived at Biarritz to recuperate. Queen laid foundation stone of nurses' hostel at Windsor Hospital. **6** Postponement announced of Prince of Wales's visit to South Africa owing to General Election in the Union. **10** Duke of York visited Sheffield and inspected number of works. **21** Prince of Wales returned to London from France. **23.** The King opened British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, ceremony being marked by impressive pageantry. **Barony** conferred on Sir James Stevenson, the Chairman, and knight-hoods on architect and engineer. **24** Prince George opened train-ferry service between Harwich and Zeebrugge. **26** Prince of Wales at Chatham unveiled one of the three war memorials of Royal Navy. **28.** King and Queen visited Great Western Railway works at Swindon, His Majesty driving an engine. **May 3** Prince of Wales and Duke of York attended Royal Academy banquet. **12.** King and Queen of Rumania arrived in London on official visit as guests of King and Queen, who gave State Banquet in their honour. **13.** Royal visitors

were entertained by City of London. **14.** King and Queen, after escorting their visitors to Wembley, gave State Ball at Buckingham Palace. **15.** King of Rumania left England. **20.** Mr. James Brown, Lord High Commissioner, formally opened General Assembly of Church of Scotland. **23** Prince George admitted Freeman of City of London. **25** King and Queen attended Empire Day Thanksgiving Service in the Stadium. **26** King and Queen of Italy arrived in London on visit to King and Queen. State Banquet took place in the evening. **27.** King and Queen of Italy warmly welcomed in the City. **28.** Italian visitors inspected Wembley Exhibition, and attended State Ball given in their honour by King and Queen. **29** Their Majesties left England. **31** Duke of Connaught opened Winchester College War Cloister. Queen opened extension of Hampstead Garden Suburb Institute. Queen of Rumania was given municipal welcome at Plymouth. **June 4** King and Queen went to Epsom for the Derby, and His Majesty gave dinner party to the Jockey Club. **7.** King and Queen commenced short visit to Aldershot. **10** His Majesty reviewed troops of the Command. **12** Prince of Wales visited Stoke and Hanley. **17** Their Majesties attended Ascot meeting. **21** King and Queen were present at searchlight tattoo at Aldershot. **22** King and Queen of Denmark arrived in London as guests of King George and Queen Mary. **23** Their Majesties and Danish monarchs attended gala performance of International Horse Show. **27** Prince of Wales opened Southern Railway's floating dry dock at Southampton. **28** Danish royal visitors left England. **July 7** Prince Regent and Heir Apparent of Abyssinia arrived in London as guest of the Government. **11** King and Queen were entertained by Empire Parliamentary Association in Westminster Hall. **14.** Prince of Wales opened International Advertising Convention at Wembley. **17** Prince unveiled at Bodmin, war memorial of Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. **19** Duke and Duchess of York commenced short visit to Ulster. King and Queen were present at consecration of new Cathedral Church of Liverpool. **26** King reviewed the Fleet at Spithead. **28** His Majesty, at Buckingham Palace, inspected boy scouts from Overseas. **Aug 1** After attending Goodwood meeting King and Queen boarded royal yacht and proceeded to Cowes. **2** Prince of Wales spent evening in boy scouts' camp at Wembley. **11** Their Majesties returned to London. **12.** King went to Bolton Abbey. **14** Queen paid visit to Princess Mary at Goldborough Hall. **21** King arrived at Balmoral. Princess Mary, at Goldborough, gave birth to a son. **23** Prince of Wales left Southampton on *Berenyaria* on visit to United States and Canada. **29** Queen arrived at Balmoral. **Sept 28.** Duke of Connaught inspected cadets at Sandhurst. **Oct 4** Princess Mary's baby christened Gerald David at Goldborough Church. **9** King and Queen arrived at Buckingham Palace. **24** Court removed to Sandringham. **27** Duke of Connaught left London for South of France. **31** Prince of Wales arrived home after his visit to Canada and the United States.

IMPERIAL POLITICS.

(For Parliament, see pp 164-167.)

(1923) **Nov 2.** Mr. Baldwin, at Manchester, outlined his policy of protection for British

industries **5.** Mr. Asquith, at Dewsbury, reiterated Liberal opposition to tariffs Mr Bonar Law was buried in Westminster Abbey, pall-bearers including Prince of Wales, Mr Baldwin, Lord Balfour, Mr Asquith and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald **8** Imperial Conference held its final meeting **9** Mr Lloyd George arrived in England from America and declared his opposition to tariffs Mr Baldwin, at Guildhall Banquet, dealt with Imperial Conference and the international outlook **13** Parliament reassembled and Mr. Baldwin announced an immediate dissolution Mr Asquith and Mr Lloyd George arranged for united Liberal campaign for General Election **16** Parliament dissolved **19** Mr Baldwin opened Unionist campaign at Queen's Hall, London **24** Mr Asquith and Mr Lloyd George spoke from same platform at Paisley **26** Fifty M.P.'s returned unopposed and 1303 candidates nominated, including 34 women **Dec 6** Polling took place and resulted in defeat of Mr Baldwin's policy, though the Unionist Party remained the largest Eight women were elected **11** Mr Baldwin met his cabinet and decided to remain in office until the session began **12** Labour Party Executive and General Council of Trade Union Congress declared Labour ready to undertake responsibilities of government **18** Addressing Liberal M.P.'s Mr Asquith declared Liberals controlled the situation and denied that there had been overtures to or from the other parties (1924) **Jan 1** New Year's honours list included three baronies, ten baronets and six Privy Councillors **8** The new Parliament met, and after re-electing Mr Whitley Speaker proceeded with swearing in of members Mr Ramsay MacDonald outlined Labour Party's intentions at a "victory celebration" in London **15** The King opened Parliament and read speech from the Throne **21** Mr Baldwin's Government defeated by 328 to 256 on Labour amendment to the Address **22** Mr Baldwin resigned and Parliament adjourned Mr MacDonald saw the King and accepted duty of forming a Government, first list of ministers being approved by His Majesty. **23** First meeting of Labour Cabinet, presided over by Mr MacDonald, Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary **Feb 1** Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Conservative, elected M.P. for City of London by 12,962 against 5,525 for Liberal **4** Peerages conferred on three new ministers Note issued by Government giving formal recognition to Soviet Government and proposing conference in London on outstanding questions **8** Resignation Honours contained one barony (Sir John Butcher), 5 Privy Councillors, 9 baronetcies and 16 Knight-hoods **11** At Unionist Party Meeting Mr Baldwin was confirmed in the leadership **12** Parliament reassembled and Mr MacDonald outlined new Government's policy **28** Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Home Secretary, elected for Burnley by majority of 7,037 **Mar 3** Mr H. E. Blain appointed Unionist Agent, in succession to Sir Reginald Hall. **13.** Government suffered its first defeat in Commons on question of suspension of 11 o'clock rule. **20.** Mr Churchill, standing as Independent and Anti-Socialist candidate, beaten by 43 votes by Conservatives in Abbey division of Westminster **Apr 1.** Government announced their intention to submit all Treaties to Parliament for ratification. **7.** Ministry met with two defeats in Commons **9** Blows were

exchanged in Commons between Mr Amery and a Labour member **10** The Speaker warned members regarding unparliamentary expressions, and both M.P.'s concerned apologised. Commons decided that travelling expenses of members should be paid by the nation **14.** Anglo-Soviet Conference opened at the Foreign Office **29** Mr Snowden made his Budget statement **May 2** Commons defeated a Proportional Representation Bill by majority of 94 **14** Mr Frank Gray unseated for City of Oxford owing to his agent's practices, but acquitted of charge against himself. **22** Labour won West Toxteth division of Liverpool from Conservatives by majority of 2,471 **June 5** Conservatives won Oxford City from Liberals by majority of 1,842 in triangular contest **July 16** Inter-Allied Conference on reparation question opened in London, French and Belgian Premiers being among the delegates **31** Conservatives gained Holland division from Labour **Aug 2** Allied Conference reached full agreement, and German delegates were invited to London **8** Treaties between British and Soviet Governments signed at Foreign Office, after protests in both Houses of Parliament **9** German delegates to London Conference signed agreements to execute reports under the Dawes plan **14** Sir Alfred Mond elected for Carmarthen **16** London Conference came to an end with signature of the Protocol, agreement being reached on date for military evacuation of the Ruhr **29** Mr MacDonald entertained to dinner by Town Council of Lissiemouth, his native town **Sept. 11** Mr Lloyd George declared that Liberals would vote against treaty with Soviet Government **22** Mr Asquith in a letter opposed guarantee of loan to Russia Mr Churchill adopted as 'Constitutional candidate' by Epping division Unionists **25** Mr Churchill and Sir Robert Horne addressed Unionist demonstration at Edinburgh **27** Prime Minister spoke at Derby and defended Russian Treaty **Oct 2** National Unionist Association adopted new constitution with view to secure more democratic methods Mr Thomas returned from South Africa **8** Government defeated in the House of Commons on Liberal amendment calling for Select Committee to enquire into withdrawal of prosecution of Communist editor **9** Prime Minister announced dissolution of Parliament **13** Mr MacDonald opened his election campaign at Glasgow **18** Nominations for new Parliament took place, 1393 candidates coming forward and 32 being elected unopposed **25** Sensation caused by publication by Foreign Office of Government's protest to Soviet against letter purporting to be written by Zinovieff to Bittell's Communist Party inciting latter to stir up rebellion in this country Zinovieff declared letter gross falsification. **27** Prime Minister dealt with Zinovieff letter and placed responsibility for publication on Foreign Office officials Soviet representative in London demanded apology for note of protest **29** Polling took place and resulted in defeat of Labour Government, which resigned, Mr Baldwin's supporters numbering 413 Liberal Party suffered severely Mr Asquith being defeated.

MUNICIPAL—(1923) **Nov. 1.** In Municipal elections 634 Labour candidates came forward and 252 were elected against 402 Conservatives, 202 Liberals and 185 Independents. **7.** Mr

Baldwin was invested with freedom of city of Worcester. 9 Sir Louis Newton became Lord Mayor of London. Premier's speech at Guildhall Banquet broadcast by wireless for first time. Country's civic chiefs included 149 Conservatives, 126 Liberals and 25 Labour. (1924) Feb. 6. Replying to deputation from Poplar Board of Guardians Minister of Health announced decision to rescind order of 1922 prohibiting excess of prescribed scale of outdoor relief and to remit surcharges made under it. 22. City Corporation resolved to permit trams to cross Southwark Bridge April 8. London County Council decided to rebuild Waterloo Bridge owing to subsidence of one of the piers May 11. Waterloo Bridge closed to traffic. June 30 Waterloo Bridge reopened to foot traffic Sept. 1 Nottingham City Council decided to buy Wollaton Hall near the city 29. Liverymen elected Sir Alfred Bower as Lord Mayor of City of London for ensuing year King conferred baronetcy upon retiring Lord Mayo, Sir Louis Newton, and Knights of the two Sheriffs Oct. 21 London County Council decided to employ no more married women doctors

ACCIDENTS AT SEA.—(1923) Nov. 23 Explosion occurred on British steamer *Otterburn* off Marseilles resulting in loss of 10 lives Dec. 10 News arrived of loss with all hands of small London steamer *Rosa*, 15 Federal liner *Armagh*, 12,000 tons, totally wrecked on submerged wall of the Crosby Channel in the Mersey, crew and passengers being rescued (1924) Jan. 2 White Star liner *Majestic* went aground off Cowes, in fog, but was refloated undamaged Feb. 9 British ship *Mora* ran aground at Cape St. Vincent and totally wrecked, 17 of crew of 29 being drowned. March 22 *Olympic* collided with Furness-Withly liner *Port St. George* off New York, latter being considerably damaged 23 On trial trip after conversion into oil fuel liner Cunarder *Carnania* went aground in the Mersey but got off with little damage 24 By collision between United States liner *American Merchant* and British steamer *Malatua* in Thames, eight men were killed and three seriously injured 26 German steamer *Heimdal* and Japanese steamer *Tokufuku Maru* collided in English Channel and 23 lives were lost April 2 British steamer *Frangestan* carrying 1,200 pilgrims to Mecca, abandoned on fire in Red Sea, all on board being saved. June 19 Canadian Pacific liner *Metagama* collided with Italian steamer in dense fog off Cape Race, both being damaged but able to reach port, though former had to be beached on mudbank. 21 *Clan MacMillan* foundered in Bay of Bengal in storm, crew being saved July 4 American steamer carrying 350 passengers burned to water's edge on journey from Chesapeake Bay to Baltimore, several lives being lost. 22 New American passenger ship *Boston* rammed in dense fog off Rhode Island by a tanker, 1,000 passengers being rescued in lifeboats. 27 Japanese vessel *Tairei Maru* lost off Cape Noto, about 200 lives being lost. Aug. 5. Cross-Channel steamer *Newhaven* ran aground at Bernevalle Plage, passengers disembarking on sands 27 Liner *Arabic* ran into hurricane near New York and 24 passengers were injured. 30. Liner *Bardic* ran on rocks near the Lizard in fog without loss of life Sept. 17. Leyland steamer *Asian* struck rocks on South Irish Coast and became total wreck.

Oct. 27. Fleetwood trawler lost with nine hands off coast of Isles

ACCIDENTS GENERAL.—(1923) Nov. 20. Raft capsized while crossing Surrey Docks to Cunarder *Ansonia* and of 30 men thrown into water five were drowned Dec. 2. One man was killed and four injured by explosion in quarry near Bradford 3 While row of trolleys full of men was being hauled through Nunery pit near Sheffield rope broke and cars were smashed, seven men being killed and about 30 injured 11 Train ran into gang of platelayers in Goodmayes Station, killing two and injuring others 21 Two persons killed in train accident at Burnley 22. Building being constructed at Plaistow collapsed and the contractor and another man were killed (1924) Jan. 3 Through explosion of gellignite in colliery at Amman Valley, Carmarthenshire, seven men were killed 7 Great fire occurred in docks area in Poplar, enormous damage being done but without loss of life 10 Upper floor of spinning mill at Bradford collapsed and four persons were killed and 15 injured Feb. 10 Man and woman burnt to death in fire in Islington boarding house. 18 Fire suddenly broke out in hut near Erith where girls were discharging obsolete Verey lights, and 12 girls and one man lost their lives 23 Woman and her two children fell from top of tower of Westminster Cathedral and were killed April 26 Electric train crashed into rear of special train conveying excursionists from Coventry to Cup Final in tunnel near Euston, four passengers being killed and 46 injured May 29 Two boys and girl drowned through boat capsizing during beating the bounds ceremony at Charlbury, Oxfordshire June 1 Serious floods in Midlands, Severn rising 12 feet near Worcester Several lives lost July 28 Two passenger trains collided at Haymarket Station, Edinburgh, four women being killed and about 30 injured, majority of them members of a Polytechnic touring party. Railway engine over-ran turn table at Glasgow and crashed into wall which fell into street, killing two men 30 Bristol schoolmaster and four boys drowned while bathing at Bantham, South Devon Aug. 6 Motor charabanc crashed into wall while descending hill at Blockley, Worcestershire, and seven of occupants were killed. 30 Single decker omnibus crowded with passengers caught fire at Nuneaton, eight persons being killed and four seriously burned Sept. 3 Dario Resta, famous motorist, killed at Brooklands while attacking world's records By scaffolding collapse on new building at Westminster two men were killed 4 Five men were killed by gas in a Carmarthenshire colliery. 7 Three men killed in collision between motor cycle and charabanc 21 Farm outhouse at Dunroald, Ayrshire, caught fire and nine potato diggers sleeping in it were killed Oct. 12 Motor car skidded on bridge at Egerton, Cheshire, and fell into stream, three of occupants being killed

AVIATION.—(1923) Dec. 2 Agreement signed by which the five companies operating air services were taken over by National Air Transport Company. 13 American aviator, Lawrence Sperry, fell in sea off Hastings and was drowned. (1924) Feb. 14. Lt-Col J. L. Travers killed at Croydon while testing new design of monoplane. Mar. 3. In two aeroplane accidents four members of R.A.F. were

killed and two injured **7.** Air estimates totalled \$14,511,000, an increase of \$2,925,000. **17** Four American airmen started on flight round the world from Santa Monica, California. **20** New Territorial Air Force explained by Lord Thomson. **25.** Squadron-Leader MacLaren and his two comrades commenced their attempt to fly round world at Calahok. **28.** MacLaren reached Rome and wrecked port float. **30.** British flyers forced to land at Corfu and machine damaged. **April 1** Imperial Air Transport Company began operations, but services were suspended as pilots refused terms offered. **17** MacLaren reached Cairo after 8½ hours flight from Athens. **23.** British flyers arrived at Karachi (Bombay). **24.** Frenchman, Lieut. Pelletier D'Oisy, left Villacoublay on flight to Tokio. **29** D'Oisy reached Karachi in 38½ flying hours. **May 2** Strike of pilots and men of Imperial Airways settled. **3** D'Oisy reached Agra and passed MacLaren, delayed by engine trouble. Three of the four American world-flyers reached Aleutian Islands after long delay in Alaska, the fourth having crashed, though occupants were unhurt. **5** D'Oisy arrived at Calcutta. **9** D'Oisy flew to Rangoon, 800 miles. **13.** MacLaren resumed his flight and reached Nasirabad. **14** MacLaren arrived at Allahabad. Government announced rejection of Burney airship scheme, but decided to experiment with airship development. D'Oisy reached Hanoi. **17** The three American aviators flew across the Pacific from Attu to Paramashiru off Kamchatka, 936 miles. **18** D'Oisy reached Canton. **19** Two Australian airmen completed flight of 8,500 miles round Australia in 90 flying hours. **20** D'Oisy arrived at Shanghai and seriously damaged machine in landing. **21** MacLaren left Calcutta and reached Akyab. **22.** New flying-boat built for Air Ministry sank during tests at Lytham. Americans landed on main island of Japan. **24** MacLaren crashed in sea off Akyab; crew unhurt but machine badly damaged. Supplementary estimate issued for £350,000 for airships and development. **June 2** D'Oisy arrived at Mukden via Pekin. **5.** Two aeroplanes collided and were destroyed at Grantham, four airmen being killed. At Northolt a secret machine undergoing tests nose-dived and occupant was killed. **8** American flyers reached Hong Kong. **9** D'Oisy arrived at Tokio, completing his 12,000 miles flight from France. **15** Balloon race for Gordon-Bennett Cup started at Brussels. **17** Lieut. de Muyter (Belgium) landed near St. Abb's, Berwickshire, and won Cup for third time. **20.** American airmen arrived at Rangoon. **23.** Lieut. Maugham flew from New York to San Francisco in 21½ hours. **25** MacLaren flew from Akyab to Rangoon on new machine. **28** R.A.F. Pageant took place at Hendon. **30** MacLaren arrived at Hong Kong from Bangkok. **July 1** Americans reached Allahabad from Calcutta. **7.** MacLaren landed at Kasumigawia, Tokyo. **11.** American airmen arrived at Constantinople from Aleppo. **14.** Americans reached Paris. **16.** The three Americans warmly greeted at Croydon. MacLaren left Yeterofu for Paramashiru and reported missing. **17** Americans flew to Brough, near Hull, to prepare for Atlantic flight. French airmen, Coupet and Grouhin, set up new duration record, remaining in the air 37 hours 59½ secs. **18.** News received that MacLaren was safe, having landed on Urup Island. **23.** MacLaren reached Paramashiru. **26.** Signor Locatelli, Italian airman, left Pisa

on world flight. **26** Major Zanni, Argentine aviator, left Amsterdam on attempt to fly round the world. **28** While carrying out bombing operations on Indian frontier four of six machines crashed in fog; four airmen being killed and two captured by tribesmen. **30.** American airmen flew from Brough to Orkney. **Aug 2** One of American airmen reached Iceland, the others returning owing to fog. **3** Second American arrived in Iceland. **4** News arrived that MacLaren had abandoned his flight after he had reached islands off Siberia, machine being seriously damaged. **9** Locatelli arrived in the Orkneys. **12** Alan Cobham won King's Cup for all-British machines, completing 952 mile course round Britain in 8 hrs 57 mins 12 secs. **16** Locatelli reached Iceland. **19** While starting for Canton from Hanoi, Zanni's machine overturned and was damaged. **21** Two American airmen landed in Greenland after 800 mile dash from Iceland. Locatelli also started but was forced to alight on the water. **27** Z R 3, the last Zeppelin, had trial flight. **31** Americans flew from Greenland to Labrador. **Sept 6** Americans arrived at Boston. **9** Americans reached Washington. **19** Alan Cobham flew from Croydon to Tagger on a DH 50. British entry for Schneider Cup sank in alighting after test at Felixstowe. **23** The two American airmen, Lieuts. Smith and Nelson, arrived at Santa Monica, having completed their world-flight. **26** Z R 3 completed her final trial, flying over Berlin during 30 hours trip. **Oct 4.** First prize at light plane competitions at Lympne was won by Piercy on Beardmore monoplane, Unwins on Bristol Brownie being second. **12** Z R 3 left Friedrichshafen on her journey to United States. **15** Z R 3 arrived at Lakehurst, New Jersey, journey occupying 82 hours.

(CRIMES—Murder of a Footballer).—Aston Villa's centre half, Thomas Edgar Ball, was shot dead near his house at Perry Barr on **Nov. 11, 1923** by neighbor, George Stagg, after an altercation. At Stafford Assizes on Feb. 19, 1924, Stagg was sentenced to death. **Nov. 27, 1923.** At Hampshire Assizes at Winchester, Lance-Corporal Albert Edward Dearnley, Leicester Regiment, was sentenced to death for murder of Drummer Ellis at Aldershot on May 24. Execution was postponed at last minute and later sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life. *The Disappearance of Major Bailey*.—On **Dec. 7, 1923**, the young wife of Major Norman Percival Bailey was found dead from bullet wound and stab wound in flat at Hove. Her husband disappeared, and for many months nothing was heard of him although he was reported to have been seen all over the Continent and several persons were detained on suspicion. On **May 22** body of a man was taken from the Thames, and this was definitely identified as Major Bailey, who had evidently shot himself and fallen into river shortly after his disappearance. **Dec. 7** At Central Criminal Court George William Iggulden, 23, portrait painter, was sentenced to death for murder of Ethel Eliza Ireland in taxi-cab in Brompton Road on Nov. 15. Jury recommended Iggulden to mercy and death sentence was later commuted. **20.** Gustav Williams attacked lady passenger in Metropolitan train near King's Cross with iron bar and then jumped from carriage and was killed. **(1924) Jan. 16** Nurse named Dora

Martha Sadler, aged 37, was at Central Criminal Court sentenced to death for murder of her employer's two young children by gas poisoning, by which means she endeavoured to end her own life. Sentence was subsequently commuted to penal servitude. **31** At roadside inn near Fareham, Hants, licensee, Arthur Richard Gambitt, shot dead his wife, his son and his daughter and then killed himself. *Mother and Son Charged with Murder*—Five months after disappearance of patternmaker named Cooper, his body was found beneath floor of room in his home at Bristol. His widow and son, George William Cooper, were arrested, and at Somerset Assizes at Wells on May 30 the woman was bound over and son found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to seven years penal servitude. **Feb 28** Dead body of 12 year old Chichester girl, Vera Hoad, missing for three days, discovered in grounds of mental hospital, child having been strangled. Her assailant was never found. *Bank Manager Murdered*—Mr W E Hall, manager of sub-branch of Lloyds Bank at Bordon Camp, found shot in his office on April 3, about £1,000 being missing. Five days later Lance Corporal Abraham Goldenberg, of East Lancashire Regiment, clerk at St Lucia Barracks, was arrested and charged with wilful murder. He confessed to crime, and though this statement was withdrawn and he pleaded not guilty, he was on June 19 sentenced to death at Hampshire Assizes at Winchester and was hanged on July 30. *Murder by Frenchman*—Licensee of Blue Anchor Hotel at Byfleet named Jones died suddenly on Mar 29, and death was found to be due to strychnine poisoning. On April 19 Jean Pierre Vacquer, a Frenchman who had been staying at the hotel, was arrested and charged with murder. The trial at Surrey Assizes at Guildford revealed liaison with Mrs. Jones, which had commenced in France, and on July 5 he was sentenced to death. After unsuccessful appeal and petition for reprieve, Vacquer was hanged on Aug 12 at Wandsworth. *The Bungalow Murder*—Through discovery of blood-stained clothing in bag left in cloak room at Waterloo station, police examined on May 3 bungalow at the Crumblies, near Eastbourne, and there found mutilated remains of young woman afterwards identified as Emily Beilby Kaye. The man who claimed the bag was arrested. He was Patrick Herbert Mahon, and on being placed on trial for the murder, declared there had been a quarrel because he refused to go abroad with her and that Miss Kaye fell during a struggle and hit her head against coal cauldron. At Sussex Assizes at Lewes on July 19, Mahon was found guilty and sentenced to death. An appeal failed and he was hanged at Wandsworth on Sept 3. **July 23** Teacher named William Holmes fatally wounded fellow teacher, George Kay, and then shot himself with revolver in a Rotherhithe street. **Aug 8** Capt T J R Geddes, young Indian Army officer, shot himself in flat in West End of London, and on discovering tragedy his wife shot herself with same revolver. **Sept 5** Bodies of Albert Michael Joshua and young woman named Irene Mercer found in flat where latter was employed as servant, the woman having shot the man and then committed suicide.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—(1923) **Nov. 15.** House of Clergy approved alternative forms of Canons in

the Communion Service. **20.** Bishop of Ely's resignation announced. **23.** Dr. Cyril C. B. Bardsley appointed Bishop of Peterborough. **Dec 27.** Archbishop of Canterbury revealed that three conferences with Cardinal Mercier had been held at Malines with his approval and that of the Pope on question of reunion. (1924) **Jan 14.** Archdeacon L J White-Thomson appointed Bishop of Ely. **Feb 5.** Dr Randall Davidson completed 22 years' service as Archbishop of Canterbury. **6** Primate informed Convocation that there had been no "negotiations" with Roman Catholics at Malines. **Mar 6** Prime Minister spoke at National Free Church Council at Brighton. **14** King approved appointment of Mr James Brown, M.P., to be Lord High Commissioner of Church of Scotland. **May 5** Resignation of Dr J H Shakespeare as Secretary of Baptist Union announced. **13** Dr Russell Wakefield announced his resignation of See of Birmingham. **20** General Assembly of Church of Scotland formally opened, Mr Brown delivering his address. **July 10.** National Assembly of Church of England approved measures for creation of new bishoprics of Shrewsbury and Leicester. **17.** Wesleyan Conference decided in favour of Methodist union scheme. **31** Canon E W Barnes, of Westminster, appointed Bishop of Birmingham. **Aug 1** Society of Friends celebrated tercentenary of George Fox at Kendal. **Sept 8** Canon Donaldson of Peterborough, appointed Canon of Westminster. **31** Church Congress opened at Oxford. **Oct 7** Rev Hewlett Johnson appointed Dean of Manchester.

EDUCATIONAL.—(1923) **Nov 7** Lord Birkenhead installed as Lord Rector of Glasgow University. His address aroused considerable controversy. (1924) **Jan 2** Sum of £50,000 given to Queen's College, Oxford, for foundation of travelling scholarships. **23** Resignation announced of Mr J. L. Paton, High Master of Manchester Grammar School for 22 years. **May 22** Mr A D Lindsay elected Master of Balliol in succession to late Mr. A L Smith.

IRELAND (1923) **Nov 29** Irish Deportees' Compensation Tribunal announced settlement of 43 claims, £20,342 damages being awarded. (1924) **Feb 1** Conference between representatives of Free State and Northern Ireland to discuss boundary question opened in London and adjourned on following day for a month. **11** Mr Cairn Healy, Sinn Féin M.P. for Tyrone and Fermanagh, released by Northern Government from internment camp, and later took his seat at Westminster. **Mar 8** Orders issued for arrest of Major-General Liam Tobin and Colonel Charles Dalton on charge of mutiny. **10** Mr. Joseph McGrath, Minister for Industry, resigned. **18.** Ten officers arrested by troops, but the Government disavowed the action and Army Council were called upon to resign. General Mulcahy also resigned. **21** Motor-car entered Queenstown and four occupants fired machine-gun at British soldiers, killing one and wounding 20. Assailants escaped in car. **24** Joint conference of Free State and Ulster representatives on boundary question was resumed at the Colonial Office and after prolonged discussion it was not found possible to reach an agreement. **May 5.** Colonial Secretary announced that Free State had appointed a Boundary Commissioner, and Ulster had been asked to do the same. **June 4**

Mr. MacDonald announced appointment of Mr Justice Feetham, of South African Supreme Court, as chairman of the Commission **27** In Dail a vote of censure on Free State Government for dismissal of Army Council was defeated without division. **July 31** Judicial Committee of Privy Council reported that deadlock following Ulster's refusal to appoint a Boundary Commissioner could only be solved by new legislation **Aug 1** Following conference of British signatories to the Irish Treaty, Mr Thomas announced Government's intention to introduce the necessary legislation **3** Mr. Thomas and Mr. Henderson visited Dublin to confer with Mr Cosgrave **6** The Bill was read first time without division in House of Commons **15** De Valera addressed his constituents at Ennis **Sept 19** Cabinet of Northern Ireland met at Sir James Craig's English home and adhered to former decision not to appoint a Boundary Commissioner **30** British Parliament reassembled to deal with Irish Bill. **Oct 2** Bill passed by House of Commons **9** House of Lords passed the Bill, which received Royal Assent **17** Treaty Bill passed by Dail Eireann **24** De Valera arrested by Ulster Constabulary at Newry **25** He was expelled from Ulster **26** De Valera re-arrested at Londonderry

LABOUR —(1923) **Nov 15** Coalowners rejected claims of Miners' Federation for increase of minimum wage and suggested appointment of joint enquiry on the wages agreement, which miners accepted **16** Boilermakers' strike, which had lasted over seven months, was settled after three days' conference in Edinburgh between shipbuilding employers and men, subject to a ballot **Dec. 3** Boilermakers resumed work, ballot having accepted terms arranged. **15** Miners' Federation delegate conference decided to take ballot on question of giving notice to terminate wages agreement. There was large majority in favour of termination **20** National Wages Board for the railways issued report against companies' proposal to interfere with operation of the sliding scale, in favour of maintenance of practice regarding Sunday and night duty, and amending classification of enginemmen **21** National Union of Railwaymen accepted these findings but Society of Locomotive Enginemmen and Firemen decided to take a ballot **23** Railway Clerks' Association accepted award. (1924) **Jan. 4** Locomotive men's ballot rejected award. **12** Railway companies declined to re-open negotiations **20** Strike of enginemmen began at midnight and services throughout country were disorganised **29** Settlement of strike reached at conference between managers and Society's executive and work resumed. Conference of dockers decided to strike at all British ports unless their demand for an increase in wages were conceded. **Feb 11** Employers offered advance of 1s., which was rejected **16** Dockers' strike commenced, when work ceased, about 200,000 men being affected **21** Representatives of employers and men arrived at terms of settlement, providing for immediate increase of 1s. and further increase of 1s. on June 1, with joint enquiry into de-casualisation **25** Following explanations to men on proposed settlement, delegate conference ratified terms and work was resumed on following day. **Mar. 15** After negotiations, miners' delegate conference refused terms offered by owners and urged Govern-

ment to pass Minimum Wage Bill. **22** London tramway and busmen came out on strike, former employees demanding increased wages of 8s a week and latter joining in sympathy **24** Court of Inquiry on dispute reported that only basis of re-opening negotiations was to set up co-ordinating authority to deal with passenger traffic in metropolitan area. Government promised Bill for that purpose **28** Miners' delegate conference rejected owners' final terms and called for Government inquiry on wages. **30** London transport strike ended, vote in favour of acceptance of owners' terms of 66 and 48. increase for various grades being 9.42s to 4.377 for continuation of strike. Building operatives at Wembley Exhibition decided to cease work for higher pay **April 3** Wembley strike collapsed **11** Miners' ballot gave majority of 16,258 against acceptance of owners' terms, and Government agreed to set up Court of Inquiry into wages **12** Lock-out began in shipyards of federated employers owing to failure of Southampton men to return to work after eight weeks' strike **19** Southampton shipyard workers decided to return to work **May 9** Court of Inquiry concerning miners' wages recommended resumption of negotiations with view to modifying 1921 agreement. **15** Representatives of Coalowners and Miners' Federation arrived at provisional agreement on wages question, minimum wage to be 33½ per cent above standard **29** By 473,000 votes to 311,000 miners accepted new agreement **June 5** Men in repair and construction shops of London Electric Railways and Great Western Railway struck for increased pay, stoppage being unauthorised by union. Tube services were seriously affected **13** Strike came to end, being "beaten by the union," as its leaders complained. **20** National Federation of Building Trades Employers decided upon national lock-out unless operatives undertook to adhere to agreements **July 4** Court of Inquiry into building trades dispute opened, employers postponing lock-out notices **5** Operatives declared a strike but this was not adopted everywhere **Aug. 15** Covent Garden porters came out on strike for minimum wage **22** Settlement of dispute reached in building trade **Oct 6** Labour Party Conference opened in London **8** Conference resolved that no Communists should be members of the Party.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS. —(1924) **Jan 10** Speaking at celebration of anniversary of birth day of the League Viscount Cecil expressed belief that League stood stronger than ever **21** League's scheme for economic reconstruction of Hungary approved by Hungarian Sub-Committee **Sept 1** M. Hymans, as President, opened fifth Assembly of the League at Geneva. M. Motta elected new President **4** Mr. MacDonald addressed Assembly and explained British Government's attitude on disarmament and security **6** Mr. MacDonald and French Premier submitted joint resolution on disarmament which was passed unanimously. This intimated that League would at earliest possible moment summon an international conference upon armaments. **22** Mr. Henderson, one of British delegates to the Assembly, announced there was no question of putting British Navy under direction of Council of League. **29** German Government presented memorandum stating conditions on which Germany would join

the League. **Oct 2.** Assembly concluded after adoption of the Arbitration and Sanctions Protocol and unanimous passage of resolution in favour of disarmament conference next year.

LEGAL—(1923) Nov 2 High Court held that window seats from which street processions are viewed were liable to entertainment tax. **12** Sir Charles Darling resigned his seat as Judge on King's Bench Division. **13.** Mr G. J. Talbot appointed to fill vacancy. **(1924) Jan 15** Mr E. C. Tennyson-D'Eyncourt, a Metropolitan magistrate, resigned and Mr A. J. Tassell was appointed to succeed him. **Feb 8** Mr Hugh Pattison Macmillan, K.C., appointed Lord Advocate, a non-political choice for first time. **27** After 16 days' hearing special jury awarded £25,000 to Mr W. S. Harnett against two doctors as damages for his detention in asylums for over eight years. **Mar 20** Mr Anthony Pickford elected City Solicitor by Corporation of London. **April 29** Thirteen judges sat in King's Bench Division to hear arguments as to whether a man found by a jury to be an habitual criminal is always to be regarded as such. **May 16** Court of Appeal upset verdict secured by Mr Harnett, allowed appeal of one doctor and ordered new trial in case of the other doctor. **30** By a majority of three to two House of Lords allowed appeal of Mrs Christabel Russell against granting of Decree nisi to her husband, Hon John Hugo Russell, Lord Amphill's heir. Decision rested upon point of law—as to whether husband's evidence was admissible. **June 5.** After lasting 16 days libel action brought by Sir Michael O'Dwyer, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, against Sir Sankaran Nair, ex-member of Government of India, arising out of Amritsar riots, ended in verdict for plaintiff for £500 damages. **23** Court of Appeal decided Poplar and Bethnal Green councillors should not pay £7,000 which they were surcharged in connection with payment of £4 a week to unskilled labourers. **26** Russell divorce petition formally withdrawn. **July 21** American Bar Association welcomed at Westminster Hall by Lord Chaucellor. **24** Statue of Blackstone presented by American Bar Association unveiled at Law Courts. **Sept 8** Death of Mr Justice Bailhache. **Oct 6** Mr F. D. MacKinnon, K.C., appointed Judge of King's Bench Division. **Oct 14** Judgment for £58,000 given for Crown against three defendants for carrying machine guns and mountings without licence.

MILITARY—(1924) Jan 14 Royal Warrant issued providing for formation into one corps of Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Field Artillery and Royal Garrison Artillery. **Mar 6** Army estimates reached total of £45,000,000, a reduction of £7,000,000 compared with previous year. **July 1** Committee of Imperial Defence decided against Channel Tunnel scheme. **15** South African won Kolapore Cup at Bisleigh and also the MacKinnon. **19** Private Desmond Burke, of Canada, aged 19, won King's Prize at Bisleigh

NAVAL—(1923) Nov 3 Review of Atlantic Fleet took place at Spithead for the Dominion Premiers. **(1924) Jan 10** During manoeuvres off Portland Submarine L 24 was rammed by H.M.S. *Resolution* and sunk with loss of all hands, numbering 43. **18.** Impressive funeral service for victims held above spot where L 24 had been located. **Feb. 21.** Government announced de-

cision to proceed immediately with construction of five cruisers and two destroyers. **Mar. 13.** Navy estimates totalled £55,800,000, a reduction of £2,200,000. **18** Government intimated that they would not proceed further with the Singapore dock scheme. **April 7** Submarine L 25 went aground in Needles Channel during exercises with Atlantic Fleet. **July 26.** Great naval review took place at Spithead. Official history of Battle of Jutland issued. **Aug. 12.** Largest British submarine, K 26, returned to Portsmouth after 20,000 mile trip without parent ship. **15** Sir John de Robeck relinquished command of Atlantic Fleet and was succeeded by Sir Henry Oliver. **Sept 29** Special Service Squadron arrived at Plymouth after its Empire cruise. **Oct. 15** Duke of York unveiled the Portsmouth naval war memorial.

IMPERIAL DOMINIONS

(1923) Nov 30 Canadian Premier, Mr Mackenzie King, arrived in Halifax after attending Imperial Conference. Major H. C. Funnis, Political Officer, killed by gang of Waziris while motoring in Baluchistan. **Dec 3.** Viscount Goschen appointed Governor of Madras. General Smuts arrived in South Africa from England. **10.** Lord Shaughnessy, the Canadian railway pioneer, died. **11** Prince Arthur of Connaught left South Africa on retiring from office of Governor-General. **17** The Swajist leader in Bengal, Mr C. R. Das, declined Lord Lytton's invitation to form Ministry. **22** The Special Service Squadron carrying out cruise round the Empire arrived at Cape Town and was enthusiastically welcomed. **(1924) Jan 2** Mr Brodeur, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, died after sudden illness. **12.** Sir W. M. Hailey appointed Governor of the Punjab. Prominent Calcutta merchant, Mr Day, shot dead in street by a Bengali, who was arrested. **14** The Kohat murder gang surrendered to Afghan Government. **19** Mr H. J. Stanley appointed first Governor of Southern Rhodesia. **20** Swajists carried vote of no confidence in two Ministers in Central Provinces Council. **25** Earl of Athlone, new Governor-General, opened South African Parliament. **26** Special Service Squadron arrived at Colombo. **30** Lord Reading delivered important speech on Indian internal situation to Upper and Lower Houses. Australian Cabinet held its first meeting at new capital, Canberra. **Feb 4** Bombay Government ordered release of Gandhi, the Nationalist leader, for reasons of health. **18** Indian Government defeated in the Assembly at Delhi in debate on self-government. **Mar 17** Indian Budget thrown out in the Assembly by 60 to 57. Special Service Squadron cordially welcomed on arrival at Melbourne. **April 9** State and Civil reception at Sydney to Special Service Squadron. **10.** H.M.A.S. *Australia* scuttled off Sydney in accordance with Washington Treaty. **22** Sir Richard Squires, former Premier of Newfoundland, arrested and charged with larceny. **23.** General Smuts opened his election campaign in Pretoria. **24.** Special Service Squadron arrived at Wellington. **28** New Zealand Premier, Mr Massey, announced that if contribution for Singapore were not required New Zealand would be willing to maintain a second cruiser. **May 9.** Proclamation issued dissolving South African Parliament. **15.** Lord Plumer left Malta after his term as Governor. **18.** Canadian Budget resolutions adopted by majority of 225.

June 8. Newfoundland elections resulted in victory for Opposition leader Mr Monroe **10** Serious outbreak of anti Sikh rioting occurred in Calcutta, several natives being killed **17.** South African elections resulted in defeat of Ministry **23** General Smuts, who lost his seat, resigned, and later General Hertzog formed a Ministry **27** Mr Bruce announced in Australian House of Representatives that two new Commonwealth cruisers would be built and regretted Imperial Government's decision on Singapore base **July 8.** Australian and New Zealand Governments proposed increase in proportion of British labour and material required to qualify goods for tariff preference **11** Rioting occurred at Delhi between Hindus and Moslems, troops being summoned to quell disorder **Aug 6** Annual Meeting of British Association opened at Toronto **19** Special Service Squadron arrived at Quebec **25.** Mr J H. Thomas and other British M.P.s. greeted at Cape Town by General Hertzog **27.** Bengal Legislative Council protracted owing to Ministers' defeat by Swarajists **29** Two passenger trains collided at Montgomery, India, and over 60 persons killed **Sept 7** Mr Thomas cordially welcomed in Johannesburg **12.** Lee Commission's report proposing changes in Indian Civil Service rejected in Legislative Assembly at Simla by 68 to 45 **26** Prince of Wales arrived at his ranch **Oct 3** Prince paid short visit to Vancouver Captain James O'Grady, M.P., appointed Governor of Tasmania **12** Prince of Wales left Western Canada for Chicago **15.** His Royal Highness visited Toronto **17.** Prince arrived at Ottawa **21** Prince suffering from slight chill but quickly recovered **23** Left for Hamilton, Mass **25** Police arrested over 50 Indian extremists in Bengal **29** By explosion in gas tank on Canadian Pacific train six people were killed and 13 injured

UNITED STATES

(1923) Nov. 3 Mr Lloyd George sailed for England **9** Government announced it would be useless to hold enquiry into Germany's capacity to pay under limitations demanded by France **Dec 8** State Department announced that Commercial Treaty had been signed with Germany to replace pre-war treaty Secretary of the Navy recommended appropriation of thirty million dollars for the Navy, including eight cruisers and three submarines **11** Senate confirmed appointment of Mr Frank B. Kellogg as Ambassador to Britain **31** Sir Esme Howard appointed British Ambassador at Washington in succession to Sir Auckland Geddes **(1924)** **Feb 3** Mr Woodrow Wilson, the ex-President, passed peacefully away in his sleep **6.** Funeral of Mr Wilson took place at Washington **11** Mr. William McAdoo gave evidence before Senate Committee investigating naval oil scandal **18.** Secretary of the Navy, Mr Denby, resigned. **Mar 1** By explosion at Nixon Nitration works, New Jersey, 30 people were killed **13** Bill appropriating \$65,245,000 for maintenance of Army at present strength of 12,000 officers and 125,000 men reported to House of Representatives **28** Mr Harry Dougherty resigned office of Attorney-General at President's request **31.** Many lives lost through Potomac, Ohio and other rivers overflowing their banks after storms **April 21.** Signora Eleanor Duse, the famous actress, died at Pittsburgh. **22** Mr Coolidge said when definite settlement of German repara-

tions had been established he would favour calling of new conference similar to Washington Conference **25** Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, died in New York. **June 11.** Mr. Coolidge nominated Republican candidate for Presidency by 1065 votes out of 1209, and General C G Dawes for Vice-Presidency. **12** Explosion on battleship *Massachusetts* during target practice killed 48 officers and men Bandits held up train 32 miles from Chicago and robbed it of mail valued at about £600,000 **14.** Five persons arrested in connection with train outrage **28.** Hurricane swept over Southern shore of Lake Erie, over 300 lives being lost and enormous damage done **July 5.** Senator La Follette adopted as Progressive candidate for Presidency **9** Mr John W Davis and Mr. Charles Bryan adopted as Democratic candidates for Presidency and Vice-Presidency **Aug. 29.** Prince of Wales arrived at New York, and was warmly greeted **30** Prince lunched with Mr. Coolidge at White House **Sept. 10.** Nathan Leopold and Richard Loeb youthful sons of wealthy men, sentenced at Chicago to imprisonment for life for murder of millionaire's son **13** United States won first polo match against British team by 16 goals to five **16** United States won second match and thus retained cup **18.** Prince of Wales visited Wall Street **Oct 13** Prince of Wales visited the stockyards in Chicago **26** Prince left New York for England on *Olympic*

FRANCE.

(1923) Nov. 19. Conference of Ambassadors met in Paris and considered situation in Germany **21.** Ambassadors agreed on Notes to Germany dealing with control of armaments and ex-Crown Prince's return **30.** Reparations Commission decided to appoint two committees to investigate German financial situation **Dec 4** M. Maurice Barres, the writer, died **18** Naval airship *Dixmude* left her base at Toulon for Algiers **23** Great anxiety felt regarding airship's safety **28** Body of *Dixmude's* commander picked up in sea off Sicily and vessel given up as lost with full complement of 48 **(1924) Jan 6** Seine reached its highest level, much damage being caused in many parts of Paris **7** Senatorial elections left political complexion of Senate practically unchanged **18** Chamber adopted by large majority motion of confidence in M. Poincaré **27** Belgian Foreign Minister visited M. Poincaré **28** Mr Ramsay MacDonald and M. Poincaré exchanged cordial letters **Mar 10** Riviera train derailed near Lyons, four passengers (three English) being killed and 25 injured **23** General Nivelle, once Commander-in-Chief on Western Front, died **26** M. Poincaré defeated in the Chamber and resigned, but later formed new Cabinet **April 14** Prince Roland Bonaparte, last representative of senior branch of family, died in Paris **May 12** General election resulted in severe losses to M. Poincaré, the Bloc National losing many seats **June 1** M. Poincaré handed Cabinet's resignation to the President **8.** M. Herriot having declined to form a Government, M. Francois-Marsal completed stop-gap Ministry to convey to Parliament message from the President **10** National Assembly resolved by 329 to 224 not to enter into relations with the Government **11** M. Millerand resigned Presidency as result of this vote. **13.** M. Gaston Doumergue elected Presi-

dent of Republic by 515 votes against 309 for M. Painlevé, and M. François-Marsal's Ministry resigned. **14** M. Edouard Herriot formed new Ministry. **20** New Premier obtained vote of confidence by 513 to 334. **22** M. Herriot spent week-end in discussions with Mr. MacDonald at Chequers. **July 5** Prince of Wales attended opening of Olympic Games. **13** Olympic Games concluded at Colombes, H. M. Abrahams, H. Eric Liddell and D. G. A. Lowe scoring triumphs for Britain, though United States secured first place in aggregate. **Aug. 24** Chamber approved London Agreement by 336 votes to 304. **Oct. 13** M. Anatole France died after long illness. **26** Government recognised the Soviet.

GERMANY.

(1923) **Nov. 23** Cabinet defeated in Reichstag, and Dr. Stresemann resigned. **30** Dr. Marx formed new Cabinet. **Dec. 8** Reichstag adjourned after passing bill abolishing new Chancellor and his Cabinet of all Parliamentary control for two months. **16** German representatives in Paris and Brussels submitted proposals for re-opening of negotiations. **20** British delegates of committee to consider measures to balance German Budget announced as Sir Robert Kindersley and Sir Josiah Stamp, and of committee to consider question of exported German capital as Mr. Reginald McKenna. (1924) **Jan. 9** The Separatist leader, Heintz, shot dead in hotel at Sperrgen. **14** Committee of Experts on German Budget held its first meeting in Paris. **21** Mr. McKenna elected chairman of second Committee of Experts at its first meeting. **Feb. 4** Germany sent Note to France regarding latter's alleged support for Separatists. **17** Separatists in the Palatinate suppressed. **26** Reduction in rate of levy on German goods under Reparation Act from 36 per cent. to 5 per cent. announced. **March 13** On Chancellor's advice, President Ebert dissolved the Reichstag. **April 1** General Ludendorff was acquitted of high treason charge arising out of Nationalist revolt at Munich in November, four men given 5 years' imprisonment in fortress, and five given 15 months' imprisonment in fortress. **9** Reports of two Expert Committees on Reparations issued. **10** Herr Hugo Stinnes died. **May 5** Elections to Reichstag brought many losses to Social Democrats, but they remained strongest party. **26** Negotiations between Nationalist and Middle Parties having broken down the Government resigned. **June 6** Herr Marx presented his old Cabinet to Reichstag and obtained vote of confidence. **30** German reply to Ambassadors' Note on military control virtually accepted proposals. **Aug. 18** French troops evacuated two towns in Baden occupied for 18 months. **29** Reichstag passed bill involving acceptance of Dawes Report and London Agreement. **Oct. 20** President signed declaration by which Reichstag was dissolved.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

(1923) **Dec. 1** As result of floods, dam at Lake Gleno gave way and swept through two villages with heavy death roll. **17** Greek Cabinet decided to expel King George. **18** Tangier Convention signed in Paris by delegates of France, Spain and Britain. **27** Japanese Crown Prince fired at while driving to open session of the Diet, but was not hit. **1924 Jan. 3** Enormous sarcophagus revealed as shrine of

Tutankhamen at Luxor. **6** M. Venezelos elected President of Greek National Assembly. **11** M. Venezelos accepted Premiership. **14** Followers of Zaghlul secured large majority in Egyptian elections. **15** 50 persons killed by earthquake in Japan. Britain recognised new Greek Government. **21** Lenin died suddenly at Gorky, near Moscow. **26** Japanese Crown Prince married to Princess Nagako. **27** Imposing funeral of Lenin took place at Petrograd, which was renamed Leningrad. **30** Text of Italo-Yugoslav Treaty issued. **Feb. 4** Owing to ill-health M. Venezelos resigned. **12** Tomb containing body of Tutankhamen opened by Mr. Howard Carter. **13** Owing to dispute with Egyptian authorities tomb closed. **20** Egyptian Government cancelled Mr. Carter's licence. **Mar. 3** Turkish Grand National Assembly passed motion for abolition of the Caliphate. **4** Caliph Abdul Mejid and his family compelled to leave Constantinople. **7** King Hussein accepted offer of Caliphate. **15** King Fuad inaugurated new Egyptian Parliament. **25** King George of Greece deposed and a Republic proclaimed. **26** Mount Everest Expedition started from Darjeeling. **27** By landslide on south side of Sorrento Peninsula, in Italy, over 100 lives were lost. **April 9** Three men and a woman sentenced to death by Russian Revolutionary Tribunal on charges of opposing Communists. **10** Signor Mussolini returned to Rome after elections which gave him large majority in Italian Chamber. **12** Archbishop Crepiak released and left Russia. **19** Byron centenary celebrated at Missolonghi, Greek Premier delivering address. **23** Two passenger trains collided near Bellinzona, Switzerland, about 30 persons being killed, including Herr Helfferich, former German Finance Minister. **May 4** In serious disturbances at Kirkuk, 150 miles north of Baghdad, about 100 persons were killed. **6** News received at Tangier that Britain had ratified Tangier Convention. **June 1** Dr. Seipel, Austrian Chancellor, dangerously wounded in Vienna by Socialist, who fired three shots. **10** Socialist deputy, Signor Matteotti, abducted in streets of Rome. **11** Baghdad Assembly accepted Anglo-Iraq Treaty by 36 votes to 25. **13** Signor Matteotti's dead body found. **19** News received that two members of Mount Everest Expedition, Mallory and Irvine, had been killed during the final attempt. Announced that Mr. Cummins, British Agent to Mexico, after being besieged in Legation, had withdrawn. **July 12** Zaghlul Pasha, Egyptian Premier, wounded by shot fired by student. **15** Treaty, by which Great Britain ceded Jubaland to Italy, signed. **Aug. 2** Mrs. Rosalie Evans, British subject living in Mexico, shot dead near her estate. **9** Disorders by military cadets in the Sudan culminated in rioting, and troops were compelled to fire, several mutineers being killed. **23** Egyptian Government's reply to British Note on Sudan disturbances received. Reinforcements kept unsettled areas quiet. **Sept. 3** Civil war began in China. **12** Signor Casarini, Fascist M.P. shot dead in train in Rome. **16** Spanish troops in Morocco forced to abandon positions by the Rif. **Oct. 3** King Hussein abdicated in favour of his eldest son as result of raid by Wahabis. **9** Britain demanded withdrawal of Turkish troops from Iraq. **13** Mecca cut off by the Wahabis, who later entered the famous place. **23** Troops under Feng Yushang entered Peking without opposition.

The British Empire.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continental Distribution	English Square Miles	Estimated Population
In Europe	121,512	48,000,000
In Asia	1,824,550	333,000,000
In Africa	4,652,000	50,000,000
In North America	3,893,020	9,000,000
In Central America	8,600	50,000
In the West Indies	12,300	1,730,000
In South America	97,800	314,000
In Oceania	3,300,000	8,000,000
Total	13,909,782	450,094,000

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION—The British Commonwealth occupies over one-quarter of the known surface of the globe, and its population exceeds one quarter of the estimated number of the human race. The total area is distributed almost equally over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, but more than two thirds lie in the Eastern and less than one-third in the Western Hemisphere. The distribution of the surface over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres causes a complete alternation of the seasons, one half of the Dominions enjoying summer while the other half is under winter conditions. In spite, however, of the uneven distribution east and west, daylight and darkness are almost equally divided, on account of the position of Australasia near the limit of east and west.

ETHNOLOGY—By far the greater portion of the Commonwealth lies within the temperate zones and is suitable for white settlement, the tropical areas being Southern India, West East and Central Africa, parts of the West Indies, British Guiana and Honduras, Northern Australia, Borneo, and the various settlements in the Malay Peninsula. The estimated white population of the Dominions in 1911 was 60,000,000, mainly British and Irish, but partly French, Dutch, and Spanish. The remaining 370,000,000 include 315,000,000 of the native races of India and Ceylon, 40,000,000 black races, 6,000,000 Arabs, 6,000,000 Malays, 1,000,000 Chinese, and 1,000,000 Polynesians, with various other elements, including 100,000 "Red Indians" in Canada.

RELIGIONS—Of the total population over 210,000,000 are Hindus, 100,000,000 Muhammadans, 80,000,000 Christians (67,000,000 Protestants, 13,000,000 Catholics), 12,000,000 Buddhists, 12,000,000 Animists, 4,000,000 Sikhs, Jains and Parsees, 750,000 Jews, and the remainder Polytheists and Idol worshippers.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT—There is no fundamental law upon which the Constitution of the Commonwealth rests, but there are three main principles underlying its administration, viz., self-government, self-support, and self-defence. The first of these principles has been applied for many years and is fully developed in the case of Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the Irish Free State. The second principle is equally developed, almost every unit being financially self-supporting, and few requiring aid from the central Government. The third principle is of modern growth, and may be said to

be the outcome of the *Imperial Conference* (post).

SELF-GOVERNMENT—(1) *Great Britain*—The Constitution recognises certain great principles, including the fair administration of justice, the prohibition of taxation without the consent of the people, and a limited monarchy, the power of the monarch being, in effect, wielded by a Ministry supported by a majority of the House of Commons, the members of which House are elected on a wide franchise, exercised by electors of both sexes. The component parts of the British Government are the King, the Legislature (House of Lords and House of Commons), the Executive, appointed by the Sovereign and responsible to Parliament and the Judiciary. (*See also* p. 491).

(2) *The Indian Empire*—India is governed by the King as Emperor, acting on the advice of the Secretary of State for India, who is assisted by a Council whose members are appointed by the Secretary of State. The latter is responsible to, and represents the authority of, Parliament. Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India is the Governor-General and his Executive Council, with a legislature of two houses, the Council of State of 60 members (of whom not more than 20 are government officials), and the Legislative Assembly of 144 members (26 official and the remainder elected).

(3) *Imperial Dominions*—All British Dominions are subject (except as regards taxation) to the legislation of the British Parliament, but no Act of Parliament affects a Dominion unless that Dominion is specially mentioned. If the legislature of a Dominion enacts a law which is repugnant to an Imperial law affecting the Dominion, it is to the extent to which it is repugnant absolutely void. Dominion legislatures may be controlled by the refusal of the Governor's assent to any measure passed, by reservation of a measure for the consideration of the Crown, and refusal of the Crown's assent, by a suspensory clause and the refusal of the Royal assent. Subject to such control the parliament of a self-governing Dominion exercises within its borders all the ordinary powers of a sovereign assembly. The Imperial Dominions may be divided into four classes, according to the way in which they are governed:—

(a) *Those having responsible government, i.e. "Dominion Status"* The executive is entrusted to political chiefs who are responsible, not

merely or mainly to the Crown, but to the elected legislature. The Dominions thus governed are the Irish Free State, Northern Ireland, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. Malta, Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia have "responsible government," but certain powers are reserved.

(b) *Where there is government by legislative assembly wholly or partly elected, and an executive council nominated by the Crown, or the Governor representing the Crown.* In this class may be placed the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, and Mauritius.

(c) *Where there is government by a Governor acting with an executive and a legislative council, the councils being nominated by the Crown or a Governor representing the Crown.* Dominions so governed include Ceylon, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Nigeria, St Vincent, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Tanganyika, Trinidad.

(d) *Wherein both legislative and executive powers are vested in the Governor alone.* In this class are Labuan and St Helena, where power is also reserved to the Crown to legislate by Order in Council. In South Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Zululand are governed in substantially the same way, but no power is reserved to the Crown.

(e) *Protectorates.* The protectorates are countries which, as regards their foreign relations, are under the exclusive control of the Crown. The protectorates of the British Commonwealth include Kenya, Nyassaland, Somaliland, Swaziland, Uganda.

(f) *Spheres of Influence.* A sphere of influence may be described as an area wherein other Powers undertake not to attempt to acquire influence or territory by treaty or annexation, such British spheres exist in the Persian Gulf and in Arabia. In addition to the Spheres of Influence are

(g) *Mandatory Spheres*, where the responsibility for securing good government and a reasonable development of natural resources is confided to an already established government by mandate from the League of Nations. Such British spheres are parts of the former German Colonies in West Africa, and the former Turkish governments of Palestine and Mesopotamia.

SELF-SUPPORT.—With but few exceptions the British Dominions are self-supporting, revenue being raised locally to meet the expenditure. Occasional grants are made by the Central Government to meet exceptional expenditure, or in aid of administration in the earlier stages of development. Certain capital expenses are also undertaken from time to time by the Central Authority, e.g., the Nigerian purchase, the Uganda Railway, &c. No taxes are imposed on the subjects of a Dominion or Colony by the Central Government, as such subjects are not directly represented in the British House of Commons, this principle, "No taxation without representation," was the mainspring of the revolt in the North American Colonies at the close of the eighteenth century. Since that disastrous attempt to impose taxes without the consent of the taxpayers, the principle, which had for many years been accepted in Great Britain, has become an accepted maxim of British Overseas administration.

SELF-DEFENCE.—The Dominions, generally, provide for the defence of their immediate area, but the general strategical defence of the Commonwealth is undertaken by the Central

Government. Questions affecting the general strategical defence of the Commonwealth are considered and determined by the *Imperial Defence Committee*, which co-ordinates the work of the sea, land and air forces of the Commonwealth. In the Great War of 1914-1918 the Dominions provided Armies or Contingents, which fought in every area and bore a full share of the sacrifices by which victory was achieved.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.—The origin of the Imperial Conference may be traced to the presence in London (in 1887) of the Premiers of the various self-governing Dominions, representing their nations at the celebrations of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Similar gatherings took place in 1897, 1902, 1907 and 1911, and in 1907 the title of "Colonial" Conference was changed to Imperial Conference. At the earlier meetings the Colonial Secretary presided, but with the change of title additional importance was given to the assembly by the assumption of the Presidency by the Prime Minister of Great Britain. In 1917 and 1918 the Conference was called the Imperial War Conference, and was held under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1921, the *Premiers' Conference*, under the Presidency of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, discussed all matters of general interest to the Commonwealth as a whole. The constitution of the Conference, which met in 1923, is as follows—*President*, The Prime Minister of Great Britain, *Chairman (in the absence of the President)*, The Secretary of State for the Colonies; *Members*, The Prime Ministers and other Ministers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Newfoundland, and the Irish Free State, the Secretary of State for India and other representatives of India, *Secretary*, Sir H. C. M. Lambert, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Assistant do.*, C. T. Davis, C.M.G., E. J. Harding, C.M.G.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Parliament of Great Britain is the supreme legislative authority of the Commonwealth. This Parliament has, with the consent of the King-Emperor, delegated its legislative authority to other parliaments constituted by itself, while retaining a general supervision of Commonwealth affairs. The Secretary of State for the Colonies is a Cabinet Minister, his active participation in the government of the nations of the Commonwealth varying with the measure of self-government accorded to them. Parliament also exercises a control over Indian affairs through a Secretary of State.

THE JUDICATURE.—The Supreme Judicial Authority of the Commonwealth is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and from the Courts of India and every British Dominion. The Committee (see p. 227) consists of such members of the Privy Council as have held or are holding high judicial office, provision being made for the inclusion of representatives of India and the self-governing Dominions. India and the Dominions have each a judicial system, with judges appointed by the Crown. The Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords.

EDUCATION.—Educational systems, on a more or less uniform plan, are developed throughout the Commonwealth under the control of the respective governments. Universities and University

Colleges have been established and degrees are conferred. Under the will of Cecil Rhodes scholarships were founded at Oxford, his old University, for students from the British Dominions and Colonies, the United States of America, and the German Empire. The German scholarships were abolished by Act of Parliament in 1916, and re-allocated to various parts of the British Dominions, while the trustees have from time to time created other scholarships as the funds in their hands permitted. *Rhodes Scholarships* are awarded in each of the United States, in each State or Province of Canada, Australia and South Africa (where there are also scholarships for Rhodesia and for certain towns and schools in Cape Colony), in New Zealand, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Bermuda and Malta. They are of the annual value of £300 (with the addition in present circumstances of a bonus of £50) and are tenable at any College in Oxford. The normal number of Rhodes scholars in residence together is about 300, of whom 156 come from the British Empire and 144 from America. *Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees*, Lt.-Col. Sir E. W. M. Grigg, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P., 17, Waterloo Place, London, S.W. 1. *Oxford Secretary*, F. J. Wylie, M.A., 9, South Parks Road, Oxford.

In 1923 the *Davison Scholarships* to enable 3 Undergraduates from Oxford and 3 from Cambridge to attend the Universities of Harvard, Yale and Princeton, U.S.A., were founded by Mrs. Henry P. Davison of New York, U.S.A. *Secretaries of the Selection Committee*, Prof. S. E. Morison, 5, Norham Gardens, Oxford, A. L. Goodhart, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Statistics issued by the Universities Bureau of the British Empire show that the total number of students from overseas attending Universities and Colleges in the United Kingdom is 4,121, of whom 1,171 are from Africa, 764 from America, 1,401 from Asia, 542 from Europe, and 253 from Australasia. The principal figures are India, Burma, and Ceylon, 1,004; South Africa and Rhodesia, 803; United States, 402; Egypt, 208; Australia, 160; Canada and Newfoundland, 157; West Indies and Bermuda, 120; China, 119; Russia, 91; New Zealand, 90; France, 52; Japan, 51; Switzerland, 43; Rumania, 38; Greece, 37; Netherlands, 35; Denmark, 33; Norway, 32; Spain, 32; Poland 21.

FINANCE—Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed, in fact, by all British Dominions, and customs tariffs are in most cases the principal source of revenue. Until the close of the War of 1914-1918 the tariff of the United Kingdom was imposed without distinction on foreign and Commonwealth merchandise, but recent legislation foreshadows a general change of fiscal policy. The tariffs of the self-governing Dominions are generally lower for merchandise of British origin than for importations from foreign countries. There is no Commonwealth Debt, but certain obligations of Crown Colonies and Protectorates are met in the early stages of their development by the central Government, and occasional grants in aid of revenue are also made at need. Under "Estimated Assets," in the pages dealing with the National Debt, will be found certain sums advanced to various Dominions in aid of local expenditures. In the Finance Accounts of 1923-4 the following advances are shown to have been made during the financial year 1923-4: *Uganda* (£150,000 for Development Work),

Nyasaland (£24,500 Trans-Zambesia Railway guarantee and £20,000 for Famine Relief), *Nauru and Ocean Islands* (£106,504 Additional Capital), *Tanganyika* (£750,000 to meet current deficit), and *Kenya* (£3,500,000 for Railway extensions in Kenya and Uganda in connexion with cotton cultivation development).

PRODUCTION—In 1923 the wheat crop of the world was about 3,617,600,000 bushels, of which 690,000,000 bushels were produced in the British Commonwealth. Canada, India, Australia, and Great Britain are the principal wheat-producing units, and Mesopotamia (with irrigation) has great potentialities, in 1923 Canada produced nearly 500,000,000 bushels, a total yield surpassed by the U.S.A., but by no other country, and only one-sixth of the cultivable area of Canada has been occupied by cultivators. Barley, oats, rice and maize, and tea, coffee and rubber are largely cultivated, while 107,072 metric tons of cocoa were produced in British Dominions in 1922 out of a world production of 363,155 metric tons. In 1921 Great Britain imported 8,603,385 cwt. of frozen beef, of which about 25 per cent came from Australasia, and 6,738,700 cwt. of frozen mutton, of which more than two-thirds came from New Zealand and Australia. Nearly 6,800,000 cwt. of bacon and hams were also received, of which only 950,000 cwt. came from British Dominions (Canada). Cane sugar is produced in India (for local consumption), West Indies, Australasia, Natal, and Mauritius, and beet sugar in Canada and elsewhere. Australia and New Zealand are the greatest wool-producing countries of the world, and the output of coal in Great Britain exceeds that of every country except the U.S.A., coal is also abundant in Australia, Canada, India and South Africa. Cotton is extensively grown in India, West Africa, East Africa, Sudan, West Indies, and in the tropical parts of Australia (value of Australia output in 1922-3, £600,000), but of the 11,725,522 cwt. imported in 1922 only 500,000 cwt. came from British Dominions. The world consumption of cotton is about 13,000,000 bales, the U.S. producing 10,000,000 bales and consuming in 1922 5,911,000 bales (Southern Mills, 3,733,000; Northern Mills, 2,178,000). In 1921 the imports of chemical and mechanical wood pulp for paper making amounted to over 500,000 tons, but Canada produced half as much again, her product being largely sent to the United States, while Newfoundland sent 26,838 tons to Great Britain. Iron ore is found in many of the Dominions, and pig iron is largely produced, this produced mainly within the Commonwealth (particularly in the Malay peninsula), while more than half the world's supply of gold is drawn from South and South-West Africa and Australasia, it is produced also in Borneo, British East Africa, British Guiana, Canada, Ceylon, India, Malay States, Siam, Sudan, and West Africa. The output of various metals in 1921 was as under:—

Metal	World	Brit Empire
	Tons	Tons
Iron ore	73,000,000	5,754,000
Pig iron	36,500,000	3,957,000
Steel ingots and castings	38,700,000	4,719,000
Copper ore (metal)	537,000	46,000
Smelter copper	480,000	53,000
Lead ore (metal)	869,000	199,000
Smelter lead	849,000	136,000

Precious stones are found in various parts of the Commonwealth, South Africa producing the principal supply of diamonds, and India of rubies and emeralds. Petroleum is produced in India (293,116,834 gallons in 1920), Trinidad (72,204,947 gallons in 1920), and Canada, and there are vast resources available at Mosul (Mesopotamia) and in the neighbourhood of the Persian Gulf. The estimated total production of oil in the world (1921) was 759,000,000 barrels as against 695,000,000 in 1920, the output of the U.S.A. representing 61·9 per cent (1921), and that of Mexico 19·3 per cent (1921). Canada is the second greatest producer in the world of newsprint paper (2,150,251 tons of pulp, valued at \$84,947,598, paper and paper products 1,366,815 tons, value \$107,085,766).

SHIPPING.—On June 30, 1924, there were 11,008 vessels (over 100 tons) flying the British flag, of which total 8,559 (19,105,838 gross tons) were registered in Great Britain and Ireland, and 2,449 (2,772, 662 gross tons) in other parts of the

British Empire. These figures include 10,078 steam and motor vessels of 21,546,044 tons, and 930 sailing vessels of 332,456 tons. In the Great War of 1914-1918 there were lost through enemy action 2,774 merchant vessels of 9,538,918 gross tonnage, of this total 2,197 (7,638,020 tons) were British, 238 (696,845 tons) French, 230 (742,365 tons) Italian, 29 (120,176 tons) Japanese, and 80 (341,512 tons) U.S.A.

TOWNS.—Capital, London (England). Population (1921), 4,483,249 (with suburbs, 7,476,168).

At the Census of 1921 there were in the British Commonwealth 21 cities with over 1,000,000 inhabitants, 9 with 500,000 to 1,000,000 (see p. 88), and 88 others with over 100,000 inhabitants. Of these 99 cities 49 were in Great Britain (England 42, Wales 3, Scotland 4, Irish Free State 1, Northern Ireland 1), 29 India, 4 Canada, 5 Australia, 3 New Zealand, and 1 each in South Africa, Ceylon, Hong Kong, and the Straits Settlements.

THE NOBEL PRIZES, 1907-1924.

THE Nobel Prizes are awarded from the income of a fund bequeathed to trustees for distribution to those who have contributed most largely to the common good, and is divided into five shares, which are devoted to workers in the domains of (a) Physics, (b) Chemistry, (c) Medicine or Physiology, (d) Literature, and (e) the Preservation of Peace. The testator was the Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who died December 10 1896, leaving a fortune of about £1,750,000. The first awards were distributed on the fifth anniversary of Nobel's death, Dec 10, 1901 (for awards before those recorded below see former issues of

WHITAKER). The awarding authorities are the Swedish Academy of Science—(a) Physics, (b) Chemistry, the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine—(c) Medicine or Physiology, the Swedish Academy of Literature—(d) Literature, and a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Storting—(e) Peace. The fund is managed by a Board of Directors elected by fifteen deputies appointed by the authorities above named. The Swedish Government appoints a President of the Board of Directors. Particulars concerning conditions, &c., can be obtained from Nobelstiftelsen Styrelse, Norrlandsgatan 6, Stockholm, Sweden.

LIST OF AWARDS (Value about £6,500 each)

Year	(a) PHYSICS	(b) CHEMISTRY	(c) MEDICINE OR PHYSIOLOGY	(d) LITERATURE	(e) PEACE
1907	A. A. Michelson	E. Buchner	A. Laveran	R. Kipling	E. T. Moneta L. Renault
1908	G. Lippman	E. Rutherford	P. Ehrlich E. Metchnikoff	R. Eucken	K. P. Arnoldson F. Bajer
1909	G. Marconi P. Braun	W. Ostwald	T. Kocher	Selma Lagerlof	Bn. de Constant. M. Beernaert
1910	J. D. van der Waals	O. Wallach	A. Koscel	P. Heyse	Berne Intl. Peace Bureau
1911	W. Wien	Marie Curie	A. Gullstrand	M. Maeterlinck	T. M. C. Asser A. H. Fried
1912	G. Dalén	V. Gignard P. Sabatier	A. Carrel	G. Hauptmann	Elhu Root
1913	H. Kamerlingh Onnes	A. Werner	C. Richet	Rabindranath Tagore	H. La Fontaine.
1914	M. von Laue	Th. W. Richards	R. Barany	No award	No award
1915	W. H. Bragg	R. Willstätter	No award	Roman Rolland	No award
1916	W. L. Bragg	No award	No award	V. von Heiden- stam	No award
1917	Ch. G. Barkla	No award	No award	K. Gjellerup (H. Pontoppidan)	Comité Interna- tional de la Croix Rouge
1918	M. Planck	F. Haber	No award	No award	No award
1919	J. Stark	No award	J. Bordet	C. Spitteler	Woodrow Wilson
1920	Ch. E. Guillaume	W. Nerst	A. Krogh	Knut Hamsun	Léon Bourgeois
1921	Albert Einstein	F. Soddy	No award	Anatole France	K. H. Branting Chr. L. Lange
1922	Niels Bohr	F. W. Aston	A. V. Hill O. Meyerhof	J. Benavente	F. Nansen
1923	R. A. Millikan	F. Pregl	F. G. Banting J. J. R. Macleod	W. B. Yeats	Reserved.
1924	The decisions regarding the Nobel Prizes 1924 will be taken later in 1924				

COUNTRY	GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE	CAPITAL
Europe—		
Irish Free State	{ Governor General Timothy Michael Healy K.C. } { William Cosgrave, Premier (Ulstermen) }	Dublin
Northern Ireland	{ Governor General, Duke of Abercorn, K.T. } { Rt. Hon. Sir James Craig, Bart. M.P., Premier }	Belfast
Malta	General Sir W. N. Congreve, K.C.B., C.M.G., Governor	Valletta
Gibraltar	Gen. Sir C. C. Monro, Bart., G.C.B., C.M.G., Governor	Gibraltar
Asia—		
Indian Empire	Earl of Reading, P.C., G.C.M.S.T., G.M.I.E., C.M.G., Viceroy	Delhi
Madras	Viscount Goschen, K.B., Governor	Madras
Bombay	Lt. Col. Sir Leslie O. Wilson, P.C., C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., Governor	Bombay
Bengal	Earl of Lytton, P.C., C.I.E., Governor	Calcutta
United Provinces	Sir William Marris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Governor	Allahabad
Punjab	Sir William Hallcy, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Governor	Lahore
Burma	Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Governor	Rangoon
Bihar and Orissa	Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Governor	Patna
Central Provinces	Sir Frank Sly, K.C.S.I., Governor	Nagpur
Assam	Sir John Henry Kerr, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Governor	Shillong
Batavia	S. E. Peart, C.S.I., C.I.E., Chief Commissioner	Quetta
N.W. Frontier Province	H. N. Bolton, C.S.I., C.I.E., Chief Commissioner	Peshawar
Amye Mesoway	Lt. Col. R. E. Holland, C.S.I., C.I.E., Chief Commissioner	Amye
Cora	W. P. Barton, C.S.I., C.I.E., Chief Commissioner	Merkara
Andamans and Nicobars	Lt. Col. M. L. Peirar, C.I.E., O.B.E., Chief Commissioner	Port Blair
Cyprus	Sir Malcolm Stevenson, K.C.M.G., High Commissioner	Nicosia
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	Maj. Gen. Sir H. R. G. Hobbs, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., Administrator	Baghdad
Palestine	Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert L. Samuel, P.C., G.C.B., High Commissioner	Jerusalem
Ceylon	Sir Hugh Charles Clifford, C.M.G., Governor	Columbo
Strait Settlements	Sir I. N. Gullebrand, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Governor	Singapore
Hong Kong	Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G., Governor	Victoria
Welislawei	Sir P. Blunt, C.M.P., Governor	Welislawei
Borneo	Maj. Gen. Sir W. H. Rycroft, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Governor	Sandakan
Samwak	II H. Raja Brooke, Raja	Kuching
Africa—		
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	{ Earl of Athlone, C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (Governor Gen.) } { Gen. Hon. J. B. M. Hertzog, Premier }	Pretoria
Basutoland	Lt. Col. Sir E. C. F. Gekway, K.C.M.G., Commissioner	Maseru
Bechuanaland Protectorate	Jules Ellenberger, I.S.O., Resident Commissioner	Mafeking (Cape)
Southern Rhodesia	{ Lt. Col. Sir J. R. Chambliss, C.M.G., D.S.O., Governor } { Sir C. P. J. Coghlan, Premier }	Salisbury
Northern Rhodesia	Sir Herbert James Stanley, K.C.M.G., Governor	Livingstone
Gambia	Capt. Cecil H. Armitage, C.M.G., Governor	Banjul
Gold Coast Colony & Togoland	Brig. Gen. Sir F. G. Guggisberg, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Governor	Accra
Sierra Leone	Sir Alexander Ramsford Slater, K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor	Freetown
Nigeria and Cameroons	Governor General	Lagos
Sudan	Maj. Gen. Sir L. O. Fitz-Macaulay, C.B., G.C.B., Gov. Gen.	Khartoum
Somaland Protectorate	Lt. Col. G. H. Summers, C.M.G., Governor	Berbera
Kenya	Sir Robert T. Coryndon, K.C.M.G., Governor	Nairobi
Uganda Protectorate	Sir G. F. Archer, K.C.M.G., Governor	Entebbe
Zanzibar Protectorate	{ Beyved Khalifa bin Harab, K.C.M.G., Sultan } { Sir R. T. Coryndon, K.C.M.G., British Consul } { A. C. Hollis, C.M.G., C.B., British Resident } { Sir C. O. Bowring, K.C.B., C.M.G., Governor and Consul General }	Zanzibar
Nyasaland Protectorate	Sir Donald Charles Cameron, K.C.B., C.M.G., Governor	Zomba
Tanganyika	Sir Herbert James Ridd, K.C.M.G., C.B., Gov. Gen.	Dar es-Salaam
Mauritius	Brig. Gen. Sir Joseph A. Byrne, K.C.B., C.B., Governor	Port Louis
Seychelles		Victoria
St. Helena and Ascension		Jamestown
America—		
DOMINION OF CANADA	{ General Lord Byng, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.C. (Governor General) } { Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, M.P., Premier }	Ottawa
NEWFOUNDLAND	{ Sir W. L. Allardice, K.C.M.G., Governor } { Hon. W. S. Monroe, Premier }	St. John's
Bermuda	Lt. Gen. Sir Joseph T. Asser, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.M.G., Governor	Hamilton
Jamaica	Brig. Gen. Sir N. H. Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B., Capt. General	Kingston
Bahamas	Maj. Sir H. E. S. Cordeaux, K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor	Nassau
Leeward Isles	Lt. Col. Hon. Sir E. Piennes, Bart., Governor	St. John's
Windward Isles	Sir Frederick Seton James, K.C.B., C.M.G., Governor	St. George's
Barbados	Lt. Col. Sir C. R. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G., Governor	Bridgetown
Trinidad and Tobago	Sir Horace Archer Byatt, K.C.M.G., Governor	Port of Spain
British Guiana	Sir Graeme Thomson, K.C.B., Governor	Georgetown
British Honduras	Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G., Governor	Belize
Falkland Islands	Sir John Middleton, K.B., C.M.G., Governor	Port Stanley
Oceania—		
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA	{ Rt. Hon. Lord Forster, C.M.G., Governor General } { Rt. Hon. S. M. Bruce, M.P., Premier }	Melbourne
New South Wales	{ Admiral Sir D. R. S. De Chair, K.C.B., M.C. (Governor) } { Hon. Sir George Fuller, K.C.M.G., Premier }	Sydney
Victoria	{ Rt. Hon. Earl of Strathbride, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., Governor } { Hon. S. M. Friess, M.P., Premier }	Melbourne
South Australia	{ Lt. Gen. Sir G. T. M. Bridges, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Governor } { Hon. John Gunn, Premier }	Adelaide
Queensland	{ Lt. Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew Nathan, C.M.G., Governor } { Hon. E. G. Theodore, Premier }	Brisbane
Tasmania	{ Sir James O'Grady, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., Governor } { Hon. J. A. Lyons, Premier }	Hobart
Western Australia	{ Col. Sir W. R. Campion, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Governor } { Hon. Philip Collier, Premier }	Perth
DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND	{ Gen. Sir C. Ferguson, Bt. C.M.G., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Gov. G. } { Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, Premier }	Wellington
Fiji	Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G., Governor	Suva
Papua	Sir H. P. Murray, C.M.G., Administrator	Port Moresby
Pacific Islands	Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G., High Commissioner	Suva, Fiji

AREA, POPULATION, AND TRADE OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS

Dominions by Continents	How Acquired	Date	Estimated Area (sq miles)	Estimated Population	Total Imports (1921-2)	Total Exports (1921-2)
Europe.						
Great Britain and Ireland			121,090	47,350,000	1,000,000,000	825,000,000
Isle of Man	Purchase	1827	230	60,000	—	—
Channel Islands	Duke of Normandy	1066	90,000	70	—	—
Malta and Gozo	Treaty Cession	1814	120	225,000	6,000,000	1,700,000
Gibraltar	" "	1713	2	22,000	3,000,000	100,000
Asia.						
Indian Empire	Conquest and Cession	1757-1897	1,900,000	320,000,000	300,000,000	270,000,000
Ceylon	Treaty Cession	1802	25,500	4,500,000	26,000,000	25,000,000
Straits Settlements	" "	1785-1909	1,650	—	70,000,000	60,000,000
Federated Malay States	" "	1874-1888	27,500	3,360,000	12,000,000	16,000,000
Other Malay States	" "	1909	24,800	—	4,000,000	5,000,000
Hong Kong	" "	1842-1906	390	625,000	82,000,000	86,000,000
Weihaiwei	" "	1898	300	160,000	—	—
North Borneo	Cession	1877	31,100	204,000	—	—
Brunei	Treaty Cession	1888	4,000	30,000	2,500,000	3,000,000
Sarawak	Protectorate	1888	50,000	650,000	—	—
Cyprus	Annexation	1914	3,600	275,000	1,500,000	1,000,000
Mesopotamia	Conquest & Mandate	1914-1918	150,000	2,850,000	14,000,000	7,000,000
Palestine	" "	1914-1918	9,000	650,000	6,000,000	1,000,000
Africa.						
Cape Province	Treaty Cession	1814	277,000	—	—	—
Natal	Annexation	1843	35,400	—	—	—
Transvaal	" "	1900	110,400	5,100,000	—	—
Orange Free State	" "	1900	50,400	—	58,000,000	66,000,000
South West Province	Conquest	1914	324,350	120,000	—	—
Bechuanaland	" "	1895	10,300	500,000	—	—
Rhodesia	" "	1895	275,000	153,000	—	—
Gambia	Treaty Cession	1889	450,000	1,750,000	6,000,000	5,000,000
Gold Coast	" "	1807	4,000	210,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Sierra Leone	" "	1672	92,000	2,030,000	8,000,000	7,000,000
Nigeria	" "	1787	34,000	1,541,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Somaland	" "	1891	363,700	17,400,000	11,000,000	8,000,000
Kenya	Treaty Cession	1884	68,000	300,000	300,000	350,000
Tanganyika	Cession and Conquest	1888-1918	200,000	2,530,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Uganda	Conquest	1914-1918	365,000	1,122,000	1,730,000	1,300,000
Zanzibar	Treaty Cession	1894	223,500	3,072	1,300,000	2,000,000
Nyasaland	" "	1890	1,020	200,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Sudan	" "	1891	300,000	1,200,000	600,000	500,000
Mauritius	Conquest	1898	1,015,000	4,000,000	6,000,000	3,000,000
Seychelles	" and Cession	1810-1814	720	384,000	9,000,000	11,000,000
St Helena	Treaty Cession	1814	150	25,000	—	120,000
Ascension	Conquest	1673	47	3,800	—	—
	Occupation	1815	40	150	50,000	15,000
America.						
Ontario	Conquest and Cession	1759-1763	407,250	2,934,000	—	—
Quebec	" "	1759-1763	705,850	2,361,000	—	—
Nova Scotia	" "	1713	21,500	524,000	—	—
New Brunswick	Treaty Cession	1763	28,000	388,000	—	—
Prince Edward Island	Conquest	1745-1763	2,200	80,000	160,000,000	159,000,000
British Columbia	Settlement	1670	355,900	525,000	—	—
Manitoba	" "	1813	251,000	610,000	—	—
Alberta	" "	1670	255,300	588,000	—	—
Saskatchewan	" "	1670	251,700	758,000	—	—
North West Territories	" "	1670	1,250,000	12,000	—	—
Newfoundland	Treaty Cession	1583	40,000	263,000	4,000,000	5,000,000
Jamaica	Conquest	1655	4,200	863,000	6,000,000	4,000,000
Bahamas	Settlement	1629	4,400	53,000	1,000,000	400,000
Leeward Islands	" "	1623-1659	750	140,000	1,600,000	2,000,000
Windward Islands	" "	1763-1783	510	162,000	700,000	650,000
Barbados	Cession	1605	170	150,000	3,000,000	1,500,000
Trinidad and Tobago	Settlement	1767	36,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	5,000,000
British Guiana	Conquest	1797	90,300	298,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
British Honduras	" and Cession	1803-1814	8,600	40,500	700,000	650,000
Bermuda	Settlement	1612	20	20,000	1,400,000	250,000
Falkland Islands	Treaty Cession	1771	4,618	3,000	—	—
South Georgia &c	" "	1771	3,000,000	—	1,000,000	3,500,000
Oceania.						
New South Wales	Settlement	1788	310,400	2,100,000	—	—
Victoria	" "	1832	88,000	1,532,000	—	—
South Australia	" "	1836	904,000	495,000	101,000,000	130,000,000
Queensland	" "	1824	670,500	758,000	—	—
Tasmania	" "	1803	26,220	214,000	—	—
Western Australia	" "	1828	976,000	329,000	—	—
New Zealand	" "	1845	105,000	1,288,000	13,000,000	45,000,000
Fiji	Cession from Natives	1874	7,500	157,000	1,700,000	2,500,000
Papua	Annexation	1884	90,540	360,000	500,000	180,000
Pacific Islands	Cession and Conquest	1893-1914	12,500	200,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

THE BRITISH ISLES.

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Divisions and Capitals	Area (Sq. Miles).	Population	
		1911	1921
England and Wales (London) —			
England (including Monmouthshire)	50,874	34,045,200	35,678,530
Wales	7,466	2,025,202	2,206,712
Scotland (Edinburgh)	30,405	4,764,971	4,882,288
Northern Ireland (Belfast)			*4,496,000
Irish Free State (Dublin)	32,586	4,303,210	
Isle of Man (Douglas)	227	52,010	60,238
Channel Islands	75	96,899	80,614
Navv, Army and Seamen abroad	—	145,729	
Total	121,633	45,516,259	47,413,382

* Estimated, no Irish Census in 1921

Religion and Language.

The inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland are almost entirely Christians, the exceptions being about 300,000 Jews and a small number of non-Christian immigrants. In England the Church of England (with an Episcopal form of Government), and in Scotland the Church of Scotland (with a Presbyterian form of Government), are the "Established Religions." The Church was disestablished in Ireland in 1869, and in Wales in 1920. There has been no religious census since 1851, but many of the religious bodies publish estimates of membership, the *Church of England* having 2,291,190 communicants in England at Easter 1922, the *Roman Catholic Church* claiming 2,000,000 members in England and Wales, 546,000 in Scotland, and 3,242,670 in Ireland (1920). The language of the people is English, with a large proportion of Welsh-speaking people in Wales, many of whom are bi-lingual. Attempts are being made to revive the Gaelic language in the Irish Free State. Gaelic is still spoken in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, there being 10,314 persons speaking Gaelic only, and 151,159 speaking Gaelic and English at the Census of 1921.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

(Great Britain, Northern Ireland and Irish Free State.)

Year	Births	Rate per 1,000	Marriages	Rate per 1,000	Deaths	Rate per 1,000
1913	1,102,500	24.1	342,538	15.0	652,738	14.3
1919	888,031	19.0	440,741	18.9	657,964	14.3
1920	1,193,864	25.4	453,562	19.3	600,847	12.8
1921	1,062,755	22.5	383,348	16.2	588,677	12.5
1922	983,589	20.7	357,131	15.0	624,027	13.1

Immigration and Emigration.

DESTINATIONS OF THE (BRITISH AND IRISH) EMIGRANTS

Year	Total Im- migrants	Total Em- igrants *	To the British Commonwealth of Nations					To other Countries		
			North America	Australia & N.Z.	South Africa	Other Dominions	Total	U.S.A.	Else where	Total
1913	372,618	701,691	196,278	77,934	25,855	21,383	331,450	129,169	19,021	148,190
1919	193,601	201,504	89,102	17,757	7,761	22,037	136,657	32,765	10,810	43,575
1920	283,705	437,879	134,079	49,357	29,019	34,175	246,630	90,811	15,370	105,799
1921	227,583	377,507	84,145	45,073	28,138	30,196	188,552	67,499	12,208	79,707
1922	224,462	343,624	86,326	67,389	23,948	26,002	193,665	132,236	17,723	149,959
1923	210,509	463,285	108,359	55,716	21,160	27,036	212,271	182,758	20,256	203,014

* The totals given above refer to movements to and from *Places out of Europe*. The number of Passengers from and to Great Britain and Ireland and Europe in 1913 was, *Outwards* (to the Continent), 1,184,412, and *Inwards* from the Continent, 1,309,874. The figures for 1918-23 were *Outwards* (1918) 189,225, (1919) 569,022, (1920) 738,860, (1921) 830,558, (1922) 868,122, (1923) 1,038,254, *Inwards* (1918) 171,229, (1919) 425,183, (1920) 725,263, (1921) 855,343, (1922) 916,398, (1923) 1,103,016.

Nationality of Emigrants.—In 1913 the number of British and Irish Emigrants was 369,394, of whom 271,796 were English, 5,000 Welsh, 66,202 Scottish and 44,396 Irish. In 1923 the total number of British and Irish Emigrants was 236,284, of whom 120,691 were English, 4,509 Welsh, 58,264 Scottish, and 22,820 North Irish.

CENSUS POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Previous to 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland, nor was it till 1823 that statesmen had anything more than surmise to guide them respecting Ireland, and the census then taken of that country was far from correct. The estimate formed of the English population at various periods, calculated from the numbers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, was in the years—

1570	4,160,221	1670	5,773,646
1600	4,811,718	1700	6,045,008
1630	5,600,517	1750	6,517,035

The first general Census of Great Britain and Ireland was taken in 1801, and since the time named there has been a fresh numbering every ten years, with the following results:

1801	16,245,546	1871	31,845,379
1811	18,509,116	1881	35,245,488
1821	21,272,187	1891	38,104,975
1831	24,392,485	1901	41,976,827
1841	27,036,450	1911	45,370,539†
1851	27,724,056	1921	48,767,530††
1861	29,321,288		

*. The population of Great Britain and Ireland a month before the outbreak of the Great War was officially estimated at 46,089,249. The number of persons to the square mile was in 1921: England and Wales, 649; Scotland, 164; Ireland (1911), 135 6

POPULATION ENUMERATED AT EACH DECENNIAL CENSUS IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND SCOTLAND, 1801-1921; IRELAND, 1831-1921; AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SPAS, 1871-1921 †

ENGLAND AND WALES.	POPULATION			INCREASE		FAMILIES		UNINHABITED HOUSES	
	Males	Females.	Total	Decennial	Pct. Cent. †	Number	Persons in each	Number	Persons to each
1801.	4,254,735	4,637,801	8,892,536	—	—	1,896,723	4 69	1,575,923	5 64
1811.	4,873,605	5,200,651	10,074,256	1,271,720	14 00	2,142,147	4 74	1,797,504	5 65
1821.	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000,236	1,835,980	18 06	2,493,432	4 81	2,088,156	5 75
1831.	6,771,196	7,125,601	13,896,797	1,896,561	15 80	2,911,874	4 77	2,481,544	5 60
1841.	7,777,586	8,126,568	15,904,154	2,017,357	14 27	—	—	2,943,045	5 41
1851.	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,927,609	2,013,461	12 65	3,712,200	4 83	3,278,939	5 47
1861.	9,776,250	10,289,065	20,065,315	2,138,615	11 90	4,491,584	4 47	3,739,595	5 37
1871.	11,058,934	11,653,323	22,712,257	2,646,042	13 21	5,049,016	4 50	4,280,117	5 23
1881.	12,629,902	13,324,527	25,954,429	3,266,173	14 36	5,633,192	4 61	4,821,519	5 38
1891.	14,052,901	14,949,664	29,002,565	3,028,086	11 65	6,121,001	4 73	5,451,497	5 32
1901.	15,728,612	16,799,230	32,527,842	3,525,318	12 17	7,036,868	4 62	6,260,852	5 38
1911.	17,445,608	18,624,884	36,070,492	3,542,649	10 89	8,005,290	4 50	7,141,781	5 05
1921.	18,082,220	19,803,022	37,885,242	1,814,750	5 03	—	—	—	—
SCOTLAND									
1801.	739,091	869,329	1,608,420	—	—	364,079	4 41	294,553	5 46
1811.	826,296	979,568	1,805,864	197,444	12 27	402,068	4 49	304,093	5 93
1821.	982,623	1,108,898	2,091,521	285,657	15 82	447,960	4 66	341,474	6 12
1831.	1,114,456	1,249,930	2,364,386	272,865	13 04	502,301	4 70	369,393	6 40
1841.	1,241,862	1,378,322	2,620,184	255,798	10 82	550,428	4 76	502,852	5 21
1851.	1,375,479	1,513,263	2,888,742	268,558	10 25	600,098	4 81	370,308	7 80
1861.	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	173,552	6 00	678,584	4 51	393,220	7 78
1871.	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018	297,724	9 72	742,694	4 52	424,185	8 02
1881.	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573	375,555	11 18	812,712	4 60	739,005	5 05
1891.	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647	290,074	7 77	876,089	4 59	817,568	4 92
1901.	2,173,755	2,298,348	4,472,103	446,456	11 09	967,200	4 62	926,914	4 82
1911.	2,308,839	2,452,065	4,760,904	288,801	6 46	1,040,147	4 58	1,013,369	4 70
1921.	2,348,403	2,533,885	4,882,288	121,384	2 54	—	—	—	—
IRELAND									
1831.	3,794,880	3,972,521	7,767,401	965,574	—	1,385,066	5 51	1,240,816	6 21
1841.	4,019,576	4,155,542	8,175,118	407,713	5 25	1,472,739	5 55	1,328,839	6 15
1851.	3,190,630	3,351,755	6,542,385	1,622,739	19 85	1,204,319	5 44	1,046,223	6 28
1861.	2,639,370	2,961,597	5,598,967	753,418	11 50	1,128,300	5 14	995,156	5 83
1871.	2,537,750	2,772,644	5,310,394	713,424	10 67	1,072,494	5 04	961,380	5 63
1881.	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,836	87,541	1 69	995,074	5 20	914,108	5 66
1891.	2,318,953	2,385,797	4,704,750	530,913	10 08	932,113	5 05	870,578	5 40
1901.	2,200,040	2,258,735	4,458,775	754,975	15 23	910,285	4 90	860,158	5 20
1911.	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219	568,550	12 54	910,748	4 82	861,879	5 09
ISLANDS.									
1871.	66,222	78,416	144,638	1,191	—	—	—	23,982	6 02
1881.	66,081	75,179	141,260	53,378	3 74	—	—	24,197	5 84
1891.	69,555	78,257	147,812	6,552	4 66	—	—	25,222	5 72
1901.	70,576	79,794	150,370	2,558	1 71	—	—	27,770	5 41
1911.	70,166	78,749	148,915	5,545	3 66	25,664	4 17	29,220	5 26
1921.	68,585	81,267	149,852	937	0 6	—	—	—	—

† Exclusive of the Navy, Army, and Merchant Seamen Abroad.

‡ These rates have been corrected for the varying length of the intercenal periods.

** Incorrectly taken.

† Decrease.

‡ Figures for Great Britain only.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.—The British Constitution is mainly unwritten and customary, but its development is marked by certain outstanding and fundamental laws, of which the principal are *Magna Carta* (1215), which secured annual parliaments and the equal administration of justice, the *Habeas Corpus Act* (1679), securing the liberty of the person, the *Act of Settlement* (1701), providing for the Protestant succession to the throne, the *Act of Union with Scotland* (1707), the *Act of Union with Ireland* (1800), the *Parliament Act* (1911), which enabled the Commons to pass certain Acts without the concurrence of the other chamber, the *Government of Ireland Act* (1920), and the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act*, 1922.

The constituent parts of the British Constitution may be thus briefly described

1 *The Sovereign*—The throne is hereditary in the British house of Windsor with mixed succession, the sons of the Sovereign and their descendants having precedence of daughters, but daughters and their descendants preference over lateral lines. The Monarchy is constitutional and limited. The King has a right to veto Bills passed by both Houses of Parliament, but in practice his veto is almost obsolete. "The King can do no wrong" is a maxim of the Constitution, and consequently no action for civil wrong will lie against the Crown. A petition of right will, however, enable an injured subject to obtain redress, while, if in the administration of an Act of Parliament a Government department exceeds its rights, a declaration of right may be obtained in an action against the Attorney-General.

2 *The Legislature*—Parliament consists of two Houses, the Lords and the Commons.

(a) *The House of Lords* consists of peers. A peer may hold his seat by (1) hereditary right, (2) creation by the King, (3) official position or election. English bishops (24), Irish peers (28) elected for life, and Scottish peers (16) elected for duration of Parliament, also sit in the House of Lords.

The powers of the House of Lords were much restricted by the Parliament Act, 1911. Thus, if a Money Bill is not passed unamended by the House of Lords within a month of its being sent up, it becomes law upon the Royal assent being signified. A Public Bill other than a Money Bill will become law without the consent of the Lords if it is passed by the Commons, and sent up to the Lords, in three successive sessions, provided two years elapse between the date of the second reading in the Commons in the first session and the date when it is passed by that body in the third session. Passing a Bill with amendments by the House of Lords is equivalent to rejection, unless the Commons approve the amendments. Any Bill by which the maximum duration of Parliament is increased is excepted from this Act. Members of the House of Lords are unpaid.

(b) *The House of Commons*—This body consists of 615 members, elected by the registered male and female electors in county, borough, and university constituencies. Roughly speaking, about one-third of the population are electors. The maximum duration of Parliament is five years. Members of the House of Commons receive annual salaries of £400 and travelling facilities over the railways to and from their constituencies.

3 *The Executive*.—The Crown (the King in Council) "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." The Cabinet, under the presidency of the Prime Minister, consists of Ministers, drawn from the ranks of the party in power and appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister. Ministers receive salaries of varying amounts (see page 161). The Cabinet has no corporate existence. Ministers are severally responsible to Parliament for their actions, and the Cabinet as a whole is responsible to Parliament for its joint and several administration. Ministers hold their office during the Sovereign's pleasure; they may be dismissed at any moment.

4 *The Judiciary*.—(a) *England and Wales*.—The laws in England and Wales are administered by judges appointed by the Crown, who hold office for life, and cannot be removed save on petition presented by both Houses of Parliament. Two Courts of Appeal hear appeals from the High Court, the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the courts in Great Britain being the House of Lords. Civil cases arising in London and Middlesex are tried at the High Court in London, but civil cases arising in the country are tried on circuit by judges of the King's Bench (Assizes). The Chancery division has exclusive jurisdiction to try certain classes of actions. To the County Courts is relegated the duty of trying actions where the sum in dispute does not exceed a certain amount. The County Courts, too, have jurisdiction to try cases arising under certain special Acts of Parliament, e.g., the Workmen's Compensation Act. Bankruptcy cases arising in London are heard in the London Bankruptcy Court, those arising out of London are dealt with in the County Courts.

With regard to criminal law it is a general principle that, except for certain minor offences, every person charged is entitled to be tried by a jury. Courts of criminal jurisdiction in England are (1) The judges of the High Court sitting at Assizes for the trial of cases out of London, and at the Central Criminal Court ("The Old Bailey," see p. 575) for the trial of cases arising in and around London. (2) Courts of Quarter Sessions, holden for every county, and formed of justices of the peace, presided over by a chairman who is unpaid. The recorders of certain cities and boroughs have a jurisdiction similar to that of courts of Quarter Sessions. (3) Courts of Petty Sessions, consisting of at least two justices of the peace or a stipendiary magistrate. (4) *The Court of Criminal Appeal* has power to hear appeals against convictions and sentences.

(b) *Scotland*.—Scottish civil law is administered by the Court of Session, which is a court of law and equity. The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges, and as a rule it is confined to the trial of serious cases. The Sheriff of the county (see p. 548) exercises functions which correspond to those of the English County Court Judges and the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions. Burgh magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases.

(c) *Northern Ireland*.—The higher courts in Northern Ireland are very similar to the English courts, but the County Court Judges are also the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Local Government is carried out under the central control of the Ministry of Health (which superseded the various Local Government Boards in 1919). The subjects which local bodies administer are, *inter alia* the poor law; the laws relating to public health, the maintenance of the police, the control of the sale of intoxicating liquors, the provision of lunatic asylums. Local authorities also have to administer and carry into effect the laws as to elementary and other schools. The ruling principle has been to entrust special interests to those specially interested. In England and Wales there are elective Councils for each County (under Chairmen), for each City and County Borough (under Lord Mayors or Mayors), and for Urban and Rural Districts (under Chairmen), every parish being thus included. Scotland has elective County Councils under a Convener, Burgh Councils under a Lord Provost or Provost, or Parish Councils with Chairmen.

POLICE.

The strength of the Police force was 56,832 in England and Wales (1922), and 6,530 in Scotland (1922). The Police of England and Wales are administered by the Home Office, those of Scotland by the Scottish Office. The LONDON POLICE consists of the City Police and of the Metropolitan Police. The City Police district comprises an area of 675 statute acres, and contains two courts of justice, those of the Guildhall and Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen are the magistrates (see p. 233). Although the area is comparatively small, the rateable value is enormous, and there are 19,657 night residents. The Force comprises 1 Assistant Commissioner, 3 Superintendents, 6 Chief Inspectors, 25 Inspectors, 17 Sub-Inspectors, 103 Sergeants, and 1,006 Constables, also 19 Constables on private service duty.

The Metropolitan Police district embraces an area of 447,626 statute acres, with a population of about seven millions. There are within this area fourteen Police Courts (see p. 233). The Force on Oct. 1, 1924, consisted of 37 Superintendents, 662 Inspectors, 2,975 Sergeants, and 16,843 Constables, making a total of 20,517, with 279 hoises. The strength of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary Reserve and its Auxiliary Force on Sept. 24, 1924, was 9,826. The gross expenditure of the Metropolitan Police and Metropolitan Police Courts for the year 1923-24 was £7,256,882. On March 31, 1924, there were 11,766 Police pensioners, and 424 pensioned widows.

LOSSES FROM FIRE.

The annual cost of fire defence in Great Britain may be estimated at about £25,000,000. The average annual direct loss from fire in Great Britain is about £12,000,000. In the United States it is estimated to have exceeded £100,000,000 in 1922. The number of fires attended by public fire brigades in Great Britain is about 22,500 per annum, varying from 77 per 100,000 population in London to half that figure in other large cities and urban districts. The average for England and Wales is 56 per 100,000 population, and 83 per 100,000 population in Scotland. The cost of public fire brigades in Great Britain amounts in the aggregate to about £2,000,000 per annum, and varies from the produce of a 3d rate in London to the produce of a halfpenny rate in an urban district.

CRIME.

England and Wales.

Indictable Offences—The number of persons tried for indictable offences at Assizes and Quarter Sessions and Summarily was lower in 1922 than in 1921, and considerably below the level of 1913. The figures for the principal groups of offences compare as follows—

Offences against	1913	1921	1922
The Person	3,226	3,071	2,969
Property (with Violence)	3,984	4,280	4,337
Do (without do)	54,256	53,022	50,067
Do (Malicious Injury to)	458	314	199
Currency (and Forgery)	346	269	285
Other Offences	899	399	320

Totals 63,269 61,355 58,177

Non-Indictable Offences.—Persons proceeded against for less serious offences numbered 524,678, compared with 523,718 in 1921, and 680,290 in 1913. The totals for certain groups of offences and the corresponding figures for 1921 and 1913 are—

	1913	1921	1922
Betting and gaming	5,247	7,945	10,790
Drunkenness	204,038	81,383	80,463
Education Acts	44,030	26,599	22,337
Game laws	4,262	5,620	4,622
Highway Acts	76,011	133,465	145,678
Police regulations	106,509	74,241	67,871
Poor law	6,256	3,128	4,457
Prostitution	10,629	5,715	5,013
Revenue laws	17,101	14,099	20,741
Sunday trading	11,555	18,426	21,364
Vagrancy	27,523	26,333	28,916

Assizes and Quarter Sessions.—Of 8,435 persons brought up for trial in Courts of Assize and Quarter Sessions, 133 were not actually tried—in 12 cases the prosecution was not proceeded with, in 101 cases the Grand juries found no bill, and in 20 cases the accused were insane and unfit to plead, 1,491 were acquitted, and 6,784 convicted, while 27 were found "guilty but insane."

Count of Criminal Appeal.—The Court of Criminal Appeal heard or otherwise disposed of 86 appeals out of 415 applications. In 19 cases the conviction was affirmed, and in 17 cases the conviction was quashed, in 18 cases the sentence was affirmed and in 28 cases the sentence was quashed and other sentences substituted, and in 2 cases the sentence was quashed.

Husbands and Wives, &c.—Separation orders granted in 1922 numbered 4,580, compared with 5,173 in 1913. 8,056 orders were made for the maintenance of illegitimate children (against 6,914), and 8,831 orders for the maintenance of wives (against 7,959).

Juvenile Offenders.—The total number of persons brought before juvenile courts in 1922 was 31,056, namely, 15,232 boys and 738 girls under the age of 14, and 14,489 boys and 597 girls over 14 and under 16, and 2,077 males and 156 females aged above 16. Of those brought before Juvenile Courts 3,800 were acquitted, orders

* Children under 14 may not be sentenced to imprisonment nor committed to prison in default of payment of fines, damages, or costs. Nor may young persons aged 14 to 16 years be so dealt with unless the Court certifies that the young person is of so unruly a character that he cannot be detained in a place of detention, or that he is of so depraved a character that he is not a fit person to be so detained. (Children Act, 1908, sec. 102.)

without conviction were made against 14,643, and 12,528 were convicted. Only 3 youthful offenders were sentenced to imprisonment; 564 were committed to reformatory schools, 508 males were ordered to be whipped, and 11,402 were sentenced to pay fines. In 5,529 cases the fine was ordered to be paid by the parent or guardian of the defendant. During the year probation orders were made in respect of 10,535 persons.

Bigamy—The increase in sexual crimes since 1913 is almost wholly in cases of bigamy, in 1913 there were 133 cases of bigamy, in 1922 there were 454, against 722 (1920) and 570 (1921).

Blackmail—There were 35 cases of "Extortion by Threats to accuse of crime or by other Threats" in 1922. Of 24 such persons tried at the Assizes, 4 were acquitted, 2 were sent to penal servitude and 14 were imprisoned, and of the 6 persons tried at Quarter Sessions for the crime of blackmail, 5 were acquitted and 1 sentenced to imprisonment.

Homicide—Apart from 45 cases of infanticide and deaths from illegal operations, 100 cases of supposed murder came to the knowledge of the police in England and Wales during 1922, compared with the annual average of 103 for the years 1918-1921. In 27 cases (1922) the murderer committed suicide at the time of the murder. In 65 cases arrests were made and 5 accused persons were discharged. In 1922 60 persons (41 males, 19 females) were tried for murder, 3 were found insane upon arraignment, 9 were acquitted, 13 were found guilty but insane, and 34 were sentenced to death, of whom 10 (6 males and 4 females) had the capital sentence commuted to penal servitude for life.

Suicide—A verdict of *felix de se* was recorded in 127 cases, and of other cases of suicide in 3,727 cases, after inquest by Coroners.

Drunkenness—The total number of persons proceeded against for drunkenness in 1922 was 81,150 (66,076 men and 15,074 women), against a total of 204,038 in 1913 and 81,383 in 1921.

Age of Criminals—In 1922 the ages of convicted persons received into prison were—(aged 14 to 16), 13, (16 to 21), 3,938, (21 to 30), 13,484, (30 to 40), 12,337, (40 to 50), 9,774, (50 to 60), 5,020, (60 and over), 2,840. Of those aged 60 and above 348 were convicted of larceny, 968 of drunkenness and 452 of begging.

Illiteracy of Criminals—In 1922 there were 47,666 convicted persons received into prison, of whom 82 per cent were born in England and Wales, and 2 per cent were aliens. Only 2,358 of the total number were illiterate, against 28,102 in 1900 and 55,793 in 1880. It is thus clear that the diminution of illiteracy in the general population extends to the criminal classes.

EDUCATION.

I.—ELEMENTARY

Statutes require parents in England and Wales to cause their children to receive efficient elementary instruction or to attend school from 5 to 14 years of age; in Scotland, to provide efficient education up to 15 years, in Ireland, to cause their children to attend school from 6 to 14 years.

In order to give effect to these requirements Local Authorities are empowered to make free provision for school accommodation, attendance of pupils and teaching-staffs, whilst the State supplies nearly one-half of the maintenance funds conditionally upon receipt of satisfactory

reports from government inspectors appointed by the Board of Education for England and Wales, by the Committee of Council on Education for Scotland, and by the Commissioners for National Education in Ireland. It may be remarked—(i) that there is no definition of "school" in the Acts; (ii) that efficiency of instruction given is not tested except in publicly-managed schools, (iii) that Local Authority schools increase in number though still fewer than voluntary (non-provided) schools. The latter are maintained by the Authorities whilst the responsibility for the buildings remains with the foundation-managers.

In 1922-23 there were 20,939 public elementary schools in England and Wales, with accommodation for over 7,096,642 pupils, and average attendance of 5,189,107, and in 1922 there were 2,904 primary schools in Scotland with accommodation for 888,634, and average attendance of 615,198. Teachers number 185,771 (128,123 women) in England and Wales, and 19,968 (15,928 women) in Scotland. Except in Scotland there is a considerable proportion of teachers who are not fully qualified. The War lessened the number of male teachers which was already diminishing. State grants for pensions on a more liberal scale than formerly are now offered under the Superannuation Act of 1918, by which it is hoped to render the profession more attractive.

Twenty per cent of the population are of the pupilage. School life is over in the great majority of cases after about seven years of schooling, the minority proceeding to some other kind of day-school. Recent legislation requires Local Authorities in England, Wales and Scotland to make schemes for consideration by the Board of Education to provide suitable practical instruction, to give advanced instruction to those pupils who stay beyond 14, and to improve the facilities towards preparing pupils for higher education and the teaching profession, also nursery-schools for children under five.

Elementary school education includes teaching in practical matters—needlework, drawing, gardening, handicrafts, cookery, &c.—and the sections upon health, medical attendance, physical training, evening play centres, home study, future employment, &c., show that the schools are valuable agencies in child-welfare generally.

II.—EDUCATION BEYOND ELEMENTARY.

The Education Act, 1918, has in view powers for compulsory, and therefore free, education of a continuative kind in part-time day schools up to 16 and ultimately 18 years, and implies free secondary education of some type hereafter.

Secondary

The aims, methods, and instructions are in marked contrast to the comparative simplicity of those in Elementary Education. In all the four countries it is now felt that although technical instruction was the first branch to be promoted by statute, undifferentiated 4-year secondary (intermediate) courses should be gone through before pupils proceed to specialisation for industrial, commercial, &c., employments.

(1) *England and Wales*.—The number of Secondary schools deemed efficient by the Board in 1922 was 1,249 in England and Wales, containing 185,076 boys and 176,949 girls, of whom about one-fourth come up from elementary schools with "free places," others with scholarships. Nine-tenths of these schools receive State

grants, and nearly one-third are controlled by Local Authorities. Fees are charged to most of the pupils. Of these "efficient" schools about 40 per cent receive boarders (about 27,000) in varying proportions and drawn in many cases from distant areas. Most of them are endowed or under trusts, and their trust incomes and property form a considerable asset in secondary school finance. The Authorities aim at securing graduate teachers as far as possible. As in Elementary schools, there is a shortage of fully-qualified teachers, but the recent Act for providing Pensions for School Teachers may be expected to make the posts more attractive. The system in Wales is much the same as in England, though the schools are under earlier statutory provisions, and are called "Intermediate" in many cases. In Wales there is a Central Welsh Board.

(ii) *Scotland: Intermediate and Secondary Schools*.—Three kinds of courses are provided: "Higher Grade and Intermediate with post-Intermediate." All are under the same Commissions and Local Authorities as are the Elementary schools.

Technical

Technical Education in England and Wales is provided in Evening and similar schools (mostly controlled by Local Authorities). State grants are paid on the number of students of whom about one-half are under 17 years of age. The average attendance of a student is about 50 hours per annum. There are also Teachers' Courses, Tutorial Classes, Technical Institution Courses, and Day Technical Classes, and also Schools of Art, Branch Schools of Art, and Art Classes. In Scotland Technical Education is provided in like manner.

Training.

Training is provided by the State for Elementary School Teachers, of whom 50 per cent have been trained in Colleges having nearly 13,000 places. Slight progress has been made lately towards providing for the Training of

Teachers for Secondary Schools, a small annual State grant being made for the purpose.

Universities

Many of these institutions now receive annual State grants, mainly in the form of "block" grants paid by the Treasury on the advice of the University Grants Committee. Substantial grants are also received from local Education Authorities in England and Wales. State grants to Irish Institutions were transferred from the Treasury to the Irish Governments as from April, 1922.

In 1922-3 the Professors and Undergraduates were approximately as under—

Universities	Professors, &c.	Under graduates
England (10)	3,077	31,030
Wales (1)	294	2,530
Scotland (4)	747	11,190
Total (15)	4,118	44,750

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure for the twelve years ended March 31, 1925, are stated as follows—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1913-14	£198,243,000	£197,493,000
1914-15	226,694,080	1,132,654,000
1915-16	336,767,000	1,559,706,000
1916-17	573,428,000	2,198,113,000
1917-18	707,335,000	2,696,221,000
1918-19	889,021,000	2,579,301,000
1919-20	1,339,571,000	1,665,773,000
1920-21	1,425,985,000	1,195,428,000
1921-22	1,124,880,000	1,079,187,000
1922-23	914,012,452	812,496,604
1923-24	837,169,000	788,840,000
1924-25*	794,050,000	790,026,000

* Budget Estimate (see also p. 495)

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1923-1924.

Revenue.		Expenditure.			
	Estimated	Actual			
Customs	£116,900,000	£119,958,000	National Debt Services	* Estimated £350,000,000	Actual £347,308,748
Excise	143,850,000	147,970,000	Road Fund	12,650,000	14,090,044
Motor Vehicles Duties	13,250,000	14,691,000	Payments to Local Taxation Accounts	10,348,000	13,662,631
Estate Duties	52,000,000	57,800,000	Payments to Northern Ireland	3,000,000	3,966,865
Stamps	20,000,000	21,570,000	Other Consolidated Fund Services	2,978,000	2,802,795
Land Tax and House Duty	3,000,000	2,760,000	Supply Services—Navy, Army and Air Civil Services	122,011,000	105,800,000
Income Tax	261,000,000	269,331,000	Revenue Departments and Post Office	264,813,000	239,366,000
Super Tax	58,000,000	60,640,000		62,465,000	60,634,000
Excess Profits Duty	12,000,000	—			
Corporation Profits Tax	20,000,000	23,340,000			
Tax Revenue	£700,000,000	£718,060,000	Total Expenditure	£829,759,000	£788,840,211
Postal Service	33,200,000	32,840,000	Surplus		£ 48,329,073
Telegraph Service	5,250,000	5,570,000			
Telephone Service	14,150,000	14,390,000			
Crown Lands	900,000	920,000			
Interest on Loans	12,500,000	12,606,900			
Miscellaneous —					
Ordinary	12,500,000	12,080,950			
Special	40,000,000	36,801,434			
Non-Tax Revenue	£118,500,000	£119,109,284			
Total Revenue	£818,500,000	£837,169,284			

* Including £3,243,000 Supplementary Grants.

THE RISE IN TAXATION.

In 1913-14 the amount raised by direct Taxation in the United Kingdom was £163,035,000, or £3 11s per head of the population at that period. In 1923-24 the amount raised was £15 18s per head.

Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a written reply to a question in Parliament, gave the following comparative figures of taxation per head in some of the leading countries of the world.—

	1923 or 1923-24 (Actual) In Sterling at Par	1923 or 1923-24 (Estimated) In Sterling at Par
U.K.	£ 4 7	£ 4 7
France	3 11 0	15 18 0
U.S.A. (Federal)	3 7 0	6 18 2
Italy	2 7 11	6 14 10
Germany (Reich)	2 10 8	3 6 11
Canada (Dominion)	3 8 2	4 1 4
Australia		7 19 8
Commonwealth States	3 8 1	8 1 9
South Africa	1 5 11	3 4 2
Union	1 9 0	3 9 11
Provinces	0 4 9	0 11 9
New Zealand	6 3 0	12 5 3

Mr. Snowden added: "International comparisons of this nature require to be used with great caution owing to the differing national wealth, financial systems, and social and economic structure of the countries compared." The Chancellor of the Exchequer further pointed out that the figures for the United States, Germany and Canada show the taxation to cover expenditure of the Central Government only, and do not include the expenditure of the States, for which information is not available.

Relative Cost of The Great War

In an "Analysis of War and Post-War Finance," issued by the Bankers' Trust Company of New York and Paris, a table is published showing the relative cost of the Great War to certain of the Nations which took part therein.

The table shows in each case the gross cost per head of population and per cent of national wealth in U.S. dollars at pre-war rates of exchange.—

Nation	Per Capita \$	National Wealth Per cent
Great Britain	524 85	34 49
France	280 20	19 36
Italy	124 59	20 59
Russia	44 21	13 11
U.S.A.	176 51	8 67
Austria-Hungary	108 76	18 13
Germany	298 57	24 71

THE BUDGET, 1924-1925.

Summary of Provisions

The Budget of Great Britain for 1924-1925 was introduced on April 29, 1924, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Philip Snowden). The financial year 1923-1924 ended with a realized surplus of £48,329,073, which was applied in reduction of the National Debt, and the estimated revenue for 1924-1925 showed an estimated surplus of £4,024,000, after allowing for certain remissions of taxation.

Changes in Taxation.

Reductions—The *Tea Duty* is reduced from 8d to 4d per lb., the *Sugar Duty* from £1 5s 8d to 11s 8d per cwt., the *Coffee Duty* from £1 8s to 12s per cwt., the *Cocoa Duty* from 4s to 2s per cwt., the *Rare Chicory Duty* from £1 6s 6d to 13s 3d per cwt., the *Dried Fruits Duty* from 10s 6d to 7s per cwt., the *Entertainment Tax* is abolished on reduced on cheaper seats.

Repeals—The *Corporation Profits Tax*, *Inhabited House Duty*, and the "McKenna Duties" on Cinematograph Films, Clocks and Watches, Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, and Musical Instruments are repealed.

Other Changes—Certain concessions are made in charges to *Telephone Users*, and small reductions in *Motor License Duties*.

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1924-1925

	Revenue.		Expenditure	
	Budget	Six months	Budget.	Six months
Customs	£101,800,000	£49,593,000	National Debt	£350,000,000 £170,182,946
Excise	135,900,000	62,872,000	Northern Ireland	3,500,000 2,308,737
Motor Vehicle Duties	15,600,000	4,106,000	Road Fund	15,000,000 3,505,044
Estate Duties	56,000,000	31,520,000	Local Taxation	13,150,000 4,487,891
Stamps	21,000,000	8,810,000	Land Settlement	750,000 324,484
Land Tax, House Duty, and Mineral Rights Duty	1,250,000	640,000	Other Consolidated Fund Services	2,440,000 1,133,704
Income Tax	265,000,000	104,072,000	Navy	55,800,000
Super-Tax	61,000,000	24,530,000	Army	45,000,000
Excess Profits Duty	8,000,000		Air Force	14,511,000
Corporation Profits Tax	20,000,000	8,630,000	Civil Services	227,573,000 105,164,863
Post Office Services	53,500,000	26,000,000	Customs, Excise and Inland Revenue	11,221,000
Crown Lands	900,000	480,000	Post Office Services	51,081,000 26,284,326
From Sundry Loans, &c	12,250,000	5,809,061		
Miscellaneous Receipts			Total	£790,225,000 £360,492,995
Ordinary	11,850,000	5,070,640	Surplus	4,024,000
Special	30,000,000	15,576,684		
Total	£794,050,000	£364,909,395	Total	£794,050,000 £360,492,995

RECEIPTS FROM EXCISE, 1919-20—1923-24.

Year ended March 31	Beer	Spirits	Patent Medicines	Licences		Table Waters	Entertainments	Matches and Lighters
				Spirit Retailers	Other Licences			
1920	£ 71,876,230	£ 42,633,798	£ 1,332,661	£ 1,324,523	£ 1,433,822	£ 1,361,891	£ 10,479,516	£ 2,311,740
1921	123,393,903	53,907,633	1,369,730	2,592,398	1,686,344	1,180,784	11,735,840	2,155,654
1922	121,844,583	51,277,920	1,328,448	3,156,837	1,481,045	1,157,275	10,879,543	2,122,325
1923	92,262,893	45,079,233	1,219,704	3,032,354	1,378,947	871,065	9,603,047	1,800,249
1924	76,110,637	45,144,092	1,306,776	3,159,203	1,381,051	694,330	9,284,686	1,785,649

* Other Licences issued in 1921-22 included Auctioneers 9,735, Hawkers 11,137, Patent Medicine Makers and Vendors, 43,338, Pawnbrokers, 4,717, Plate Dealers, 22,303, Male Servants, 164,246, Animal Bearings, 40,890, Dogs 1,883,120.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS, 1919-20—1923-24.

Year ended March 31	Tea	Cocoa and Coffee	Sugar	Tobacco and Snuff	Wine	Spirits	Matches	Clocks and Watches
1920	£ 17,750,644	£ 3,099,006	£ 40,887,584	£ 60,944,865	£ 2,238,502	£ 16,168,973	£	£ 919,385
1921	18,862,240	2,360,424	29,369,828	55,606,322	2,012,643	17,127,332		781,126
1922	17,522,517	2,464,424	35,947,068	55,277,907	2,750,607	11,531,070	1,099,962	450,401
1923	11,555,725	1,707,822	39,376,392	53,472,257	3,051,851	8,569,348	1,212,514	538,081
1924	10,730,855	1,660,893	37,126,709	51,980,378	3,368,648	8,892,773	1,335,766	522,577

CONSUMPTION PER HEAD.—In 1919, the average consumption per head of the population of Great Britain and Ireland was Tea, 8 2alib, Coffee, 0 8alib, Cocoa, 3 19lb, a total of 12 43lb per head. In 1920, the figures were Tea, 1 2alib, Coffee, 1 08, Cocoa, 0 08lb, a total of 2 38lb.

SMUGGLING.—During the year ended the 31st March, 1923, 7,957 seizures of smuggled goods were made. Of these, 6,775 were seizures of tobacco, cigars and foreign spirits. The quantities seized were 4,453 lb of tobacco and cigars, and 1,177 gallons of spirits. 3,715 persons were fined as being concerned in smuggling, and penalties to the amount of £ 12,599 recovered.

RECEIPTS FROM ESTATE DUTY, INCOME TAX, POST OFFICE &c., 1919-20—1923-24.

Year ended Mar 31	ESTATE & DUTIES		INCOME TAX		POST OFFICE REVENUE			
	Estate Duty	Legacy and Succession Duty	Income Tax	Super Tax	Stamps	Postal		
						Postal	Telegraph	Telephone
1920	£ 36,637,709	£ 6,057,701	£ 317,029,000	£ 42,405,000	£ 22,891,467	£ 31,000,000	£ 4,850,000	£ 8,300,000
1921	40,613,627	6,509,694	340,665,000	55,669,000	26,540,814	36,100,000	5,200,000	8,200,000
1922	45,145,726	7,300,355	337,027,000	61,730,000	19,638,000	40,000,000	5,900,000	10,500,000
1923	48,463,487	7,956,069	314,836,000	64,209,000	22,222,000	34,150,000	5,500,000	13,550,000
1924	49,804,961	7,677,761	271,433,000	61,746,800	21,579,000	32,840,000	5,570,000	14,390,000

ACTUAL INCOME OF TAXPAYERS (for Income Tax Purposes) 1921-2

EXCESS PROFITS

SCHEDULE	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom	YEAR	YIELD.
	£	£	£	£		£
A (From Ownership)	162,837,871	15,754,354	4,566,544	183,158,769	1917-18	220,214,000
B (From Occupation)	45,656,448	7,568,741	2,752,728	55,977,917	1918-19	285,028,000
C (From Securities)				96,224,744	1919-20	290,045,000
D (From Businesses, &c.)	1,357,124,875	180,458,654	31,716,601	1,569,300,130	1920-21*	186,255,000
E (From Salaries)				557,816,819	1921-22	30,477,813
					1922-23	2,004,000
Total	£ 2,153,229,512	251,664,081	57,684,786	2,462,478,379		

* To Feb. 28, 1922.

* To Feb. 12, 1921.

MOTOR VEHICLE DUTIES, 1923-24

CORPORATION PROFITS TAX, 1923-24.

Division	Gross Receipts		Total Tax	Repayments, &c.
	England and Wales	Scotland		
England and Wales	£ 13,370,388		£ 2,814,954	
Scotland		1,288,307		363,681
Total	£ 14,658,695		£ 3,178,635	

STATE EXPENDITURE, 1924-25.

THE expenditure of the various departments of the State is met from two main sources, (1) supply grants, (2) receipts appropriated in aid. Together these form the *gross* expenditure for the year, the *net* expenditure being the amount raised by taxation for the particular purpose. In order to measure the actual total expenditure of public departments the more significant figures are the *gross* estimates, that is, the supply grants and appropriations in aid combined, as these figures represent the total cash sums placed by Parliament at the disposal of departments. The Estimated Expenditure given below accounts only for the *net* expenditure, after taking credit for receipts appropriated in aid of expenditure.

THE CIVIL SERVICES

The Estimates for the Civil Services and Revenue Departments show a reduction of £37,338,000 for the year 1924-25, made up as follows—

Service	1923-4	1924-5
Civil Services	£264,750,141	£227,572,823
Customs and Excise	5,009,000	4,740,000
Inland Revenue	6,582,211	6,480,804
Post Office	50,871,530	50,081,100

£327,212,872 £289,874,727

Practically the whole of the net reduction is in respect of Civil Service, owing to an increase in the Post Office estimates, so that the net saving on the Revenue Departments amounts to £160,827 only.

While certain survivals of the war period again account for a considerable part of the decrease, it is clear that every effort has been made to reduce the expenditure of the departments to the lowest possible limits. The great majority of the items in this category show decreases, in some cases of substantial amount. Less than half the amount voted for Foreign and Colonial Services in the current financial year will be required in 1924-25, the total net estimate of £9,138,091 representing a reduction of £11,193,543. Colonial Services account for the major part of the decrease. The net reduction under this head of £7,703,917 is mainly due to the disappearance of non-recurring items, such as last year's loans to Kenya and Uganda, amounting to £3,500,000 and £150,000 respectively, the vote of £106,504 in respect of Nauru and Ocean Islands, and the settlement with the British South Africa Company on account of Rhodesia, involving a payment of £3,750,000. There is also a decrease of nearly £3,000,000 in the cost of Middle Eastern Services. War Pensions are down by £6,607,000, the estimate for the Ministry of Agriculture is lower by £2,700,000, and that of the Ministry of Labour by £1,116,000. The increases, which are relatively small, are mainly on account of additional grants for educational purposes and scientific research. The only new item is a vote of £13,000 for the mission of the Prince of Wales to South Africa.

The Cost of Education.

Estimates in respect of Education, Science, and Art amount to £49,859,068, and show a net reduction on those for the current year of £35,090 only. Against decreases of £353,008 have to be set increases amounting to £317,958. For the ordinary services of the Board of

Education increases are required totalling £224,228, but the anticipated additional expenditure will be more than met by savings on account of the higher education of ex-Service men, for which £68,100 is taken, against £326,375 in the current year. The main increase is in respect of teachers' pensions, which are expected to cost £3,467,000, or £1,067,000 more than in 1923-24. It is explained that since the estimates for 1923-24 were prepared, the number of retirements of teachers has been abnormally large. Reasons for the abnormal increase have been (1) That retirements have been retarded in recent years, (2) reduction in staffs, corresponding to the reduction in the number of children, and (3) substitution of younger for older teachers from motives of economy. Grants in aid of scientific investigation have been increased in the case of the Medical Research Council by £10,000 to £140,000, and in the case of the National Library of Wales by £5,000 to £21,000. On the other hand, the vote for the Welsh National Museum is reduced by £5,000 to £15,000. New grants of £2,000 and £500 are included for the British Academy and the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art respectively. The increase in respect of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research is accounted for mainly by larger grants to the Fuel Research Board, the Geological Survey, and the National Physical Laboratory.

Health, Insurance and Housing.

The Ministry of Health is estimated to cost £19,486,861, a net decrease on 1923-24 of £17,959. Increases under various heads amount to £835,031, and there are decreases under others totalling £852,990.

Housing grants at £8,050,000 show a reduction of £597,000. Maternity and Child Welfare £830,000 (£70,000 less). Tuberculosis Grants £1,380,000 (£30,000 more), Unemployment Schemes £1,400,000 (£299,990 more), Health Insurance shows Medical Benefit £1,860,000 (£284,400 more) and Disablement Benefit £3,520,000 (£20,000 more), Sanatoria Grants £20,000 (£117,000 less), Welfare of the Blind £95,000 (£5,000 more), and Venereal Disease grants £340,000 (£30,000 less).

Ministry of Labour

At £14,060,339 the estimate for the Ministry of Labour shows a net reduction of £2,126,666. Unemployment insurance accounts for £12,827,000 of the total, this figure being less by £215,000 than the estimate for the current financial year, and £209,477 is saved on salaries and allowances, which are expected to cost £3,327,204. For the training of ex-Service officers and men £1,383,573 is to be voted, a decrease of £1,617,854, and grants for the resettlement in civil life of ex-Service men are expected to absorb £165,000 against £229,000 in 1924-25.

THE FIGHTING SERVICES

The Estimates for the Fighting Services show a reduction of £6,700,000 from the 1923-4 total, made up as follows:—

Service	1923-4	1924-5
NAVY	£58,000,000	£55,800,000
ARMY	52,000,000	45,000,000
AIR	12,017,000	14,571,000

The Navy Estimates.

The Navy Estimates for 1924-5 show a decrease of £2,200,000 from the figure proposed for the year 1923-4. The provision for new construction is £17,512,454, the ships to be laid down being five light cruisers of the County class and two destroyers, while the light cruisers, *Eglington*, *Prother* and *Emerald*, the *Tallal* leader *Keppel* and *Brake* and five submarines are to be completed during the year. Work upon Singapore as a "great naval base" is stopped, but £200,000 is provided for storage accommodation for oil fuel at the "Clapham Junction" of the Empire. In explanation of the general trend of the Navy Estimates, the First Lord of the Admiralty (Viscount Chelmsford) states: "Estimates, in their main features, are dependent upon policy, and the Estimates now presented have in view simply the maintenance, with the strictest regard to economy, of the Navy at the accepted standard of strength and in a state of efficiency. They do not provide for any increase of that standard, nor for any new developments that could lead to the impression in any quarter that an increase of naval strength is our ultimate objective."

The Army Estimates

The Army Estimates show a net reduction for the year 1924-5 of £7,000,000, made up as follows.—

	1923-4	1924-5
Effective Charges ..	£40,804,000	£36,091,000
Non-Effective Charges	7,518,000	7,834,000
War Terminal Charges	3,588,000	1,075,000

£52,000,000 £45,000,000

The principal details for two years are as under:—

	1923-4	1924-5
Standing Army ..	£28,132,000	£24,209,000
Territorial and Reserve	7,200,000	7,033,000
Education, Hospitals		
and Depôts ..	7,416,000	6,778,000
War Office and Staffs ..	2,691,000	2,398,000
Half Pay, Retired Pay,		
and Pensions ..	7,518,000	7,834,000

The Air Estimates.

The Air Estimates show an increase for 1924-5 of £2,200,000, the Net Estimates being £14,511,000 against £12,011,000 in 1923-4.

The actual increase in normal expenditure is £2,240,000, the difference between this sum and the £2,500,000 shown above is accounted for by the decline in the provision for outstanding war liabilities from £525,000 in 1923-4 to £185,000 in the coming financial year. This effective increase of £2,240,000 is attributable to the progress of the approved expansion of the Air Force for home defence, to the increased requirements of Navy and Army co-operation, and to the necessity of replenishing war-time stocks of technical equipment.

In the general abstract of the estimates are given the following net figures under the various heads of expenditure.

Pay, &c., of the Air Force	£2,941,000
Quartering, Stores (except Technical),	
Supplies and Transport	1,452,000
Technical and Warlike Stores (in-	
cluding Experimental and Research	
Services)	5,700,000
Works, Buildings and Lands	2,127,000
Medical Services	195,000

Educational Services ..	£480,000
Auxiliary and Reserve Forces ..	284,000
Civil Aviation	355,000
Meteorological and Miscellaneous	
Effective Services	134,000
Air Ministry	710,000
Half-pay Pensions, and other Non-	
effective Services	133,000

Total £14,511,000

Increases aggregating £2,561,740 include the following. Technical and warlike stores (aero-planes, &c.), £1,832,700, works and buildings, £328,000, quartering stores and transport, £268,400; civil aviation, £68,000, Air Ministry, £62,000, auxiliary and reserve forces, £46,000; and pay, £31,740. Medical and meteorological services show small decreases. In the case of technical and warlike stores the provision made under the various heads compares as follows with the current year's votes

	1923-4	1924-5
Aeroplanes, Seaplanes,		
and Engines	£3 620,000	£3,144,500
Aircraft Establishment,		
Farnborough	35 500	40,000
Aeronautical Inspection		
Dept., &c	90 500	135,000
Aircraft, Technical and		
Warlike Stores	66 800	94,500
Armament and Ammu-		
nition	253 000	328,000
Electrical Stores	143,500	204,000
Miscellaneous Research		
Miscellaneous Materials	219,500	264,500
Balloons and Hangars ..	160,500	258,000
Mech & other Transport		
Petrol and Oil	9,000	7,500
War Liabilities (rewards		
to inventors & miscell		
claims)	222,500	293,000
	385,500	396,000
	385,000	130,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

In addition to the State Revenue and Expenditure large amounts are received and expended by Local Authorities in Great Britain, the total receipts (including the State contribution) being nearly £500,000,000 annually. The total amounts received from direct and indirect taxation, and from other sources of receipt by Local Authorities in England and Wales for 1920-21, and in Scotland for 1919-20, are stated below. The gross rental of Rateable Hereditaments in England and Wales in 1920-21 was £301,727,787, the rateable value being £236,024,438.

LOCAL RECEIPTS.

	England and Wales (1920-21)	Scotland (1919-20)
Sources of Receipts ..		
Public Rates ..	£121,809,130	£12,051,600
Govt. Contributions ..	63,040,998	7,600,877
Tolls, Dues and Duties ..	20,062,743	2,108,335
Water Undertakings ..	11,524,078	1,568,873
Gas do ..	21,581,074	4,775,722
Elect. Light do ..	17,926,759	1,942,763
Tramways ..	23,645,740	2,801,604
For Improvements ..	972,071	9,143
Housing ..		108,503
Rents, Sales, &c. ..	30,591,207	1,751,793
Sales of Property ..		452,433
From Loans ..	116,096,859	4,074,000

Total Receipts .. £497,210,568 £40,509,773

LOCAL EXPENDITURE.

Services	England and Wales (1920-21)	Scotland (1919-20)
Education	£70,046,214	£9,454,811
Electric Light Works	13,822,756	1,921,935
Gasworks	19,902,005	4,672,372
Harbours, Docks, &c.	13,873,611	1,560,554
Highways	35,564,306	2,600,128
Hospitals (not Poor Law)	7,587,135	960,592
Housing	1,494,505	269,367
Public Libraries	1,341,664	119,386
Public Lighting	3,449,017	516,856
Lunatics and Asylums	7,906,005	771,758
Markets	1,161,285	75,239
Parks, &c.	2,914,235	333,181
Police and Stations	20,612,957	1,920,332
Poor Relief	24,290,538	2,074,699
Private Improvements	958,987	8,320
Sewerage	5,525,861	626,017
Cleaning		1,061,546
Small Holdings	1,459,779	
Tramways	22,399,258	2,931,332
Water works	8,945,382	1,671,230
Other Works	38,292,984	2,688,032
From Loans	94,453,400	4,425,024

Total Expenditure £437,608,435 £41,062,701

PAYMENTS TO LOCAL TAXATION ACCOUNTS.

In addition to the amounts raised by Local Authorities from the Rates, the sum of £13,662,631 was paid by the Exchequer to Local Taxation Accounts in the financial year 1923-24. The amount estimated to be payable in this way during the financial year 1924-25 is stated at £13,150,000 in the Budget (see p. 495), and in the six months ended Sept. 30 the sum of £4,487,891 had been so paid by the Exchequer.

In the financial year 1923-24 England and Wales received £1,107,260 in respect of Additional Beer and Spirit Duties, £1,804,903 in respect of Liquor and £235,406 in respect of Other Licences, £3,547,030 in relief of Rates, £370,925 in relief of Rates on Tithe Rent Charges, £2,822,272 under the Agricultural Rates Act and £60,000 for the cost of collection of Licence Duties, a total of £11,880,537.

Scotland received a total of £1,782,094, of which £540,316 was in relief of Rates, and £388,418 additional grants under the Agricultural Rates Act 1923.

^a In addition to the above mentioned sum there was a loan expenditure on Housing of the Working Classes of £52,209,823 in England and Wales in 1920-21, and of £794,559 in Scotland in 1919-20.

THE WAR BONUS.

In order to counteract the increase in the Cost of Living the Government introduced a *Bonus Scheme*, under which salaried Civil Servants and wage-earning Government employees receive temporary additions to their salary or wages. The scheme was applied, irrespective of age or sex, as from March 1, 1920, the limit of the addition in any case being £750 per annum. The Government Bonus Scheme has been adopted generally by Public Authorities, certain modifications being made in particular instances. The scheme formulated a basic rate of increase, producing a basic addition to salaries or wages, and this basic rate rises or falls *twenty-ninth* in response to every *point* rise or fall in the Index figure average of prices over a six months' period. The standard cost of living in March, 1920, was 130 per cent. in excess of that of July, 1914, and the scheme of increase agreed by the *Whitley Council* is as follows—

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration does not exceed 30s. per week—130 per cent. increase.

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration exceeds 35s. a week but does not exceed £200 per annum—130 per cent. on the first 35s. a week (£91 5s. per annum) and 60 per cent. on the excess over £91 5s.

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration exceeds £200 per annum—130 per cent. on the first £91 5s., 60 per cent. on the next £108 15s. and 45 per cent. on the amount in excess of £200 up to £500.

In addition to the reduction caused by the automatic decline of the cost of living figure the following decreases have been introduced—

10 per cent. on salaries from £500 to £700, 15 per cent. on salaries from £700 to £800, 20 per cent. on salaries from £800 to £900, and so on until 60 per cent. is reached in the case of salaries of £1,600 a year.

Details of the Bonus addition to Salaries and Wages, under the scale in force at various dates, are shown below.—

Annual Salaries				Weekly Wages			
Salary	Annual Bonus			Wages	Weekly Bonus		
	March 1921	Sept. 1923	Sept. 1924		March 1921	Sept. 1923	Sept. 1924
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
90	128 10	67 10	67 10	14 0	23 0	10 6	10 6
150	195 6	88 15	88 15	15 0	24 0	11 3	11 3
200	233 7	106 2	106 2	16 0	25 0	12 0	12 0
300	290 9	132 1	132 1	20 0	33 0	15 0	15 0
400	347 12	158 0	158 0	30 0	49 0	22 6	22 6
500	404 14	183 19	183 19	40 0	61 0	28 0	28 0
600	461 16	188 19	188 19	50 0	69 0	31 5	31 5
700	518 19	200 10	200 10	60 0	76 0	34 11	34 11
800	576 1	209 10	209 10	70 0	84 0	38 4	38 4
900	633 3	215 17	215 17	80 0	91 0	41 6	41 6
1,000	690 6	219 13	219 13	90 0	97 0	44 2	44 2
1,458	750 0	216 6	216 6	100 0	102 0	46 9	46 9

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The National Debt was raised almost entirely for foreign wars. There was a trifling sum of £664,263 until the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688, which added nearly £16,000,000 to the Debt. Under Queen Anne the campaigns of the Duke of Marlborough added nearly £38,000,000, part of which was paid off in the time of George I. In the reign of George II. about £87,000,000 were added, but the first twelve years of George III saw £10,000,000 of this paid off. The American War added £121,000,000, making the total nearly £250,000,000, which was reduced considerably until 1793, when the repayments ceased owing to the outbreak of the French Revolutionary War. In twenty-three years, £601,500,343 were added to the debt for the purposes of the war, the following amounts being raised—

Year	£	Year	£	Year	£
1793...	4,877,956	1801...	27,305,271	1809...	12,298,375
1794...	6,928,369	1802...	14,638,254	1810...	7,792,444
1795...	30,464,831	1803...	8,752,761	1811...	19,143,953
1796...	22,244,982	1804...	14,570,763	1812...	24,790,697
1797...	30,356,873	1805...	16,649,801	1813...	39,649,222
1798...	16,858,503	1806...	13,035,344	1814...	34,563,603
1799...	21,714,863	1807...	10,432,934	1815...	20,241,807
1800...	23,030,520	1808...	12,095,044	1816...	514,059

The amount of the Debt in January, 1816, was £900,436,000 (Funded, £816,312,000; Unfunded, £44,727,000; Annuities, £39,397,000), the annual charge being nearly £33,000,000, but the following amounts were paid off from 1817-1837:—

Year	£	Year	£	Year	£
1817...	1,866,814	1824...	7,456,559	1831...	2,673,858
1818...	1,624,606	1825...	9,900,723	1832...	5,606
1819...	3,162,130	1826...	1,195,531	1833...	1,023,784
1820...	1,918,019	1827...	2,023,028	1834...	1,776,378
1821...	4,104,457	1828...	4,667,965	1835...	1,270,050
1822...	2,962,564	1829...	2,760,003	1836...	1,590,727
1823...	5,261,725	1830...	1,935,465	1837...	1,965,885

At the accession of Queen Victoria the amount stood at nearly £788,000,000, with an annual charge of £29,000,000. Small sums were paid off annually from 1837-1854, when the Russian War added £33,000,000 to the Debt. Repayments were made from 1858 onwards, with slight increases in 1868, 1875, 1878, 1879 and 1886, the following being the actual amounts paid off:—

Year	£	Year	£	Year	£
1858...	2,971,727	1872...	3,443,023	1886...	Nil
1859...	58,441	1873...	6,899,370	1887...	5,993,723
1860...	2,888,254	1874...	15,004,207	1888...	30,703,615
1861...	381,691	1875...	Nil	1889...	7,446,812
1862...	1,038,371	1876...	7,094,132	1890...	8,636,931
1863...	686,099	1877...	1,106,831	1891...	4,709,820
1864...	9,236,915	1878...	Nil	1892...	5,412,351
1865...	4,054,429	1879...	Nil	1893...	6,894,803
1866...	8,789,050	1880...	4,034,595	1894...	4,543,540
1867...	1,886,986	1881...	5,350,543	1895...	8,943,417
1868...	Nil	1882...	15,647,752	1896...	7,620,502
1869...	1,092,700	1883...	6,669,421	1897...	7,630,258
1870...	4,073,603	1884...	9,952,555	1898...	6,643,365
1871...	5,303,406	1885...	6,093,283	1899...	6,673,119

On March 31, 1899, the "Dead Weight" total was £625,070,635, being a decrease since 1837 of £153,000,000. For the South African and China wars £122,752,190 was raised, but from April 1, 1903, to March 31, 1914, the sum of £115,518,571 was paid off, and the total Debt on March 31, 1914, was £661,473,765.

In the financial year 1914-15, and in the five subsequent years, the Great War caused enormous increases, the aggregate of the National Debt standing at its highest point (£7,876,607,126) on March 31, 1920; while the cost of Interest and Management increased from £24,500,000 in 1914-15 to £349,598,616 in 1920-21.

Gross Total of the National Debt.

(1923 and 1924)

On March 31, 1923 and 1924, the aggregate National Debt consisted of the following totals—

	1923	1924
External Debt	£1,155,650,657	£1,125,813,339
Internal Debt	6,586,582,629	6,515,233,613
Other Liabilities	70,229,238	66,490,593
	£7,812,562,525	£7,707,537,545

Cost of the Debt.

(Financial Year 1923-24.)

Interest—	
On Funded Debt	£31,918,276
On Terminable Annuities	427,943
On Unfunded Debt	273,422,978

Total Interest	£305,769,197
Management and Expenses	1,539,551
New Sinking Fund (1923)	40,000,000

Total Cost £347,308,748

The Internal Debt.

The Internal Debt consists of the *Funded Debt* ("The Funds"), of the Capital Liability in respect of *Terminable Annuities*; and of the *Unfunded Debt*. On March 31, 1924, the Internal Debt amounted to—

Funded Debt—	
2½% Consols	£276,671,281
2½% Annuities	2,412,679
2½% Annuities	21,297,780
2½% Conversion Loan	666,230,869
To Banks of England & Ireland	13,645,869

Total Funded Debt .. £980,258,478

Terminable Annuities	£31,451,342
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Unfunded Debt—	
Treasury Bills	£588,320,000
Ways and Means Credit	126,155,500
3½% War Stock	62,744,997
4½%	12,804,441
5%	2,100,286,367
4%	65,271,765
4% Funding	397,761,244
4% Victory Bonds	351,898,945
Exchequer Bonds	150,296,703
National War Bonds	820,084,030
Treasury Bonds	457,024,216
Savings Certificates	366,138,685

Other Debt

Total Unfunded Debt

Total Internal Debt

The total of the *Floating Debt* outstanding on March 31, 1923 and 1924 was as follows:—

Advances by Public Departments	1923.	1924
Treasury Bills Outstanding	£193,897,500	£186,155,500
	616,045,000	588,380,000
	£809,942,500	£774,475,500

showing a decrease of nearly £500,000,000 since March 31, 1921

Paper Money.

Currency Notes (Paper Money) in circulation on Nov 6, 1924, amounted to £86,047,035, an increase since Nov 5, 1923 of £5,141,300

The External Debt.

The Debt payable abroad was stated at the following totals on March 31, 1924 —

Due to	
United States.—	
Government Loan	£940,479,452
5½% Ten Year Bonds (1929) .	13,088,671
5½% Twenty Year Bonds (1937)	29,504,178
6% Railway Bonds (1927)	3,084,192
Other Outstanding	2,846
Total to U S A	£986,157,339
Straits Settlements —	
5½% Loan (1928)	3,341,000
5% Loan (1929) .	4,315,000
Total to S S	7,656,000
Allied Governments.—	
France	*53,500,000
Russia	*60,000,000
Italy	*18,500,000
	£1,125,813,339

* See "Estimated Assets" below

The Debt to U.S.A

The Debt Funding Commission fixed the total repayable at \$4,604,128,085, of which \$4,128,085 was to be repaid at once in cash and the balance funded at 3 per cent for 10 years and 3½ per cent thereafter, until redeemed by the operation of an accumulative sinking fund of ½ per cent in 6½ years. Interest is payable on June 15 and Dec 15 in each year at the rate of 3½ per cent for the first 10 years, and 4 per cent thereafter, to include the sinking fund

OTHER CAPITAL LIABILITIES

These sums are not included in the capital on which interest is arranged for in the permanent charge. They consist of various loans contracted for Telegraph and Telephone extension, for the purchase of land for Government offices, &c. On March 31, 1924, these liabilities stood at £66,490,593, a decrease of £3,838,645 from the total for the previous year, an amount of £5,749,422 having been created and £9,588,067 having been redeemed during the year

There are also sundry Contingent or Nominal Liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon to any material extent to discharge. These liabilities consist of Unclaimed Dividends and unclaimed amounts due to suitors or to creditors of bankrupt estates.

Loans Guaranteed by British Government — The Nominal Net Liability of the State in respect of loans guaranteed by the British Government

was stated on March 31, 1924, to be as follows — Turkish Loan, £3,815,200 Egyptian Loan, £5,271,200, Greek Loan, £3,667,300; Mauritius Loan, £213,294; Transvaal Loan, £25,736,128 Sudan Loan, £9,630,000, Welsh Church Loan £2,350,000, Local Loans, £217,309,766; Irish Land Purchase Stock, £122,745,733; Ulster Savings Certificates, £1,121,280 and 24½ per cent of the Austrian Guaranteed Loan, secured on the gross receipts of Austrian Customs and Tobacco monopoly

Unrepaid Advances — Against these Guaranteed Loans may be set the amounts remaining unpaid on March 31, 1924, on account of Advances made by Great Britain to various Governments. The amounts so outstanding on March 31, 1924, were — Gold Coast, £121,118, Crete £40,000, Uganda, £255,687, Nyassaland, £962,000, Persia, £269,500, Albania, £1503, Nauru and Ocean Islands, £1,573,470, Tanganyika, £2,385,891 Somaliland, £204,000, and Kenya, £3,500,000

The Sinking Funds.

Reductions in the Debt are made by means of the *New Sinking Fund*, a term formerly applied to the fund set up by Sir Stafford Northcote in 1875, and consisting of the balance of the Annual Charge after providing for interest and cost of management, but now applied to the fund set up by Mr Stanley Baldwin in 1923, and amounting to £40,000,000, the National Debt being decreased by that amount annually, the *Old Sinking Fund*, which is the application of the surplus revenue of any year for the redemption of debt when so determined by Parliament, *Terminable Annuities*, the capital value of which is deducted from the Debt upon the expiration of the term for which the annuities are payable (£229,723 in 1923-24), *Victory Bonds Sinking Fund*, by means of which Victory Bonds drawn for repayment on Sept 1 of each year are discharged (£2,031,228 in 1923-24), *Funding Loan Sinking Fund*, £2,410,830 applied in cancellation of Debt in 1923-24 *Conversion Loan Sinking Fund*, £13,586,705 applied in purchase and cancellation of £17,387,614 in 1923-24, *Issues from the Consolidated Fund*, £1,399,383 applied in Debt reduction in 1923-24, *Depreciation Fund*, under the Finance Act of 1917, by which sums are issued by the Exchequer and applied for the purchase of various Government Stocks, &c (£10,241,821 in 1923-24), (£156,751,000 of 5% Stock and £2,243,000 of 4% Stock had been so purchased up to March 31, 1924), *Payments for Death Duties*, under section 3 of the War Loan Act, 1919 amounting at March 31, 1924, to £8,922,755 cash and £39,765,006 securities

Decrease of Liabilities

By the operation of the various Sinking Funds the following decreases were caused in the Gross Liabilities of the State during the financial year 1923-24. The Funded Debt, from £997,840,225 to £980,258,479, a decrease of £17,581,746 Terminable Annuities from £13,682,065 to £13,451,342, a decrease of £230,723, the Unfunded Debt from £6,760,875,218 to £6,686,913,532, a decrease of £73,961,686, a total decrease of £22,773,155, to which must be added £9,413,180 under Payments for Death Duties, and £3,838,645 decrease under Other Capital Liabilities, a total reduction of the Gross Liabilities of the State of £105,024,980 in the financial year 1923-24

Estimated Assets.

Against the External Debt of £1,125,813,339 owing on March 31, 1924, may be set the amounts owing to Great Britain by certain of the British Dominions, and by various Countries in Europe, and against the Internal Debt may be set certain other assets. The amount owed to Great Britain far exceeds the External Debt, and the total Assets have a nominal value of £2,281,087,266.

The amounts remaining unpaid of the Debts owing to Great Britain, and the estimated value of Investments made by the British Government in various Loans and Undertakings, are shown below (as on March 31, 1924) —

War Loans

Dominions —	
Australia	£89,270,922
New Zealand	29,188,938
South Africa	11,884,000
Newfoundland	400,000
Trinidad	469,626
Jamaica	66,055
Fiji	210,124
	£131,489,666
Allies —	
Russia	£722,545,712
France	623,278,933
Italy	553,300,000
Yugo-Slavia	28,481,182
Poland	95,083
Rumania	24,778,000
Portugal	21,544,300
Greece	23,354,507
Belgian Congo	3,550,300
	£2,000,928,017

Relief Loans.

Austria	£10,794,052
Poland	4,394,251
Yugo-Slavia	2,251,636
Rumania	2,195,822
Czecho-Slovakia	473,597
Estonia	251,000
Hungary	116,430
Armenia	104,441
Lithuania	16,811
	£20,598,041

Reconstruction Loan

Belgium	£9,000,000
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Other Loans

Armenia (Stores, &c)	£864,828
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Total	£2,162,880,552
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Other Assets

Miscellaneous	£111,575,100
Exchequer Balances	6,631,614

Total	£118,206,714
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Total Assets	£2,281,087,266
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Included in the "Miscellaneous Assets" are Suez Canal Shares, valued at £22,416,737, and investments in various registered companies, the amounts paid for the shares being Anglo-Persian Oil Company, £3,200,000; Cunard Steamship Company, £2,600,000; British Dyestuffs Corporation, £1,700,000; British Cellulose and Chemical Mfg. Co., £1,450,000; Commercial Bank of Siberia, £1,198,372; Standard Shipbuilding Co. (E. Finch, Ltd.) and Chepstow Property Co., £656,250; British America Nickel

Corp. of Canada, £629,618; British Farina Mills, £325,000; Home-Grown Sugar Ltd., £187,500; Turkish Petroleum Company, £22,105.

Dividend Paying Assets.

An item in the Revenue Accounts is Interest on *Sundry Loans*, &c., £12,666,000. This is made up by interest on Suez Canal Shares, £878,203. Receipts in respect of Loans, £1,816,186, and by the following receipts —

Interest &c. on War Loans —**Dominions and Colonies —**

Canada	£ 653,662
Australia	4,457,948
New Zealand	1,453,056
South Africa	522,280
Newfoundland	20,562
Crown Colonies, &c	36,566
	£7,144,074

Allied Powers —

France	£1,853,698
Belgium	449,180
Greece	22,665
Rumania	401
Belgian Congo	194,408
Portugal	160
	£2,520,512

Interest on Relief Loans, &c —

Austria	£ 32,025
Estonia	15,060
Latvia	1,210
Rumania	158,885
Lithuania	1,009
Czecho-Slovakia	29,933
	£238,123

Reparations

In addition to the above mentioned assets, the British share of the capital obligations of the ex-enemy Powers on the existing basis as determined by Inter-Allied Agreements is twenty-nine milliard gold marks (£2,450,000,000), to which approximately 2,200,000,000 gold marks (£110,000,000) must be added in respect of reimbursement of the Belgian War Debt to Great Britain, the liability for which was transferred to Germany. These figures are subject to adjustment on the one hand on account of sums already received, and, on the other, in respect of interest in arrear, but these adjustments are not sufficiently important in amount appreciably to modify the total figures. Figures are not given separately for Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria, which are included in the figures given above.

Debit and Credit Balances

The figures presented to the Reparations Commission, as balanced on March 21, 1922, were stated in *milliards of gold marks* as under —

Country	Credits	Debits	Balance	
			Credit	Debit
U.S.A.	48 7	nil	48 7	
Gt. Britain	67 2	19 8	47 4	
France	68 6	21 5	47 1	
Belgium	8 8	1 1	7 7	
Italy	12 2	17 9		5 7
Other States	8 5	9 3		0 8
Russia		19 2		19 2
Germany		5 3		5 3
German Reparations		119 9		119 9
Totals	214 0	214 0	150 9	150 9

What Germany has Paid Great Britain

The amounts Germany has paid by way of reparations, under the *Treaty of Versailles* from Nov. 11, 1918, to Dec. 31, 1923, are stated below —

	Gold Marks
Paid in cash	641,335,000
Paid in kind	677,000,000
Paid in property.	538,000

Total 1,318,882,000

Against these receipts Great Britain has expended in Coal Advances to Germany 93,871,000 gold marks, and the cost of the Army of Occupation amounted to 972,251,000 gold marks, a total of 1,066,122,000 gold marks, the balance (in sterling) representing a net payment to Great Britain of about £126,800,000.

German Payments to the Allies.

The amounts actually accruing to the several Treasuries over the same period to December 31, 1923, are approximately as follows —

Belgium	£722,955,000
Serbia	131,000,000
France	94,888,000
Japan	33,802,000

The total distributed by Germany up to the close of 1923 was 5,692,246,000 gold marks, and after deduction of all costs of occupation, coal disbursements, &c., the total amount cleared and divided among the Allies was 2,683,369,000 gold marks, or about £1,341,694,500 sterling

U.S. Loans to Foreign Governments

The following figures show the amounts due to the United States by the different foreign Governments on May 15, 1922. The figures include interest accrued and unpaid up to the last interest period, as well as the principal amounts —

Armenia	\$21,227,466	Italy	\$1,801,514,624
Austria	26,220,723	Latvia	5,582,206
Belgium	428,096,687	Liberia	28,869
Bulgaria	8,127,000	Lithuania	8,479,721
Czechoslovakia	103,106,480	Nicaragua	170,585
Estonia	15,694,248	Poland	148,594,423
Finland	9,002,000	Rumania	41,089,367
France	3,770,000,666	Russia	227,801,969
Gt. Britain	4,685,600,500	Yugo-Slavia	57,072,196
Greece	15,375,000		
Hungary	1,837,501	Total	\$11,456,393,059

Defaulting Debtors.

The Council of Foreign Bondholders reported in 1923 that a total of £1,782,544,201 of principal is owing by states which do not pay their debts, in addition to over £486,000,000 for interest due. The principal defaulter is Russia (£1,746,274,182), and included in the list are certain Southern States of the U.S.A. and certain cities of South America.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBTS.

In addition to the *National Debt* there are considerable amounts outstanding as Loans of *Local Authorities* in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland. These amounts were raised for the provision of baths, cemeteries, electricity supply, gasworks, harbours, piers, docks, canals and quays, light railways, markets, tramways, waterways and other purposes. On March 31,

1922, there were outstanding loans in England and Wales to the amount of £467,760,825, including £53,003,145 Metropolitan Water Board Stock and £29,099,457 of the Port of London Authority, against the total sum of £62,250,149 stood at the credit of various Sinking Funds. The total amount of outstanding loans and capitalized annuities in Scotland (on March 31, 1920 (was £62,250,149, and in Ireland (on March 31, 1919) £25,453,114

PRICE OF THE FUNDS, 1920, 1923 AND 1924.

	Dec 31, 1920	Nov 2, 1923	Nov 3, 1924
2½% Consols	44½	58	58½
4% War Loan	91½	102½	101
5% War Loan	86½	101½	102½
4% Funding	68	90	91
3½% Conversion	—	78½	79½
4% Victory Bonds	72½	94½	93
5% Nat. War Bonds (1924)	96½	106½	106½
5% Nat. War Bonds (1925)	95½	106½	106½
5% Nat. War Bonds (1927)	92½	106½	106½
5% Nat. War Bonds (1928)	92½	106½	106½
5% Nat. War Bonds (1929)	92½	105½	106½
3% Local Loans Stock	50½	67½	68½
Bank of England Stock	165	252	257½
3½% Metropolitan Stock	80½	93½	95
5% L.C.C. Stock	85½	108	108½
5% Corp. of London Stock	85	107	108½
4% Port of Lond "B" Stk.	62½	85	83½

Colonial Government Securities.

	Dec 31, 1920	Nov 2, 1923	Nov 3, 1924
Australia 5½% (1922-27)	94	108	101½
Canada 4½% (1940-60)	72	90	92½
Cape 3½% (1929-49)	60½	81½	81½
Gold Coast 6½% (1945-70)	100	—	112½
N.S.W. 5½% (1922-32)	94	105½	101
N.S.W. 6½% (1930-40)	98½	108½	108
New Zealand 4½% (1929)	82½	95½	95½
Nigeria 6½% (1929-79)	99½	115½	107½
Queensland 6½% (1930-40)	97½	104½	105½
S. Africa 6½% (1930-40)	—	105	104½
S. Aust. 5½% (1922-27)	93	—	101
Straits S. 6½% (1926-51)	—	110	107
Tasmania 6½% (1930-40)	—	108½	108
Victoria 5½% (1924-34)	93½	101½	102½
W. Aust. 6½% (1930-40)	—	105½	105½

AVERAGE PRICE OF CONSOLS.

Month	1924	1923	1922
January ...	£ s. d. 73 0 0	56 4 5	55 10 1
February ...	76 6 3	57 1 1	56 10 1
March	75 2 6	58 15 0	55 8 1
April	75 15 0	59 7 2	56 17 4
May	74 15 0	58 13 2	57 11 4
June	74 5 0	58 13 4	57 5 8
July ...	74 16 3	58 4 8	56 16 6
August	No price	58 10 4	57 5 4
September	—	58 7 7	—
October	—	58 8 4	—
November ...	—	57 6 9	—
December ...	—	56 3 10	—

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Rates of pensions under the *Old Age Pensions Act, 1908*, as amended in 1919 and 1924, to persons who have attained the age of 70 years:

(a) In the case of a claimant or pensioner who is one of a married couple living together in the same house—

Where the combined means of husband and wife (with £39 deducted from the means of each derived from any source except earnings) do not exceed—

£52 10s a year	10s
£52 10s to £63	8s
£63 to £73 10s	6s
£73 10s to £84	4s
£84 to £94 10s	2s
£94 10s to £99 15s	1s
Exceed £99 15s	No pension

If each is pensionable, each would receive above weekly pension

(b) In other cases—Where the yearly means (with £39 deducted) do not exceed

£26 5s	10s
£26 5s to £31 10s	8s
£31 10s to £36 15s	6s
£36 15s to £42	4s
£42 to £47 5s	2s
£47 5s to £49 17s 6d	1s
Where the yearly means exceed £49 17s 6d	No pension

Universal Old Age Pensions, to all over the age of 70, irrespective of means, were estimated to cost £41,000,000 in the Financial Year 1921-22; if granted at the age of 65 the estimated cost was £70,000,000. The cost of Old Age Pensions under the scale in force for 1923-24 was £23,400,000.

In force on March 31, 1923		ENGLAND	WALES (including Monmouth)	SCOTLAND	TOTAL
At 10s		696,380	43,950	94,553	834,883
8s		20,889	1,139	2,157	24,185
6s		13,884	745	1,476	16,105
5s		367	15	29	411
4s		10,723	576	1,195	12,494
3s		59	2	4	65
2s		5,383	312	542	6,237
1s		1,331	77	136	1,544
Total		749,016	46,816	100,022	895,924
Pensioners dead since March 31, 1922		72,958	5,451	10,858	89,267

Number of Old Age Pensions payable on the 31st March in each of the years stated —

	1914	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923		Total
							Men	Women	
England	642,161	630,909	618,845	653,684	691,106	717,393	264,798	484,218	749,016
Wales & Moun'th	42,474	40,800	39,973	41,449	43,189	44,555	17,740	29,076	46,816
Scotland	97,294	90,500	87,681	90,700	95,067	96,539	33,246	66,852	100,022
Ireland	202,202	180,868	173,699	172,082	172,980	170,870*	—	—	—
Total	984,131	943,077	920,197	957,915	1,002,342	1,029,357	315,778	580,146	895,924

* Includes 40,967 payable in Northern Ireland (15,304 to Men and 25,663 to Women)

POOR RELIEF.

Number of Persons in Receipt of Relief in Great Britain on one day in the Winter in the under mentioned years, and the total amount expended in Poor Relief, showing the amount falling to be met by the ratepayers —

Year	ENGLAND AND WALES			SCOTLAND		
	Persons Relieved *	Expenditure on Relief		Persons Relieved *	Expenditure on Relief	
		Total	From Rates		Total	From Rates
1913	785,345	£14,935,605	£11,590,719	108,145	£1,576,116	£1,282,418
1914	754,010	15,055,863	11,720,544	105,123	1,600,358	1,308,866
1915	758,644	15,804,073	12,324,248	105,585	1,388,308	1,096,252
1916	680,973	16,085,586	12,675,775	98,937	1,411,581	1,220,638
1917	634,452	16,187,748	11,569,461	92,806	1,497,326	1,205,335
1918	585,315	17,039,623	13,403,873	86,757	1,538,488	1,257,596
1919	553,526	18,423,883	14,712,277	82,798	1,667,536	1,383,094
1920	574,363	23,501,241	19,478,892	85,628	2,093,523	1,802,339
1921	629,563	31,924,954	27,169,556	94,026	2,797,695	2,480,503
1922	1,486,494	42,272,555	37,396,072	215,603	2,974,455	2,736,126
1923	1,530,362	—	—	271,734	—	—

* Exclusive of "Casuals" in England and Wales and of "Vagrants" in Scotland

GREAT WAR PENSIONS.

THE rates of disability retired pay and pensions in respect of disablement due to service in the Great War are contained in the Royal Warrant of July 2, 1920, (*Officers and Nurses*), the Royal Warrant of December 6, 1919, (*N.C.O.'s and Men*), and the corresponding Orders in Council and Orders applicable to the *Royal Navy and Royal Marines* and the *Royal Air Force*.

DISABLEMENT

The disablement pension is at the outset generally a temporary award based on a Medical Board's assessment of disablement arising out of injury and disease attributable to or aggravated by war service. Such temporary award usually runs for a period of 12 months, and is from time to time reviewed until the case is ripe for consideration for a final award under the War Pensions Act, 1921 and the Regulations made thereunder. Under that authority a system of final awards has been brought into operation, the effect of which is to stabilise pensions, gradually to eliminate recurring medical examinations, and to bring about finality as to the amount of pension to be awarded. A man, on receiving notification that a final award has been made to him, has a right of appeal, subject to certain conditions, to an independent Assessment Appeal Tribunal, whose decision is final and binding on both the Ministry of Pensions and the appellant.

Disablement, for the purpose of pension, is assessed on a percentage scale. Total disablement is reckoned at 100 per cent., and the lowest degree entitling to pension is 20 per cent. Where the disablement is assessed at less than 100 per cent. the disablement pension and any allowances attached thereto are proportionately reduced. For instance, a man 50 per cent disabled would receive 50 per cent of the full rate of pension and 50 per cent of any allowances for wife and children to which he might be entitled.

Disablement assessed at less than 20 per cent is compensated by a gratuity or a final weekly allowance paid over a definite number of weeks, subject in either case to a maximum payment of £200.

RATES OF PENSION

The following are the principal rates of weekly pension for a private soldier: 100 per cent disabled, and of pensions or allowances for dependants of a private soldier (except in the case of wife and children's allowances, the rates for other ranks are higher) —

Private—40s., wife's allowance 10s., children's allowances—7s. 6d. for first child and 6s. for each other child, (if there is no wife, 10s. for the first, 7s. 6d. for the second, and 6s. for each other child).

Widow—over 40 or with children 26s. 8d., under forty and without children 20s.; allowances for children 10s., 7s. 6d., 6s.

Parents—need-pensions not exceeding 20s. Provision is also made for other dependants.

A totally disabled man who is certified to

require constant attendance may receive an additional allowance not exceeding 20s. a week.

Alternative Pensions

Alternative pensions are based upon the man's ascertained pre-War earnings. Application for alternative pension must be made within a year after the notification of the first award of disablement pension.

Treatment

The Ministry of Pensions provide courses of treatment for disabilities accepted as attributable to or still aggravated by service, and if in consequence of and during a course of treatment a man is unable to provide for his own support and that of his family, treatment allowances may be granted in lieu of pension and allowances.

NUMBER OF AWARDS

Officers and Nurses—From the beginning of the War to March 31, 1924, the following awards of retired pay were made to officers (Navy, Army and Air Force) and their relatives, and to Nurses —

Officers	59,305
Widows	11,407
Children	12,567
Other Dependants	7,993
Nurses	2,367

Mens Awards—The following awards were made to N.C.O.'s and men (Navy, Army and Air Force) and their dependants from the beginning of the War to March 31, 1924 —

<i>Navy</i> —Seamen and Marines	32,819
Children's Allowances	20,778
<i>Army and Air Force</i> —N.C.O.s and Men	1,231,769
Children's Allowances	994,264
<i>Widows</i> (Navy, Army and R.A.F.)	244,554
Children of Widows	394,432
<i>Motherless Children</i>	15,435
<i>Other Dependants</i>	409,112

PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES IN PAYMENT
(on March 31, 1924)

The following pensions (approx.) were in payment as at March 31, 1924 —

Officers	26,100
Nurses	1,100
Officers' Widows	9,300
Children	8,400
Dependants	6,400
Men	551,000
Men's Widows	151,000
Motherless Children	18,000
Dependants	351,000

The following allowances were also in payment as at March 31, 1924 —

Men's Final Weekly Allowances	95,000
Allowances for Men's Wives and Children	698,000
Allowances for Children of Men's Widows	300,000

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Occupations of the People.

According to the Census Returns of 1911, the occupations of the people of Great Britain and Ireland (aged 10 and upwards) were as shown in the following tables.

England and Wales.

Classes	Men.	Women	Total
Industrial	7,015,605	2,452,533	9,468,138
Commercial	2,062,710	151,321	2,214,031
Domestic Service	397,677	1,734,040	2,121,717
Agriculture & Fishing	1,165,654	94,822	1,260,476
Government	367,578	347,043	714,621
Defence	248,664	50,975	299,599
Unoccupied	205,817	205,817	411,634
Total	13,668,200	4,857,113	18,525,313

Scotland

Classes	Men.	Women	Total
Industrial	911,728	314,514	1,226,242
Commercial	245,621	37,844	283,465
Agriculture and Fishing	193,731	33,380	227,111
Domestic	34,488	166,578	201,066
Professional	45,713	35,962	81,675
Government and Defence	42,476	4,922	47,408
Unoccupied	309,024	1,338,410	1,647,434
Total	1,782,781	1,931,620	3,714,401

Ireland

Classes	Men	Women	Total
Agriculture	721,669	59,198	780,867
Industrial	434,699	178,698	613,397
Domestic	25,831	144,918	170,749
Professional	103,603	37,531	141,134
Commercial	101,396	9,747	111,143
Indefinite	804,850	1,768,079	2,572,929
Total	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219

Great Britain and Ireland

Classes.	Men	Women	Total.
Industrial	8,362,033	2,945,745	11,307,778
Commercial	2,409,727	198,912	2,608,639
Domestic	448,096	2,055,536	2,503,632
Agricultural	2,081,054	187,400	2,268,454
Professional	526,899	420,536	947,435
Indefinite	3,322,402	13,132,868	16,455,270
Total	17,140,813	18,940,997	36,081,810

Agriculture.

The total land surface of Great Britain and Ireland is stated at 76,452,980 acres, the total area under cultivation, pasture and rough grazings, in 1918 was 62,527,000 acres. Of the remainder over 3,000,000 acres were woods and plantations.

Productive Acreage, 1923

Division	Arable	Pasture	Rough Grazings
England (b) ..	10,451,000	12,677,000	3,317,000
Wales (c) ..	730,000	2,085,000	1,565,000
Scotland	3,298,000	1,426,000	9,678,000
Ireland ..	(a)	(a)	(a)
Isle of Man ..	66,000	18,000	35,000
Channel Islands	(a)	(a)	(a)

(a) Figures not available

(b) Including Monmouth

(c) Including Monmouth

Acreage under Crops.

Crop.	1910 *	1922 *	1923 *
Wheat, barley, oats, &c. .	8,345,607	8,819,225	8,146,875
Potatoes, turnips, swedes, etc. . .	4,053,181	3,918,688	4,016,000
Hops	32,886	26,452	24,893
Small Fruit ..	97,303	102,804	91,228
Fallow	354,010	411,360	422,947
Clover and grasses ...	6,625,052	3,813,652	4,105,844

* Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands

† Figures for Ireland include orchards.

a Great Britain only

Numbers of Live Stock.

The Live Stock of Great Britain and Ireland was valued at £300,000,000 in 1923

Live Stock	1910 *	1922 *	1923 *
Horses†	2,084,893	1,852,860	1,771,481
Cattle	11,726,215	12,026,093	11,979,453
Sheep	31,082,461	23,688,638	24,079,647
Pigs	3,549,951	3,486,546	4,149,327

* Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands

† Horses used for agricultural purposes, breeding, and unbroken horses

Produce

Totals of the principal crops of Great Britain and Ireland for three years —

	1921	1922	1923
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wheat	2,065,000	1,780,000	1,680,000
Barley	1,299,000	1,250,000	1,220,000
Oats	2,945,000	2,810,000	2,820,000
Potatoes	6,554,000	8,624,000	5,120,000
Turnips	17,622,000	21,226,000	21,274,000
Mangolds	7,776,000	9,925,000	8,096,000
Hay	9,383,000	11,317,000	13,018,000

GOOD AND BAD SEASONS AND HARVESTS

With the average price of Wheat per Quarter in England and Wales, together with the number of cwt. of Wheat and of Wheat-Flour imported into Great Britain and Ireland to supply Deficiencies, and the Marriage Rate. The value of the Wheat Crop of Great Britain and Ireland in 1920 was about £31,000,000, and in 1921 (England and Wales only) about £35,250,000.

Year	Wheat Harvest compared with the Average of 30 yrs. 1871-1921	ENGLAND AND WALES		GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND			
		Average Price of Wheat per Qr		Imports of Wheat	Imports of Wheat Flour	Marriage Rate	
		s	d	cwt	cwt		
1894	Slightly below average	22	10	70,126,232	19,134,605	14	2
1895	Extremely bad	23	1	81,749,955	18,368,410	14	3
1896	Very good	26	2	70,025,980	21,320,200	15	0
1897	Bad	30	2	62,740,180	18,680,669	15	2
1898	Extremely good	34	0	65,227,930	21,017,109	15	4
1899	Good	25	8	66,636,078	22,945,708	15	6
1900	Bad	26	11	68,660,490	21,548,131	15	1
1901	Average	26	9	69,708,530	22,576,430	15	1
1902	Good	28	1	81,002,227	19,386,341	15	1
1903	Deficient	26	9	88,131,030	20,601,448	15	0
1904	Extremely bad	28	4	97,782,500	14,722,893	14	7
1905	Good	29	8	97,622,752	11,954,763	14	7
1906	Very good	28	3	92,967,200	14,190,300	15	0
1907	Very good	30	7	97,168,000	13,297,366	15	2
1908	Decidedly above average	32	0	91,131,205	18,969,855	14	5
1909	Very good	36	11	97,854,425	11,052,540	14	1
1910	Deficient	31	8	105,222,638	9,960,491	14	3
1911	Good	31	8	98,067,787	10,065,122	14	6
1912	Bad	34	9	109,572,539	10,182,476	14	9
1913	Slightly above average	31	8	105,878,102	11,978,453	15	0
1914	Good	34	11	103,926,743	10,060,223	15	3
1915	Slightly above average	52	10	88,667,900	10,422,170	16	3
1916	Bad	58	5	100,070,320	9,960,325	14	6
1917	Deficient	75	9	91,435,006	14,339,782	14	2
1918	Good	72	10	57,947,610	26,359,600	14	4
1919	Bad	72	11	71,443,000	17,711,070	16	1
1920	Bad	80	10	109,328,326	11,969,740	19	3
1921	Extremely good	71	6	80,478,794	15,841,055	16	2
1922	Slightly above average	47	10	96,379,634	13,474,721	15	0
1923	Slightly above average	42	2	100,929,623	11,718,465		

NOTE.—When the yield of wheat per acre differed from the average for the 30 years 1871-1921 by less than one tenth of a bushel, the year has been noted as "Average". When the difference was between 0.1 and 0.5 bushel, the year has been noted as "Slightly above or below Average", when between 0.5 and 1.5 bushels, as "Decidedly above Average" or "Deficient", when between 1.5 and 2.5 bushels, as "Good" or "Bad", when between 2.5 and 3.5 bushels, as "Very good" or "Very bad", and when above 3.5 bushels, as "Extremely good" or "Extremely bad".

Production per Acre

The production per acre of cereal crops, roots and hay in the year of the outbreak of the War, and in 1923, is shown in the following table

Crop		England and Wales		Scotland		Ireland	
		1914	1923	1914	1923	1914	1923
Wheat	Cwt.	18.1	17.5	23.6	21.8	20.5	17.6
Barley	"	15.7	14.5	18.9	16.9	20.1	13.7
Oats	"	13.9	13.7	15.1	13.9	17.6	15.8
Beans	"	17.6	17.0	20.6	17.0	24.1	*
Peas	"	12.8	14.3	13.0	9.7	16.8	*
Potatoes	Tons	6.4	5.9	7.1	6.0	5.9	4.3
Turnips and Swedes	"	12.9	12.7	14.7	16.0	16.0	14.8
Mangolds	"	18.4	17.3	21.8	15.4	19.2	14.5
Hay ...	"	1.15	1.25	1.54	1.57	1.72	1.77

* Figures not available

Number of Farms.

Size of Farm or Holding (a)	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
Not above 1 acre	1923 (b)	1922 (b)	1918
1 to 5 acres	77,674	17,202	47,619
5 to 50 acres	192,914	33,076	321,335
50 to 100 acres	60,796	10,162	57,476
100 to 200 acres	(b)	(b)	23,159
200 to 300 acres	(b)	(b)	—
300 to 500 acres	67,409	13,042	—
Above 500 acres	(b)	(b)	8,231
Total ...	411,673	76,001	572,574

(a) Exclusive of Allotments under the Small Holdings & Allotments Act, 1908, of which there were estimated to be 500,000 (1922) and 1,300,000 (1921) in England and Wales. (b) Classification for Ireland only.

Fisheries.

The quantities and values of the sea fish of British taking landed in Great Britain and Ireland in 1923 (exclusive of river salmon) are shown in the following table. The total catch was 51,000 tons less than in 1922, 221,000 tons less

than in 1920 (by far the largest since the outbreak of the War) and 347,000 tons less than the record catch of 1913. Representing the 1913 catch by 100, the catches during 1920-3 were respectively 90, 70, 75, and 71. The total value in 1923 was £672,000 less than in the previous year

Tonnage and Value of Fish Landed, 1923

Kind of Fish.	ENGLAND AND WALES		SCOTLAND		IRELAND		TOTAL	
	Tons	Value (£)	Tons	Value (£)	Tons	Value (£)	Tons	Value (£)
Cod ..	102,230	2,307,251	25,911	574,298	879	44,132	129,020	2,925,681
Haddock	101,833	2,762,081	36,908	877,605	214	6,961	139,045	3,646,737
Plaice	34,855	2,052,242	2,524	160,612	524	25,961	37,893	2,238,815
Hake	33,992	1,417,074	1,306	33,094	248	17,426	35,546	1,467,594
Skates and Rays	22,422	639,098	7,308	83,924	322	6,512	30,052	789,534
Whiting	16,040	296,437	7,536	103,432	800	17,447	24,376	417,316
Herring	151,652	1,204,463	162,735	929,594	5,547	44,823	319,934	2,178,880
Mackerel	11,789	186,307	1,298	8,935	1,931	15,435	15,018	210,677
Other	100,894	3,007,039	25,266	637,058	1,171	32,139	127,331	3,676,236
Total .	575,707	13,871,992	270,882	3,408,642	11,626	210,836	858,215	17,491,470
Shell Fish		423,598		104,136		27,323		555,057
Grand Total		14,295,590		3,512,778		238,159		18,046,527

* The figures for Ireland are subject to revision

Mineral Production (Great Britain).

Minerals won, 1923	Tons	Value (£)
Alum Shale	2,487	—
Arsenic ..	978	33,876
Barium Compounds	40,949	107,629
Chalk	3,024,448	294,747
Chert, Flint, &c	54,151	26,259
China Clay	666,834	1,067,310
China Stone	38,921	47,744
Clay and Shale	6,430,699	696,361
Coal	249,606,864	219,998,167
Copper Ore & Precip	167	5,169
Fireclay	1,844,201	705,387
Fluorspar	33,343	33,227
Killer's Earth	20,222	75,921
Ganister	279,882	129,168
Gravel and Sand	2,253,884	394,948
Gypsum	5,087,460	252,679
Igneous Rock	5,083,569	2,851,347
Iron Ore	6,867,512	2,394,021
Iron Pyrites	5,669	4,101
Lead Ore	11,079	151,422
Limestone	9,425,131	2,532,253
Manganese Ore	250	360
Ochre, Umber, &c	9,036	—
Oil Shale	2,603,996	1,046,760
Petroleum	125	638
Potter's Clay	166,357	121,087
Salt	1,771,397	1,594,949
Sandstone	2,140,301	1,273,296
Slate	231,410	1,844,910
Sulphate of Strontia	4,711	—
Tin Ores ..	650	49,791
Tungsten Ore	3	82
Uranium	293	—
Zinc Ore	1,620	6,141
Natural Gas.....cu. ft.	100,000	—

The selling value (at the mines and quarries) of all minerals won in 1920 was £427,445,000. The total number of persons employed in 1922 at the 3,240 mines in work was 1,175,280, and 940,100 (males) were employed underground, and 229,131 males and 6,049 females above ground. In the 5,207 quarries, 67,489 persons were permanently employed, of these, 41,903 (males) worked inside the quarries and 25,586 (263 females) outside the quarries.

Accidents in Mines and Quarries.

In 1922 1,073 fatal accidents, causing 1,153 deaths, occurred in the mines and quarries of Great Britain. In coal mines the number of reported fatal accidents was 1,020, while the number of deaths resulting was 1,100.

The year 1923 was marked by two serious colliery accidents. The first was on July 28 at the *Malby Main Colliery*, near Rotherham. As a result of gob-fires the work of coal getting had been given up, but 130 men were below endeavouring to stop the fire when an explosion took place in a byway off the main haulage road. The men were in small parties working at different spots, and consequently the majority escaped, but 27 lives were lost despite the efforts of rescue parties. The second occurred in the early morning of Sept. 25. The *Redding* pit, about two miles from Falkirk, was flooded by an inrush of water from disused workings at a higher level. There were 75 men working in the pit at the time, and of these 10 escaped at the first inrush, 21 were rescued a few hours later from the shaft of another disused working, and three bodies were brought up. Strenuous efforts were made to reach the remaining men, and splendid heroism was displayed. Day after day this work was continued, and when hope had been all but abandoned, early on the morning of Oct. 4, five men were brought up alive after 214 hours' imprisonment.

The World's Coal Output.

The United States Geological Survey has estimated the total output of coal for the world in 1922 at 1,332,000,000 short tons (2,000 lb.).

Country	Metric Tons (2,204 lb.)	
	1921	1922
United States	448,600,000	417,000,000
Germany .		
Coal	145,400,000	141,000,000
Lignite .	120,000,000	137,000,000
Great Britain	166,992,000	256,000,000
France ..	29,000,000	25,000,000
Japan ..		25,000,000
Poland..		24,000,000
Belgium	21,807,160	21,000,000

Coal Production of Great Britain and Ireland.

Year	Persons employed	Output	
		Tons	Value
			£
1913 .	1,127,890	287,411,869	145,535,669
1914	1,133,746	265,664,393	132,596,853
1915	953,642	253,206,081	157,830,670
1916 .	998,063	256,348,351	200,014,626
1917 .	1,021,340	248,473,119	207,786,894
1918	1,008,867	227,748,654	238,240,760
1919 ..	1,191,313	229,779,517	314,113,160
1920	1,248,224	229,295,000	396,871,864
1921	1,126,000	163,250,897	213,745,652
1922 ..		250,808,763	219,997,568

In 1921 there was a stoppage of production for 88 days, ending in a settlement of the "Coal Dispute" on June 28, 1921.

Coal Exports

Admiralty shipments of coal (34,500,000 tons in 1928) are not included in these figures. Before the Great War of 1914-1918 the value of the coal consumed by the ships of the Royal Navy was about £2,500,000 annually. Oil has taken the place of coal in most of the recently built ships.

Year	Exported		Bunkered
	Tons	Value £	
1913 .	73,400,118	50,727,252	21,023,693
1917 .	37,800,705	52,341,487	10,228,000
1918 ..	34,173,847	52,416,983	8,756,000
1919 .	35,249,568	92,297,685	12,021,000
1920 ..	24,931,853	99,627,146	13,840,360
1921 .	24,060,552	42,951,591	10,926,444
1922 .	64,198,384	72,529,500	18,273,017
1923 ..	74,449,678	99,835,646	18,158,188

The average F O B value of the coal exported was 13s 8d per ton in 1913, 34s 10d. in 1921, 22s. 7d. in 1922, and 25s. 2d. in 1923. The countries to which coal was exported are shown in the table at the top of the next column, the figures representing "long" tons of 2,240 lb., in the calendar years 1913, 1921 and 1922.

Iron Ore.

The production and importation of iron ore are as shown below. Values are not shown, as that of iron ore produced in Great Britain is taken at the place of production, while the value of imported ore is enhanced by transport and handling to the port of entry. The value of the iron ore produced in Great Britain in 1922 is stated at £2,393,683; that of the imported ore at £4,283,789.

Year	Tons Produced	Tons Imported
1913	15,997,000	7,441,000
1919 ..	12,254,195	5,200,696
1920 ..	12,707,000	6,501,000
1921 ..	3,477,925	1,687,872
1922	6,867,872	3,472,642

Pig Iron and Steel.

The quantity of pig iron and steel ingots and castings made is shown below. In 1905 the quantity of coal used in the manufacture of pig iron was 19,255,555 tons, in 1922 the quantity was 948,000 tons of coal and 5,819,000 tons of coke. In 1905 there were 345 blast furnaces at work, and in 1923 they numbered 200.

	1922	1923
Pig Iron (tons)	4,902,300	7,438,500
Steel Ingots and castings (tons)	5,880,600	8,488,900

Joint Stock Companies.

On Dec. 31, 1922, there were registered in Great Britain 84,104 Joint Stock Companies, with a total paid up capital of £4,180,785,838, the number of companies registered during 1922 was 8,495 with share capital £131,729,895.

Building Societies.

In 1922 there were 1,136 Incorporated Building Societies in Great Britain, with liabilities on shares £77,271,574, and to depositors, &c., £20,244,361, a total liability of £97,515,935, the assets consisted of mortgage securities, £80,702,228, and other assets, £22,561,086, showing a balance of undivided profits and reserve funds of £5,747,379, there were also 43 unincorporated societies in England and 1 in Scotland.

Trade Union Membership.

The International Labour Office stated in March, 1921, that the number of Trade Unionists in the twenty leading countries of the world was 32,680,000 at the end of 1920, Germany having the largest number (9,000,000), and Great Britain and Ireland 8,024,000, the smallest number being 20,000 in Serbia.

Returns for 1920 furnished to the Registrar of Friendly Societies relating to 602 Trade Unions in Great Britain and Ireland show that at the end of the year the total membership was 7,021,721, an increase in twelve months of over 400,000. The aggregate income of the Unions was £12,962,538 (against £9,723,255 in 1919) At the end of 1920 the funds amounted to £15,989,025.

Industrial and Provident Societies

In 1922 there were 2,467 Societies in Great Britain making returns to the Registrar of Friendly Societies, with 4,671,592 members, share capital, £23,365,751, liabilities, £7,865,083, and sales to the value of £72,289,997.

Co-Operators' Profits.

The half-yearly balance-sheet of the Co-operative Wholesale Society submitted to the business meetings in October, 1922, shows sales of £32,000,000. During the half-year the supplies from the various productive works were just over £10,000,000. After providing for all the expenses of production and distribution and £994,634 for interest on capital and depreciation of property, there is a net profit of £23,521.

Bankruptcy Statistics.

Eloquent testimony to the severity of the trade depression is provided by the report for 1922 of the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy. The previous year established a record alike in the number of failures and the amount of liabilities, the latter far exceeding the figures pertaining to any year since the Act of 1883 became operative. But the record of 1921 was eclipsed in 1922, the number of insolvencies rising from 4,840 to 6,580, and the liabilities from £21,887,000 to £24,919,000. What was the actual ultimate loss to creditors is not disclosed, but even on the debtors' own estimate it was approximately £17,400,000.

How the volume of insolvency has expanded since the end of the war when failures were at a minimum, is shown in the following table, giving the figures for the last ten years —

	Cases	Liabilities	Assets
1913	5,769	£7,857,104	£3,303,382
1914	4,643	9,878,188	3,792,206
1915	4,031	5,795,575	2,132,857
1916	2,607	4,197,008	1,756,993
1917 ...	1,701	2,959,676	1,759,272
1918 ...	826	1,321,355	1,057,879
1919	910	2,373,798	949,691
1920	2,016	6,853,308	3,048,993
1921	4,840	21,887,373	3,898,253
1922	6,580	24,918,995	7,503,086

As regards occupations, the list for 1922, as for 1921, is headed by farmers, of whom 403 were made bankrupt, with aggregate liabilities of £768,144, against £826,792 in 1921. Next come grocers (361), drapers (270), publicans (233), miscellaneous clothing trades (205), boot and shoe makers (203), miscellaneous metal workers (194), confectioners (176), tailors (160), green grocers (156), builders (134), general merchants (124), general provision dealers (108), carriers (107), bakers (106), coal merchants (104), fishmongers (103).

Unemployment Statistics.

The live registers of the employment changes in Great Britain contained the highest figures for unemployment on June 3, 1921, subsequent figures being appended for comparison —

	June 3 1921	June 4, 1923	Oct. 25, 1923	Sept. 22, 1924
Men	1,682,449	935,480	959,190	887,866
Boys	102,116	38,102	43,557	38,184
Women	695,952	213,554	253,480	220,034
Girls	99,912	33,258	40,555	34,206
Total	2,580,429	1,220,394	1,266,782	1,180,290

Cost of Unemployment.

Schemes to the value of approximately £466,000,000 undertaken in connexion with the relief of unemployment have been, or are being, assisted by the Exchequer. This total includes

the cost of the post-war resettlement of members of his Majesty's Forces, and is distributed as follows —

	Million £
Training, &c.	103
Unemployment insurance	195
Unemployment Grants Committee	74
Ministry of Transport	70½
Land settlement	20½
Women's training, &c.	1
Miscellaneous	2½

Contributions towards this sum by the Exchequer will, it is estimated, reach £189,250,000 by the end of the financial year 1924-25, while the additional future Exchequer liability under schemes already approved amounts to £89,250,000 (including £53,250,000 guarantees under Trade Facilities Guaranteed Schemes). A further Exchequer liability of £16,750,000 is involved by schemes which the Government has offered to assist if undertaken.

Unemployment Insurance

The actual expenditure upon unemployment insurance since the Armistice, including appropriations for administration and refunds, came to £192,703,000 (up to Sept. 27, 1924), and the income was derived from the following sources, in the proportions indicated —

Contributions —

Employers	£65,426,000
Employed	59,466,000
Exchequer	43,096,000
Exchequer (ex-Servicemen)	2,935,000
Interest (net)	949,000
Balance of old fund at Armistice	15,534,000
Loans from Treasury (net)	4,810,000
Miscellaneous	487,000
	<u>£192,703,000</u>

Unemployment and Emigration.

The following table shows the occupation of Emigrants of British birth in 1923 —

Occupations	Emigrants 1922	1923
Agricultural	12,937	26,223
Commercial	9,706	12,960
Professional	4,404	4,387
Skilled Trades —		
Mines and Q	4,836	7,300
Metal and Eng	10,536	24,724
Building	1,525	3,623
Other	7,835	16,867
Transport	3,009	4,573
Labourers	7,002	19,017
Others	8,462	10,495

Total Males 70,272 130,188

Females —

Domestic, &c.	18,025	23,580
Commercial	3,099	4,289
Professional	4,180	3,674
Clothing Trades	1,809	2,365
Wife or Housewife	30,824	39,106
Other	7,816	9,707

Total Females ... 65,733 82,721

Grand Total ... 136,005 212,909

Workmen's Compensation.

The figures for the four years following the Armistice compare as follows with those for 1913—

Year	Cases.		Compensation.	
	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Fatal.	Non fatal.
			£	£
1913	3,748	476,920	595,012	2,766,638
1919	3,493	365,176	687,477	3,929,246
1920	3,531	381,986	755,657	5,222,352
1921	2,385	283,361	518,064	4,991,331
1922	2,489	390,423	546,889	5,948,839

In the seven groups of industries the aggregate number of workers employed in 1922 was 7,205,609, compared with 7,315,866 in 1921, 8,348,120 in 1920, and 7,509,323 in the pre-war year. In 1922 the average payment in case of death was £220, against £217 in 1920, and £161 in 1914. In case of disablement the average amount (including cases settled by payment of a lump sum) was £125 5s against £6 7s in 1914. In 1922 the average amount paid in lump sums was £65 3s, as against £73 in 1921, while the average amount in the weekly payment cases was £12 9s, as compared with £13 18s in 1921,

and £4 17s in 1914. The figures given above represent only the actual amount paid to workmen or their dependents, and not the total charge on the industries in respect of compensation. Adding the legal, medical, administrative, and other expenses, the aggregate outlay in respect of the 398,912 cases in 1922 can hardly have been less than £8,500,000. For a total of 448,116 cases in 1924 the estimate was £5,000,000. Taking the seven groups of industries together, the annual charge for compensation averaged 18s per person employed, compared with 9s 9d in 1914. Below are the figures for the various groups—

Group	Number employed	Total paid	Charge per employee
		£	s d
Shipping ...	216,281	180,918	16 9
Factories ...	5,119,388	2,241,336	8 9
Docks	122,030	224,683	36 10
Mines	1,122,511	3,424,604	61 0
Quarries	62,781	71,595	22 10
Constructional work	93,183	88,148	18 11
Railways ...	469,535	264,444	11 3
Totals	7,205,609	6,495,728	18 0

SHAKESPEARE AND STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

OVER 200,000 visitors, from all climes and countries, yearly visit Stratford-on-Avon. High street still appears mediæval, and many oak-timbered houses attest the town's great age and dignity.

Shakespeare's Birthplace (April 23, 1564), at Stratford-on-Avon, has been for over 200 years the goal of pilgrims. It was bought for £3,100 in 1847 and given to the nation (Restored in 1857.) Managed by 26 Trustees (16 *ex-officio*). Holds library of rare editions, pictures, and relics. In the garden are many trees and plants named by the poet.

Clopton Bridge, built of stone, on 19 arches, about 1490 by Sir Hugh Clopton, Stratford native, and Lord Mayor of London.

Guild Chapel and Guildhall—Built A.D. 1296. In the old hall young Shakespeare could witness strolling companies performing (mentioned in Records). In chapel were discovered beneath whitewash, 1804, mural allegorical paintings, done by mediæval priests.

Hall's Croft—Unaltered old-timbered residence of Susanna, poet's daughter, wife of Dr John Hall, churchwarden and poet's executor.

Harvard House—Built 1506 by Alderman Thomas Rogers, whose descendant (John Harvard) founded Harvard University, U.S.A.

Hathaway Cottage—At Shottery, one mile from Stratford, is the little thatched farmstead, the undisturbed birthplace of Anne Shakespeare, poet's wife, who bore him three children: Susanna, Hamnet, and Judith. Contains curious Tudor and Jacobean furniture. National property, controlled by Birthplace Trustees.

King Edward VI. School—Founded by Thomas Jollyffe, priest, in Henry VI. reign, incorporated by Edward VI. Here Shakespeare acquired his "little Latin, less Greek," and matchless English.

The Shakespeare Memorial—Mainly due to munificence of C. E. Flower (1830-92) and his wife. Group comprises *Library*, with 10,000 volumes of Shakespeare editions and ana, including rare Wm. Jaggard collection. *Gallery* of pictures (including unique "Droeshout" portrait). *Museum* of antiques and relics (including Irving collection). *Lecture rooms*. *Tower*, affording views of 50 miles. *Gardens*, and *Statuary* (Lord Ronald Gower's gift). *Theatre* (800 seats) holding recurring festivals of the poet's dramas with varying programme daily. Recently nine different plays were given in six days. Special celebrations and performances, with floral procession to tomb, mark the birthday, April 23, each year.

New Place—Site of the poet's retirement. Shakespeare bought this estate in 1597, retired to it about 1610, died there April 23, 1616. House was rebuilt about 1700, and demolished by Francis Gastrell, the iconoclast, 1759.

The Cage.—For 36 years the home of Judith, poet's younger daughter, who married Thomas Quiney, vintner.

Town Hall—Erected 1633, rebuilt 1768. Contains details of the unbroken sequence of Bailiffs and Mayors since A.D. 1292 (including the poet's father, John Shakespeare). Exhibits Gainsborough portrait of Garrick; four Corporation Maces, gilt silver of 15-16th Century, and ancient Corporate Sword.

Trinity Church.—Dates from A.D. 625. Of cathedral-like proportions. Shelters remains of poet and family.

EXTERNAL TRADE (MERCHANDISE).

IN statistics of Trade, the term GENERAL TRADE refers to the whole volume of Imports (including such as are temporarily detained and afterwards exported), and to the whole volume of Exports. The term SPECIAL TRADE includes only Imports for consumption in the country receiving them, and Exports of home produce or manufacture. Imports are taken at their C I F value (which includes the Cost of the merchandise

and the charges for Insurance and Freight), whereas Exports are taken at their F O B (free on board) value, which includes only the Cost of the merchandise delivered to the exporting ship. Exports have an added value by the time they reach their destination, having become loaded en route with Insurance and Freight. They leave the country of origin with an F O B value and arrive with an acquired C I F value.

General Trade			Special Trade.				
Year	General Imports	General Exports	Total General Trade	Year	Special Imports	Special Exports	Excess of Imports.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1913	768,734,739	634,880,386	1,403,555,065	1913	659,159,702	525,245,289	133,914,413
1921	1,085,500,061	810,318,848	1,895,818,909	1921	978,580,755	703,399,542	275,181,213
1922	1,003,098,899	823,202,080	1,826,300,979	1922	899,404,229	719,507,410	179,896,819
1923	1,098,015,585	885,901,350	1,983,916,935	1923	979,442,891	767,328,656	212,114,235

Britain's Best Customers.

	1922	1923
India	£98,939,000	£87,214,000
U.S.A.	73,676,000	85,664,000
France	68,938,000	68,297,000
Australia	65,732,000	61,801,000
Germany	49,068,000	53,836,000
Netherlands	40,900,000	35,211,000
Belgium	35,479,000	35,453,000
Irish Free State		33,253,000
Canada	27,935,000	30,335,000
South Africa	25,799,000	29,337,000
Japan	14,324,000	20,580,000
China	23,895,000	18,780,000
Argentina	23,364,000	28,859,000
Italy	20,982,000	21,563,000
New Zealand	16,701,000	21,695,000

Total Exports by Months, 1922-24.

	1922	1923	1924
January	£71,605,815	£76,736,869	£77,546,060
February	68,509,270	67,333,227	81,205,675
March	74,734,405	70,006,332	73,803,523
April	64,707,423	75,299,602	74,637,847
May	67,010,252	83,328,290	83,352,077
June	60,866,160	73,838,491	72,047,751
July	68,725,264	68,258,733	81,457,918
August	67,536,162	66,232,121	75,258,323
September	68,892,542	71,946,587	72,848,411
October	63,675,994	82,469,892	
November	75,638,912	75,939,265	
December	67,362,098	74,511,921	

* 9 months (1923) Imports, £787,332,455, Exports, £652,980,273
 † 9 months (1924) Imports, £909,653,610, Exports, £692,157,585

Value of the General Imports, 1913, 1922 and 1923 (C.I.F.)

Classification	1913	1922	1923
Food, Drink and Tobacco	£295,149,630	£471,881,370	£510,532,556
Raw Materials and mainly unmanufactured Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	269,939,720	298,338,680	324,952,756
Animals not for food	201,038,872	229,749,590	257,109,440
Parcel Post, non-dutiable Articles	488,411	362,126	1,543,405
	2,118,106	2,767,103	3,077,428
Total	£768,734,739	£1,003,098,899	£1,098,015,585

Value of Special Exports, 1913, 1922 and 1923 (F.O.B.).

Classification	1913	1922	1923
Food, Drink and Tobacco	£33,875,845	£36,301,190	£44,345,276
Raw Materials and mainly unmanufactured Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	66,173,319	101,065,214	130,808,728
Animals not for food	413,820,424	568,524,060	580,025,749
Parcel Post, non-dutiable Articles	2,229,868	1,475,544	1,400,379
	9,154,129	11,241,402	10,748,524
Total	£525,253,595	£719,507,410	£767,328,656

Estimated Tonnage of Goods Exchanged, 1913, 1920 and 1921

	1913 (Tons).	1920 (Tons)	1921 (Tons)	1922-3 (Tons).
General Imports	56,020,000	45,540,000	39,300,000	Not now calculated.
Special Exports	91,800,000	39,510,000	33,000,000	
Re-Exports	1,820,000	1,660,000	1,440,000	

FLUCTUATIONS IN TRADE VALUES 1913, 1921, 1922 AND 1923.

	Declared Value in Millions of £				Values in Millions of £ on basis of 1913 prices	
	1913	1921	1922	1923	1922	1923
Total Imports ..	769	1,086	1,003	1,098	659	736
Special Exports	525	703	720	767	361	404
Re-Exports	120	107	104	119	89	94
Total Trade	1,404	1,895	1,827	1,984	1,109	1,234

GENERAL IMPORTS, 1923

Classified list of Articles consigned to Great Britain and Northern Ireland from abroad in the year 1923, showing Quantities and Values and the Countries from which they are principally consigned.

NOTE.—From Jan 1 to March 31, 1923, the trade figures of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are included, from April 1 to Dec 31, 1923, the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the trade of the Irish Free State is shown separately for that period.

Food, Drink and Tobacco.				Fish ...			
Bacon ..	cwt	7,793,150	£38,178,235	Canada * ..	cwt	—	£8,260,127
U.S.A.		2,828,662	11,509,263	U.S.A. *		149,591	1,139,516
Canada		34,284	3,846,568	Japan*		268,940	1,660,565
Denmark		3,530,551	19,636,164	Norway*		14,335	105,051
Barley ..	cwt	18,129,280	£7,830,004	Denmark*		807,378	830,998
U.S.A.		6,228,000	2,919,134			343,926	857,075
Rumania		1,891,040	727,725	Fruit (Fresh)	cwt	—	£31,578,054
Irak ..		1,388,080	487,097	Spain (Grapes)		515,740	1,003,776
Canada		3,008,484	1,126,298	Spain (Oranges)		6,474,311	5,649,485
Beef in Quarters and Sides (Chilled and Frozen)	cut	11,570,774	£24,626,810	U.S.A. (Apples)		2,940,203	3,497,815
Argentina		9,105,551	19,778,616	Canary Islands		—	—
Australia		712,127	1,331,228	(Bananas)	bunches	2,391,934	£1,764,487
Beef (Linned) ..	cut	929,138	£3,204,527	Turkey (Dates)	cwt	2,320	4,775
Argentina		559,988	1,792,987	Canada (Apples)		1,859,601	1,779,703
Uruguay		262,929	780,163	British W India (Bananas)	bunches	2,800,307	929,477
U.S.A.		31,520	349,850	Fruit †	cwt	3,254,460	£8,908,402
Butter	cwt	5,095,511	£44,234,534	Greece		1,511,973	3,978,961
Australia		532,878	4,726,340	U.S.A.		423,839	1,315,148
New Zealand		1,130,765	10,205,809	Hams ...	cwt	1,747,091	£8,358,272
Denmark		1,837,941	16,757,198	U.S.A.		1,626,312	7,744,022
Argentina		491,556	3,948,962	Lamb (Frozen)	cwt	2,825,667	£13,367,761
U.S.A.		10,578	98,797	Lard ..	tons	121,780	£7,957,739
Cheese ...	cut	2,838,546	£15,260,707	U.S.A.		104,781	6,828,488
New Zealand		1,368,654	7,507,511	Maize ...	cwt	34,429,643	£14,251,849
Canada		1,001,612	5,224,205	Margarine	cwt	1,238,170	£4,459,811
Australia		207,024	895,684	Netherlands		1,202,012	4,332,611
Netherlands		207,024	895,684	Milk (not sweetened)	cwt	426,528	£1,253,590
Cocoa (Raw) ...	cwt	1,340,166	£2,225,923	Milk (Condensed, Sweetened, whole)	cwt	400,707	£1,313,162
Gold Coast Colony		836,871	1,628,986	U.S.A.		15,842	65,505
British W India		148,188	374,162	Mutton (Frozen) ..	cwt	2,225,688	£8,830,502
Nigeria		252,257	497,559	New Zealand		811,895	2,713,840
Ecuador		29,252	64,960	Argentina		1,076,206	3,092,179
Brazil ...		11,048	26,427	Australia		652,809	1,933,796
Coffee (Raw)	cwt	424,365	£2,053,409	Oats ..	cwt	9,759,055	£4,143,239
Brazil		8,222	31,751	U.S.A.		1,721,450	7,766,851
Costa Rica		189,038	669,701	Argentina		3,361,520	1,316,671
British India		75,987	368,264	Canada		3,028,103	1,331,795
Java		2,827	12,284	Oleo-margarine, &c	tons	39,788	£1,592,592
Eggs in shell Gt. Hundreds		20,045,943	£13,816,896	Argentina		12,334	593,154
Denmark		6,757,390	£4,866,324	U.S.A.		7,395	47,669
U.S.A.		240,041	198,085	New Zealand		2,040	67,922
Irish Free State		3,345,417	1,963,590	Australia		1,622	69,598
Egypt		377,759	323,569	Onions (Raw) ..	bushels	9,897,548	£1,929,602
Egypt		1,209,332	628,604	Spain ..		4,921,934	1,066,228
Eggs, not in shell ..	cwt	529,660	£3,098,909	Egypt		1,993,366	395,253
China		516,825	3,004,297	Netherlands		2,136,302	353,464
Feeding Stuffs for Animals		—	£5,794,098				

* Other than preserved not liable to duty
† Dried, or otherwise preserved without sugar, liable to duty.

Potatoes (Raw) ..	cwt.	4,865,845	£2,057,948	Hemp (Dressed and Undressed)—contd.			
Rice ..	cwt.	3,808,346	£2,399,910	Philippines ..	tons	56,242	£1,822,624
U.S.A. ..		441,714	508,057	British India ..		4,319	1,276,670
British India ..		1,350,679	858,040	Italy ..		10,569	553,771
Sum ..		427,175	277,866	Hides and Skins (Undressed) ..		—	£16,858,604
Spices ..	cwt.	305,681	£1,085,944	Iron Ore and Scrap ..	tons	6,072,333	£7,724,754
Straits Settlements ..		95,805	273,608	Spain ..		2,569,466	2,866,633
Zanzibar ..		91,874	436,072	Algeria ..		997,602	1,133,262
Spirits, &c (Tested) ..	gallons	2,495,881	£2,381,030	Jute ..	tons	138,411	£3,839,371
France (Brandy) ..		484,886	965,005	Manganese Ore ..	tons	521,290	£1,704,233
British W. Indies (Rum) ..		494,190	92,325	British India ..		336,357	1,107,333
Sugar (Refined) ..	cwt.	7,721,003	£11,618,549	Non Ferrous Metal- liferous Ores and Scrap ..		—	£12,410,594
U.S.A. ..		1,021,889	3,222,931	Nuts and Kernels for expressing oil ..	tons	455,376	£9,136,566
Canada ..		55,774	78,856	Nigeria ..		101,358	2,997,993
Belgium ..		568,520	966,261	Straits Settlements ..		47,464	1,261,755
Czechoslovakia ..		712,996	941,936	Gambia ..		29,298	511,489
Czechoslovakia ..		2,214,694	3,731,628	Sierra Leone ..		54,697	£1,008,127
Sugar (Unrefined) ..	cwt.	23,352,063	£29,603,426	Oil (Coconut, Unre- fined) ..	tons	19,487	£831,960
Cuba ..		5,178,194	6,992,954	Netherlands ..		4,174	176,311
Mauritius ..		4,459,607	5,831,175	Ceylon ..		9,547	397,819
Java ..		4,984,636	6,222,312	British India ..		359	16,823
British W. Indies ..		1,344,097	2,018,283	Oil (Fish & Marine, Animal) ..	tons	42,816	£1,547,355
Peru ..		1,934,552	2,143,873	Norway ..		16,717	654,347
Tea ..	lb	456,513,513	£33,461,491	Netherlands ..		13,552	534,689
British India ..		267,292,229	19,923,615	Oil Mineral (crude Petroleum) ..	gallons	334,617,596	£5,269,791
Ceylon ..		120,550,546	9,229,323	Peru ..		320,433,790	5,022,876
China ..		25,551,673	1,621,277	Oil (Palm, Unre- fined) ..	tons	64,302	£2,267,076
Java ..		30,339,948	1,215,016	Nigeria ..		52,122	1,841,520
Tobacco (Manufactured) ..	lb.	1,662,038	£1,410,543	Paper-Making Mate- rials ..	tons	1,369,277	£11,543,876
Cuba (Cigars) ..		680,036	1,226,771	Sweden ..		356,682	3,761,168
U.S.A. (Cigarettes) ..		9,107	4,036	Norway ..		443,097	3,736,840
Canada ..		97,105	4,915	Canada ..		168,354	1,234,130
Egypt ..		42,234	27,565	Rubber (Raw) ..	centals	1,912,914	£12,257,200
Tobacco (Unmanu- factured) ..	lb	173,038,418	£14,960,841	Straits Settlements ..		839,407	5,223,348
U.S.A. ..		154,829,120	£13,592,456	Federated M.S. ..		263,162	2,238,584
Turkey ..		308,042	30,459	Ceylon ..		245,613	1,299,262
Greece ..		868,769	132,985	Neth E. Indies ..		160,019	990,989
Russia ..		161,696	15,008	Brazil ..		189,928	537,444
British India ..		4,574,504	158,593	British India ..		68,555	493,956
Tomatoes (Raw) ..	cwt.	2,209,227	£3,713,899	Seeds (Cotton) ..	tons	548,284	£3,745,392
Channel Islands ..		526,621	1,334,747	Egypt ..		343,096	3,872,300
Canary Islands ..		1,132,760	1,531,501	British India ..		191,538	1,374,083
Wheat ..	cwt.	100,466,923	£53,567,868	Seeds (Flax) ..	tons	381,506	£7,922,668
U.S.A. ..		31,461,744	16,846,669	British India ..		190,464	3,922,664
Canada ..		28,486,785	15,199,549	Argentina ..		169,973	3,164,221
Australia ..		4,654,220	2,597,083	Silk (Raw, Knobs and Nolls) ..		—	£1,609,134
Argentina ..		21,026,044	11,044,327	China ..		—	667,869
Wheatmeal & Flour ..	cwt.	11,728,465	£8,207,956	Japan ..		—	122,176
U.S.A. ..		3,328,716	2,755,657	Italy ..		—	393,409
Canada ..		5,580,311	3,980,406	Fallow (Animal) not refined ..	tons	59,566	£2,223,303
Australia ..		1,785,369	1,215,869	Tin Ore and Concen- trates ..	tons	52,313	£3,564,178
Wine ..	gallons	3,237,487	£5,742,721	Bolivia ..		52,345	3,567,729
Portugal ..		6,373,519	2,080,170	Nigeria ..		8,468	972,043
France ..		2,772,462	2,529,081	Wood and Timber ..		—	£47,746,000
Spain ..		2,358,290	605,711	U.S.A. (Oak, Hewn & Sawn) ..	cu. ft.	5,934,847	1,534,566
Raw Materials.				Finland (Pit props) ..	loads	717,151	2,922,435
Cotton (Raw) ..	centals	12,939,320	£97,243,715	Sweden ..		585,166	1,766,011
U.S.A. ..		6,703,047	48,122,309	France ..		1,566,293	1,920,461
Egypt ..		3,486,322	26,449,055	British India (Teak, Hewn & Sawn) ..	cu. ft.	1,363,367	606,958
British India ..		1,085,375	5,965,217	Norway (Pit props) ..	loads	164,796	503,149
Peru ..		775,746	5,266,472				
Diamonds ..	carats	2,320,025	£8,823,124				
Union of S. Africa ..		2,302,223	6,672,623				
Flax (Dressed and Undressed) ..	tons	27,641	£2,092,112				
Netherlands ..		1,364	122,797				
Belgium ..		7,706	1,008,807				
Russia ..		3,088	266,931				
France ..		35	2,217				
Gums and Resins ..	cwt.	1,926,559	£4,062,512				
Hemp (Dressed and Undressed) ..	tons	89,759	3,121,227				

Wood, &c.—contd.				Leather—contd.			
Sweden (Sawn, Soft and Planed, and Dressed)	loads	1,279,432	£7,332,977	British India	cwt	325,873	£3,084,621
Canada		439,790	2,900,750	Australia		53,864	341,555
Russia		662,747	3,476,220	Machinery	tons	53,772	£9,331,447
U.S.A.		266,004	1,511,224	U.S.A.		22,337	5,552,477
Norway		240,944	1,570,440	Matches	ten thousands	5,157,512	£1,121,853
Wool (Raw)	centals	7,780,426	£49,423,968	Sweden		1,611,804	463,588
Australia		2,770,500	11,399,709	Norway		340,589	89,172
New Zealand		1,811,036	10,229,430	Motor Cars (Touring)	number	16,428	£2,708,730
Cape		1,028,970	6,294,870	Do (Commercial)		771	£141,419
British India		502,955	1,952,131	Motor Spirit	gallons	327,233,670	£15,827,396
Argentina		493,382	2,171,952	U.S.A.		192,085,372	8,711,994
Zinc (Ore)	tons	61,428	£396,264	Netherlands/Borneo		50,046,825	2,512,722
U.S.A.		3,671	79,191	Peran		17,366,132	976,655
				British India		13,406,633	891,501
				Peru		—	—
Manufactured Articles.				Oil (Fuel)	gallons	363,738,123	£4,788,904
Boots & Shoes (except Rubber)	doz pirs	426,230	£1,480,406	U.S.A.		64,621,864	912,882
U.S.A.		39,391	240,932	Mexico		750,775,979	3,245,735
Switzerland		53,591	446,594	Oil (Lubricating)	gallons	82,222,666	£4,746,215
Carpets and Rugs of				U.S.A.		72,976,893	4,308,883
Wool	sq yds	3,465,002	£2,052,205	Paints/Colours, &c	cwt	1,543,360	£1,667,152
Turkey		451,963	449,821	U.S.A.		185,444	590,364
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes & Colours value		—	£13,461,203	Paper	cwt	12,623,756	£13,566,195
Cinematograph Films	feet	124,835,879	£1,115,216	Sweden		2,368,918	2,668,730
U.S.A.		29,071,691	745,821	Norway		1,387,377	1,565,125
Copper Bars, &c	tons	101,275	£7,106,882	Netherlands		3,543,504	2,012,441
U.S.A.		63,047	4,522,071	Newfoundland		1,114,083	1,167,770
Australia		7,485	544,210	Paraffin Wax	cwt	1,145,612	£969,527
Cotton Yarns & Manufs		—	£8,717,950	U.S.A.		923,698	690,771
Dye-Staffs	value	—	£2,593,953	Petroleum (Lamp)	gallons	144,128,501	£3,150,229
Switzerland		—	447,917	U.S.A.		56,330,951	2,028,547
Argentina		—	396,407	Mexico		20,029,664	440,116
British India		—	101,366	Plantings (Straw, &c)	lb	6,027,568	£923,225
British W. Indies		—	174,822	Japan		2,450,229	348,381
Electrical Goods, &c	value	—	£2,394,721	China		2,466,727	293,234
U.S.A.		—	722,626	Scientific Instruments (except Electrical)		—	£1 660,775
Embroidery & Needle-work (except Linen Emb. oldery)		—	£2,537,238	Silk & Manufactures — Broadstuffs, wholly of Silk and Mixed —			
Flax Yarns	tons	5,063	£862,517	Japan	yds	—	£22 897,842
Fur Skins dressed (not leather)	numbers	23,370,010	£3,818,802	France		14,502,843	1,789,369
Germany		3,166,224	649,558	Switzerland		18,613,223	6,589,227
China		3,274,012	933,953	Italy		21 795 097	5 501 926
U.S.A.		3,567,214	421,381	Ribbons, wholly of Silk and Mixed —			
Glass & Glassware	value	—	£4,365,982	Switzerland	value	6,816,486	1,798,964
Belgium		—	1,799,591	France		—	1,817,987
U.S.A.		—	248,044	Artificial Silk and Manufactures		—	4,405,556
Netherlands		—	302,430	Switzerland		—	1,162,157
Hosiery (Stockings and Hose)	value	3,065,738	£1,919,577	Italy		—	890,505
U.S.A.		1,217,943	1,101,432	Starch	cwt	2,485,904	£1,184,289
Japan		115,796	30,273	U.S.A.		1 283,170	896,935
Implement & Tools, except Machine Tools, &c.	value	—	£964,293	Tin in Blocks, &c.	tons	14,193	£2,299,110
U.S.A.		—	554,984	Strait Settlements		9,103	1,912,243
Iron and Steel	tons	1,322,137	£13,772,873	Watches & Clocks	value	—	£1,955,822
Germany		122,415	1,809,502	Switzerland		—	1,085,963
Belgium		675,970	5,920,645	Wood Manufactures	value	—	£4,584,588
France		248,015	1,827,257	U.S.A.		—	1,188,019
U.S.A.		67,836	1,561,187	Russia		—	94,406
Jute Manufactures	value	—	£3,613,544	Woolen Yarns and Manufs.	value	—	£11 781,081
British India		—	2,517,356	Belgium		—	1,914,749
Lead, Pig	tons	201,488	£5,359,671	France		—	6,007,863
Australia		71,080	1,920,839	Zinc Crude (1st, 2nd, &c.)	tons	131,161	£4,365,092
U.S.A.		39,697	1,030,333	Blocks, &c.		18,365	666,093
Spain		38,939	1,045,662	Poland		45,739	1,519,714
Leather	cwt.	755,281	£11,073,901	Belgium		42,525	1,407,987
U.S.A.		192,393	3,868,251	U.S.A.		—	—

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE 1923.

Alphabetical list of Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce or Manufacture exported in 1923, showing Quantities and Values and the Countries to which they are principally consigned.—

NOTE.—See Explanatory Note at head of Table of Imports

Aircraft	value	—	£1,007,699	Chinaaware, &c.—continued		
Animals (Living) . . .	value	—	£1,577,212	Australia	value	£796,683
Apparel (including Boots & Shoes) . . .	—	—	£26,434,631	Argentina	—	446,331
Union of S Africa . . .	—	—	5,051,785	France	tons	79,459,469
Irish Free State . . .	—	—	3,944,373	Germany	—	18,846,352
New Zealand	—	—	2,806,595	Belgium	—	14,806,232
Australia	—	—	2,750,022	Italy	—	6,504,592
U.S.A	—	—	1,800,022	Denmark	—	7,592,735
Canada	—	—	1,759,802	Netherlands	—	3,170,269
Netherlands	—	—	890,771	Sweden	—	6,794,346
British India	—	—	615,317	Egypt	—	3,168,367
Denmark	—	—	502,914	Argentina	—	1,145,801
Sweden	—	—	479,547	Irish Free State . .	—	2,247,049
Argentina	—	—	472,942	Norway	—	2,461,074
France	—	—	467,305	Coal for Steamers . .	tons	1,485,425
Norway	—	—	375,568	Coke and Mann		1,877,779
Aims, Ammunition, &c. .	value	—	£3,980,042	factured Fuel	tons	5,037,050
Australia	—	—	776,499	Germany	—	1,210,804
British India	—	—	571,697	France	—	623,902
Spain	—	—	65,973	Denmark	—	684,075
Union of S Africa . . .	—	—	503,370	Cordage, Cables, Ropes & Twine . .	cwt	400,636
Japan	—	—	174,937	Cotton Yarn	lb	145,017,400
Chile	—	—	222,798	British India	—	20,808,000
U.S.A	—	—	101,417	Netherlands	—	2,524,580
Russia	—	—	20,951	Germany	—	25,429,000
Bags & Sacks, Empty, New (Jute)	dozens	2,182,516	£770,967	Cotton Piece Goods	sq yds	4,140,231,900
Beer & Ale	barrels	263,353	£1,715,151	British India	—	1,410,919,800
Belgium	—	—	60,942	U.S.A	—	174,922,100
Irish Free State . . .	—	—	245,188	China	—	183,545,800
British India	—	—	39,515	Egypt	—	207,274,600
Biscuits	cwt	134,591	£938,768	Australia	—	171,240,000
British India	—	—	15,018	Java	—	111,538,400
Irish Free State . . .	—	—	18,602	Argentina	—	173,145,100
Books, Printed (excluding Music) . .	cwt	381,907	£3,550,985	Turkey	—	85,231,300
Australia	—	—	89,519	Belgium	—	31,952,600
U.S.A	—	—	38,714	Switzerland	—	117,827,600
Union of S Africa . . .	—	—	38,229	Cotton Lace	value	—
Boots & Shoes (excluding Rubber) doz prs	—	916,455	£4,529,522	Cotton Thread	lb	17,932,700
Irish Free State . . .	—	—	225,322	Argentina	—	1,516,900
Union of S Africa . . .	—	—	171,467	Mexico	—	1,122,500
New Zealand	—	—	167,282	British India	—	1,325,200
Canada	—	—	39,787	Australia	—	1,147,300
Australia	—	—	80,068	Electrical Machy . . .	tons	21,003
Netherlands	—	—	28,539	British India	—	4,775
France	—	—	9,133	Australia	—	4,062
Belgium	—	—	5,862	Fertilisers	tons	90,201
Candles	cwt	131,231	£298,321	Fish	value	—
Cement	tons	558,052	£1,505,644	Germany	—	4,508,990
British India	—	—	100,536	Grain & Flour	cwt	6,118,366
Irish Free State . . .	—	—	269,197	U.S.A	—	724,521
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes & Colours . .	value	—	£25,693,748	Germany	—	143,658
Japan	—	—	2,264,266	Belgium	—	184,240
British India	—	—	2,046,522	Iron & Steel Manufs (inc Iron Pig) . . .	tons	89,368
Australia	—	—	1,951,547	British India	—	646,435
U.S.A	—	—	2,286,975	Australia	—	488,117
Union of S Africa . . .	—	—	1,384,805	Japan	—	299,582
France	—	—	1,697,082	Argentina	—	173,756
Spain	—	—	1,103,672	U.S.A	—	319,727
Argentina	—	—	907,980	Germany	—	312,173
Belgium	—	—	517,555	Canada	—	120,896
Chinaaware, &c. . . .	value	—	£6,436,220	New Zealand	—	132,904
U.S.A	—	—	1,153,900			
Canada	—	—	855,875			

* Value not included as an "Export" in Board of Trade returns.

Iron & Steel Manufs				Tobacco & Snuff . lb			
—contd.				China ..	20,682,182	£6,870,981	
Netherlands . . . tons	97,381	£1,793,650		Strait Settlements	1,528,444	733,430	
France	138,673	£470,294		British India . .	2,408,481	945,021	
Jute Piece Goods				Irish Free State	3,665,332	832,238	
(Inc Carpets & Rugs)	sq yds	158,055,000	£3,131,186	Wool (Raw & Waste) cents	960,458	£8,799,753	
U.S.A.	92,138,500	1,721,230		U.S.A.	350,495	2,982,836	
Lenther value	—	£5,765,247		Germany	212,211	2,077,501	
Linen Piece Goods sq yds.				Belgium	95,255	£853,531	
U.S.A.	89,666,400	£7,043,724		Canada	51,165	423,949	
Linen Manufs (other than Piece Goods) value	—	£4,692,108		Woolen Tissues sq yds	148,555,700	£28,280,913	
Machinery (moldg)				Japan	25,835,900	4,232,781	
Elect Machry) tons	432,486	£44,516,164		U.S.A.	850,500	2,506,882	
British India	123,538	11,486,607		Argentina	10,206,500	2,404,220	
Australia	31,677	3,867,180		Australia	13,853,900	2,334,394	
France	26,619	3,075,381		Canada	13,483,500	2,218,105	
Japan	29,157	3,296,901		China	9,110,600	1,819,929	
Medicines value	—	£2,824,851		Belgium	5,065,300	919,513	
British India	—	515,098		France	3,228,800	926,268	
Australia	—	348,859		Netherlands	4,900,400	803,191	
Union of S. Africa	—	209,707		Worsted Tissues sq yds	62,935,100	£11,399,639	
Motor Cars number	4,222	£1,867,100		Canada	15,351,200	2,061,938	
British India	630	349,679		Argentina	4,875,600	1,221,409	
Australia	707	347,285		U.S.A.	7,554,800	1,427,771	
Oil, Fat & Grease (Refined & Unrefd) value				Japan	7,520,000	1,233,839	
Oil Cloth sq yds	14,851,000	£9,378,588		Australia	4,566,900	955,749	
France	1,944,100	£1,446,568		Woolen & Worsted Manufacturers value			
Belgium	2,062,000	326,210		Imports and Exports of Bullion.			
Netherlands	2,097,400	161,155		Gold			
Painters' Colours, &c cwt	1,542,626	£3,544,455		Year	Imported	Exported	
British India	208,161	489,810			£	£	
Union of S. Africa	110,959	243,247		1913	59,533,549	46,087,359	
Australia	122,743	330,652		1920	50,678,283	92,565,137	
New Zealand	111,011	262,117		1921	49,676,047	59,348,158	
Argentina	82,938	208,828		1922	34,542,167	44,838,292	
Paper cwt	4,341,118	£8,762,998		1923	43,986,655	57,432,355	
British India	680,537	1,102,209		Silver			
Australia	1,797,520	2,525,025		Year	Imported	Exported	
Union of S. Africa	232,397	629,567			£	£	
Parcel Post number	5,374,262	£10,748,524		1913	14,495,049	16,054,679	
Canada	574,809	1,149,618		1920	9,923,034	11,493,266	
U.S.A.	462,470	924,940		1921	10,264,443	12,045,422	
British India	453,055	906,110		1922	10,099,890	13,235,269	
Union of S. Africa	407,130	814,260		1923	9,611,055	11,687,714	
Channel Islands	257,184	514,368		Imports of Bullion and Coin, 1922.—Of the total value of gold bullion and coin recorded as imported in 1922 (£34,542,167), only £1,054,034 came from Foreign Countries, principally U.S.A., £472,360, while £33,488,133 came from British Countries Overseas, the Union of South Africa sending £30,382,102, Rhodesia £2,081,359, the Gold Coast £833,105, and India £122,974. Of the £10,099,890 silver bullion and coin £6,741,564 came from Foreign Countries, the U.S. sending £3,592,456, while £3,358,326 came from British Countries Overseas, Nigeria sending £1,302,007 and the Gold Coast £613,277.			
Rubber Manufs (Inc Bts & Shs, Rubber) value	—	£5,280,375		Exports of Bullion and Coin, 1922.—Gold coin and bullion sent to Foreign Countries was valued at £31,309,742 (U.S.A. £26,632,645), and to British Countries Overseas £13,526,551 (India £12,949,422). Silver bullion and coin sent to Foreign Countries was valued at £3,022,722 (China £1,882,100), and to British Countries Overseas at £9,222,557 (India £7,082,125, Hong Kong £1,495,600).			
Ships (Iron or Steel) number	213	£6,496,013					
Norway	2	61,450					
France	41	1,474,816					
Ships, Machinery for value	—	£3,122,822					
Silk & Silk Manufs value	—	£2,042,664					
Soap	1,222,523	£3,131,006					
British India	309,697	706,990					
Irish Free State	89,319	280,767					
British W. Africa	121,579	189,576					
Egypt	37,660	94,453					
Spirits (Potable)							
Brit & Irish pt gallons	7,209,398	£9,944,336					
Canada	820,531	1,246,766					
Australia	1,217,338	1,420,525					
French Canada	499,797	772,748					
British India	439,235	632,430					
Stationery (other than Paper) value	—	£1,419,138					
Tin (Blocks, &c.) tons	19,979	£3,929,160					
France	2,425	281,171					
U.S.A.	8,322	1,645,437					

BRITISH OVERSEAS TRADE IN 1923-4

In the twelve months, July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924, the *Total Imports* into Great Britain and Northern Ireland were valued at £1,157,657,000, and the *Special Exports* (home produce or manufacture) at £772,125,000. Of the *Special Imports* (retained for consumption), £291,569,000 (or 25 per cent of the whole) came from the British Empire and £84,665,000 (or 73 per cent of the whole) came from foreign countries; while *Special Exports*, valued at £271,000,000 (or 37 per cent) were taken by the British Empire and £463,257,000 (62 per cent) by foreign countries.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE.

The British Trade of 1923-4 was distributed geographically as follows—

CONTINENT	Imports from	Exports to
Europe	33 42	34 02
Asia	13 31	24 29
Africa	8 07	10 26
North America ..	27 51	13 20
South America ..	9 46	7 68
Australia, &c ..	8 23	10 55

100 00 ... 100 00

COUNTRY

British Empire—

In Europe	0 33	0 78
West Africa	1 02	1 38
Union of South Africa ..	1 56	4 11
East Africa	0 42	0 39
Rest of Africa	0 55	0 30
India	6 34	11 74
S.S. and F.M. States ..	1 24	1 23
Ceylon	1 14	0 50
Hong Kong	0 05	1 09
Rest of Asia	0 04	0 10
Canada	5 02	3 72
Newfoundland	0 19	0 13
West Indies & Honduras ..	0 50	0 61
Bermudas	0 00	0 09
British Guiana	0 08	0 17
Falkland	0 04	0 03
Australia	4 11	7 78
New Zealand	4 20	2 71
Polynesia, &c	0 01	0 05

Total..... 26 75 36 91

Foreign Countries—

Russia	1 07	0 25
Sweden	1 07	1 03
Norway	0 84	1 11
Denmark	4 18	1 79
Germany	2 22	6 09
Netherlands	3 63	3 61
Belgium	2 90	3 25
France	5 70	5 83
Switzerland	1 65	1 34
Portugal	0 38	0 63
Spain	1 70	1 35
Italy	1 38	1 34
Greece and Crete	0 34	0 64
Turkey in Europe	0 09	0 43
Rest of Europe	4 34	1 45
Egypt	3 13	1 99
Rest of Africa	1 39	1 09
Turkey in Asia	0 12	0 12
China	1 06	2 89
Japan	0 60	3 83
Rest of Asia	2 65	1 79
U.S.A.	19 83	7 33
Mexico	0 55	0 35
Rest of North America ..	1 22	0 97
Chile	0 80	0 77
Brazil	0 51	1 20
Argentina	6 15	3 66
Rest of South America ..	1 08	1 49
Polynesia, &c	0 01	0 01

Total..... 73 25 63 09

VOLUME OF BRITISH TRADE

The quarterly analysis of the volume and value of our overseas trade made by the *Board of Trade Journal*, shows that in the first quarter of 1924 changes in prices in comparison with the first quarter of 1923 were comparatively small. The average values of imports were higher this year than last by 2.6 per cent., for British exports average values were lower by 2.3 per cent., and for re-exports higher by 2.2 per cent. After making allowance for the separation of the Irish Free State figures, the imports of the first quarter of 1924 appear to have been greater in volume than those of the first quarter of 1923 by about 4 per cent., the exports of British goods showed but a negligible change in volume, while re-exports increased by about 25 per cent. Net imports showed an expansion in volume of less than 2 per cent.

In relation to 1923 imports from April, 1923 to March, 1924 are less in volume than in 1923 by about 2.5 per cent. The adjustment in respect to Ireland would add about 3.5 per cent. to this figure. The exports are shown as reduced by 22 per cent. from the 1923 volume, and this figure also would need to be increased by about 3.5 per cent. For re-exports the reduction shown from the volume of 1923 trade, which is about 6 per cent., would need to be doubled in order to allow for the change in respect of Ireland.

BALANCE OF BRITISH TRADE.

The Board of Trade estimate of invisible exports for 1923, makes the figure £97,000,000 for 1923. This compares with £155,000,000 in 1922 and £181,000,000 in 1921. Total invisible exports for 1923 are put at £300,000,000, which compares with £325,000,000 (1922), £505,000,000 (1921), and £339,000,000 (1913). As compared with 1922, the net income from Overseas investments is reduced from £175,000,000 to £150,000,000, while there is no change in net national shipping income at £110,000,000, in commissions at £30,000,000, and other services at £10,000,000.

The new Overseas issues on the London market in 1923 are given as £136,000,000, but it is suggested that probably the whole of the Overseas issues was not taken up by British investors, on the other hand, at some periods of the year there was considerable purchasing of American and other securities on British account, though it cannot be said whether this was for permanent or temporary investment. The balance available for Overseas investment includes the amount actually invested, and sales to Overseas countries on long credit outstanding at the end of the year, so far as such credits exceed the corresponding amounts of a year earlier.

It is estimated by the *Board of Trade Journal* that, as the result of our overseas trading and other international transactions in 1923, there was a surplus available for investment of approximately £97,000,000. What is known as the adverse balance of trade—excess of imports over exports—amounted to £203,000,000. But

against this have to be set our "invisible" exports, consisting of income from overseas investments, shipping freights, commissions, &c., which accounted for £300,000,000. The details are:—

	Million £
Net income from Overseas Investments	150
Net National Shipping income	110
Commissions	30
Other services	10
Total "invisible" exports	300
Excess of imports	203
Surplus available for investment	97

The actual income from investments is estimated at £200,000,000, but from this has to be deducted the £50,000,000 paid on the U.S. debt.

TRADE OF THE NATIONS 1924.

Imports during the first three months of 1924, the figures for the United Kingdom, France, Germany, the Netherlands, and Italy, representing *Special Imports*, i.e. Imports retained for home consumption:—

United Kingdom	£262,450,000
United States	221,345,000
France	108,804,000
Germany	108,765,000
Canada	48,845,000
Netherlands	47,826,000
British India (by sea)	43,884,000
Italy	42,833,000
Australia	36,746,000
Irish Free State	15,949,000

The *Special exports*, i.e. Exports of home produce or manufacture, for the principal countries and Dominions, during the first three months of 1924, were as follow:—

United States	£251,802,000
United Kingdom	193,313,000
France	126,769,000
British India (by sea)	78,639,000
Germany	74,607,000
Canada	51,932,000
Australia	39,940,000
Netherlands	32,524,000
Italy	31,828,000
Irish Free State	10,665,000

International Trade Balances.

Statistics of world trade prepared by the *Index* (the organ of the New York Trust Company) show that five leading countries have now reached the pre-war stage as regards the trade balance. The value figures, with the exception of Germany are much higher than in 1913, but the following table shows that in 1922 Great Britain, France, Denmark, Sweden, and Japan had practically achieved pre-war balance:—

Country	Percentage of Exports to Total Trade	1913	1922
Brazil	49.4	58.3	3
Canada	35.6	54.1	7
Denmark	43.8	44.7	1
France	44.9	45.3	0
Germany	48.4	39.0	9
Great Britain	45.2	45.0	0
Italy	60.4	53.9	6
Japan	40.8	37.4	4
Sweden	46.4	45.3	0
U.S.A.	48.9	50.0	1
	58.1	55.1	1

Imported Foodstuffs.

The value of certain Imported Foodstuffs in 1913 and 1923 is shown below:—

	1913.	1923
Butter	£24,084,000	£44,234,534
Cheese	7,035,000	15,260,707
Eggs, in shell	9,591,000	13,816,896
Bacon	17,429,000	38,178,235
Hams	3,068,000	8,358,278
Lard	8,077,000	7,830,004
Fruit, fresh	9,844,000	31,578,054

In comparing the values of the imports of 1923 with those of 1913 the higher level of prices in 1923 must be taken into account. The imports in 1923 of the articles specified represent a value approximately 70 per cent. greater than if those imports had been returned at the same average values as in 1913, so that the aggregate increase in the volume of these goods imported was about 3 per cent. The increase of the population of the United Kingdom during the same period was about 4 per cent.

LONDON'S MEAT SUPPLIES, 1924.

The supply of meat and like produce to the London Central Markets during the ten months ended October, 1924, aggregated 401,369 tons as against 386,077 tons during the same period in 1923, an increase of 15,292 tons, or 4.0 per cent. Imported supplies, apart from produce originating in Ireland, formed 78.9 per cent. of the total quantity of produce marketed. British and Irish supplies aggregated 84,834 tons, or 21.1 per cent. of the total supply, New Zealand and Australia 78,436 tons, or 19.6 per cent., South America 193,068 tons, or 48.1 per cent., Netherlands and other Foreign Countries 45,031 tons, or 11.2 per cent.

Beef and Veal, 223,462 tons—83.2 per cent. imported. South America leading with 109,500 tons, or 75.8 per cent., Britain and Ireland 37,556 tons, or 16.8 per cent., New Zealand and Australia 5,734 tons, or 2.6 per cent., and other countries 10,663 tons, or 4.8 per cent.

Mutton and Lamb, 115,624 tons—83.6 per cent. imported. New Zealand and Australia leading with 69,394 tons, or 60.0 per cent.; South America 22,793 tons, or 19.7 per cent.; Britain and Ireland 19,058 tons, or 16.5 per cent.; and other countries, 4,379 tons, or 3.8 per cent.

Pork, 38,723 tons—62.2 per cent. imported. Netherlands leading with 20,430 tons, or 52.8 per cent., and Britain and Ireland 14,649 tons, or 37.8 per cent., and other countries 3,644 tons, or 9.4 per cent.

Poultry and Game, 12,704 tons—27.1 per cent. imported. Britain and Ireland leading with 9,255 tons, or 72.9 per cent.; and other countries 3,449 tons, or 27.1 per cent.

Miscellaneous Goods, 10,856 tons—60.2 per cent. imported. Other countries leading with 6,540 tons, or 60.2 per cent.; and Britain and Ireland 4,316 tons, or 39.8 per cent.

London's Theatres.—A tablet has been affixed by the L.C.C. on 88 Curtain Road, Shoreditch, to commemorate the site of "The Theatre", Shoreditch, the first theatre in London. In 1591 there were 45 theatres in London, with seating accommodation for 53,341 persons; 38 music halls and variety theatres, with accommodation for 56,401 persons; and 790 other places licensed for public entertainments.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads.

The total mileage of public roads in Great Britain is approximately 178,000 miles, of which 153,000 are in England and Wales, and 25,000 in Scotland. The cost of maintenance in 1914-15 was £19,051,000, and in 1921-2 about £45,500,000. The roads of Great Britain have been classified by the Ministry of Transport, and out of the total mileage of 178,000, 24,048 miles have been included in Class I and 14,638 miles in Class II.

The maintenance and repair of bridges and main roads is within the jurisdiction of the County authorities, other roads being maintained by Borough, Urban and Rural Councils. The motor licence duties (referred to below) are paid into a special *Road Fund* which is administered by the Minister of Transport. Grants are made from the Road Fund to highway authorities towards the cost of maintenance and improvement of roads and bridges. During the year 1923-24 the grants from the Road Fund amounted to £17,440,000. The bulk of this money was directed to assisting highway authorities in the maintenance and improvement of Class I and Class II roads, and in the construction of new and important arterial roads expedited for the relief of unemployment.

Road Taxes

The total receipts from the taxation of road vehicles between Dec 1, 1922, and Nov 30, 1923, amounted to £13,313,334. The aggregate number of motor licences issued during this period was 1,066,000, while licences in respect of private and hackney horse-drawn carriages numbered 235,083. The average receipt in respect of a whole year licence was £16 18s 6d for cars taxed on horse-power, £2 11s 6d for motor bicycles, £21 7s for commercial goods vehicles, and £25 11s 6d for motor cabs.

	No of Licences	Tax Receipts £
Motor cars	382,538	5,875,488
Motor-cycles	391,087	1,087,215
Commercial vehicles	181,235	3,703,033
Road locomotives	1,082	54,087
Motor ploughs, &c	17,018	1,480
Motor tractors, &c	1,480	24,254
Motor cabs	78,358	1,914,659
Tramcars	14,147	10,608
Horse-drawn carriages	82,517	142,543
Horse-drawn cabs	32,566	24,412

Motor Vehicles in the World.

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce (New York) estimates the number of Motor Vehicles (Passenger Cars) (1924).—

United States	13,464,608
Canada	554,874
United Kingdom	469,490
France	352,259
Australia	109,157
Germany	100,329
Argentina	85,000
Italy	45,000
New Zealand	44,864
India	44,843
All other Countries	577,398

Total..... 15,847,824

When population was taken into account, there were 7 persons per car in the U.S., 13 in Canada, 74 in the U.K., 93 in France, 44 in Australia, 453 in Germany, 99 in Argentina, 490 in Italy, 27 in New Zealand, and 6,490 in India.

In 1923 the exports of "automotives" were valued at \$189,737,018 for 151,866 motor vehicles, and from Canada \$43,688,448 for 69,920 vehicles.

Railways.

On Jan 1, 1923, the Railways of Great Britain were amalgamated into four groups, composed as under—

The Southern Railway (2,129 miles), consisting of the L & S W, S E & C, and L B & S C lines, employing 70,479 persons in 1923.

The Great Western Railway (3,765 miles), consisting of the G W, and the Barry, Rhymney, and Taff Vale lines, employing 109,376 persons in 1923.

The London, Midland & Scottish Railway (7,464 miles), consisting of the L & N W, Midland, Furness, Glasgow & S W, Highland, North London, and North Staffordshire lines, employing 268,835 persons in 1923.

The London & North Eastern Railway (6,464 miles), consisting of the G E, N E Great Central, G N, North British, and G N of Scotland lines, employing 202,232 persons in 1923.

The combined mileage of these four groups in 1923, was 20,314 miles, with a track mileage of 26,849 miles without (and of 51,828 miles with) sidings; the total capital involved is about £1,060,000,000. Ireland had 3,442 miles of railway open on Dec 31, 1920, with capital of £45,500,000.

In addition to the above lines the *London Electric Lines* employed 6,170 persons, the *Metropolitan*, 4,001, and the *Metropolitan District*, 4,080 persons, in 1923.

At March 29, 1924, the total number of railway workers in Great Britain was 700,573, an increase on the figure for the corresponding date in 1923 of 18,795 or 2.8 per cent. A return issued by the Minister of Transport shows that the numbers employed by the four new groups and the London railways compared as follows—

Year	Males		Females	
	Adults	Juniors	Adults	Juniors
1921	665,133	43,322	26,205	1,200
1922	613,094	40,268	24,462	978
1923	615,267	43,616	21,754	1,141
1924	631,149	45,554	22,332	1,538

Railway Accidents

743 persons were killed and 23,240 injured on the railways of Great Britain in 1923. Both figures represent an increase on the totals for 1922, which were 722 and 19,462 respectively.

	Killed	Injured
Passengers	78	3,438
Railwaymen	248	19,063
Other persons	417	739

Total..... 743 23,240

3 passengers lost their lives in accidents to trains, whilst 449 suffered injuries, 24 were killed and 799 injured by falling between trains and platforms, or on to ballast, platforms, &c., when attempting to enter or alight from trains, 7 were killed and 10 injured by falling off platforms and being struck or run over by trains, 6 were killed and 8 injured when crossing lines at stations, 25 were killed and 39 injured by falling out of carriages during the running of trains, and 4 were killed and 313 injured by other accidents 1,093 passengers were injured by the closing of carriage doors. The high proportion of deaths under "other persons" is due to the fact that this includes 137 trespassers who lost their lives, and 185 suicides.

Canals.

There are 4,673 miles of canals and canalised rivers in Great Britain and Ireland (England and Wales, 3,641 miles, Ireland, 848 miles, Scotland, 184 miles), no additions to the mileage having been made for several years. In 1905 the inland waterways carried 43,161,927 tons of merchandise, the revenue being £3,680,770 and expenditure £1,891,213. In 1921 the tonnage returns from 2,879 miles of canals were 11,893,000 tons. Of the total mileage 1,363 miles were (1905) owned or controlled by railway companies (the longest systems being the Shropshire Union, 202 miles, Grand Junction, 189 miles, Birmingham, 159 miles, and Leeds and Liverpool, 145 miles). The total paid-up capital of all the canals was (1905) £47,550,768. The existing system is at its greatest development in the midland counties of England, and in Lancashire and Yorkshire. A Royal Commission, appointed in 1906, reported, in 1909, in favour of a development scheme under an *Inland Waterway Board*, to improve the existing system. Their principal proposal was the formation of four main routes (from a centre in South Staffordshire) to the Thames (London), the Mersey (Liverpool), the Humber (Hull), and the Severn (Gloucester), the proposed routes to accommodate barges up to 100 tons. The *Manchester Ship Canal*, opened in 1894, has a total length of 36 miles, and connects Manchester with the Mersey port of Liverpool, in 1913 the tonnage carried through the canal was 5,760,161 tons, and in 1923 the tonnage of toll-paying traffic was 5,363,940 tons, and the tolls, dues, &c., £1,384,743.

Tramways.

The total mileage of tramways and light railways open in Great Britain on Dec 31, 1922, was 2,579. The total receipts in 1922 were £32,523,000, the working expenses £26,835,000, and the net receipts £5,688,000, the total paid-up capital being £86,095,000. 4,256,269,000 passengers were carried. In addition there were 21 miles of "trackless trolley" routes.

Mercantile Shipping.

On June 30, 1922, the Mercantile Marine of Great Britain and Ireland consisted of 8,430 steam and motor vessels (19,088,638 tons) and 419 sailing vessels (200,999 tons), a total of 8,849 vessels (19,295,637 tons). In 1921 the "engagements of seamen" for service on ocean-going ships numbered 422,445, as against 604,830 in 1923, the percentage of British subjects being 94.45, of foreigners other than Asiatics 3.05, of Chinese 0.6, and of other Asiatics and Africans 1.0.

Shipbuilding.—The output of the various countries of the world in 1923 was 701 vessels of

1,643,181 tons, the British share being 179 steamers (of 553,223 tons, 21 motor vessels of 87,244 tons and 22 barges of 5,184 tons, a total of 222 vessels of 645,651 tons. The Clyde output was 173,201 tons, Tyne 137,408 tons, Belfast 127,426 tons, Tees 66,573 tons, and Wear 51,561 tons.

Wrecks.—In 1913 140 sailing vessels (23,082 net tons) and 108 steam vessels (103,824 net tons), a total of 248 vessels (126,906 net tons) were totally lost at sea. In 1922 the figures were 41 sailing vessels (2,828 gross tons) and 129 steam vessels (111,205 gross tons), a total of 170 vessels (114,033 gross tons). In 1913 the passengers lost by wrecks numbered 172 and members of crews 466, a total of 638 lives, in 1922 the passengers numbered 15 and the members of crews 382, a total of 403 lives. The years with the heaviest losses of life at sea were 1912 and 1914. In 1912 the total of 2,335 included 673 of the crew and 825 passengers on *S S Titanic*, in 1914 the total of 1,778 included 171 of the crew and 840 passengers on *S S Empress of Ireland*.

Ocean Shipping in British Ports.

Total net tonnage of British and Foreign sailing and steam vessels entered and cleared (with cargoes in ballast) at all ports in Great Britain and Ireland—

Year	Entered	Cleared	Total.
1913	82,128,569	82,661,022	164,809,591
1919	49,652,399	49,101,023	98,753,322
1920	55,717,823	57,342,701	113,060,524
1921	55,397,136	55,779,166	111,176,302
1922	76,245,586	77,496,219	153,741,805

British and Foreign Tonnage Entered

Year	British	Foreign
1913	46,602,920	35,545,649
1916	25,900,354	23,793,073
1917	23,089,341	21,045,565
1918	23,713,678	9,550,903
1919	30,119,801	19,532,508
1920	32,217,400	22,500,423
1921	34,528,777	20,778,359
1922	44,187,598	32,057,988

Great War's effect on Sea Routes.

Route	Percentage of Tonnage Employed	April, 1921	June, 1922.
East Indies	17 22	30 49	
South America, East Coast	15 53	12 55	
United States, West Indies, and East Coast of Canada	15 00	24 39	
Mediterranean	12 24	3 22	
Australia	11 35	14 61	
China and Japan	9 15	9 01	
Pacific, North and South.	7 48	2 15	
Baltic, France, Spain, Portugal, and "Home Trade"	4 57	6 41	
West Africa and Cape of Good Hope	3 00	4 71	
Coasting Trade	4 46	2 46	
	100 00	100 00	

The tonnage of all trading vessels recorded as employed on the selected dates fell by 33.7 per cent in the ten years.

Port	Entered 1922.	Cleared 1922.
England & Wales—	Tons.	Tons
Barrow	224,229	200,146
Blyth	1,394,575	1,879,949
Bristol	1,878,528	1,716,312
Cardiff	6,891,292	8,557,550
Dartmouth	656,466	621,855
Dover	1,469,635	1,433,561
Falmouth	704,599	593,060
Folkestone	721,924	717,531
Goole	741,725	811,405
Grimsby	2,463,433	2,450,855
Hartlepool	901,107	746,231
Harwich	1,104,477	1,082,401
Hull	4,898,678	4,498,216
Liverpool	11,194,192	10,494,338
London	15,049,055	12,419,563
Manchester	3,270,601	2,024,735
Middlesbrough . .	2,014,278	1,968,380
Newcastle & Shields	7,228,799	8,141,750
Newport	2,119,107	2,843,817
Plymouth	4,256,358	4,135,752
Port Talbot	766,578	1,030,498
Southampton . . .	6,690,785	6,638,421
Sunderland	1,552,741	1,763,311
Swansea	2,157,666	2,715,780
Weymouth	576,258	519,696
Scotland—		
Aberdeen	231,364	138,414
Aldersau	306,252	306,644
Burntisland	347,358	504,271
Dundee	428,745	408,249
Glasgow	3,399,395	4,152,645
Grangemouth	947,905	968,324
Greenock	550,384	402,030
Leith	1,419,045	1,494,668
Methil	888,495	1,089,974
Ireland—		
Belfast	616,154	558,660
Derry	499,047	506,880
Cork	2,905,176	2,819,525
Dublin	573,355	281,622

Tonnage (Entered and Cleared) 1922

Flag	Entered	Cleared
British	44,090,323	45,290,243
Belgium	1,321,764	1,302,572
Denmark	2,484,591	2,444,540
Finland	216,071	227,502
France	3,763,828	3,769,493
Germany	1,819,622	1,848,840
Greece	823,051	855,932
Italy	1,260,061	1,299,319
Japan	904,763	915,124
Netherlands	4,940,787	4,975,216
Norway	5,155,004	5,115,074
Portugal	170,945	184,716
Spain	1,353,710	1,336,283
Sweden	2,359,040	2,390,619
U.S.A.	4,494,100	4,402,357
Other Flags	723,144	719,820
Total	75,881,144	77,127,650

Coastwise Shipping

The net tonnage of all vessels with cargoes and in ballast engaged in the coastwise trade of Great Britain and Ireland in 1913 was 65,273,838 net tons for arrivals and 65,111,086 net tons for departures; in 1922 the net tonnage of arrivals was 51,575,178 (British, 47,189,317 tons) and of departures 51,273,158 (British, 46,864,734 tons).

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.

The carriage and custody of the mails has been maintained by the State "from time immemorial." The telegraphs were transferred to the State on Jan. 28, 1870, the telephones on Jan. 1, 1912. The submarine telegraph cables connecting the British Isles with the various Dominions and Foreign Countries are maintained and worked partly by the State and partly by private companies.

Work of the Post Office.

	1922-23.	1923-24.
Letters	3,300,000,000	3,340,000,000
Postcards	475,000,000	470,000,000
Printed Papers . . .	1,500,000,000	1,615,000,000
Newspapers	180,000,000	160,000,000
Parcels	120,700,000	126,000,000
Registered Letters and Parcels . . .	60,400,000	59,200,000
Express Delivery Services	2,000,000	2,050,000
Telegrams forwarded	70,500,000	68,800,000
Money Orders	14,700,000	14,000,000
Postal Orders	102,700,000	114,400,000
Telephones		

Trunk Calls	59,500,000	70,300,000
Local Calls	730,000,000	832,000,000
Savings Bank Deposits**	£87,492,000	£83,561,000
Withdrawals, Dividend Payments, &c** . . .	£89,770,000	£85,096,000
Government Stock Accounts open, number**	3,533,000	3,173,000
Licenses issued †	3,200,000	3,400,000
Old - Age Pension Orders paid (number) . . .	47,900,000	48,200,000
Health Insurance Stamps sold	£23,800,000	£24,900,000
Unemployment Insurance Stamps sold	£31,800,000	£33,600,000

In the case of new business initiated since the beginning of the War, the figures for 1922-23 and 1923-24 are as follows—

	1922-23.	1923-24.
War Pensions and Allowances paid	69,000,000	64,000,000
Number	£60,800,000	£56,700,000
Postal Drafts paid	3,300,000	3,700,000
Amount	£7,600,000	£8,200,000
War Loan Dividends—Amount	£8,900,000	£8,700,000
Savings Certificates—Amount	£39,800,000	£45,800,000
Issued	£23,300,000	£40,700,000
Repaid†		
Entertainment Tax Stamps sold	£600,000	£560,000
Income Tax Stamps sold	£300,000	£150,000
Amount		
Since 1914 telegraph and telephone plant has been extended, as indicated below—		
March 31, 1914		
March 31, 1924		

Mileage of wire †:

Overhead	947,392	1,063,372
Underground	1,926,743	3,657,285
Telephone Stations... .	774,821	1,158,492

* Excluding Irish Free State † Including interest.

† Excluding submarine cables.

** Figures for calendar years 1922 and 1923

† Excluding Wireless Licences.

The number of telephones per 100 of population in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, U.S.A., and certain other countries (1923), is shown below:—

U.S.A.	15.0	Great Britain and
Denmark	8.6	N Ireland (1924) 2.9
Sweden	5.7	Netherlands 2.7
Norway	6.2	Austria 2.2
Switzerland	4.6	France 1.5
Germany	3.7	Italy (1921) 0.3

Savings Banks—On Dec 31, 1923, there were 11,856,765 active deposit accounts in the Post Office Savings Banks, with the sum of £273,070,983 due to depositors. In 1921 there were 2,340,371 accounts open in the *Trustee Savings Banks*, with £99,304,794 due to depositors. On Dec 31, 1923, Government Stock to the amount of £200,450,586 stood to the credit of holders in the books of the Post Office Savings Banks, and £20,442,788 was held for depositors in *Trustee Savings Banks* (1921).

Wireless Telegraphy.

Post Office as Licensing Authority—By the Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1904, it was made illegal to install or work wireless telegraphy in the United Kingdom or on board British ships in territorial waters except with the Postmaster General's licence. The Merchant Shipping (Wireless Telegraphy) Act, 1919, made it compulsory for all British sea-going ships over 1,600 tons to carry wireless apparatus. The Post Office conducts the inspection of such apparatus under the Act, and also the examination of Wireless Operators and Watchers for the Postmaster General's Certificate.

Ship and Shore Service—The ship and shore stations of the Marconi Company and Lloyds, 10 in number, were bought by the Postmaster General in 1909. The service has since been reorganised and now comprises 12 stations, viz.—Cullercoats, Fishguard, Grimsby, Land's End, Malin Head, Niton, North Foreland, Port Patrick, Seaforth, Valentia, Wick, and Devizes.

Anglo-Continental Wireless Services—Post Office wireless services, auxiliary to the cable services, are now in operation with the following Continental countries—Germany, Italy, Poland, Esthonia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Roumania.

The services with Germany, Poland and Esthonia are carried on *via* the Stonehaven Station (near Aberdeen), which is also available for communication with Scandinavia and Iceland during cable interruptions, while the services with Italy, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania are carried on *via* the Northolt Station (near London). The latter station is also used for the transmission of news and commercial intelligence intended for reception in certain European countries and for the transmission of press messages to Halifax (Nova Scotia).

Oxford and Cairo Stations—The high-power stations at Leafeld, near Oxford, and at Abu Zabal, near Cairo, were completed in August, 1921, and April, 1922, respectively, and a regular service between these stations was opened in May, 1922, for the transmission of telegrams between Great Britain on the one hand, and Egypt, Palestine, Iraq, Transjordan, Syria, Abyssinia, Erythraea, and Italian Somaliland on the other hand. The Oxford station is also used for the broadcasting of the British official news messages, for the transmission of press messages

to Halifax (Nova Scotia), and for long-distance communication with ships.

New Super-power Station at Rugby—A new super-power station is now in course of erection at Rugby, and is expected to be completed in the spring of 1925. It will have 12 masts at the out-set, each 820 feet high. The aerial will be about 14 miles long, and about 4 mile wide. A site of about 14 square miles has been acquired for the purpose. The station will have a power of 1,000 kilowatts and will be capable of communication with any part of the globe.

Marconi Company's Stations at Carnarvon and Ongar—The only privately-owned wireless stations in this country at present carrying on commercial services with other countries are the Marconi Company's stations at Carnarvon, used for communication with the United States, and at Ongar, used for communication with France, Switzerland, Spain, and Austria. The Anglo-French service has been in operation since January, 1921; the Anglo-Swiss service was opened in April, 1922, and the Anglo-Austrian service in January, 1924. The Anglo-Spanish service, which was in operation before the war, was formerly carried on from Poldhu, but was transferred to Ongar in April, 1922. The Ongar station is also being used as a temporary measure for the service with Canada formerly carried on by the Company's station at Clifden (Ireland), which has now been abandoned. Pending the settlement of the terms of the formal licences which it is proposed to grant to the Company, these stations are being operated under temporary permits.

The approximate expenditure and revenue in connection with the Leafeld (Oxford), Cairo, and Northolt stations during 1923-24 were:—

	Expenditure (including interest and depreciation)	Revenue
Leafeld (Oxford)	£45,300	£42,200
Cairo	46,000	10,600
Northolt	12,300	7,800

Communication by Air.

In 1919 a *Trans-Atlantic Aerial Post* was shown to be practicable by the successful flight of an aeroplane from St John's, Newfoundland, to Clifden, Ireland, and by the voyage of H M Airship R 34 from Scotland to New York, and from New York to England. The *Air Mail Services* now in operation are shown on p 279.

The largest *Airship* yet constructed was the R 38, which was wrecked while over the Humber (Aug 24, 1921) with the loss of 44 lives. The remaining British airships are as follows:—

R 33	cubic feet of gas 1,958,000
R 80	" " " 1,200,000
R 36	" " " 2,101,000
R 37	" " " 2,101,000
L 64*	" " " 1,950,000
L 71*	" " " 2,420,000
Cardington Airship (building)	cubic feet of gas 5,000,000

The L 64 is 642 feet long, the L 71 is 743 feet long, the R 38 had a capacity of 2,700,000 cubic feet and was 605 feet in length.

It is estimated that the times by airship for the following journeys would be:—

England-Egypt	2½ days.
England-Karachi (India)	5 "
England-Johannesburg (S. Africa)	7 "
England-Perth (W. Australia)	10½ "

* Surrendered Zeppelin airships.

THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND.

Position and Extent—The Kingdom of England occupies the southern portion of the island of Great Britain and lies between $55^{\circ} 46'$ and $49^{\circ} 57' 30''$ N latitude (from the mouth of the Tweed to the Lizard), and between $1^{\circ} 46' E$ and $50^{\circ} 43' W$ (from Lowestoft to Land's End). England is bounded on the north by the summit of the Cheviot Hills, which form a natural boundary with the Kingdom of Scotland, on the south by the English Channel, on the east by the Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais) and the North Sea, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean (which washes the Cornish coast), the Principality of Wales and the Irish Sea. The total area of the kingdom is 50,811 square miles. At the Census of 1921 the population numbered 35,678,530 (an increase of 1,633,240 in the decennial period).

Relief—There is a natural orographic division of England into the hilly districts of the north, west and south west, and the undulating downs and low lying plains of the east and south east. In the extreme north the *Cheviot Hills* run from east to west and divide England from Scotland, culminating in the Cheviot, 2,676 feet above mean sea level. Divided from the Cheviots by the Tyne Gap is the *Pennine Chain*, running N by W to S by E, with their highest point in Cross Fell, 2,930 feet above mean sea level. West of the Pennines are the *Cumbrian Mountains*, which contain in *Scarf Fell* (3,210 feet) the highest land in England, and east of the Pennines are the *Yorkshire Moors*, their highest point being *Urra Moor* (2,489 feet). South of the Pennines there are heights above 2,000 feet in the *Peak of Derbyshire* (highest point 2,088 feet), and in *Dartmoor* (High Willhays, 2,039 feet). In the western county of Shropshire are the isolated *Wrekin* (1,335 feet), *Long Mynd* (1,674 feet), and *Brownlee* (1,805 feet). In Herefordshire the *Black Mountain* reaches 2,320 feet, in Worcestershire the *Malvern Hills* reach 1,395 feet, in western Monmouthshire are the *Sugar Loaf* (1,955 feet) and *Coity* (1,905 feet), and the *Cotteswold* (or *Otswold*) Hills of Gloucestershire contain *Cleeve Cloud* (1,134 feet).

Hydrography—The *Thames* is the longest and most important river of England, with a total length of 220 miles from its source in the *Cotteswold Hills* to its outflow into the North Sea. The lower river is navigable by ocean-going steamers to London Bridge, and small craft reach *Lechlade*, 160 miles from the mouth. The *Thames* is tidal to *Teddington* (60 miles from its mouth), and its upper stream is connected with the *Severn* by a canal at *Lechlade*, the *Wilts and Bucks canal* enters at *Abingdon*, and the *Wye canal* at *Reading*. The principal tributaries are the *Cherwell*, *Lee*, *Kennet*, *Wey*, *Mole* and *Medway*. The *Thames* forms county boundaries almost throughout its course, and on its banks are situated the capital of the British Empire, *Windsor Castle*, the home of the Sovereign, *Eton College*, the first of the public schools, and *Oxford*, the oldest university in the kingdom. The *Severn* is the longest river in Great Britain, rising in the north-eastern slopes of *Plinlimmon* (Wales) and entering England in Shropshire, with a total length of 220 miles from its source to its outflow into the *Bristol Channel*, where it receives on the left the *Bristol Avon*, and on the right the *Wye*, its other tributaries being the *Vyrnwy*, *Tern*, *Stour*, *Teme* and *Upper* (or *War-*

wickshire) *Avon*. The *Severn* is tidal below *Gloucester*, and a high bore or tidal wave sometimes reverses the flow as high as *Tewkesbury* (23½ miles above *Gloucester*). The scenery of the greater part of the river is very picturesque and beautiful, and the *Severn* is a noted salmon river, some of its tributaries being famous for trout. Navigation is assisted by the *Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal* (26½ miles), which admits vessels of 350 tons to *Gloucester*, other canals connecting with the *Thames*, *Trent*, *Dee* and *Mersey*. The *Severn Tunnel*, which carries the *Great Western Railway* under the river, 14 miles below the *Sharpness Bridge*, was begun in 1873 and completed in 1886 (at a cost of £2,000,000) after many difficulties from flooding, &c. The tunnel is 4 miles 624 yards in length (of which 2½ miles are under the river). Of the remaining English rivers those flowing into the North Sea are the *Tyne*, *Wear*, *Tees*, *Ussie* and *Trent* from the *Pennine Range*, the *Great Ouse* (160 miles) from the *Central Plain*, and the *Ow* and *Stour* from the hills of *East Anglia*. Flowing into the English Channel are the *Sussex Ouse* from the *Weald*, the *Itchen* from the *Wiltshire and Hampshire Hills*, and the *Axe*, *Teign*, *Dart*, *Tamar* and *Exe* from the *Devonian Hills*, and flowing into the *Irish Sea* are the *Mersey*, *Ribble* and *Eden* from the western slopes of the *Pennines* and the *Derwent* from the *Cumbrian Mountains*. The *English Lakes* are noteworthy rather from their picturesque scenery and poetic associations than from their size. These lie mainly in *Cumberland*, but partly in *Westmorland* and *Lancashire*, the largest being *Windermere* (20 miles long), *Ullswater* and *Derwentwater*.

Islands—The *Scilly Islands* form part of the county of *Cornwall*, and are distant 25 miles from *Land's End*. The group consists of about 40 islands, with a total area of about 4,000 acres, only *St Mary's*, *Tresco*, *St Martin's*, *St Agnes* and *Bryher* being inhabited, the total population in 1921 being 1,749. The capital is *Hugh Town*, in *St Mary's*. The climate of the *Scilly Islands* is unusually mild, and vegetation is luxuriant, semi-tropical plants flourishing in the open. The *Isle of Wight* forms an administrative county and is separated from *Hampshire* by the *Solent* and *Spithead*. The total area is 147.81 miles, with a population in 1921 of 94,697. The climate is mild and healthy, and many watering places have grown up during the last century. The capital is *Newport*, at the head of the estuary of the *Medina*, *Cowes* (at the mouth) being the chief port, other centres are *Ryde*, *Sandown*, *Shanklin*, *Ventnor*, *Freshwater*, *Yar mouth*, *Totland Bay* and *Bembridge*.

Climate—The south-westerly winds from the Atlantic Ocean penetrate to the heart of the country, affecting the temperature of the greater part of the kingdom, and only the coastal regions of the east have a modified continental climate. The mean annual temperature is about 50° Fahrenheit, varying from 52° in the *Scilly Islands* to 48° at the mouth of the *Tweed*, and generally the west of England is mild and wet in winter and cool and less wet in summer, while the east is cool and dry in winter and spring and hot and less dry in summer and autumn, the wettest region being the *Lake district* of *Cumberland* and the driest in the *Thames estuary* and the *Lincolnshire Wash*.

EARLY INHABITANTS

Prehistoric Man—A skeleton found at *Galley Hill*, near Northfleet, Kent (in 1895), has been ascribed to a man of Central Asian race of the Early Stone Age, and stone implements of the remote Eolithic, Palæolithic and Neolithic periods are abundantly found throughout England. The Neolithic period is held to have merged into the Bronze Age about 2500 B.C., and a date between these years has been given to *Stonehenge* (presented by Sir C. H. E. Chubb to the Nation in 1908, and now preserved as a national monument). *Stonehenge* (10 miles N. of Salisbury, Wiltshire) consists of two circles of menhirs (the largest monolith being 22½ feet in height), only 16 remaining in position in the outer circle, while two of the five triple sets are still in position in the inner circle. The use for which the temple or monument was erected is the subject of many conjectures.

The Celtic Invasion—In the latter part of the Bronze Age the *Goidels*, a people of Celtic race, and in the Iron Age another Celtic race of *Brythons*, invaded the country and brought with them Celtic civilization and dialects, place names in England bearing witness to the spread of the invasion over the whole kingdom.

The Roman Conquest—Julius Cæsar raided Britain in 55 B.C. and 54 B.C., and in 43 A.D. the conquest of the country was undertaken by the Roman Emperor Claudius, who sent Aulus Plautius with a well-equipped army of 40,000 men, and himself visited Colchester (Camulodunum) and Londinium. The British leader from 48-51 A.D. was *Caractacus* (strictly Caraticus), who was finally captured and sent to Rome. By 70 A.D. the conquest of South Britain was completed, a great revolt under *Boadicea* (strictly Boudicca), Queen of the Iceni (Norfolk), being crushed in 61 A.D. In 122 A.D. the Emperor Hadrian visited Britain and built a continuous rampart, known as *Hadrian's Wall*, from Wallend to Bowness (Tyne to Solway), remains of which are still traceable. The Romans administered Britain as a Province under a Governor, with a well defined system of local government, each Roman municipality ruling itself and the surrounding territory. Colchester, Lincoln, York, Gloucester and St. Albans stand on the sites of five Roman municipalities, while London was the centre of the road system and the seat of the financial officials of the Province of Britain. A well preserved Roman town of about 100 acres was first uncovered in the 18th century at *Silchester* (Calleva Atrebatum), 10 miles south of Reading, and since 1890 the whole site has been investigated. Four main groups of roads radiated from London, and a fifth (the Fosse) ran obliquely from Emme Street (at Lincoln), through Leicester, Cirencester and Bath to Exeter. Of the four groups radiating from London one ran S.E. to Canterbury and the coast of Kent, a second to Silchester and thence to parts of Western Britain and South Wales, a third (now known as *Watling Street*) ran through Verulamium (St. Albans) to Chester, with various branches, and the fourth reached Colchester, Lincoln, York and the eastern counties. Christianity reached the Roman Province of Britain from Gaul in the 3rd century (or possibly earlier), the Bishops of Londinium, Eboracum (York), and Lindum (Lincoln) attending the Council of Arles in 314. The Roman garrison of Britain was much harassed in the 4th century by Saxon pirates, who invaded the eastern counties from the Wash

to Spithead, while about 350 A.D. incursions in the north of Irish (Scotti) and Picts became most formidable, and towards the end of the century many troops were removed from Britain for service in other parts of the Roman Empire. Early in the 5th century Gaul was taken from the Romans by Teutonic invaders, and Britain was cut off from Rome, officials were no longer sent to the island, the garrison was left to defend itself, and appears to have been driven inland by the Northern and Saxon invaders, and to have been conquered and absorbed by the Celtic inhabitants, whose language and customs re-emerged.

Anglo-Saxons and Normans—The Celtic Britons appear to have called in the Saxons to resist the raids of the Picts and Scots, and eventually the *English* (Angles, Saxons and Jutes) drove the Britons into the mountain fastnesses of the West (Strathclyde, Wales and Cornwall), the name of *Welch* (old English *Waelisc* = Foreign) being given to the islanders by the invaders from the continent. The area thus conquered was divided into several kingdoms, of which the chief were Northumbria (Bernicia and Deira), Mercia (Middle Angles), and Wessex. The heathen Angli (whose gods Ti, Woden, Thunor and Frigg are commemorated in "Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday") were converted to Christianity by a mission under Augustine (dispatched by Pope Gregory in 597), which established Archbishoprics at Canterbury and York, and the whole of England appears to have been converted by the end of the 7th century. In the 8th century Offa, King of Mercia, is stated to have built a wall and rampart, afterwards known as *Offa's Dike*, from the mouth of the Dee to that of the Wye, as a protection against the Welsh. The greatest of the English kingdoms was *Wessex*, with its capital at Winchester, and the greatest of the Wessex kings was *Alfred the Great* (871-901), who resisted the incursions of the Northmen (Danes) and fixed a limit to their advance by the Treaty of Wedmore (878). In the 10th century the Kings of Wessex recovered the whole of England from the Danes, but subsequent rulers were unable to resist the invaders, and England paid tribute (*Danegelt*) for many years, and was ruled by Danish Kings from 1016 to 1042, when Edward the Confessor was recalled from exile. In 1066 Harold (brother-in-law of Edward and son of Earl Godwin of Wessex) was chosen King of England, but after defeating a Northumbrian revolt under his brother Tostig (aided by an invading army of Harold Godraade of Norway) at Stamford Bridge in Yorkshire (Sept. 25), he was himself defeated at the *Battle of Hastings* (or *Sautlache*) on Oct. 14, 1066, and the Norman Conquest secured the throne of England for Duke William of Normandy. Since the *Norman Conquest* all attempts to invade England have been defeated.

ENGLISH COUNTIES

For Administrative purposes England is divided into 50 *Administrative Counties* (under the Local Government Act of 1888). The boundaries of these Administrative Counties differ in many cases from those of the older Geographical Counties, while the areas of the 72 *County Boroughs* created under the Act of 1888 are excluded from the County Areas, and the population of the Boroughs is separately enumerated. The area, population and chief officers of the Administrative Counties are shown overleaf.

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS, AND CHAIRMEN OF Q S

County or Shire	Lord Lieutenant	High Sheriff, 1924-5	Chairman of Q S
(1) Bedford	Samuel H Whitbread, C.B.	Sir G. Lawson Johnston K.B.E.	Anthony H Wingfield
(2) Berks	James Herbert Benyon	Samuel Garcia Asher	Louis W Jelf-Petit
(3) Bucks	Col Lord Cottesloe, V.D.	Lt-Col F T H Bernard	Lord Palmoor, K.C.V.O.
(4) Cambridge	Charles R W Adeane, C.B.	G R Cunliffe-Foster	(T) Musgrave Flancas
(5) Isle of Ely	Col Sir W Bromley Davenport, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.	Lt-Col Charles Lyon	(His Hon Judge Fariant
(6) Cheshire			H C Yates
(7) Cornwall	John C Williams	Cornelius C Morley	G T Pethetick Col E Tieffry, C.M.G., O.B.E.
(8) Cumberland	Earl of Lonsdale	Philip H Holt	G A Rimington
(9) Derby	Duke of Devonshire, K.G.	Brig Gen G M Jackson	H. St J D. Raikes, K.C., C.B.E.
(10) Devon	Earl Fortescue, K.C.B.	Sir Ian M Heathcote Amory, Bt., C.B.E.	Lord Coleridge, Sir T H Kekewich, Bt., Sir F G Newbolt, K.C.
(11) Dorset	Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P.	Maj K R Balfour	J C Swinburne-Hanham
(12) Durham	Earl of Durham, K.G.	Sir Frank Brown	His Hon Judge Greenwell, C.B.E.
(13) Essex	Lord Lambourne, C.V.O.	Lt-Col Sir F Carne- Rasch, Bt.	Collingwood Hope, K.C., C.B.F.
(14) Gloucester	Earl Beauchamp, K.G.	Sir L E H M Darell, Bt., D.S.O.	Sir F A Hyett
(15) Hants	Maj-Gen Rt Hon J E B Seely, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Viginti-Tertius Thompson	Duke of Wellington, K.G.
(16) Isle of Wight	Sir John Cotterell, Bt.	Maj Stewart Robinson	His Hon Judge Ingham
(17) Hereford	Viscount Hampden, K.C.B., C.M.G.	Brig-Gen Sir B H Hen- derson, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Sir A Reynolds, E A Mitchell-Innes, K.C., C.B.E.
(18) Hertford			G F Rowley
(19) Huntingdon	Earl of Sandwich	G R Cunliffe-Foster	Lord Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
(20) Kent	Marquess Camden	R H Style	Sir Coley Child, Bart
(21) Lancashire	Lord Shuttleworth	Arthur Moore Lamb	Percy J Habbet, J Open- shaw, F Brocklehurst, H W Deacon, C.B.E.
(22) Leicester	Duke of Rutland, K.G.	William Lindsey Everard	Sir A G Hazleigg, Bt
(23) Lindsey			(Vacant)
(24) Kesteven	Earl of Yarborough	Clement Henry Newsum	Earl of Ancaster
(25) Holland			Fitzalan Howard
(26) London	Marquess of Crewe, K.G.	Sir S E Palmer, Bt	Sir E Wallace, K.C.
(27) Middlesex	Duke of Bedford, K.G.	Alfred Hollington	Sir Montagu Shauppe, K.C.
(28) Monmouth	Lord Tiewen, C.B., C.M.G.	Maj A I R Butler	Sir H M Jackson, Bt., C.B.E.
(29) Norfolk	Earl of Leicester	Augustus L Jessopp	William Carr
(30) Northampton			Sir C Knightley, Bt
(31) Peterborough, Soke of	Marquess of Exeter	Philip Leslie Agnew	H B D Woodcock
(32) Northumberland	Duke of Northumberland C.B.E., M.V.O.	Col Philip Blencowe Cookson, C.M.G., O.B.E.	Sir F. Blake, Bt., C.B.
(33) Nottingham	Duke of Portland, K.G.	Sir Arthur Ernest Blake, K.B.E.	Col Sir L Rolleston, K.C.B., D.S.O., C C Curtis, H. Mellish, C.B.
(34) Oxford	Duke of Marlborough, K.G.	G Boscawen Randolph, O.B.E.	Sir Edward L O'Malley
(35) Rutland	Earl of Ancaster	F T Walker	W H. Neill
(36) Salop	Earl of Powis	Capt H A Van Bergen	R Lloyd Kenyon
(37) Somerset	Marquess of Bath, K.G.	Maj A C Duckworth	Hon W B Lindley
(38) Stafford	Earl of Dartmouth, K.C.B.	Lt-Col A F Nicholson	Sir R Hardy, Bt.
(39) Suffolk E.	Sir T C T Warner, Bt. C.B.	Sir Herbert Hambling, Bt.	Lord Walsingham, C.H. Lomax, R. E White
(40) " W			A. Maitland-Wilson
(41) Surrey	Lord Ashcombe, C.B.	Henry Oberlin Serpell	Sir Charles Walpole
(42) Sussex, E			G. M Freeman, K.C.
(43) " W	Lord Leonfield	Sir S. H Kent, K.C.B.	W. P. G Boxall, K.C.
(44) Warwick	Lord Leigh	Robert Darley Guinness	Lord Ilkeston
(45) Westmorland	Lord Hothfield	Gerald E Thompson	Earl of Lonsdale
(46) Wilts	(Vacant)	Washington Merritt Grant Singer.	His Hon. Judge Randolph, K.C.
(47) Worcester	Viscount Cobham	Capt E. G Spencer	J W. Willis Bund, C.B.E.
(48) Yorks, E.R.	(Vacant)	Churchill, M.C.	Sir A. Macdonald, Bt.
(49) " N.E.	Sir Hugh Bell, Bt., C.B.	Henry Whitworth	E. E. Turton, M.P.
(50) " W.R.	Earl of Harewood		(W. F Tempest

CHAIRMEN OF C.C., CLERKS OF THE PEACE, CHIEF CONSTABLES AND M.O.H.

Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace	Chief Constable	Medical Officer
(1) Duke of Bedford, K.G.	W. W. Marks	Lt.-Col. F. A. D. Stevens, C.B.E.	Prof. H. R. Kenwood, C.M.G., M.B.
(2) James Herbert Beayon	H. J. C. Neobard, O.B.E. (LL.B.)	Lt. Col. A. Poulton, C.B.E.	G. C. Taylor, O.B.E., M.D.
(3) L. H. West, O.B.E., LL.D.	G. C. Crouch, M.C.	Maj. O. Mayne, O.B.E.	S. J. C. Holden, M.D.
(4) M. V. J. Webbitt	A. Talrum, O.B.E.	W. Varney Webb	Frank Robinson, M.D.
(5) Sir William H. Clarke	C. E. Copeinan, C.M.G.	Maj. W. R. Hartcup, C.B.E.	James P. Walker, M.D.
(6) Sir William Hodgson	Reginald Potts	Lt.-Col. P. Malcolm, D.S.O., M.V.O.	Meredit Young, M.D.
(7) William Hawk	W. Leslie Platts	Lt.-Col. H. B. Protheroe-Smith	E. M. Clarke, M.D.
(8) Rev. Canon A. Sutton	C. C. Hodgson, O.B.E.	Lt. Col. H. S. Turnbull	F. H. Morison, M.D.
(9) E. C. Barnes, C.B.E.	N. J. Hughes-Hallett, O.B.E.	Maj. F. R. Anley	F. Barwise, M.D.
(10) Sir Henry Lopes, Bt.	Brian S. Miller	Capt. H. R. Vyvyan	G. Adkins, M.D.
(11) Earl of Shaftesbury, K.Y.	E. A. Fooks	Major L. W. Peel Yates	J. Elliott Robinson, M.B.
(12) F. F. Brass, O.B.E., M.A.	Harold Jevons	George Moyley, C.B.E.	T. E. Hill, O.B.E., M.B.
(13) W. Chisenhale-Marsh	J. H. Gould	Capt. J. A. Unett, D.S.O.	W. A. Bulrough, M.B.
(14) Lt.-Col. R. J. Kerr	E. T. Gardom, O.B.E.	Maj. F. L. S. Clarke	J. Middleton Martin, M.D.
(15) Earl of Northbrook	F. Vicars Barber	Maj. St. A. B. Waide	R. A. Lyster, M.D.
(16) Sir G. Baring, Bt.	John Dufton	Capt. H. C. Adams-Connot, M.V.O.	James Fairley, M.D.
(17) G. Cresswell	J. R. Symonds	Horace F. M. Munro	Peter Lowe, M.B.
(18) E. B. Barnard, O.B.E.	Sir C. A. Longinore, K.C.B.	Lt. Col. A. L. Law	H. Hyslop Thomson, M.D.
(19) G. F. Rowley	J. Percy Maule	Lt.-Col. A. G. Chichester, C.B.E.	C. B. Moss-Floodell, M.D.
(20) Col. F. S. W. Cornwallis, C.B.E.	W. B. Prosser, C.B.E.	Maj. H. E. Chapman, O.B.E.	Alfred Greenwood, M.D.
(21) Sir H. F. Hibbert, Bt.	G. Hammond Etherington, O.B.E.	H. P. P. Lane, C.B.E., M.V.O.	J. J. Butterworth, M.D.
(22) Lt.-Col. R. E. Martin, C.M.G.	W. J. Free	E. Holmes, O.B.E.	T. Robinson, M.D.
(23) Lord Heneage	Eric W. Scorer	(Capt. C. Mitchell Innes, C.B.E.)	R. Ashleigh Glegg, M.D.
(24) Sir C. Welby, Bt., C.B.	A. D. Piper	(C. B. E.)	A. H. Lowe, M.B.
(25) J. W. Gleed, M.A.	H. C. Maris	(Metrop. Police Area)	H. D. Jennings, M.B.
(26) (see pp. 566-569)	John Dix	(Metrop. Police Area)	Sh. W. Heaton Hamer, M.D.
(27) Benjamin Todd	S. S. W. Hart, M.B.E.	Victor Bosanquet	John Tate, M.R.C.S.
(28) L. Forestier-Walker, M.P.	Thomas Hughes		D. Roeyn Jones, C.B.E., M.B.
(29) (Vacant)	Hugh Christopher Davies	Capt. J. H. Mander	J. T. C. Nash, M.D.
(30) Sir W. R. D. Atkins, K.C., M.P.	H. Millington, O.B.E.	(J. D. K. MacCallum, C.B.E.)	J. C. E. Paget, M.R.C.S.
(31) Marquess of Exeter	Walter J. Deacon	Capt. F. James, O.B.E.	(C. Rolleston, M.D.)
(32) Sir F. Blake, Bt., C.B.	Charles D. Forster	Col. F. J. Lemon, D.S.O., D.S.O., R.N.	W. F. J. Whitley, M.D.
(33) Viscount Galloway, C.B.	Tweedale Meaby	Capt. E. K. Arbuthnot, Fredk. Wm. Golder	(Vacant)
(34) W. H. Ashhurst, C.B.E.	James Rose, M.A.	Maj. Jack Becke	Charles Coles, M.D.
(35) Earl of Ancaster	B. A. Adam		C. Rolleston, M.D.
(36) Col. H. H. Heywood, Lonsdale, D.S.O.	F. Crowte		James Wheatley, M.D.
(37) J. Cooke Hurle	G. I. Simcy	Lt.-Col. H. C. Metcalfe, D.S.O.	W. G. Savage, M.D.
(38) Sir R. Hardy, Bt.	R. Eustace-Joy, M.A.	Col. Hon. G. A. Anson, M.V.O.	W. D. Carruthers, M.D.
(39) C. H. Lomax	Cecil Oakes, LL.M.	Capt. J. G. Mayne, O.B.E.	Bernard Wood-White, M.D.
(40) Marquess of Bristol, M.V.O.	L. G. Heneman	Maj. E. P. Frost	A. H. Bygott, M.D.
(41) H. A. Powell	Munsey	Capt. M. L. Sant	Joseph Cates, M.D.
(42) Lt.-Col. A. S. S. Harris	T. W. Weeding	Col. G. M. Ormerod, D.S.O.	A. G. R. Foulerton, F.R.C.S.
(43) Lord Leconfield	H. J. T. McIlveen	A. S. Williams	R. D. Smedley, M.D.
(44) Lord Algenou Percy	S. Thornely	Capt. J. T. Brinkley	A. Hamilton Wood, M.D.
(45) Col. J. W. Weston, M.P.	E. Field	Lt. Col. H. S. Turnbull	W. E. Henderson, M.B.
(46) Marquess of Bath, K.G.	H. Greenwood, LL.B.	Lt.-Col. Huel Llewellyn, D.S.O.	C. E. Tangye, M.D.
(47) J. W. W. Buid, C.B.E.	W. L. Bown	Lt. Col. H. S. Walker, C.B.E.	C. H. Fosbrooke, M.D.
(48) Lord Delamere	C. H. Bird	Maj. W. H. Dunlop	R. L. Thornley, M.D.
(49) Sir H. B. Peirce, Bt.	J. J. Bickersteth	Mrs. E. L. Bower, C.M.G., C.B.E.	Harry Mason, M.D.
(50) Sir J. P. Hinchliffe	H. G. Thornley, O.B.E.	Col. J. D'ewes Coke, C.M.G.	J. R. Kaye, M.B.

AREA AND POPULATION OF ENGLISH COUNTIES AND SHIRES.

WHERE the figures for the Administrative County are smaller than those for the Geographical County or Shire the difference is accounted for by the exclusion of County Boroughs.

County or Shire and Capital	Geographical Boundaries		Administrative Boundaries	
	Acreage	Population	Acreage	Population
Bedfordshire (Bedford)	302,942	206,478	302,942	206,478
Berkshire (Reading)	463,830	294,807	454,725	202,533
Buckinghamshire (Aylesbury)	479,360	236,209	479,360	236,209
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)	315,168	129,594	315,168	129,594
Cheshire (Chester)	657,950	1,025,423	640,791	625,001
Cornwall (Bodmin)	868,167	320,559	868,167	320,559
Cumberland (Carlisle)	973,086	273,037	668,508	220,437
Derbyshire (Derby)	650,369	714,539	645,097	584,793
Devonshire (Exeter)	1,671,364	709,488	1,560,948	440,023
Dorsetshire (Dorchester) ..	625,612	228,258	625,612	228,258
Durham (Durham)	649,244	1,478,506	633,058	943,670
Ely, Isle of (March)	238,073	73,778	238,073	73,778
Essex (Chelmsford)	979,532	1,468,341	964,443	918,111
Gloucestershire (Gloucester)	805,842	757,668	785,088	320,277
Hampshire (Winchester) ..	958,896	910,333	935,195	410,223
Herefordshire (Hereford) ..	538,924	113,118	538,924	113,118
Hertfordshire (Hertford) ..	404,523	333,236	404,523	333,236
Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)	233,985	54,748	233,985	54,748
Kent (Maidstone)	975,965	1,141,867	971,990	1,118,120
Lancashire (Lancaster)	1,194,555	4,928,359	1,054,741	1,746,418
Leicestershire (Leicester) ..	532,779	494,522	524,197	260,332
Lincolnshire	1,795,293	602,105	...	...
Holland (Boston)	263,255	85,225	263,255	85,225
Kesteven (Sleaford)	469,122	108,237	469,122	108,237
Lindsey (Lincoln)	972,796	408,643	963,800	260,294
London (London)	74,850	4,483,249	74,172	4,469,543
Middlesex (Brentford)	148,692	1,253,164	148,692	1,253,164
Monmouthshire (Monmouth) ..	349,552	150,700	345,048	358,331
Norfolk (Norwich)	1,315,064	504,277	1,303,568	322,914
Northamptonshire (Northampton)	585,148	302,430	581,679	211,507
Northumberland (Newcastle) ..	1,291,515	746,138	1,278,601	407,397
Nottinghamshire (Nottingham) ..	540,123	641,134	529,188	378,476
Oxfordshire (Oxford)	479,220	189,558	474,501	132,506
Peterborough, Soke of	53,464	46,954	53,464	46,954
Rutlandshire (Oakham)	97,273	18,368	97,273	18,368
Shropshire (Shrewsbury)	861,800	242,959	861,800	242,959
Somersetshire (Taunton)	1,037,594	465,682	1,032,442	397,034
Staffordshire (Stafford)	741,318	1,349,225	707,177	711,003
Suffolk	848,269	399,988	...	...
East Suffolk (Ipswich)	557,353	291,006	549,241	211,623
West Suffolk (Bury St Edmunds)	390,916	108,982	390,916	108,982
Surrey (Guildford)	461,833	930,377	452,821	739,500
Sussex	932,471	728,001	...	...
East Sussex (Lewes)	530,565	532,206	517,040	261,253
West Sussex (Chichester) ..	401,916	195,795	401,916	195,795
Warwickshire (Warwick)	605,275	1,390,092	557,527	342,449
Westmorland (Appleby)	504,917	65,740	504,917	56,740
Wight, Isle of (Newport)	94,146	94,697	94,146	94,697
Wiltshire (Salisbury)	864,101	292,213	864,101	292,213
Worcestershire (Worcester) ..	458,352	405,876	451,144	301,120
Yorkshire	3,889,432	4,182,735	...	...
East Riding (Beverley)	750,115	460,717	741,073	173,704
North Riding (Northallerton)	1,362,058	456,312	1,357,899	325,209
West Riding (Wakefield)	1,773,529	3,181,654	1,652,647	1,508,610
York City and County	3,730	84,052	3,730	84,052
Total	32,559,868	35,678,530	31,965,683	24,533,348

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS

The average heights and weights of men in the United Kingdom have been tabulated as follows. The weights include clothing, which is generally calculated at one-twenty-fourth of the whole.

	Average Height	Average Weight
Scotsmen ...	5 ft. 8½ in.	12 st. 11 lb.
Irishmen	5 ft. 8 in.	10 st. 13 lb.
Englishmen	5 ft. 7½ in.	11 st. 2 lb.
Welshmen	5 ft. 6½ in.	11 st. 4 lb.

THE PRINCIPAL ENGLISH CITIES

LONDON

LONDON, the capital of England and of the British Empire, and the greatest city in the world, is situated on both banks of the River Thames, 50 miles from its outflow into the North Sea. The various areas of London, with the population of each (according to the Census of 1921), are shown below

Area	1911	1921
County of London	74,816	4,483,249
City of London	675	13,766
London Police Districts	443,424	7,476,168
Proposed "London Health Area"	3,045,120	9,680,234

The City of London (see pp. 567-3) administers London within its ancient boundaries, where the Saxon Port Reeve became Bailiff in 1066, Mayor in 1192, and Lord Mayor in 1354. The City is the financial and business centre of London, and includes the head offices of the principal English banks, insurance companies, and mercantile houses, in addition to buildings ranging from the historic interest of the Roman Wall, the Norman Tower and the 14th century Guildhall, to the massive splendour of St Paul's, and the architectural beauty of Wren's spires (Bow Church, St Bride's, St Dunstan's in the East, &c.), for which (and for other City buildings) see pp. 570 et seq.

The City of Westminster, which is bounded by the City of London on the east, by Chelsea and Kensington on the west, by Paddington, St Marylebone and Holborn on the north, and by the Thames and Chelsea on the south, was formed into a borough by the London Government Act of 1899, and was created a city by Royal Charter of Oct. 19, 1900, the Council consisting of a Mayor, 10 Aldermen and 60 Councillors. Extending from the eastern end of the Strand to Kensington Gardens, and from Oxford-street to the Thames, it includes within its boundaries a large number of the finest buildings in London. The Abbey and the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Houses of Parliament and the Law Courts, Buckingham Palace and St James's, and the principal Government offices, Clubs, and Theatres are situated in Westminster, which also includes the fashionable residential districts of Mayfair and Belgravia, the chief buildings being described on pp. 570-584. Westminster is the richest of the London areas, the rateable value of property being £8,131,854 in 1922, the product of each rd in the £ being £33.883.

Metropolitan Boroughs—Under the London Government Act of 1899 the administrative functions of the various vestries in the Metropolitan districts surrounding the City of London were transferred to 28 Metropolitan Boroughs (see p. 560), of which one became afterwards the City of Westminster. The area covered by these boroughs extends northwards to include Stoke Newington, southwards to Wandsworth and Lewisham, eastwards to Woolwich, and westwards to Hammersmith.

London County Council—For County purposes the affairs of London are administered by the London County Council (see pp. 566-69), which was created by the Local Government Act of 1888.

Miscellaneous Authorities—The Poor Law is administered in the Metropolitan area by the Metropolitan Asylums Board (see p. 206), and by 31 Boards of Guardians; for Police purposes the administration is invested in the City Corpo-

ration as to the City Police (see p. 233) and in the Home Office as to the Metropolitan Police (see p. 233). The authority for the supply of water is the Metropolitan Water Board (see p. 206), while the River Thames is administered as to its tidal portion by the Port of London Authority (see p. 222) and above Teddington by the Thames Conservancy (see p. 219), the light-house and pilotage authority being Trinity House (see p. 224). The bridges (see p. 574) are maintained in the City of London by the Bridge House Estates Committee of the Corporation of the City, and in the remaining area by the London County Council. The lighting of London is carried out by private enterprise, and in some cases by the Borough Councils, while locomotion is provided by the London County Council as the Tramway authority, and by private enterprise as to underground or other railways and motor vehicles.

BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM (Warwickshire), the chief centre of the hardware trade of the world, is 213 miles N W of London. The municipal area is 43,601 acres (about 68 square miles), with a population at the census of 1921 of 919,438.

The chief industries are brass working, jewellery and precious metals, iron, machinery, small arms and ammunition, railway rolling stock, glass making, electro plating, motor engineering, cycles and chemicals.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, built in 1823-1850 on the lines of the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome, with a large hall, the Council House and Corporation Art Gallery and Museum (1878), the University (Aston Webb, 1909), the Central Library, the 13th century Church of St Martin (rebuilt 1873), the Cathedral (formerly St Philip's Church, built by Aicher, a pupil of Wren's), the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St Chad (Pugin), and the Wesleyan Central Hall. A memorial bust of Abraham Lincoln was unveiled in 1921. Birmingham was incorporated as a borough in 1838, and was created a city in 1889; it is governed by a Lord Mayor and City Council of 30 Aldermen and 90 Councillors. The city returns 12 members to Parliament. The origin of the name is obscure, as Bromwicham, "the home on the hill by the heath," is disputed. The city was a Saxon town, and William de Birmingham was Lord of the Manor in the early part of the 13th century.

Principal City Officers

Rt Hon Lord Mayor (1924-25), Percival Bower, MBE
Recorder, Sir Ryland Dent Adkins, KC (1920).
Spendary Magistrate, The Rt. Hon Lord Ilkeston (1910).
Town Clerk, F H C Wiltshire (1918).
Clerk of the Peace, Joseph James (1905).
Coroner, Isaac Bradley (1897).

LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL (Lancashire), on the right bank of the river Mersey, 3 miles from the Atlantic and 201 miles N W of London, is one of the greatest trading centres of the world and the principal port in the United Kingdom for the Atlantic trade. The municipal area is 24,108 acres (which includes 2,883 acres in the bed of the river Mersey) (about 33 square miles, excluding the bed of the river), with a population at the census of 1921 of 803,118. The total net register tonnage of vessels on which dues were paid during 1923

was 18,537,234 tons, while the value of the seaborne trade of the port was stated at £532,990,145 for 1923, and at £481,200,149 for 1922. The docks, on both sides of the river, have a linear quayside of about 37 miles, and the Gladstone dock will accommodate the largest vessels afloat. The dock authority is the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. The chief import is cotton, those next in importance being grain, provisions, sugar, fruit, oil, timber and tobacco.

The principal buildings are the Cathedral, erected from the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott and consecrated in 1924; when completed this will be the largest ecclesiastical building in England, St George's Hall, erected 1838-1854, from the designs of Harvey Lonsdale Elmes, at a cost of £300,000, and regarded as the finest modern example of classical architecture, the Town Hall, erected 1754 from the designs of Wood, the Walker Fine Art Gallery, the University, the Royal Infirmary; the Municipal Offices, and the Custom House.

Liverpool was incorporated as a borough early in the 13th century and was created a city in 1880. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor and a City Council which comprises 38 Aldermen and 113 Councillors. The City returns 11 members to Parliament. The name is believed to be derived from Norse words meaning the "Pool of the Slopes".

Principal City Officers

Rt Hon Lord Mayor (1924-1925), Thomas Dowd
Recorder, Edward G. Henneville, K.C. (1909)
Police Magistrate, Stuart Deacon (1910).
President, Court of Passage, Sh. Wm. F. Kyffin Taylor, K.B.E., K.C.
Coroner, A. G. Inglis
Town Clerk, Walter Moon, £3,300 (1922)
Clerk of the Peace, R. D. Cripps
Medical Officer of Health, A. A. Sumner, M.D., D.P.H.

MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER (Lancashire), the centre of the world's cotton trade, is 28½ miles N.W. of London. The municipal area is 21,690 acres (about 34 square miles), the population at the census of 1921 being 730,307.

Manchester is the distributing centre of the cotton spinning and weaving of Lancashire for the whole world, and of butter and foodstuffs for the most densely populated part of England. It also contains large engineering and machinery works and factories of hats, clothing, india-rubber goods, chemicals, &c. The city is connected with the Mersey by the *Manchester Ship Canal* (opened in 1894), which has a total length of 25½ miles, a depth of 28 feet, and a minimum width at the bottom of 120 feet. The value of the seaborne trade of the port is stated at £86,515,435 for 1921, and at £92,023,169 for 1922, the net tonnage of ships entered and cleared in 1922 was 2,845,377 and 2,848,616 respectively. In 1923 the weight of sea-borne merchandise which passed on the Waterway amounted to 5,207,648 tons, as compared with 4,081,571 tons in 1922.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, erected in 1877 from the designs of Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., the Royal Exchange, built in 1869, enlarged at cost of £800,000 and reopened by the King, 1921, the Free Trade Hall, erected from the designs of Walters, in 1856, on the site of the "Peterloo Massacres" (Aug. 16, 1819) in St. Peter's Fields, the Art Gallery; the Whitworth Institute, the 17th century Chetham Library, the Rylands

Library (1899), which includes the Athorp collection, the University (Owens College), and the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the parish church). Manchester is one of the principal centres of political, literary and scientific advancement, and the Hallé Concerts have placed the city in the forefront of musical development. The *Manchester Guardian* newspaper exercises a widespread influence throughout the English-speaking world.

The town received a charter of incorporation in 1838 and was created a city in 1853. The Lord Mayor presides over a Corporation of 35 Aldermen and 105 Councillors. Manchester returns 10 members to Parliament. The Latin name of the city was *Mancunium*.

Principal City Officers

Rt Hon Lord Mayor (1924-1925), F. J. West
Recorder, Arthur Jacob Ashton, K.C. (1914)
Syndicalist Magistrate, Edgar Brierley (1902)
Town Clerk, P. M. Heath (1922)
Clerk of the Peace, E. M. Redhead

LEEDS

LEEDS (Yorkshire, West Riding) is favourably situated in the coal and iron districts of England, 185 miles N.N.W. of London, and is the centre of the woollen industry and the wholesale clothing trade. The city has also the largest share of the leather trade of the United Kingdom, in addition to large rope works, and factories of thread, linen, glass and earthenware, with metal casting, machinery and machine tools, steam engines, railway wagons, and other engineering works. Leeds is connected with the Mersey in the west by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, with the Humber in the east by the Aire and Calder Navigation, and is an important railway centre.

The municipal area is 28,090 acres (nearly 44 square miles), the population at the census of 1921 being 458,232.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall (1858), the Royal Exchange (1872), the Philosophical Hall, the Municipal Buildings and Art Gallery, the University and the Leeds Institute of Science, Art and Literature (1865). The Parish Church (St. Peter's) was rebuilt in 1840, the 17th century St. John's Church has a fine interior with a famous Renaissance screen, the 17th century Mill Hill Chapel was rebuilt in 1849. Kirkstall Abbey (about 3 miles from the centre of the city), founded by Henry de Laci in 1152, is one of the most complete examples of Cistercian houses now remaining.

Leeds was first incorporated by Charles I. in 1626, made a county borough in 1889, and was created a city in 1893. The Lord Mayor presides over a Corporation of 17 Aldermen and 51 Councillors. The city returns 6 members to Parliament. The earliest forms of the name are *Loidis* or *Ledes*, the origin of which is obscure.

Principal City Officers

Rt Hon Lord Mayor (1924-1925), Charles G. Gibson
Recorder, John Albert Compton, K.C. (1919)
Stipendiary Magistrate, Horace Marshall (1910)
Clerk of the Peace, Sir Arthur Copson Peake (1896)
Town Clerk, Thomas Thornton (1924)

SHEFFIELD

SHEFFIELD (Yorkshire, West Riding), the chief centre of the heavy steel and cutlery trade, is situated in the extreme south of Yorkshire 159 miles N.N.W. of London, at the junction of

the Sleaford, Portea, Rivelin and Loxley with the river Don. The city has an area of 21,625 acres (about 49 square miles), with a population at the census of 1921 of 519,299. The principal industries are the manufacture of heavy steel (armour plates, rails, tyres, axles, engine castings, &c.), cutlery, and instruments, in addition to engines and general machinery, tanning, confectionery, bicycles, iron and brass founding, silver refining, brush making, and many other industries. Sheffield plate (silver rolled on other metals) made during the years 1742-1840, when electroplating superseded the process, is greatly prized by collectors.

The principal buildings are the 14th century Parish Church (St. Peter's), the Town Hall (1897), the Cutlers' Hall (1832), Corn Exchange, Market Hall, Museum, Mappin Art Gallery, Ruskin Museum and the University.

The Sixteen town of *Esatefeld* was created a county borough in 1888 and a city in 1893, the Chief Magistrate becoming a Lord Mayor in 1897. The Corporation includes 17 Aldermen and 51 Councillors. Sheffield returns 7 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers

Rt Hon Lord Mayor (1924-1925), A. J. Bailey
Recorder, William James Waugh, K.C. (1915)
Master Cutler (1924-1925), W. W. Wood
Town Clerk, William E. Hart (1913)
Clerk of the Peace, G. E. Smith

BRISTOL

BRISTOL (Gloucester and Somerset), astride the River Avon and within 8 miles of the estuary of the River Severn (Bristol Channel), is a city and seaport 119 miles W. of London, with a municipal area of 18,445 acres (29 square miles) and a population at the census of 1921 of 376,975.

The principal industries are shipbuilding, rope making, chocolate, sugar and tobacco factories, glass and earthenware, soap, leather and chemical works, breweries, and copper, lead and iron works. The docks comprised within the Port are the City Docks, 6 miles from the entrance to the river Avon, the Royal Edward and Avonmouth Docks, at the mouth of the river, and the Pontishead Docks, to the westward of the river entrance. The net tonnage of ships entered in 1922 was 2,965,014 tons, and of those cleared 2,898,138 tons, the value of the seaborne trade being stated at £41,328,272 for 1921. The principal imports are grain, fruit, oils, ore, timber, hides, cattle and general merchandise, and the chief exports are galvanised iron, tin-plates, machinery, manufactured oils, chemicals, strontia, and unmanufactured clay.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 14th century Cathedral (rebuilt by Street 1868-1888), the 14th century Church of St. Mary, Redcliffe (described by Queen Elizabeth as "the fairest, goodliest and most famous parish church in England"), and the 15th century Temple Church, are Canynge's House, the Merchant Venturers' Almshouses, St. Peter's Hospital, the Council House, Guildhall, Exchange (erected from the designs of John Wood in 1743), Colston Hall, the University and Clifton College. The *Clifton Suspension Bridge*, with a span of 702 feet over the Avon, was projected by I. K. Brunel (the designer of the *Great Eastern*) in 1836, but was not completed until 1860.

Bristol was a Royal Borough before the Norman Conquest, and in 1899 its Chief Magistrate (Sir Herbert Ashman) became a Lord Mayor.

The Corporation includes 23 Aldermen and 69 Councillors. The city returns 5 members to Parliament. The earliest forms of the name are *Brigstowe* and *Briston*.

Principal City Officers

Rt Hon Lord Mayor (1924-1925), Ernest Brookhouse Richards
High Steward, His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, T. D.
Recorder, William Blake Odgers, K.C. (1912)
Sheriff, J. Burris
Town Clerk, Edmund J. Taylor

KINGSTON UPON HULL

HULL (officially "Kingston upon Hull") is situated in the East Riding of Yorkshire, at the junction of the Hull with the Humber, 22 miles from the North Sea and 121 miles N. of London. The municipal area is 9,359 acres (about 15 square miles), with a population of 287,150 at the census of 1921.

Hull is the principal seaport for shipping the manufactures of Yorkshire and Lancashire to Northern Europe, and among its principal imports are grain from Russia and America and timber from Scandinavia, in addition to iron, fish, butter (from Denmark and Siberia), and fruit. The net tonnage of the shipping entered and cleared in 1929 was upwards of 3,000,000 tons, the value of the seaborne trade of the port being stated at £148,023,115 for 1929, and at £172,951,919 for 1920.

The chief buildings, in addition to the Docks, are the Parish Church (Holy Trinity), 272 feet in length (the longest parish church in England), the Guildhall (1915), Exchange (1866), Chamber of Commerce, Corn Exchange, Market Hall, City Hall, Custom House Dock Offices, Royal Institution (1854), Wilberforce's House and Trinity House (1753). A Municipal Art Gallery is in course of establishment under the gift of Mr. T. R. Fens.

The name of *Hake-upon-Hull* was changed to Kingston-upon-Hull by Edward I. in the 13th century. The town was incorporated in 1276 and made a county borough in 1888. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 16 Aldermen and 48 Councillors. Hull returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers

High Steward, Rt. Hon. T. R. Fens, F.C.
Rt Hon Lord Mayor (1924-25), A. D. Willoughby
Recorder, Henry Thomas Kemp, K.C. (1917)
Sheriff, Francis Patrick Finn
Town Clerk, H. A. Leary, M.A., LL.B.
Coroner, Col. Alfred Thorpey

BRADFORD

BRADFORD (Yorkshire, West Riding), 192 miles N.W. of London and 8 miles W. of Leeds, in the coal and iron district, is the centre of the woollen and worsted trade. The city is connected with the Mersey in the west and with the Humber in the east by canals, and is an important railway centre. The municipal area is 22,879 acres (about 36 square miles), with a population at the 1921 census of 285,979.

The principal textile industries are worsteds, woollens, silks and cottons, and there are also important engineering and iron works, and quarries of freestone.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the Parish Church), are the Town Hall (1873), Exchange (1867), Cartwright Memorial Hall (1904), commemorating the inventor of the power loom, Temperance Hall (1837), Grammar School, Technical College (1882), and the Mechanics' Institute (1837).

The Saxon township was created a parliamentary borough in 1832, a county borough in 1888, and a city in 1907. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 21 Aldermen and 63 Councillors. Bradford returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers

Rt Hon Lord Mayor (1924-1925), J H Palin
Recorder, Thomas Rowland Drake Wright (1905)
Stipendiary Magistrate, Beaumont Moirice (1914)
Town Clerk, N L Fleming (1920)

NEWCASTLE UPON-TYNE

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Northumberland), on the north bank of the Tyne estuary, 8 miles from the North Sea and 272 miles N of London, has an area of 8,452 acres (13 square miles) and a population of 278,400 at the Census of 1921.

The city is conveniently placed on the estuary, in the neighbourhood of the Northumberland and Durham coalfields. Its exports include coal, chemicals, pig iron, iron and steel manufactures and machinery, the chief imports being wheat and grain, fruits, iron, iron ore and steel, petroleum, sulphur ore, timber and wood, and potatoes. The net tonnage of ships cleared in 1921 was 7,343,323 tons. The chief industries are shipbuilding, metal works and machinery, chemicals, glass, brick, tile and earthenware, and rope making.

The principal buildings are the (11th century) "New" Castle, of which the walls, keep and chapel are well preserved, the Cathedral (St Nicholas), St. Andrew's Church (11th century), St. John's (14th century), St. George, Jesmond, the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Hexham and Newcastle, the Corporation Buildings, Guildhall (1658), Moot Hall (1810), Exchange (1860), Central Public Library and Laing Art Gallery, Wood Memorial Hall (1870) and the Custom House. The city is connected with the south bank of the Tyne by four bridges, of which the old High Level Bridge (1849) was designed by Robert Stephenson and carries the railway and roadway, the new High Level Bridge (1906) carries the railway only.

The pre-Norman borough of *Monkchester* was re-named Newcastle in the 11th century when the castle was erected as a defence against the Scots. In 1400 it was made a county borough, and in 1859 was incorporated. The City Corporation now includes a Lord Mayor (1906), 19 Aldermen and 57 Councillors. Newcastle-upon-Tyne returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers

Rt Hon Lord Mayor (1924-1925), Walter Lee
Recorder, His Honour Llewellyn Archer Atherley Jones, K C, (1906)
Sheriff, Arthur William Lambert
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Arthur Maule Oliver, O B E (1907)

NOTTINGHAM

NOTTINGHAM (Nottinghamshire), the principal manufacturing centre of hosiery and lace, stands on the left bank of the Trent, where the tributary stream Leen enters the river, 125 miles N.N.W. of London. The municipal area is 10,935 acres (17 square miles), and includes an open market-place of 5½ acres in the centre of the city, with a population at the Census of 1921 of 266,400.

The city is connected with the North Sea and the Atlantic by the river Trent and canals and is

an important railway centre. The principal industries are cotton, silk and men's hosiery, lace, bleaching, dyeing and spinning, tanning, engineering and cycle works, brewing, and the manufacture of tobacco, &c.

The chief buildings are the 11th century Nottingham Castle (restored in 1878, and now the City Museum and Gallery of Art), St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Nicholas's Churches, the Roman Catholic Cathedral (Pugin, 1845-4), the Guildhall and Sessions Court (1887), Shire Hall, Albert Hall, Exchange, University College, Hospital and Eye Infirmary.

Snotengaham or *Notingham*, "the home of the sons of Snod" (the Wise), is the Anglo-Saxon name for the Celtic *Tugogobanc*, "Cave Homes". The city possesses a Charter of Henry II, and was created a city in 1897. The Corporation comprises a Mayor, 16 Aldermen and 48 Councillors. The city returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers

Mayor (1924-1925), James Clarkson
Recorder, Hugo J. Young, K C (1920)
Sheriff (1924-1925), Robert Archibald Young
Town Clerk (1912) and Clerk of the Peace (1921), William John Board, O B E
City Coroner, Charles Lambert Rothera

THE FIFTY LARGEST TOWNS IN ENGLAND (Census of 1921)

London	4,483,240	East Ham	143,304
Birmingham	219,438	Brighton	142,427
Liverpool	803,818	Middlesbrough	131,103
Manchester	730,551	Derby	129,836
Sheffield	490,724	Leyton	128,432
Leeds	458,320	Coventry	128,205
Bristol	377,061	Walthamstow	127,441
West Ham	300,905	Blackburn	126,631
Hull	287,013	Gateshead	124,514
Bradford	285,979	Stockport	123,315
Newcastle upon Tyne	274,955	Norwich	120,653
Nottingham	262,658	Preston	117,426
Portsmouth	247,343	South Shields	116,667
Stoke-on-Trent	240,440	Huddersfield	110,120
Leicester	234,190	Southend-on-Sea	106,021
Salford	234,150	Barnley	103,175
Plymouth	209,857	St. Helens	102,675
Croydon	200,262	Wolverhampton	102,373
Bolton	178,678	Blackpool	99,640
Willesden	165,669	Halifax	99,129
Southampton	160,997	Walsall	96,964
Sunderland	159,100	Newport, Mon	92,369
Tottenham	146,695	Reading	92,474
Birkenhead	145,592	Bournemouth	91,770
Oldham	145,001	Northampton	90,927

Urban and Rural Population.

The population of England and Wales in 1,126 Urban and 672 Rural Districts showed the following changes at the Census of 1921 compared with that of 1911 —

	1911	1921
Population—		
Urban	28,162,936	30,034,385
Rural	7,907,556	7,850,857
Percentage of Total—		
Urban	78 1	79 3
Rural	21 9	20 7

In 1891 the percentages were Urban 72 0, Rural 28 0, in 1901, 77 0 and 23 0.

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and Urban Districts, with a population exceeding 50,000 (in *italics*)

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Population 1921	Rate per 1,000		Ratable Value £	Mayor 1924-25 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U D C	Town Clerk (or Clerk U D C)
		Births	Deaths			
England						
Abingdon, Berks	7,167	20 5	15 5	32,793	J D Godfrey	W Carlyle Crossadell
Accrington, Lancs	43,610	14 2	12 3	252,500	F Lord	Arthur Hy Aitken
Acton, Middlesex	61,314	18 6	9 5	525,844	Miss S M Smees	W Hodson
Aldeburgh, E Suffolk	2,892	15 33	10 6	11,422	Harry G Fulcher	Henry C Casley
Aldershot, Hants	28,756	22 5	9 8	167,584	N Solomon	D LL Griffiths, O B E
Andover, Hants	8,569	21 3	8 2	33,200	T Webb	Thos E Longman
Appleby, Westmorland	1,786	17 0	15 0	11,658	G J Withamson	W Hewitson
Arundel, W Sussex	2,741	13 2	9 1	13,841	W T Jarvis	Arthur Holmes
Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs	44,200	17 7	14 3	233,087	Lt-Col J Broadbent, T D	F Cdk W Bromley
Aylesbury, Bucks	12,114	18 90	9 90	65,024	C F Adkins	R M Middleton
Bacup, Lancs	21,256	16 9	13 0	112,982	H Whitehead	Allen G Broom
Banbury, Oxon	13,247	17 53	13 49	74,309	Arthur E Fox	Arthur Stockton
Barnsley, Yorks (W R)	68,991	24 51	13 36	265,226	G F Wood	A D Mason
Barnstaple, Devon	14,409	18 0	13 5	66,982	Lt-Col G B Overton, T D	F H L Brewer
Barrow-in-Furness, Lancs	74,254	17 9	10 3	444,683	C G B Ellison	Leonard Hewlett
Basingstoke, Hants	12,718	20 1	12 4	83,201	G T Pheby	R H Wanklyn
BATH, Somerset	68,648	14 8	11 0	430,764	Cedric Chivers	J B Ogden, M A, J L B [M C]
Batley, Yorks (W R)	36,151	19 1	13 4	181,095	John Ramsden	Thos Edgat Craik
Becles, E Suffolk	7,077	14 7	11 17	30,641	John Q Wilkinson	W Bryan Forward
Bedford (Town & County)	40,247	15 04	10 41	226,513	G H Barford	H Darlow, B A, J L M
Berwick-upon-Tweed	12,994	22 0	11 5	76,795	Thomas Wilson	J W Porter
Beverley, Yorks (E R)	13,469	20 5	12 3	59,279	A T Gates	J Deunett
Bewdley, Worcestershire	2,758	18 32	10 47	9,206	A R Maundel	Stanley Hemmingsway
Bexhill, E Sussex	20,363	13 25	11 57	169,658	R C Sewell	S J Taylor
Bideford, Devon	9,125	17 02	12 7	39,992	Dr E J Toye	Wm Britton Seldon
Birkenhead, Cheshire	145,592	21 4	11 0	873,602	Miss Mary A Mercer	Ernest W Tame
BIRMINGHAM, Warwick	919,438	20 4	11 0	5,611,065	(See p 529)	F Lavender
Bishop's Cleeve, Salop	1,268	24 3	14 9	5,369	Major H R Sykes	Sir Lewis Beard
Blackburn, Lancs	129,400	16 2	13 4	744,465	James Stanworth	D L Harbottle, LL B
Blackpool, Lancs	73,800	14 76	14 43	937,523	T P Fletcher	W H Wilson
Blandford Forum, Dorset	3,194	15 89	14 64	16,592	A Hobbs	J Leigh Tunner
Blyth, Northumberland	31,833	24 6	11 5	165,716	G Dunn	John Pethybridge
Bodmin, Cornwall	5,527	11 93	12 45	25,326	J A Jago	Samuel Paiker
Bolton, Lancs	178,683	17 5	12 8	1,114,898	J F Steele	J Spencer Tumilty
Bottle, Lancs	76,487	24 5	13 1	603,417	Bnty Wolfenden	Edmund Waite
Boston, Lancs (Holland)	16,100	21 6	14 1	59,991	Charles Day	Herbert Ashling
Bournemouth, Hants	91,770	11 19	11 71	910,545	F S Mate	Charles Eric Barnes
Blackley, Northants	2,373	17 8	17 4	13,676	R. J. Jones	(See p 531-2)
BRADFORD, Yorks	285,979	18 19	13 75	2,378,912	(See p 531-2)	Jas Hughes Cooksey
Bridgnorth, Salop	5,143	15 68	12 16	23,131	Hubert G Horne	Arthur King
Bridgwater, Somerset	15,968	20 07	9 76	68,328	Harry M B Keel	George Melvin
Bridlington, Yorks (E R)	22,768	16 72	12 87	127,433	C H Holmes	Austen Whetham
Bridport, Dorset	5,910	7 8	8 7	27,960	Krederick Weeks	P T Grove, LL B
Brighouse, Yorks (W R)	20,610	13 48	13 33	122,679	G F Sugden	J H Rothwel, C B R
Brighton, E Sussex	135,802	15 98	12 41	971,269	C J Teasdale	(See p 531)
Bristol, Glos and Som	376,975	20 1	12 8	2,054,349	(See p 531)	F H Norman
Bromley, Kent	25,070	20 07	6 65	289,694	E F Duncanson	G H M Barker, LL B
Buckingham	3,059	15 5	16 6	19,284	C T Cecil	Cohn Campbell
Burnley, Lancs	103,176	17 4	13 4	458,841	Dr J W Clegg	J B Chapman, O B E
Burton-upon-Trent	48,909	20 31	12 14	302,853	C M Evans	Richard Moore
Bury, Lancs	56,486	15 01	15 95	370,684	John Hill	V C Proctor
Bury St Edmunds, W Suffolk	16,030	18 3	11 2	72,432	Dr W J Gale	H G Curtis
Buxton, Derbyshire	15,651	16 39	10 45	109,628	C W Buckley	C O Gough
Caen, Wilts	3,640	12 7	12 2	16,049	Mrs Eva Hartree	Cecil H Kemp
Cambridge	59,262	14 8	10 5	412,685	G Pope	Henry Fielding
CANTERBURY, Kent	23,738	18 9	12 2	126,830	R Buns	A H Collingswood
CARLISLE, Cumberland	52,710	21 8	13 5	320,847	A E Townsend	John Adams Forward
Chard, Somerset	4,372	17 92	15 42	20,702	E A Billinghamst	Edward B Lee
Chatham, Kent	42,665	15 7	9 5	185,844	F Spalding	G E Barford
Chelmsford, Essex	20,761	17 57	9 71	144,512	W J M Dicks	Robt Owen Seacome
Cheltenham, Gloucester	48,444	16 43	10 3	341,314	W R Butler	(Vacant)
Chepping Wycombe, Beds	21,952	19 6	9 03	89,000	David L Hewitt	J Husband Dickson
CHESTER	40,794	19 22	13 12	244,974		

Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Popu- lation, 1921	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value £	Mayor, 1924-25 † Chairman U D C	Town Clerk (or Clerk U D C)
		Births	Deaths			
Chesterfield, Derbyshire	61,236	27 3	11 5	221,576	W E Wakerley	Parker Morris, LL B
CHICHESTER, W Sussex	12,410	16 79	11 19	60,773	A F Lewis	J W Loader Cooper
Chippingham, Wilts	7,713			32,000	E Swail	(Vacant)
Chipping Norton, Oxon	3,522	18 2	11 9	13,120	D R Simms	Frank W Morris
Chorley, Lancs	30,576	18 2	13 0	157,676	J Calfoot	John Mills
Christchurch, Hants	6,991	14 8	10 1	37,121	N Barnes	John Druit
Cinque Ports (see Dover).						
Hastings, Hythe, Roun- ney, and Sandwich, also Rye and Winchelsea					{ Lord Warden, Earl Beauchamp K G (1913)	Registrar — R. E Knocker, Dover
Citheeoe, Lancs	12,204	13 2	12 6	54,771	W W Whiteside	W Self Weeks, F.S.A
Colchester, Essex	43,393	18 6	9 7	193,841	Dame Catherine R Hunt, D B E	Hy Chas Wanklyn
Colne, Lancs	24,755	15 2	12 7	114,442	J W Hird	Alfred Vailey
Congleton, Cheshire	11,764	19 5	13 0	42,918	Dr W I. Keir	Edward A Plant
COVENTRY, Warwick	128,205	16 9	9 3	578,080	Frank Snape	Fredk Smith, B.A.
Clewe, Cheshire	46,477	16 4	11 05	200,938	John Canning	Harold S K Feltham
Croydon, Surrey	191,500	17 4	10 4	1,327,919	W B Southwell	Dr J M Newnham, O B E.
Darlington, Durham	65,866	22 6	14 1	441,780	W E Pease, M P	Henry G Stevenson
Dartmouth, Devon	7,201	14 07	10 9	35,360	Dr H J Campbell	J J R Day
Darwen, Lancs	37,913	15 13	11 24	218,855	R Marsden	Harry Rothwell.
Daventry, Northants	3,518	20 46	16 48	17,093	L H Johnson	Geo E Foster
Deal, Kent	12,290	17 7	10 9	59,881	M Montgomery	Douglas A Daniels
Derby	132,400	19 7	11 6	752,497	A Mycroft	G Trevelyan Lee
Devizes, Wiltshire	6,035	18 0	13 2	26,723	M K Sloper	Joseph T Jackson
Dewsbury, Yorks (W R)	54,165	17 05	14 0	304,096	W H Shaw	Holland Booth
Dunstable, Yorks (W R)	54,052	20 9	12 2	364,157	E S Knight	W Bagshaw O.B.E.
Dorchester	9,554	16 5	11 06	56,673	Edwin Read	J A Hands.
Dover, Kent ...	39,985	21 48	10 38	208,508	S J. Livings	R E Knocker
Droitwich, Worcs	4,588	21 06	17 20	22,336	F J. Evered	Arthur V Holyoake
Dudley, Worcestershire	55,874	22 7	12 61	195,071	I Smellie	Geoffrey Knowles
Dukinfield, Cheshire	10,493	18 4	9 4	95,352	A E. Grundy	Ernest Ballow.
Dunstable, Beds	8,804	14 81	9 76	36,318	Amos Grey	C C S Benning
DURHAM	17,346	22 5	11 6	79,848	Thomas W Holiday	G A Carpenter
Ealing, Middlesex	67,753	15 6	10 6	575,742	Lt-Col R R Kim- mitt, O B E.	George E Brydges
Eastbourne, E Sussex	62,030	13 3	9 7	519,943	Sir Charles O'Brien Harding	Hy West Fovargue
East Ham, Essex	143,304	19 4	9 0	604,669	N A Papworth	C Eustace Wilson
East Retford, Notts	13,412	21 9	12 65	68,642	W N Brackett	Wm Percival Jones
Eccles, Lancs.	44,242	17 3	10 7	240,501	R Evans	Edwin Parkes
Edmonton, Middlesex	66,809	22 2	9 5	247,266	H Barrass	F W Claxton.
ELY, I of Ely	7,690	17 8	14 98	54,380	William Theobald	A K Campbell
Enfield, Middlesex	60,738	18 19	8 73	350,060	A Buirage	T W. Scott
Evresham, Worcestershire	8,685			44,508	W G Smith	Thomas Allard Cox.
EXETER	59,608	17 0	13 22	429,322	A N Pitts	H Lloyd Parry, B.A.
Eye, E Suffolk	1,835	24 5	10 8	8,487	Miss Mary E Short	Harold Barnes
Falmouth, Cornwall	13,318	17 07	12 47	60,120	I A Webber	W H. Lupton
Faversham, Kent	10,870	15 9	11 2	47,923	Z W Shaw	Guy Tassell
Folkestone, Kent	37,410	17 1	12 7	283,940	E J. Bishop	Arthur Fred Kidson
Fowey, Cornwall	1,082	11 60	15 13	15,278	George Varco	H S Graham
Gateshead, Durham	125,142	26 3	12 8	495,592	Thomas Peacock	William Swinburnet
Gillingham, Kent	54,038	19 4	10 2	202,496	J J Knight	F C Boucher, LL B
Glastonbury, Somerset	4,297	18 59	11 48	29,766	John Merrick	R T Gould, M.A.
Glossop, Derby	20,528	16 09	13 2	96,000	W Newton	George H Lea
GLoucester	51,130	20 0	10 3	252,140	E W Duart Smith	G Sheffield Blakeway
Godalming, Surrey	9,193	15 7	10 3	55,471	P C Fletcher	T Percival Whately.
Godmanchester, Hants	2,034				Federick Seale	Kenneth Hunnybun.
Grantham, Lincoln	18,902	18 09	13 25	90,308	Lord Brownlow	Aubrey Henry Mallin
Gravesend, Kent	31,171	20 8	11 1	172,805	J A. Axcell	Hy H Brown, B.A.
Grimsby, Lincoln	83,600	23 17	10 79	384,206	Frank Barrett	J W Jackson O.B.E.
Guildford, Surrey	26,000	17 8	9 9	104,214	F B. Rappins	Charles H Wood.
Halifax, Yorks (W R)	100,700	15 2	13 8	656,828	J H. Waddington	Percy Saunders
Harrogate, Yorks (W R)	21,338	10 7	13 9	277,655	C. E. Carter	Jos. Turner Taylor.
Hartlepool, Durham	38,930	26 4	14 9	88,074	W O Atkinson	Percy Smallman.
Harwich, Essex	13,036	19 7	9 7	47,182	Mrs L M Hill	A J. Hanslip Ward.
Haslingden, Lancs	17,485	13 7	15 9	108,264	Tom Baxter	W Musgrove
Hastings, E Sussex	66,496	13 9	11 3	519,050	William J Fellows	D. W. Jackson.
Hedon, Yorks (E.R.)	1,221	26 5	16 6	4,094	John Hill	J Watson
Helston, Cornwall	2,616			9,888	Wm. James Johns	Jos. Walker Tyacke.

Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Population, 1921	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Mayor, 1924-25 † Lord Mayor † Chairman, U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)
		Births	Deaths			
Hemel Hempstead, Herts	13,822	16 7	10 3	54,907	F H F Hebert	Alfred E Usher.
Hendon, Middlesex	56,014	17 45	8 76	631,446	H B Roberts	Hy Humphries.
Henley-on-Thames, Oxon	6,841	18 4	10 3	34,437	Henry Monk	Alfred Caldecott
HERNFORD	23,324	21 5	11 5	139,231	W G C Britten	Robert Battersby
Hertford	27,111	16 1	10 6	81,149	J Wren	Alfred Baker
Heywood, Lancs	27,280	16 8	16 5	161,508	J Nuttall	George G Bouchier
High Wycombe, Bucks					See "Chepping Wycombe"	Wycombe
Higham Pecters, N'thants	2,851	20 1	12 2	8,524	T Patenall	F J Simpson
Honiton, Devon	3,090	23 1	13 8	18,340	H R Harris	Edward Wm Hellier
Hornsey, Middlesex	27,691	13 8	10 5	726,555	Reginald Studds	E B Crosswell
Hove, E Sussex	46,519	11 0	13 95	479,078	W Jago	W Jermyn Harri- son, B A
Huddersfield, Yorks	110,102	15 02	14 63	829,440	Law Taylor	J Henry Field, LL B
HULL, Yorks (E R)	287,150	13 2	11 4	1,572,134	* (See p 531)	W Winter
Huntingdon	4,194	18 3	12 3	24,367	F Coxon	Thos Brownson, B A
Hyde, Cheshire	33,437	16 4	12 9	175,765	J. Hibbert	Bernard C Drake
Hythe, Kent	7,764	11 2	8 8	48,972	R Price	A Partington
Ilford, Essex	85,191	18 8	9 5	518,151	T J W King	S F James, O B E
Ilkeston, Derby	32,269	21 05	10 40	135,887	Horace Moss	Wm Bantoft, O B E
Ipawich, E Suffolk	79,383	18 0	10 25	452,920	Lt-Col F W Turner	Geo Johnson
Jarrow-on-Tyne, Durham	35,590	27 8	13 3	145,000	John William Hardy	Smith Terry
Kelghley, Yorks (W R)	41,942	16 03	13 60	220,928	R Calverley	John E Bolton
Kendal, Westmorland	14,149	17 4	13 0	90,122	H Moser	J H Thrusfield, M C
Kidderminster, Worcs	27,122	19 70	13 10	110,959	C C Brinton	W Woolstencroft
King's Lynn, Norfolk	19,908	18 83	13 63	92,859	W R Sadler	Harold Abt Winser
Kington-upon-Thames	39,484	17 5	10 3	265,939	George D Deansham	John Whitehead
Lancaster	40,212	17 2	12 1	217,775	G Jackson	Claude Hurst Peter
Launceston, Cornwall	3,981	15 16	14 90	18,439	Herbert Haskin	Leo Rawlinson
Leamington, Warwick	28,946	16 2	13 5	204,976	G W Hawkins	* (See p 530)
LEEDS, Yorks (W R)	458,320	18 5	12 7	2,064,661	* (See p 529 and pp 561-3)	H A Pritchard
LEICESTER	34,190	19 16	11 57	1,409,270	Herbert Simpson	F B Bamber
Leigh, Lancs	25,545	18 2	12 1	231,730	John Horrocks	W T Sale
Leominster, Hereford	5,539	23 7	15 3	37,440	G Page	R T Baxter, M A
Leves, E Sussex	10,798	16 7	11 8	65,600	C D Clisp, O B E	John Atkinson
Leighton, Essex	128,432	17 52	9 25	555,568	A J Allanson	W Brookman
LICHFIELD, Staffs	8,394	22 5	11 2	47,434	William Morrison	L O Need
LINCOLN	66,020	17 5	11 2	325,196	R A Taylor, M P	Alfred W Venning
Liskeard, Cornwall	4,376	14 98	20 51	20,943	W F Young	* (See pp 529-30)
LIVERPOOL, Lancs	803,112	24 9	13 7	6,657,816	* (See pp 529 and pp 561-3)	F Percival Heath
LONDON	7,476,168	26 4	12 6	55,566,833	I H Jeffery	Harry Perkins.
Lostwithiel, Cornwall	1,308			4,898	G H Bowler	Herbert Sharpley
Loughborough, Leics	25,874	19 1	10 9	122,221	W Sowerby	Ashton Stray
Louth, Lincoln (Lindsey)	9,554	17 88	17 98	40,620	J M Barnard	W Charles Tyrrell
Lowestoft, E Suffolk	44,326	25 6	9 3	196,275	E H Rickards	William Smith
Ludlow, Salop	5,677	18 2	15 0	22,776	A B Attwood	Charles J Roberts.
Luton, Beds	57,077	18 34	9 2	286,014	F W Paine	H J Ramshotam
Lydd, Kent	2,256			10,100	James Bragg	Herbert E Tizard
Lyme Regis, Dorset	2,883	12 7	13 6	14,191	Brig-Gen H E B	Newenham, C B
Lymington, Hants	4,600	15 75	13 76	28,500	D M Catlow	F Ralph Oldfield.
Macclesfield, Cheshire	33,846	18 7	12 8	120,152	Henry Vaisey	H E Davies
Maidenhead, Berks	16,741	15 38	11 42	102,059	H G Tyrwhitt Drake	S Lance Monckton.
Maidstone, Kent	37,448	18 0	11 2	223,442	A L Clark	Friederick Hy Bright
Maldon, Essex	6,689	17 8	11 2	25,663	J A. Jones	Montagu Hy Chubb
Malmesbury, Wilts	2,398	16 8	16 5	8,283	* (See p 530)	F S Robinson
MANCHESTER, Lancs	730,551	20 4	18 6	6,633,261	I A Beck	Edward Brooke.
Mansfield, Notts	44,418	21 9	10 6	168,347	Thomas D Wood	E Llewellyn Gwillim
Margate, Kent	46,475	17 3	10 6	264,682	T Free	Preston Kitchen,
Marlborough, Wilts	4,192	11 77	8 65	21,873	Edwin Turner.	O B E.
Middlesbrough, Yorks	131,123	27 53	13 85	650,509	I H Wood	J P Wainsley
Middleton, Lancs	28,300	14 7	12 3	160,602	Richard Hall	F Entwistle, M B E
Morcombe, Lancs	19,122	13 3	16 6	102,635	J. Kirk	F Thackray
Morley, Yorks (W R)	23,935	18 7	13 1	119,204	L Armstrong	Edward C Jackson.
Morpeth, Northumb	17,580	24 1	15 3	30,149	J A Bottomley	James Clowther.
Mossley, Lancs	12,705	16 3	14 6	75,337	W F Cooke	J H. Baldwick
Nelson, Lancs	39,841	14 2	11 2	195,352	W. K. Clarke	H Tallents, D.S.O., M A
Newark, Notts	16,937	18 18	13 06	82,980	James Stradling...	S. Widdicombe.
Newbury, Berks	12,290	16 7	24 2	62,048		

CITIES, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Population, 1921	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Mayor 1924-25 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.	Town (Clerk or Clerk U.D.C.)
		Births	Deaths			
Newcastle-under-Lyme	20,418	23 06	13 8	78,664	A. Hassam .	Joseph Giffith, LL.B.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE	278,400	24 8	14 2	1,948,923	* (See p 532)	T. Ross Pratt
Newport, I. of Wight	11,036	20 7	11 7	50,320	G. F. Qinton	O. Treharne Morgan
Newport, Mon.	92,358	22 01	10 68	610,524	W. E. Robertson	Walter Lamcraft
New Romney, Kent	1,605	12 12	8 76	7,949	A. F. C. C. Luxmoore, K.C.	Herbert Hankinson.
Northampton	90,895	17 8	11 6	446,717	Horace W. Dover .	Arnold Henry Miller
NORWICH, Norfolk .	120,653	19 7	12 5	605,727	* Dr. G. S. Pope .	F. S. Clay, M.B.E.
NOTTINGHAM	266,400	19 6	12 5	1,575,574	(See p 532)	J. J. Newcombe
Nuneaton, Warwick	41,804	19 6	7 3	157,000	R. W. Swinnerton	J. J. Williams, LL.B.
Okehampton, Devon	3,456	15 0	11 0	11,533	G. K. Blatchford	I. W. Wilson
Oldham, Lancs.	144,983	19 3	15 8	828,535	F. Broadbent	H. Bird Jones
Ossett, Yorks.	14,802	18 04	12 76	66,373	D. Ellis .	Arthur Holt
Oswestry, Salop.	9,790	19 1	15 3	63,804	J. V. Jones ...	Matthew H. Truscott
OXFORD	57,025	15 06	12 75	472,598	A. J. George ..	Thomas H. Cornish
Penryn, Cornwall	3,151	21 24	12 49	9,304	C. W. Andrew	W. T. Mellows,
Penzance, Cornwall	12,006	14 15	15 3	67,000	Rev. C. Stuchbery	M.B.E., LL.B.
PETERBOROUGH ...	35,533	17 0	10 4	215,869	C. L. Fletcher .	R. J. Pittall, O.B.E.
Plymouth ...	209,857	19 49	12 58	1,123,621	R. W. Winnicott .	F. M. Farmer,
Pontefract, Yorks (W.R.)	16,763	26 9	12 7	105,961	John Hutchison	M.B.E., LL.B.
Poole, Dorset	43,661	19 3	11 9	228,413	H. S. Carter	Charles Lisby
Portsmouth, Hants	247,343	21 0	10 2	1,233,478	Frank J. Privett	F. J. Sparks
Preston, Lancs.	119,900	20 64	12 18	598,748	J. L. Hodgson	Alfred Howarth
Pudsey, Yorks (W.R.)	14,215	14 9	11 6	81,838	F. Coe ...	Alfred E. Evans.
Queenborough, Kent	3,073	21 0	9 4	13,625	J. W. Stevens	E. C. Harris
Ramsgate, Kent	36,560	20 66	12 95	157,772	William Coleman	A. Blasdale Clarke
Rawtenstall, Lancs.	28,808	17 4	13 5	165,549	Joseph Barnes	James Whalley
Reading, Berks.	92,274	18 3	11 12	535,222	Frederick A. Cox	C. S. Johnson
Redcar, Yorks (N. Riding)	16,399	18 5	10 1	105,000	B. O. Davies	R. McLean
Reigate, Surrey	28,915	14 4	10 1	232,731	C. E. Woodroffe	Alfred Smith
Richmond, Surrey	35,621	15 7	11 4	355,221	Arthur Howitt	Henry Sagai
Richmond, Yorks (N.R.)	3,883	22 43	11 21	16,687	G. A. Ropei	W. W. Foster
RIPON, Yorks (W.R.)	8,389	18 22	13 83	48,559	William Hemsworth	J. Henry Gough
Rochdale, Lancs.	90,816	17 2	13 8	589,449	Edward Thomas	W. H. Hickson, O.B.E.
ROCHESTER, Kent	31,933	19 0	10 2	144,278	R. Wilfrid Dale	Apsley Kennette
Romsey, Hants...	4,226	17 3	9 9	18,222	A. P. Aizlewood	B. W. Attlee, M.A.
Rotherham, Yorks (W.R.)	68,045	23 85	11 30	334,616	Roland Russell	Chas. L. des Forges,
Ryde, I. of Wight	11,295	15 1	14 0	74,163	John Harvey ..	M.B.E. Thomas J. Fawdy
Rye, E. Sussex ..	3,912	17 86	11 48	17,766	P. G. Cowell	Walter Dawes
Saffron Walden, Essex	5,876	14 8	11 6	28,081	Miss Mangr't A. Wix	William Adams
ST ALBANS, Herts.	25,582	15 35	8 70	158,053	T. Hamblett	W. G. Marshall
St. Helens, Lancs.	102,640	24 4	11 9	391,657	M. W. Couch	W. H. Andrew.
St. Ives, Cornwall	6,945	14 22	16 51	23,454	C. H. Ingram	T. J. Chellen
St. Ives, Hunts	2,797	14 0	11 6	18,799	G. Billington	G. Dennis Day LL.B.
Salford, Lancs.	239,100	20 9	13 5	1,347,986	Robert Bousle	I. C. Evans
SALISBURY, Wilts.	22,867	16 6	10 4	146,423	J. Lander	Fred G. Cole
Saltash, Cornwall	3,361	18 30	10 5	14,917	Herbert Hicks ..	K. E. Cleverton.
Sandwich, Kent	3,161	20 3	11 9	17,099	William Boyes	E. Cotton Byrne, B.A.
Scarborough, Yorks (N.R.)	46,192	15 5	12 2	292,160	H. U. Gould	Sydney Jones
Shaftesbury, Dorset	1,208	19 6	15 3	9,600	(See pp 530-31)	J. Kingsley Rutten.
SHEFFIELD, Yorks (W.R.)	519,239	19 4	11 5	2,491,261	R. B. Maddison .	R. F. Prideaux
Shrewsbury, Salop.	31,030	19 5	13 3	183,253	G. F. Betts	Frank Chapman
Smethwick, Staffs.	75,757	20 2	10 8	339,872	T. McDonnell	Sh. Richard R. Lin-
Southampton, Hants.	162,200	19 5	11 0	1,008,164	R. Tweedy-Smith	thorne, O.B.E.
Southend-on-Sea, Essex	106,021	15 9	11 07	824,773	Dr. W. E. Saunders	H. J. Worwood
South Molton, Devon	2,212	17 39	13 49	17,129	Dr. G. R. Anderson.	Attree Powell.
Southport, Lancs.	76,621	13 76	13 49	685,033	M.B.E.	J. Ernest Jarratt.
South Shields, Durham	118,631	25 3	13 8	514,314	J. G. Winkell	John M. Hayton, B.A.
Southwold, E. Suffolk	3,376	12 57	10 42	16,906	F. Jenkins ..	Ernest G. Naughton
Stafford ...	28,632	16 95	11 8	140,254	H. Kymer ..	H. H. Battle.
Stalybridge, Cheshire	25,233	16 2	14 9	143,562	J. Storrs ...	Frank H. Woraley.
Stamford, Lincs.	9,881	16 9	12 05	42,200	H. Kelham ..	Charles Atter.
Stockport, Cheshire	125,500	17 63	12 66	766,600	H. Patten ...	Robert Hyde.
Stockton-on-Tees ...	64,126	24 26	11 96	296,385	Leonard Ropner	Thos. Downey.
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.	272,238	24 6	13 1	1,033,385	Harry Leese	E. B. Sharpley, O.B.E.

Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Population, 1921	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Mayor, 1924-25 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U D C	Town Clerk (or Clerk U D C)
		Births	Deaths			
Stourbridge, Worcester	18,190	23 '09	12 '26	72,640	R L Matthews	J Donaldson Har-
Stratford-upon-Avon ...	9,391	17 '9	11 '8	65,588	W P Bullard	Robert Lunn (ward
Sudbury, W. Suffolk	7,097	16 '1	12 '0	25,531	G H. Openshaw	I M Braithwaite
Sunderland, Durham	159,055	24 '6	13 '8	768,632	John S. Nicholson	Henry Craven, O B E.
Sutton Coldfield ..	23,028	16 '83	10 '82	159,687	Walter T Harrison	R A. Reay-Nadin
Swindon, Wilts	54,980	17 '77	9 '27	259,633	R Evans	Robert Hilton
Tamworth, Staffs	8,032	21 '1	11 '6	31,381	H C Goostrey	R H Briggs, LL B
Taunton, Somerset	24,191	15 '6	10 '5	123,170	J C Lane	W H Bailey
Tenterden, Kent . . .	3,438	15 '0	14 '6	20,536	J M. Duggle	Col J Munn-Mace, TD
Tewkesbury, Glouce	4,775	16 '5	10 '89	24,610	G P Howell	H Alec Badham
Thetford, Norfolk	4,704	13 '4	7 '48	20,731	John E Meek	G R Blaydon
Thornaby-on-Tees, Yorks	19,831	28 '3	16 '3	76,942	J Morland	Thos K Dobson
Tiverton, Devon	9,715	15 '2	11 '6	63,100	W H Huxtable	J Kollett Pugsley
Todmorden, Yorks (W R) and Lancs.	23,888	14 '63	12 '68	144,644	Edwin Crabtree	H Garratt
Torquay, Devon	39,432	14 '3	15 '1	231,269	E H Sermon	H A Hield, MA
Torington, Great, Devon	2,931	17 '65	12 '90	10,420	G M Doe	F A L Hodgkinson
Totnes, Devon	3,982	19 '7	11 '6	21,362	J S Brock	George E Windeatt.
Tottenham, Middlesex	149,200	20 '0	9 '12	641,748	† Dr A G Newell	R C Graves, LL B.
TRURO, Cornwall	10,833	19 '02	13 '04	45,686	Edwin May	Friederick Palkin
Tunbridge Wells (Royal), Kent	35,568	13 '9	12 '4	312,708	Septimus Farnsonage	Wm Chas. Cripps
Tynemouth, Northumb	63,786	24 '1	12 '7	333,992	A E. Hill	Stanley Wilson.
Wakefield, Yorks (W R.)	52,891	20 '8	13 '3	323,927	J W Smith	A C Allibone, O B E
Wallasey, Cheshire	89,600	15 '7	10 '3	658,499	Robt Rawlinson	George Livsey, LL B
Wallingford, Berks	2,724	18 '3	9 '1	13,588	R J Wilder	Francis R Hedges
Walsend, Northumb	43,880	26 '8	11 '3	267,469	J T Watson	W. V Mulcaister
Walsall, Staffs	96,964	23 '32	11 '68	367,252	Henry Hucker	Herbert Lee
Walthamstow, Essex	127,441	19 '4	8 '96	524,574	† W H Shaw	C S. Watson, LL D
Wareham, Dorset	1,997	23 '0	12 '9	7,295	Rev F Coram	J W Miller
Warrington, Lancs	78,000	22 '5	10 '6	402,600	J T Locker	A. T. Hallaway
Warwick	12,862	20 '1	8 '7	76,575	W T Collier	Henry J. Brown
Watford, Herts	45,910	18 '3	8 '5	280,843	R. A Thorpe	William Hudson
Wednesbury, Staffs	30,407	24 '0	11 '4	126,486	Herbert Dean	Wm H Pollitt, LL B
WELLS, Somerset	4,372	18 '41	10 '35	25,946	E Crease	Ed Pyndar Foster
Wenlock, Salop	13,712	17 '6	12 '1	59,267	W G Dyad ...	F H Potts, LL M
West Bromwich, Staffs	73,761	24 '17	12 '5	289,629	T. Cottrell	Alfred Wickham
West Ham, Essex	300,905	26 '84	12 '09	1,428,933	B W Gardner	G E Hilleary, O B E., MA (O B E., BA
West Hartlepool, Duham	68,689	24 '5	10 '98	303,211	H Mason	Harold W Stanton,
Weymouth & Melcombe Regis, Dorset	24,570	15 '0	10 '3	130,667	F W H Peaty	F S V Isherwood, B Sc
Whitehaven, Cumberland	19,536	27 '5	17 '8	75,216	E H Evans	Leonard Worden
Widnes, Lancs	38,879	25 '3	11 '1	201,485	Daniel Gargan	H S Oppenheim
Wigan, Lancs ...	91,200	23 '62	16 '31	412,116	Thomas Holland	W. H. Tyrer, O B F., LL B.
Willesden, Middlesex	165,669	18 '04	9 '35	1,015,650	H C. Blaxland	Edwin A Pratt.
Wilton, Wilts	2,024	20 '88	15 '91	11,916	H F J Marks	Percy D Aylward
Wimbledon, Surrey	61,451	14 '9	9 '4	533,575	G H R Pauling	Herbert Smith, LL B
Winchelsea, Sussex	693	.	.	4,500	Lord Ritchie of Dundee	Walter Daves
WINCHESTER, Hants	23,791	19 '2	11 '5	174,991	H P Vacher	Thomas Holt, O B E
Windsor, Berks	20,115	17 '01	11 '2	119,654	Sir W Carter	E Cecil Durant.
Wisbech, I of Ely	11,316	21 '6	11 '9	56,448	W Miller	F. W Coulam
Wokingham, Berks	4,473	18 '06	14 '9	22,344	Adm J Bridges	J H. E Clifton
Wolverhampton, Staffs	102,373	21 '4	11 '7	530,400	J Clark ...	F E Warbreck Howell
Wood Green, Middlesex	59,716	17 '71	9 '64	317,122	† Alfred James	C E Staddon
Woodstock, Oxon	1,616	23 '9	12 '2	4,253	T O Faidon	Stanley Henman
WORCESTER	49,153	18 '6	10 '8	277,338	Colonel J L. Wood, O B E.	Samuel Southall.
Workington, Cumb	26,480	22 '57	12 '56	108,432	J. McMullen ...	Thomas Jackson.
Worthing, W. Sussex	35,224	11 '7	12 '5	237,357	Alfred Nichols ...	J Kennedy Allerton
Yarmouth, Great, Nor- folk and Suffolk	60,710	17 '8	10 '61	277,016	Mrs. Ethel Leach .	W E. Stephens, O B E. [D.S.O.
Yeovil, Somerset ...	24,967	16 '5	7 '8	73,855	J Matthews ...	Maj H C C Batten,
YORK	84,500	19 '1	10 '3	424,000	* Sir Robt. Newbold Kay	Percy J Spalding, LL D.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Position and Extent.—The Principality of Wales occupies the extreme west of the central southern portion of the island of Great Britain, with a total area of 7,467 sq. miles, and a population (1901) of 2,206,712. It is bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea, on the E. by the Bristol Channel, on the E. by the English counties of Cheshire, Salop, Hereford and Monmouth, and on the W. by St. George's Channel. The greatest length from N. to S. (Point of Air to Barry Island) is 136 miles, and the greatest breadth from W. to E. (St. David's Head to the English border) is 92 miles. Separated from the mainland by the Menai Straits is the Welsh island-county of Anglesey or Môn (276 sq. miles), communication with which is facilitated by the Menai Suspension Bridge (1,000 ft. long), built by Telford in 1826, and by the tubular railway bridge (1,100 ft. long) of the L. & N.W. Railway, built by Stephenson in 1850. Holyhead harbour, on Holy Isle (N.W. of Anglesey), provides accommodation for a fast steam packet service to Kingstown and Dublin (70 miles).

Population.—The population at the Census of 1901 was 2,206,712 (01, inclusive of Monmouthshire, 2,657,412).

Relief.—Wales is generally mountainous, the chief systems being those of North Wales (Snowdon 3,571 ft., Carnedd Llywelyn 3,484 ft., Carnedd Dafydd 3,426 ft.), Berwyn (Aran-fawdd 2,970 ft.), Powys (Pumlumon 2,462 ft., Drygan Fawr 2,113 ft., Radnor 2,163 ft.), and the Black Mountain, Brecknock Beacons and Black Forest ranges (Carmarthen Van 2,632 ft., Brecon Beacon 2,862 ft., Pen-y-gawr fawr 2,660 ft.).

Hydrography.—The principal river of those rising in Wales is the Severn (see England), which flows from the slopes of Pumlumon to the English border, dividing Montgomeryshire on its way. The Wye (130 miles) also rises in the slopes of Pumlumon, and flows between Radnor and Brecon on its course to England. The Usk (56 miles) flows into the Bristol Channel, through Monmouthshire. The Dee (70 miles) rises in Bala lake and flows through the Vale of Llangollen, where an aqueduct (built by Telford in 1803) carries the Pontcysyllte branch of the Shropshire Union Canal across the valley. The estuary of the Dee is the navigable portion, 14 miles in length and about 5 miles in breadth, and the tide rushes in with dangerous speed over the "Sands of Dee." The Towy (68 miles), Teifi (50 miles), Taff (40 miles), Dorey (30 miles), Tŷf (25 miles), and Coswary (24 miles), the last named broad and navigable, are wholly Welsh rivers.

The largest natural lake in Wales is Bala (Llyn Tegid) in Merionethshire, 4 miles long and about 1 mile wide. Lake Vyrnwy is an artificial reservoir, about the size of Bala, and forms the water supply of Liverpool, while Birmingham is supplied from a chain of reservoirs in the Elan and Claerwen valleys.

EARLY HISTORY.

Celts and Romans.—The earliest inhabitants of whom there is any record appear to have been subdued or exterminated by the Goidels (a people of Celtic race) in the Bronze Age, and a further invasion of Celtic Brythons followed in the ensuing Iron Age. The Roman conquest of South Britain and Wales was for some time successfully opposed by Caradog (Caratacus), King of the

Silures, a tribe inhabiting the present counties of Glamorgan, Brecon, Radnor and Monmouth. In A.D. 78 the conquest of Wales was completed under Julius Frontinus, and communications were opened up by the construction of military roads from Chester to Caereon-on-Usk and Caerwent, and from Chester to Conway (and thence to Carmarthen and Neath). Christianity was introduced (during the Roman occupation) in the 4th century, and the faith thus established was preserved (after the withdrawal of the Roman garrison) by native effort, and was carried to the northernmost corners of the British Isles by missionaries to the Hebrides and to the Orkneys and Shetlands.

The Anglo-Saxon Attacks.—The Anglo-Saxon invaders of South Britain drove the Celtic Goidels and Brythons into the mountain fastnesses of Wales, and into Strathclyde (Cumberland and S.W. Scotland) and Cornwall, giving them the name of *Walisc*, or Welch (=Foreign). The West Saxons' victory of Deorham (577) isolated the *Walisc* of Wales from those of Cornwall, while the battle of Chester (633) similarly cut off communication with the *Walisc* of Strathclyde. In the 8th century the boundaries of the Welch were further restricted by the annexations of Offa, King of Mercia, and counter-attacks were largely prevented by the construction of an artificial boundary from the Dee to the Wye (Offa's Dyke). In the 9th century Rhodri Mawr united the country against further incursions of the Saxons by land and against the raids of Norse and Danish pirates by sea, but at his death his three provinces of Gwynedd (N.), Powys (Mid.) and Deheubarth (S.) were divided among his three sons—Aneurdd, Mervyn and Cadell—the son of the last-named being Howell Dda, who codified the laws of the country, while Llewelyn ap Seissyllt (husband of the heiress of Gwynedd) again united the provinces and reigned as Prince from 1013-1022.

The Norman Conquest.—After the Norman conquest of England William I. created Palatine counties along the Welsh frontier, and Robert FitzHamon, the Norman Earl of Gloucester, raided South Wales and erected fortresses from the Wye to Milford Haven. Henry I. introduced Flemish settlers into South Wales, but after his death the Welch rose under the leadership of Gruffyth ap Rhys and routed the Norman-Flemish forces at the fords of the Teifi (Cardigan) in 1136. From the early years of the 13th century the house Gwynedd, in the north, gained an ascendancy over the whole of Wales, and Llewelyn ap Iorwerth was in constant strife with England for recognition as an independent sovereign; but Llewelyn, the son of Iorwerth, was killed in 1242 during hostilities between the Welch and English, and his brother David was captured and executed by the English in 1263. On Feb. 7, 1301, Edward of Carnarvon, son of Edward I., was created *Prince of Wales*, a title thenceforward borne by the heir apparent to the throne of England.

The Welch are a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of their own, and the national bardic festival (Eisteddfod), instituted by Prince Rhys ap Grifith in 1176, is annually maintained. These *Eisteddfodau* (sessions) form part of the *Gorwedd* (assembly), which is believed to date from the time of Prydian, a ruling prince in an age many centuries before the Christian era.

WELSH COUNTIES.

County or Shire and Capital	Geographical Boundaries		Administrative Boundaries	
	Area:age	Population	Area:age	Population
Anglesey (Beaumaris)	176,630	51,695	176,630	51,695
Brecknockshire (Brecon)	469,281	61,257	469,281	61,257
Cardiganshire (Cardigan)	443,189	61,298	443,189	61,298
Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)	588,472	175,069	588,472	175,069
Carnarvonshire (Carnarvon)	366,005	131,034	366,005	131,034
Denbighshire (Denbigh)	426,080	154,847	426,080	154,847
Flintshire (Flint)	263,707	106,466	263,707	106,466
Glamorganshire (Cardiff)	520,456	1,252,710	474,607	814,717
Merionethshire (Dolgelly)	422,372	45,450	422,372	45,450
Montgomeryshire (Montgomery)	510,110	51,317	510,110	51,317
Pembrokeshire (Pembroke)	393,003	92,066	393,003	92,066
Radnorshire (Prestelgn)	301,165	23,528	301,165	23,528
Total	4,780,470	2,206,722	4,734,607	2,768,728

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS AND CHAIRMEN OF Q.S.

County or Shire	Lord Lieutenant	High Sheriff, 1924-5	Chairman of Q.S.
Anglesey	Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley, Bt., K.C.B. (D.S.O.)	Charles Livingston	The Lord Lieutenant
Brecknock	Lord Glamorgan, C.B., C.B.E.	Henry Seymour Berry	Hon. E. C. Devereux
Cardigan	Earl of Lisburne	Thomas Woodward Owen	Sir L. Jenkins, K.C.I.R.
Carmarthen	John Hinds, M.P.	Lt.-Col. W. N. Jones	F. D. W. Drummond
Carnarvon	John Ernest Greaves, C.B.E.	R. Gwynedd Davies	The Lord Lieutenant
Denbigh	Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O.	J. Frederick Burton	R. W. Egerton
Flint	Henry Neville Gladstone	Lt.-Col. W. R. K. Malinwaring	Lord Justice Bankes
Glamorgan	Earl of Plymouth, C.B.E.	Wyndham Ivor Radcliffe	Lt.-Col. Sir Rhys Williams, Bt., K.C., D.S.O.
Merioneth	Sir Osmond Williams, Bt.	Capt. Evan Jones	The Lord Lieutenant
Montgomery	Sir H. L. W. Williams-Wynn, Bt., C.B.	Robert Carey Chapple Gill	Major John Lomax
Pembroke (Pembroke)	Viscount St. Davids	Maj. Sir Hugh J. P. Thomas, O.B.E.	Sir E. M. Samson, K.C.B., K.C.
Haverfordwest	Lord Kysant, K.C.M.G.	S. R. Evans	
Radnor	Charles Colman-Rogers	Col. C. L. D.-V. Llewelyn W. Green Price	

OTHER WELSH COUNTY OFFICIALS

County, &c	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace	Chief Constable	Medical Officer
Anglesey	Sir W. B. Hughes Hunter, Bart.	W. O. Jones	R. H. Prothero	Arnold Davies, M.D.
Brecknock	W. S. Miller	H. F. W. Harries	Col. C. G. Cole Hamilton, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Herbert Davies, M.D.
Cardigan	M. Williams	Ivor Evans, M.A.	Steven Jones	L. Meredith Davies, M.D.
Carmarthen	F. W. W. Drummond	J. W. Nicholas	W. Picton Phillips	David A. Hughes, M.D.
Carnarvon	Ellis H. Roberts	A. Bodvel Roberts	Edward Williams	E. L. Parry Edwards, M.D.
Denbigh	R. H. Roberts	W. R. Evans, LL.B.	G. T. Guest	Thos. Roberts, M.D.
Flint	Hugh E. E. Peel	H. A. Tilly, O.B.E.	R. Kinnell Davies, M.B.E.	A. E. Williams, M.D.
Glamorgan	Daniel Daniel	Sir T. M. Franklen	L. Lindsay, O.B.E., M.V.O.	E. Colston Williams, M.D.
Merioneth	E. L. Rowlands	Hugh John Owen	R. Jones	E. Lewys Lloyd, M.D.
Montgomery	J. Murray Naylor	G. E. D. Harrison	W. J. Holland	C. E. Humphreys, M.D.
Pembroke	B. G. Llewellyn	R. A. Wheatley, B.C.L.	F. T. B. Summers	H. Middleton, M.C., M.B.
Haverfordwest				C. A. Brigstocke.
Radnor	C. Colman-Rogers	H. V. Vaughan	A. S. Michael	J. W. Miller, M.D.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF WALES AND MONMOUTH.

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and Urban Districts, with a population exceeding 50,000 (in italics).

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Population 1921	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Mayor, 1924-25 • Lord Mayor † Chairman, U D C	Town Clerk (or Clerk U D C)
		Births	Deaths			
<i>Aberdare, Glamorg</i>	55,010	21 8	11 1	213,498	† Evan Jones	W R Morgan, M B E
<i>Aberavenny, Mon</i>	9,008	18 2	11 1	43,000	Peter Telford	Wm H Hopwood
<i>Aberystwyth, Card</i>	11,220	11 9	11 1	53,955	Rhys Jones	† J Samuel, M B E
<i>BANGOR, Carn</i>	11,032	15 0	12 6	44,698	† Vallance	J Pentir Williams
<i>Beaumaris, Anglesey</i>	1,839	12 6	11 6	10,765	J H Burton	J Hugh Thomas
<i>Brecon</i>	5,640	19 1	12 0	22,956	John Price	G Hyatt Williams
<i>CARDIFF, Glamorg</i>	219,688	21 6	13 2	1,452,261	(see below)	(see below)
<i>Cardigan</i>	3,452	18 6	16 3	13,450	David Charles	David Morgan Jones
<i>Cardmarthen</i>	10,070	17 8	12 7	44,382	John Hinds	H Brunel White
<i>Cardarvon</i>	8,301	16 77	17 26	31,618	O Evans	R O Roberts
<i>Conway, Carn</i>	6,506	17 5	9 7	43,500	W R Harker	Hugh Parry
<i>Cowbridge, Glamorg</i>	1,159	22 4	11 2	4,011	E T Hopkins	Wm Thos Gwyn
<i>Denbigh</i>	6,783	18 7	15 6	37,332	S Watkins	Robert Davies
<i>Flint</i>	6,410	26 1	11 2	30,019	S T Edwards	J Bibby Denny
<i>Haverfordwest, Pemb</i>	5,750	24 61	13 31	18,762	J L Jenkins	H W D Williams
<i>Kidwelly, Carm</i>	3,181			11,386	S H Anthony	Walter Robt James
<i>Lampeter, Card</i>	1,813	12 13	19 85	46,971	C S. Smith	J Ernest Lloyd
<i>Llandovery, Carm</i>	1,932	15 7	15 7	6,856	David J Thomas	H Alfred Thomas
<i>Llanelli, Carm</i>	37,180	23 2	10 7	168,677	Roland P Thomas	Henry W Spowart
<i>Llanfyllin, Montgom</i>	1,639	15 9	19 1	10,337	D Roberts	N. B. Edwards
<i>Llanidloes, Montgom</i>	2,517			8,729	G F Harner	Arthur Davies
<i>Merthyr Tydfil</i>	80,161	21 5	12 1	297,274	F A. Phillips	T Anceurny Rees
<i>Monmouth, Mon</i>	5,207	20 74	13 7	20,863	Douglas Smith	A C Tweedy
<i>Montgomery</i>	951	14 8	11 6	8,153	Richard Roberts	Chas Sydney Pryce.
<i>Neath, Glamorg</i>	32,514	24 2	14 5	124,000	Richard Jenkins	A E I Curtis
<i>Pembroke</i>	15,481	16 83	13 29	54,597	Col W G Lloyd	Ronald D Lowless
<i>Port Talbot, Glamorg</i>	40,039	23 7	9 9	205,681	T Mainwaring	Moses Thomas
<i>Pwllheli, Cardarvon</i>	3,811	18 6	16 9	14,745	Dr O Wynne Griffith	W Cradock Davies
<i>Rhondda, Glamorg</i>	162,717	23 2	11 1	638,348	† Edgar Morgan	Sir Walter Nicholas
<i>Ruthin, Denbigh</i>	2,767	14 4	15 5	13,316	R J Jones	Baldwin Griffith
<i>Swansea, Glamorg</i>	159,600	21 03	12 8	850,997	(see below)	(see below)
<i>Tenby, Pemb</i>	4,670	15 5	14 8	22,675	G Sandercock	G Lort Stokes
<i>Welshpool, Montgom</i>	5,839	19 1	14 4	44,715	G R D Harrison	Edwin L Spencer
<i>Wrexham, Denbigh</i>	19,002	20 4	13 1	85,480	Charles E Hickman	Lawson Taylor.

CARDIFF

CARDIFF (Glamorgan) at the mouth of the river Taff (Caer Taff), the port of the South Wales coal fields, has a municipal area of 13,628 acres, and a population at the census of 1921 of 219,688. The net tonnage of ships entered at the port in 1922 was 10,629,059 tons, and of those cleared 10,609,580 tons. The principal industries include ship repairing, rope making, steel, copper, lead and zinc works, iron and steel foundries, patent fuel works, engine wagon works, flour mills, chemical factories, paper mills, breweries, jam, vinegar and ice factories, tin plate and paint works. The chief imports are grain, timber, pitwood, ore, fruit, butter, cheese, frozen and chilled meat, potatoes. The exports include coal, coke, patent fuel, iron and steel manufactures, tin plates, &c.

The principal buildings are Cardiff Castle, built in the 11th century, the National Museum of Wales, Public Library, the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, the Registry of the University of Wales, Technical College, City Hall and Law Courts, and Glamorgan County Hall. The city returns 3 members to Parliament.

City Officers

Rt. Hon Lord Mayor (1924-5) W H Pethybridge.
Stipendiary Magistrate, W St J F. Williams.
Recorder, Lt.-Col. Sir Rhys Williams, Bart.,
D.S.O., K.C., M.P. (1922).
Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace, Cecil G Brown

SWANSEA

SWANSEA (Glamorgan), at the mouth of the River Tawe, is the chief centre of the copper, tinplate and spelter industry of the United Kingdom, and contains the largest tube works in the country. The trade of the port also includes coal, patent fuel, ores, and the import and export of oil (National Oil Refineries). There is also a large ship-repairing industry. The net tonnage of ships entered in 1922 was 3,359,327 tons, and of those cleared 2,253,605 tons. The trade is principally with France, Italy and Belgium. The municipal area is 24,193 acres, with a population at the census of 1921 of 159,600. Included in the borough is the health resort of Mumbles.

The principal buildings are the Norman castle (re-built in 1230), the Royal Institution of South Wales, founded in 1825 (containing Museum and Library), and the 17th century Grammar School, founded by Hugh Gore. Swansea was chartered by King John, and incorporated as a borough by Henry III. The borough returns 2 members to Parliament.

City Officers.

Mayor (1924-25),
Recorder, R. E. L. Vaughan-Williams, K.C.
Town Clerk, H. Lang-Coath

THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND.

Position and Extent—The Kingdom of Scotland occupies the northern portion of the main island of Great Britain and includes the Inner and Outer Hebrides, and the Orkney, Shetland, and many other islands. The Kingdom lies between $60^{\circ} 51' 30''$ and $54^{\circ} 38' N$ latitude and between $1^{\circ} 45' 32''$ and $6^{\circ} 14' W$ longitude, its southern neighbour being the Kingdom of England, with the Atlantic Ocean on the N and W, and the North Sea on the E. The greatest length* of the mainland (Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway) is 274 miles, and the greatest breadth (Buchan Ness to Applecross) is 154 miles. The total area of the Kingdom is 31,520 square miles (land and water). The population (at the census of 1921) was 4,882,288, an increase of 121,394 since the census of 1911, or 2.5 per cent.

Relief—There are three natural orographic divisions of Scotland. The *Southern Uplands* have their highest points in Merick (2,764 feet), Rinn of Kells (2,668 feet), and Cairnsmuir of Carsphairn (2,612 feet), in Kirkcudbright, Hartfell (2,651 feet) in Dumfries, and Whitecomb (2,695 feet), in Peebles. The *Central Lowlands* include the valleys of the Tay, Forth and Clyde, and the cities of Edinburgh, the capital of the Kingdom, and Glasgow, its principal seaport. The heather-clad *Northern Highlands* extend almost from the extreme north of the mainland to the central lowlands, and are divided into a northern and southern system by the *Great Glen*, they contain, in the central Grampian Hills, *Ben Nevis* (4,406 feet), the highest point in the British Isles, and Ben Muich Dhui (4,296 feet). The *Cheviot Hills* form a natural boundary between Scotland and England, their highest point being Cheviot Hill (2,676 feet).

Hydrography—The principal river of Scotland is the *Clyde* (106 miles), one of the most important rivers in the world, with the greatest commercial estuary in Scotland. The Clyde is formed by the junction of Daer and Portrail water, and flows through the city and port of Glasgow to the Firth of Clyde. During its course it passes over the picturesque *Falls of Clyde*, the largest falls in the British Isles, Bonington Linn (30 feet), Corra Linn (84 feet), Dundaff Linn (10 feet), and Stonebyres Linn (80 feet), all occurring within a stretch of 4 miles, above and below Lanark. The *Tweed* (96 miles) forms a boundary between Scotland and England at Berwick, and has important woollen industries ("Tweeds") in its valley. The *Tay*, noted for its salmon, and the longest river in Scotland (117 miles), flows into the North Sea, with Dundee (the centre of the jute industry) on the estuary, which is spanned by the *Tay Bridge* (2 miles 73 yards), opened in 1897 to replace that destroyed by a gale (Dec 28, 1897). The *Dee* (90 miles), a noted salmon

river, flows through scenery of unequalled beauty to the North Sea at Aberdeen. The *Spey* (110 miles), the swiftest flowing river in the British Isles, and also noted for its salmon and its scenery, flows into the Moray Firth. The *Forth* (66 miles), navigable to Stirling, is spanned by the *Forth Bridge*, constructed 1882-9 at a cost of £3,000,000, with a length of 5,330 feet (with approaches 8,295 feet.)

The *lochs* are the principal hydrographic feature of the Kingdom, both on the mainland and in many of the Islands. The largest in the Kingdom and in Great Britain is *Loch Lomond* (24 miles long), with Lochs Awe, Tay, Rannoch and Erlich in the Grampian valleys, *Loch Ness* (24 miles long and 800 feet deep), with Lochs Oich and Lochy, in the Great Glen; and Lochs Shin (20 miles) and Maree in the northern Highlands.

Orkney—About 6 miles N of the Caithness coast, separated from the mainland by the *Pentland Firth*, is the island county of Orkney, a group of 90 islands and islets ("holms" and "skerries"), of which one-third are inhabited. The total area of the group is 375½ square miles, with a population (1921) of 25,896. Kirkwall, in *Pomona* (or mainland), the largest island of the group, is the capital of the county. Many of the Orkney (and Shetland) Islands contain *brochs* (Pictish towers) and other Pictish and Scandinavian remains. *Scapa Flow*, between Pomona and Hoy, was the war station of the Grand Fleet from 1914-9 and the scene of the scuttling of the surrendered German High Seas Fleet (June 23, 1919).

Shetland—About 50 miles N of Orkney (with the detached Fair Isle at 25 miles N) is the island county of Shetland, a group of about 100 islands and islets, of which 29 are inhabited. The total area of the group is 551 square miles, with a population (1921) of 27,921. Lerwick, in *Mainland* (the largest and principal island), is the capital of the county. *Faer Isle*, the southernmost of the group, is famous for hand-knitted hose, and *Unst* for the finest of the Shetland woollen work, for which the county is famous. *Muckle Flugga*, about 1 mile N of Unst, is the most northerly of the group and of the British Isles ($60^{\circ} 51' 30'' N$ lat.).

Western Islands—Off the W. coast, at varying distances, and extending from Sutherland to Argyll, are over 500 islands and islets, of which 202 are inhabited. The total area of these Western Islands is 2,822 square miles, with a population of close on 80,000, but owing to the mountainous surface of the land only about 300 square miles are under cultivation. The *Inner Hebrides* include the island of *Skye* (643 square miles)—capital, Portree, famous as the refuge of Prince Charlie after his defeat at Culloden, Invernesshire, in 1746), which contains the *Chailins* (Sguri-na-Banachdich, 3,243 feet), *Red Hills* (Ben Callich, 2,403 feet), and many other picturesque mountains, *Mull* (367 square miles),

* *Land's End to John o' Groat's*—The customary measurement of the Island of Great Britain is from the site of John o' Groat's house, near Duncansby Head, Caithness (at the N.E. extremity of the island) to Land's End, Cornwall (at the S.W. extremity), a total distance of 597 miles in a straight line and (approximately) 900 by road. But the site of the house of John de Groot (with its 8 doors and octagonal table, to solve the question of precedence between John and his 7 brothers) is about 4 miles S.W. of Duncansby Head, while Dunnet Head (also in Caithness) extends further N than Duncansby. John de Groot is believed to have obtained permission to settle in Caithness (from the Netherlands) in the reign of James IV. (1488-1513).

* *The Hebrides*—Until the closing years of the 19th century "The Hebrides" included other Scottish islands in the Firth of Clyde, the peninsula of Kintyre (Argyllshire), the Isle of Man, and the (Irish) Isle of Rathlin. The origin of the name is stated to be the Greek *Hebudes*, latinized as *Hebrides* by Pliny, and corrupted to its present form. The Norwegian name *Sudreygar* (Southern Islands) was latinized as *Sudoresares*, a name that survives in the Anglican bishopric of "Sodor and Man."

containing *Ben More* (3,185 feet), *Ben Bui* (2,354 feet), and *Ben Creach* (2,280 feet), *Jura* (166 square miles), with a chain of hills culminating in the *Paps of Jura*, *Beinn-an-Oir* (2,572 feet), and *Beinn Chasaidh* (2,407 feet). *Islay* (233 square miles), and many smaller islands. *The Outer Hebrides*, separated from the mainland by the *Minch*, include *Lewis-with-Harris* (770 square miles), celebrated for its homespun "Tweed," *North Uist*, *South Uist*, *Barra* and other islands. Thirteen miles *W. of Stornoway* (the largest town of Lewis and of the Hebrides) are the "Druidical" remains of *Callernish*, a well-preserved series of monolithic circles, cruciform in general arrangement, but generally regarded as a heathen monument of the remote Stone Age.

Climate—The climate of Scotland is influenced by the much indented coast line and (like that of South Britain) by the *Gulf Stream Drift*, which emerges from the Gulf of Mexico as a strong current about 30 miles in width, with a speed of about 4 miles per hour; the stream gradually loses its velocity and becomes shallower and cooler, until at about 35° N lat. (off Cape Hatteras) it ceases to be a distinct stream and its surface waters are carried across the Atlantic by the prevailing westerly winds. The climate is more bracing and less treacherous than that of England, the average duration of sunshine on the east coast being greater than on the east coast of England, while the south-western section is no wetter or more relaxing than the corresponding section of England. The mean winter temperature is in the neighbourhood of 35°, and that of summer about 58° Fahrenheit.

EARLY HISTORY

Prehistoric Man—North Britain appears to have been invaded in Palaeolithic times by a succession of races, who died out or were exterminated by other immigrants. The earliest race of which there is any record is that since known as the *Picts*, believed to be of non-Aryan origin, and stated to have been named *Picts* by the Romans on account of the tribal habit of painting the body. The *Picts* seem to have inhabited the whole of North Britain and to have spread over the north of Ireland. *Picts' Houses* are most frequent in the northern counties of Caithness and Sutherland and in the Orkney Islands, and it is generally believed that the *Picts* were driven northwards by later Celtic immigrants. Celtic *Goidels* and *Brythons* arrived from Belgic Gaul during the latter part of the Bronze Age and in the early Iron Age, and except in the extreme north of the mainland and in the islands the civilization and speech of the people were definitely Celtic at the time of the Roman invasion of Britain.

The Roman Invasion.—In A.D. 80 Julius Agricola extended the Roman conquests in Britain by advancing into *Caledonia* as far as the "Grampian" Hills, but after a victory at *Mons Graupius* (since corrupted to "Grampius") he was recalled, and no further advance was made for about 60 years, when the Roman frontier was carried to the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde and marked by the *Wall of Pius*, towards which ran military roads from the Cheviots. The Roman occupation of Southern *Caledonia* was not so effective as that of South Britain, and before the close of the second century the northern limit of Roman Britain had receded to *Hadrian's Wall*, from the Tyne to Solway Firth, where it was maintained until about 450 A.D.

The Scots—During the later years of the Roman occupation the garrison was continually harassed by Pictish tribes north of the Wall, aided by Scots (the Gaelic tribe then dominant in Ireland), and when the garrison was withdrawn these *Picts* and *Scots* were the principal enemies of the Celtic *Brythons*, who are believed to have called in the Saxons to protect them from the invasions of their neighbours. A relic of the struggle between Pict and Brython is still to be seen in the *Cathai*, or *Picts' Wark Dyke*, of Roxburgh (from *Torwoodie*, near *Galashiels*, to *Peel Fell* in the Cheviots). *Christianity* was introduced into Southern *Caledonia* about 380 by missionaries from Romanized Britain, who penetrated to the northern districts and islands. After the withdrawal (or absorption) of the Roman garrison of Britain there were many years of tribal warfare between the *Picts* and *Scots*, the *Brythonic Waelisc* (Welsh) of Strathclyde (North-west Scotland and Cumberland), and the Anglo-Saxons of the *Lothians*. The *Waelisc* were isolated from their kinsmen in Wales by the victory of the West Saxons at *Chester* (613), and towards the close of the 9th century the Scots under *Kenneth Macalpine* became the dominant power in *Caledonia*. In the reign of *Malcolm I* (943-954) the *Brythons* or *Waelisc* (Welsh) of Strathclyde were brought into subjection, the lowland kingdom of the English (*Lothian*) being conquered by *Malcolm II* (1005-1034). From the close of the 11th century until the middle of the 16th there were constant wars between Scotland and England, the outstanding figures in the struggle being *William Wallace*, who defeated the English at *Stirling Bridge* (1297), and *Robert Bruce*, who won the victory of *Bannockburn* (1314). *James IV* and many of his nobles fell at the disastrous battle of *Flodden* (1513), and in 1563 *James VI*, the Stuart King of Scotland and the heir to the Tudor line of England (his mother, *Mary* "Queen of Scots," was the great-granddaughter of *Henry VII*), succeeded *Queen Elizabeth* on the throne, his successors reigning as Sovereigns of Great Britain. After the abdication (by flight) of *James VII* and *II*, the crown devolved upon *William III* (grandson of *Charles I*), and *Mary* (daughter of *James VII* and *II*) and, their issue failing, upon *Anne* (second daughter of *James VII* and *II*). *Anne's* children died young, and the throne devolved upon *George I* (great-grandson of *James VI* and *I*). In 1689 *Graham of Claverhouse* "roused the Highlands" on behalf of *James VII* and *II*, but died after a military success at *Killiecrankie*. In 1715, armed risings led to the indecisive battle of *Sheriffmuir*, but the movement died down until 1745, when the "Young Pretender" defeated the Royalist troops under *Sir John Cope* at *Preston Pans* and advanced to *Derby* in England (1746). From *Derby*, the adherents of "James VII and III" (the title claimed for his father by the Young Pretender), fell back on the defensive, and the *Jacobite* movement was finally crushed by the Royalist troops under the Duke of Cumberland at *Culloden* (April 16, 1746).

The Hebrides did not become part of the Kingdom of Scotland until 1266, when they were ceded to *Alexander III*, by *Magnus* of Norway. Orkney and Shetland fell to the Scottish Crown as a pledge for the unpaid dowry of *Margaret* of Denmark, wife of *James III*, in 1266, the Danish suzerainty being formally relinquished in 1290.

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD IN SCOTLAND.

Great Steward of Scotland, H R H the Prince of Wales, &c (Duke of Rothesay)

His Majesty's Household

Hereditary High Constable, Earl of Erroll, K.T., &c
Hereditary Master of Household, Duke of Argyll
Hereditary Standard-Bearer, Lt.-Col H Scrymgeour-Wedderburn
Hereditary Aimour-Bearer (claimed by), Sir Douglas Archibald Seton-Stewart, Bart
Hereditary Cup-bearer (claimed by), Sir Windham Frederick Caumtichel-Austinther, Bart
Hereditary Usker of the White Rod, The Walker Trustees
Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon
Do, Falkland and Rothesay, Marquess of Hute, &c
Hereditary Keeper of Dunstaffnage, Dunoon, and Carrick, Duke of Argyll
Hereditary Keeper of Stirling Castle, Earl of Mar and Kellie, &c
Dean of the Chapel Royal and of the Order of the Thistle, Very Rev Andrew Wallace Williamson, &c, &c, &c
Chaplains in Ordinary, Very Rev A Wallace Williamson, &c, &c, &c
 Rev S J Ramsay Sibbald, M.A., &c
 Rev Robert H Fisher, D.D., Rev A M Macdonald, &c, &c
 Very Rev Prof W P Paterson, D.D., Rev John White, D.D.
Honorary Chaplain, Rev William S Jaffray, &c
Domestic Chaplain, Rev John Strutton, &c
Historiographer, Prof R Sangster Rait, &c, &c, &c
Painter and Limner, Robert Gibb, &c
Sculptor, J Pittendrigh MacGillivray, &c, &c, &c
Honorary Physicians, Sir J Mackenzie, M.D., F.R.S., Sir R W Philip, &c

Honorary Surgeons, Sir Alexander Ogston, &c, &c, &c
 Mr H J Stiles, &c, &c, &c
Surgeon Apothecary, Balmoral, A Hendry, M.D., &c
Do, Holyrood, Lt.-Col D J Graham, &c, &c, &c
Honorary Surgeon-Dentist, John Herbert Gibbs, &c, &c, &c
Honorary Surgeon-Oculist, Sir Geo A Berry, M.B., M.R.C.S.E., &c
 William Wright Smith, M.A., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.
Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Balfour Paul, &c, &c, &c
 Lt.-Col H M Rogister House, Edinburgh £600
Heralds (£25 each).

Ross, Andrew Ross, &c
 Rothesay, F J Grant, &c, &c, &c
 Albany, Capt G S Campbell Swinton, &c, &c, &c
Perseuants (£12 13s 4d each)
 March, Lt.-Col Sir Wolsley Haig, &c, &c, &c

Under-Secretary, John Horne Stevenson, M.B., K.C., &c, &c, &c
Inspector of Holyrood Palace, W Hunt
The King's Body Guard for Scotland, Royal Company of Archers, Archer's Hall, Edinburgh—Capt-General, Earl of Rosebery, &c, &c, &c
Adjutant, Gen R Gordon Gilmore, &c, &c, &c
President of the Council, Duke of Buccleuch, &c
Vice-Press, Hon Hew H Dalrymple
Joint Secretaries, Sir Henry Cook, &c, &c, &c
 Dundas, &c
Treasurer, John M Howden, &c
Chaplain, Very Rev Andrew Wallace Williamson, &c, &c, &c
Surgeon, Robert A Fleming, &c

DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, Edinburgh

Chairman, Sir R B Greig, M.C., LL.D., M.Sc. £1,200 to £1,500
Commissioners, J Wood, &c, &c, &c £1,200 to £1,500
 J Mather £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Commissioners, H M Conacher £1,200 to £1,500
Secretary, C Weatherill £850 to £1,000
Asst. Secretaries, J M. Caine, M.A., &c, &c, &c £600 to £800
 W N McWilliam £600 to £800
Supt. of Statistics, J M Ramsay, &c, &c, &c £550 to £700
Accountant, H McDonald £500 to £600
Establishment Officer, R L Morris £500 to £600
Head of Agricultural Division, B A Hynd £500 to £600
Head of Land Division, J Morrison £500 to £600
Asst. Accountants, T E Conrie, I D Gemmell, T Thomson £300 to £475
Staff Officers, J R B Cassio, &c, &c, &c £300 to £475
 L G Davidson, T C Gilbert, R G Hattie, R Mackinnon, E T Smith . . . £300 to £475

Inspectorate

Chief Inspector, A Main, M.A., &c, &c, &c £600 to £800
Senior Inspectors, A McCallum, &c, &c, &c (£550 to £700); J R McCallum, &c, &c, &c; J T Steele, M.A., &c, &c; J A Symon, &c, &c, &c . . . £400 to £600
Director, Seed Testing Station, T Anderson, M.A., &c, &c, &c £500 to £600
Senior Inspector of Live Stock (temp), F A Thomson, &c, &c, &c . . . £350

Small Holdings, Land Settlement and Estates Staff

Chief Factor, A Mackintosh £550 to £700
Senior Sub-Commissioners, A Carruth, &c, &c, &c; J Dunlop, C McDonald, D Stewart £550 to £700
Asst. Chief Factor, A T Gourlay £400 to £500
Sub-Commissioners, A Campbell, R Cunningham, J E Scott, &c, &c, &c; P McWilliam (temp); T B Manson, &c, &c, &c; W Simpson (temp); G Stewart (temp); H Stuart (temp); A Wilson (temp) . . . £400 to £500

Surveying Staff.

Chief Surveyor, W G Coles, &c, &c, &c £550 to £700
Asst. do, A G Ingham, &c, &c, &c; A McIntyre, &c, &c, &c £400 to £500

Legal Staff.

Solicitor, A D Callander . . . £550 to £700

Miscellaneous Appointments

Organising Officer under Rats and Mice Destruction Act (1919), T M Munro £500
Chief Agricultural Analyst for Scotland, Sir R Robertson, &c, &c, &c

CLYDE LIGHTHOUSES TRUST,

137 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow
Chairman, William Law
 Clerk, J F Anderson
Treasurer, James Macfarlane
Engineers, D and C Stevenson

CLYDE NAVIGATION TRUST,

16 Robertson Street, Glasgow
Chairman, Sir Wm H Raeburn, Bart
Deputy do, James S Craig
General Manager and Sec, T R Mackenzie
Asst. Sec, D M Macintyre
Treasurer, James Macfarlane
Accountant, Wm Congchie
Engineer, P D Donald
Harbour Master, Capt T R Morris

EDUCATION

SCOTTISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
 DOVER HOUSE, WHITEHALL, LONDON; and
 14 QUEEN STREET, EDINBURGH

Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland, G Macdonald, &c, &c, &c; J A. L.L.D. £2,200
Private Secretary, R T Hawkins £1,200 to £1,500
Second Secretary, G W Alexander £1,200 to £1,500
Senior Assistant Secretary (vacant), £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, H Warre Cornish, F J Armstrong, &c, &c, &c; P H Atkin, &c, &c (Accounting & Establishment Officer), W W McKeehinle (acting) £850 to £1,000

Counsel, J H Miller, LL.D. . . . £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant, G K Robertson . . . £1,200 to £1,500
Inspector of Music, A Somerville, &c, &c, &c (and fees) £1,200
Principal Staff Officers, H J Macartney, A S Lamb, J W Parker (Asst. Accounts & Establishment Officer); C J Hall, M H E Bone £550 to £700

Staff Officers, H W Harris, J L Stewart, T H Langford; W F Burton, A Alderman; H W S. Biden, I Murdoch, G E Davidson (acting) £400 to £500

Accountant in Edinburgh
Accountant, A D Kerr £550 to £700
Asst. Accountants, J A Thomson, G H Mitchell £400 to £500

H M Inspectors of Schools
Senior Chief Inspector, F R Jamieson, LL.D. £1,200
Chief Inspectors, J M Wattie, LL.D., J C Smith, C M, J A Macdonald, A D Thomson, LL.D., each £1,050

Inspectors, J T Ewon, O.M.E., A D Millar, J Clark, W E Philip, G Andrew, C J N Fleming, W G Fraser, F W Michie, T B M Lamb, W Menzies, C H Rankine, A C Smith, D H Crawford, A Lang, H N Patrick, J G Frowin, W A Robertson, R D A King, J Anderson, W A Munro, D Pitt, G Watson, W Robb, F R S Walker, D J Macleod, J M. Thomson, J C Stewart, R D, A B Grievie, J C, J Moffat, F Mort, D S C, G D C Stokes, D S C, D D. Anderson, M C, G T Pringle, P K Stewart, W Hyslop, R Barron, A C, J Lambie £500 to £600

Medical Officer and Inspector of Physical Training, J Jardine, O.M.E., M.D., D.D.H.
Inspector for Domestic Subjects, Miss J G Crawford (Principal), Miss B Littlejohn, Mrs E L Wardle £300 to £500

The Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh
Director, Alexander O Curle, M.S., F.R.S. £1,000
Keeper of Art and Ethnographical Department, F Ward £750 to £900
Keeper Natural History Department, J Ritchie, D S C £750 to £900
Keeper Technological Department, T Rowatt £750 to £900

Assistant Keepers, P H Grimshaw, R Kerr, D Balgillie £475 to £700

FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND,
Office—101 George Street, Edinburgh
Chairman and Secretary, David T Jones, C.B.E., F.R.S.
Deputy Chairman, W Lyon Mackenzie, K.C. (Sheif of Ayrshire)
Other Members, Prof D'Arcy W Thompson, C.B., F.R.S., Sir John H Irvin, K.C.B., Sir Malcolm Smith, K.C.B., George Hall, William Miller
Assistant Secretary, George Hogarth
Chief Clerk, A A Norris
Accountant, John C Giles
Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, W L Calderwood, F.R.S.E.
Asst. do, W J M Menzies
Scientific Supt., Alexander Bowman, D.S.C., F.R.S.
Sensor Naturalist, R S Clark, M.A., M.S.C.
Chief Inspector of Sea Fisheries, Alex E McKenzie
Inspector do, Wm Kerr, M.B.E.
Insp. of Fish Distribution, Comm L D Fisher, D.S.O., M.C. (ret.)
Marine Superintendent, J R. McEwan, O.M.E.
Consulting Engr., R Gordon Nicol, M.C.E., F.R.S.E.
Commanders of Cruisers and Research Steamers, R G Murdoch, John Wright, G G Mackenzie, Wm Angus, Eric S Simpson, A Lamont, John Allan, David Sandison

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SCOTLAND,
33 George Square, Edinburgh

Asst. Director, (vacant) £800 to £900
District Geologists, E B Bailey, M.C., M.A., R G Carruthers, F.R.S., M Macgregor, M.A., C Hawker Dinham, M.A. £650 to £750
Senior Geologists, E M Anderson, M.S.C., G W Leck, D.S.C., J E Richey, M.C., M.A., G V Wilson, M.S.C. £500 to £650
Geologists, H H Read, D.S.C., G A Burnett, M.S.C., D Haldane, M.S.C., G Ross, M.S.C., V A Eyles, M.S.C., J B Simpson, M.S.C., J Maden, M.S.C., A Fowler, M.S.C., A G Macgregor, M.S.C., J Phenister, M.S.C., W Anderson, M.S.C., J K Allan, M.A., M.S.C., J Knox, M.S.C.

Neurcastle Office
SCOTTISH BOARD OF HEALTH,
125, George Street, 83 and 121 Princes Street, and Grassmarket, Edinburgh
Estimates, 1924-5, £2,497,832, of which salaries, wages, and allowances are £161,671
President, Rt. Hon. Sir John Gilmour Bt., D.S.O., M.P.
Secretary for Scotland (ex-officio)

Vice-President, Capt. W E. Elliot, M.C., M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary (ex-officio) £1,500
Chairman, Ewan F Macpherson, C.B. £1,800
Members, Sir James Leishman (£1,800), Sir Leslie Mackenzie, M.D., LL.D. (£1,400), Miss M Ritson £1,000 to £1,200

Secretary, J Jeffrey £1,000 to £1,200
Director of Housing, J L Jack £850 to £1,000
Housing Secretary, A McKinnon, O.M.E. £700 to £900
Principal Assistant Sec., H L F Fraser, LL.D. £700 to £900
Assistant Secs., A J Bain, G W Wight £550 to £700

Establishment Officer, A Oliphant £600 to £700
Assistant Director of Housing, J Brough £550 to £650

Chief Accountant, J Stewart Soggie, C.A. £700 to £900
Asst. Accountant, T A Mowat, C.A. £500 to £600
Solicitor, J M Vallance, M.S. £700 to £900
Asst. Solicitor, D Gerrand £400 to £500
Medical Officers, L D Cruickshank, M.D., G M Cullen, M.D., T F Dewar, C.B., M.D., F Dittmar, M.D., G R Leighton, O.M.E., M.D., F.R.S.E., M J Menzies, M.B., A Shearer, M.B., E Watt, M.D. £500 to £800

Chief Engineer and Housing Commissioner, D Ronald, M.I.N.T.C. £700 to £900
Principal Architects and Housing Commissioners, J Wilson, F.R.I.A., G D McNiven, F.R.I.A. £600 to £800

General Superintendents of Poor, M Beaton, C C Ellis, G A Mackay, A B Millar £400 to £700
Chief Inspector, Insurance, J W Peck, C.B. £850 to £1,000

Deputy do, J E Highton £550 to £700
Chief Inspector of Alkali Works and River Pollution, J W Young, M.S.C. £600 to £900
Lady Inspector, Miss M M Paterson, C.B., J F £500 to £550

Insp. of Public Cleaning and Salvage, T B Crookes £650 to £900
District Medical Officers, R Buchanan, M.B., A M McIntosh, M.C., M.B., £1,000 to £1,400, J Gilmour, M.B., J Jeffrey, M.B., J M Young, M.B. £1,000 to £1,300

GENERAL BOARD OF CONTROL,
25 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh
Commissioner, Lt-Col Sir H Arthur Rose, D.S.O. (Chairman) £1,000
Legal Commissioners, John Prosser, M.S., Sheriff J R N. Macphail, K.C. £1,200
Medical Commissioners, Hamilton C Marr, M.D. (£1,300), J P Sturrock, M.D. £1,000
Deputy Commissioners, H F Watson, M.D. £600, Kate Fraser, M.D., £600, George H R Gibson, D.S.O., M.D. £600
Secretary, A D Wood, J.F. £700

NATIONAL GALLERY OF SCOTLAND,
Mound, Edinburgh
Director, J L Caw
Keeper, T Corsan Morton

SCOTTISH NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
Queen Street, Edinburgh

Director, Jas L Caw
Keeper, T Corsan Morton

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES,
Queen Street, Edinburgh

Director, J Graham Callander

COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHT-HOUSES,
24 George Street, Edinburgh

Secretary, C Dick Peddie
Engineer, D A Stevenson

PRISON COMMISSION
21 Rutland Square, Edinburgh

Commissioners, The Lord Polwarth, C.B. (Chairman), £1,300, Dr James Devon £1,000

Secretary and Inspector, David Crombie £500 to £800
Chief Clerk, J Fulton £400 to £500
Supt. of Stores, W Muir £400 to £500

H M GENERAL REGISTER HOUSE
Edinburgh
Lord Clerk Register, The Duke of Montrose, K.T.

GENERAL RECORD DEPARTMENT
Deputy Keeper, G A J Lee, w s £850
Curator, William Angus £500 to £600
First Class Clerks, R H Lindsay, John Dunn £300 to £475

General Registry Office of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Registrar General, James Craufurd Dunlop M.D., F.R.C.S.
Secretary, R H Gray, s s o
Senior Clerk, A Froude
Supt. Statistical Branch, (vacant)
Registration Examiners, Grant B Gibson, J J Blyth, J J Cowan, J Tupman, J C Young

H.M. Chancery.

Interim Director, J C Stettell Miller, w s £300
Interim Depute do., Alex G Veitch

Great Seal Office.

Lord Keeper, Rt Hon William Adamson, w s
Depute Keeper, J C Stettell Miller, s s, w s
Substitute Keeper, A G Veitch

Privy Seal Office.

44 General Register House
Lord Keeper (vacant)
Depute & Writer (vacant)

Extractor's Office.

Principal Extractor, Edward P Thomson, w s
Assistant Extractor, James Ritchie
Clerk of Records, Donald J Macrae, w s

Court of the Lord Lyon

Lyon Clerk and Keeper of Records, Fras J Grant, w s £250
Prosecutor Fiscal, John MacGregor, w s
Herald Painter, Grahame Johnston
Writer, A G L Samson

Bill Chamber.

New Register House

Principal Clerk of Bills, Petitions and Sequestrations, T Sinton Paterson, s s c
Assistant Clerk, David Alex Duncan
Minute Book Office and Edictal Citations Office, 14 New Register House, Edinburgh
Keeper (in interim), Edward P Thomson, w s £300
Clerk (ad int.), Donald J Macrae, w s

Rolls of Court and Calling Lists.

Keepers of Inner House Rolls, W H Ford, John A Smart each £450
Keeper of the Seal of Court, W H Ford
Keeper of the Roll of Law Agents, W H Ford

The Sasine Office

Keeper of the General Register of Sasines, W T Ketchen, w s £1,000
Chief Assistant Keeper, C B Gibson £750
Assistant Keepers, C J Poole, J M Deas Jas A Masterton each £700
Accountant, W Wyatt (Asst. Keeper, acting) £700
Chief Clerks, W B Mitchell, J R Lyle, H W Hodgkin, C M West, S Dalgleish, D R Couper each £500
1st Class Clerks, J Robertson, J Butt, W Smart, R Bulke, J M Milligan, J A Macqueen, H Robertson, G Nisbet, R M MacGregor, J C Collier, W E S Bremner, W Florence, T Cunin, T Crossan, J Fisher, D R Ross, A Smith each £475

Hornings, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails.

Keeper of the Registers of Hornings Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails, W T Ketchen, w s
Register of Deeds and Protests.
Interim Keeper, Robt D Gray
Chief Assistant, Adam Brownlie
Chief Clerk, G B M Jockel
Clerks, John M Robertson
(20 Collating Clerks, as typists)

Accountant of Court (Judicial Factors and Bankruptcy).

Accountant, J W Inglis, c a £1,200
Chief Clerk, W A Alexander, c a
Head Clerk Factory Dept, Andrew Duncan, c a
Bankruptcy Dept., (vacant).

Registry of Friendly Societies.

19 Harlot Row
Registrar Chilton L Addison Smith, o s s, w s
Chief Asst and Head of Rules Branch, R Addison Smith, s s

Head of Returns and Statistics Branch, J E I Bloom
Head of Registration Branch, George Forsyth

Joint-Stock Companies Registry Office.

Exchequer Chambers, 1 Parliament Square
Registrars (also of Limited Partnerships and of Business Names), Sir James Adam, c s s, s c

Edinburgh Gazette Office.

Exchequer Chambers, 1 Parliament Square
Supt and Keeper, Sir James Adam, c s s, s c

Receivers of Crown Rents, Scotland.

New Register House, Edinburgh £600 to £700
Crown Revenue, John Paterson
Bishopric of Orkney, W P Draper, Kirkwall

REVENUE OFFICES.

Inland Revenue.

Waterloo Place, Edinburgh
Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Stair A Gillon, s s, s c, s s, Advocate £1,200
Chief Clerk, A L Cordner, s s, s c £750 to £800
Professional Clerks, G Roberts, H Watson, J B Wilson £200 to £300

Stamps and Taxes

Comptroller, J K Stewart, c s s £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Comptroller, J Hutton £700 to £800
Asst Principal Clerks, W C Munro, W S Imrie £500 to £650
Staff Officers, A M Duncan, J R Scott, P McL Milne, R B Henderson, J Lush £400 to £500
Staff Clerk, W T Mackie £300 to £400

Estate Duty

Registrar, G C Cunningham £1,000
Principal Clerks, W R Morrison, W E Redding £750 to £800
Assistant do., S M Findlay, J H Beattie, R M Gaudie, R K Letts, W J M Cosh, J T Lister, O S Elliott, H W Gardiner £550 to £700
Examiners, E Moyes, R B Oliphant, T R Evans, C S Matley, W J Henderson, A W H Noakes, A R Strachan, R Beveridge, G Muirhead, M G Mackenzie, F O Walters, W I Pollett, J Williamson, P Butler, D McDonald, A Stuart, D M McPhail £450 to £500

Collectors of Taxes

Glasgow, J Menzies £500 to £600
Edinburgh, A Jervis £450 to £550
Aberdeen, G L Easson, s s, J R Richmond, Dundee, D M Campbell, Inverness, A Kidd, Paisley, J M Matthews, Stirling, M D Finlayson £300 to £400

Valuation Office.

9 Wemyss Place, Edinburgh
Chief Valuer for Scotland, Alexander Blair, s s s £800 to £1,000
Assistant do. (vacant) £800 to £850
1st Class Valuers, T S Ronaldson, C M Wedderburn, J Hume £550 to £700
2nd Class Valuers, J C Hamilton, Alexander Buttar (Edinburgh), J V Makins, J Nisbet, A Davis (Glasgow), C O Tulloch (Ayr), J Glen (Stirling), J L Thomson (Dundee), J Watt (Aberdeen), J S Paterson (Inverness) £550 to £700

Collectors of Customs and Excise, Scotland.

Aberdeen, J D Ryall, £800 to £850 Asst, J Miller, £650 to £750, Dumfries, W McDermott, £650 to £750, Dundee, J W Crooke, £800 to £850, P Banton, £800 to £850, Edinburgh, J W Noble, £800 to £1,000, O Rummy, £800 to £850, Glasgow, J Ritchie, £1,100, E J Holdsworth, £850 to £950, G Fairs, £800 to £850, Greenock, A F Hall, £800 to £850, (vacancy) £800 to £850, Inverness, J W Allison, £800 to £850, (vacancy) £850 to £950, Leith, J Smith £800 to £850

General Post Office.

Waterloo Place, Edinburgh
Secretary, F G Milne £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Clerks, C S B Higgin, H McPake £500 to £600

546 Scotland—Government Departments—Income Tax Assessments.

Staff Officers, A J Turner, A M Forsyth, J Kinloch, J Macmillan, J F Calder, J Robertson £380 to £475
Solicitor, J S Pitman, w s
Medical Officer, K M Douglas, m d
Accountant, J Anderson £700 to £800
Examiner, J Allan £600 to £700
Book keeper, B Finlay £500 to £600
Staff Officers, J Dow, W Hyslop, J Kerr, A Whitt-
ton, W W Higgin, W Yule £400 to £500
Controller (Postal and Telegraph), C Creighton £700 to £800
Deputy do, Maj A A Jayne, d s o, o n f, m c £550 to £650
Assist Controller (Postal), G Gull £470 to £530
Assist Controller (Telegraph), E H Fisher £470 to £530

THE CONVENTION OF THE ROYAL BURGHS

OF SCOTLAND,
 City Chambers, Edinburgh
 Instituted about 1150, and extended in 1405 and 1487
 Annual General Convention meets in Edinburgh,
 Committees meet in Edinburgh City Chambers—
Preses, The Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Chaplain,
Very Rev A Wallace Williamson, v d, Standing
Counsell The Rt Hon The Lord Advocate, Clerk,
Agent, and Treas, John L. Officer, i n b, w s (at
Castle Street, Edinburgh), Parly Agents, Beveridge
& Co (23 Abingdon Street, Westminster, S W),
Convention Officer, Frank Wm Keddie

ROYAL OBSERVATORY,
 Blackford Hill, Edinburgh—£1,557
Astronomer Royal for Scotland, R A Sampson, d s c, £400
First Asst Astronomer, J Storey, f r a s £350 to £450
Asst Astronomers, R W Wrigley, b a, E A Baker, £300 to £350
B s c

SCOTTISH LAND COURT,
 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh
Members, The Hon Lord St. Vigeans, (Chairman),
Norman Reid, Donald Mackay, James E. Kylesmont
Secretary and Principal Clerk, Arthur Morgan
Clerks of Court and Legal Assessors, Walter Murray,
W A Cairns, G R Lamb
Keeper of the Rolls, Peter MacIntyre

SCOTTISH NATIONAL LIBRARY
 By the public-spirited generosity of Sir Alexander Grant Bart., the project for the institution of a National Library for Scotland has now been rendered possible. Sir Alexander Grant's gift of £100,000 as a permanent endowment for the proposed library has enabled the Government to accept the offer made by the Faculty of Advocates to transfer to the nation as a gift the contents of the Advocates' Library.

SCOTTISH OFFICE,
 Dover House, Whitehall, S W 1, and 9 Parliament Square, Edinburgh

Secretary for Scotland, Rt Hon Sir John Gilmour, £2,000
Private Sec, F O Stewart, £300
Under-Secretary for Scotland, John Lamb, c b £2,200
Private Sec, T D Fairgrieve, m c £150
Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Health, Capt W F. Elliott, m c, m p £1,200
Private Sec, T F Maclean, m b e £150
Asst Under-Secretary for Scotland, P J G. Rose £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, P B Moodie, P R Laird, £1,000 to £1,200
G A Steel, c b
Principals, A S Cotton, R N Duke, d s o, m c, £700 to £900
W A C Goodchild*, W Hogg, G W Milroy, J F de Writville
Assistant Principals, H Crow, T D Fairgrieve, m c, £750 to £850
T F Maclean, m b e, D Milne, F O Stewart

Staff Clerk, (Finance) H J Cheale £400 to £500
Do (Correspondence), P J Spiatt £400 to £500
Counsell to the Secretary for Scotland, P F Wood £400 to £500
c b, k c, R Hendry, Adv
Inspector of Anatomy, Sir Norman Walker, m d £100
Do, Constabulary, Lt-Col A G Ferguson, c b e £750 to £850

Assessor of Railways & Canals in Scotland, John Alex King

LEGAL DEPARTMENT
Lord Advocate, Rt Hon William Watson, k c, m p £5,000
Legal Secretary, M Millar Craig, Adv £850 to £1,000
Solicitor-Gen, D P Fleming, k c, m p £2,000
 * Seconded for special service

SCOTTISH SAVINGS COMMITTEE
 113A George Street, Edinburgh
President, The Lord Strathclyde, f r, c b e, l i d, p, k c
Chairman, The Duke of Atholl, k t, c b e, i n b, d s o
Deputy Chairman, A K Wright, (c b e, d i)
Secretary, J L Wells, c b f

H M OFFICE OF WORKS,
 4 & 5 Drumshuegh Gardens, Edinburgh
Head of Sections, G W Jupp
Senior Staff Officer, J T Tweedie
Architect, J Wilson Paterson, m b f, a r i b a, f r a
(Scot)

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.
Regius Keeper, W Wright Smith, m a £700
Assistant Keeper (vacant) £300 to £500
Assistant, Museum, Harry F Tagg, f i s £200 to £500
Do, Laboratory, Matthew Y Ori £200 to £500
Do, Librarian, James T Johnstone, m a £200 to £500
Do, Herbarium, W Edgar Evans, b s c £200 to £500
Do, Studio, Robt M Adam £200 to £500
Cumator, Robert L Harrow £200 to £350
Asst do, Laurence B Stewart £200 to £350

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS (SCHEDULE D), 1921-22

Income from	England	Scotland	Ireland
Gross Income from—			
Manufacturing, &c, Industries	£484,333,211	£61,216,474	£12,366,469
Distribution, &c			
Railways (U K) . .	52,454,880	6,596,192	2,200,000
Other . .	423,770,244	46,658,716	13,586,549
Finance, Professions, &c	160,874,315	16,214,281	3,512,404
Employments, Annually	97,294,595	9,270,017	2,137,779
Do Quarterly	435,455,478	69,732,581	15,200,976
Interest on War Securities (not taxed at source)	88,108,943	15,372,470	2,868,926
Do Dominion and Foreign do . .	57,896,154	4,145,306	633,139
Total Gross Income	£1,800,187,820	£231,104,037	£52,506,242
Exemptions and Reductions	443,062,645	50,645,383	20,789,641
Actual Income.—			
Wages of Manual Earners	414,261,549	67,639,717	8,206,176
Other Assessments	942,863,266	112,818,937	23,510,425
Total Actual Income	£1,357,124,815	£180,458,654	£31,716,601

AREA AND POPULATION OF SCOTTISH COUNTIES.
WITH CAPITALS, LORDS LIEUTENANT AND CONVENER

Counties and Capital	Population, 1921	Acres	Lord Lieutenant	Convener of County
Aberdeen (Aberdeen) . . .	300,980	1,261,521	Marq of Aberdeen, K.T.	H. D. McCombie.
Argyll (Inveraray) . . .	76,862	1,990,472	Duke of Argyll	MacLachlan of MacLachlan
Ayr (Ayr)	299,273	793,600	Marquess of Ailsa	J. Harling Turner
Banff (Banff)	57,293	420,122	Duke of Richmond, K.G.	Col J. G. Stewart, V.D. & L.
Berwick (Berwick)	28,246	294,805	Col Charles Hope	Francis Stewart Hay
Bute (Rothesay)	32,711	139,432	Marq of Graham, K.C.B.	George Laidie
Caithness (Wick)	28,284	442,058	Sir A. H. M. Sinclair, Bart	D. Keith Murray
Clackmannan (Clackmannan)	32,542	30,477	Earl of Mar & Kellie, K.T.	Earl of Mar & Kellie, K.T.
Dumfries (Dumfries) . . .	75,365	680,277	Duke of Buccleuch	H. Cavan Irving, C.B.E.
Dumfriesshire (Dumfriesshire)	150,868	157,289	Sir I. Colquhoun, Bt., D.S.O.	Capt. Alan Burns
East Lothian (Haddington)	47,487	179,122	Earl of Wemyss	Sir A. B. Hepburn, Bart
Elgin or Moray (Elgin) . .	41,561	304,606	Duke of Richmond, K.G.	J. F. Cumming
Fife (Dunfermline)	292,902	314,952	Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt.	Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt.
Forfar (Forfar)	270,950	560,186	Earl of Strathmore, G.C.V.O.	W. T. J. S. Stewart-Fotheringham
Inverness (Inverness) . . .	82,446	2,616,545	MacKintosh of MacKintosh	MacKintosh of MacKintosh
Kincardine (Stonehaven)	41,779	245,347	Sir Thomas Burnett, Bt.	James Mowat
Kinross (Kinross)	7,963	46,487	J. J. Moubray	Hy P. R. Montgomery
Kirkcaldy (Kirkcaldy) . . .	37,156	574,588	Col R. F. Dudgeon, C.B.	W. J. Herries Maxwell
Lanark (Lanark)	1,539,307	562,821	Col Sir R. K. Stewart, K.C.B.	Gavin Hamilton
Linlithgow (Linlithgow) . .	83,966	76,807	Earl of Rosebery, K.G.	Sir R. Usher, Bart
Midlothian (Edinburgh) . .	506,378	231,724	Earl of Rosebery, K.G.	J. S. Robertson
Nairn (Nairn)	8,790	124,968	Brodie of Brodie, D.S.O.	James Johnston
Orkney (Kirkwall)	24,203	240,476	Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bart., K.C.M.G.	
Peebles (Peebles)	15,330	226,899	Lord Carmichael, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.	Michael Grieve Thornburn
Perth (Perth)	125,515	1,617,808	Duke of Atholl, K.T.	Earl of Mansfield
Renfrew (Renfrew)	298,887	156,785	Col. Sir Hugh Shaw-Stewart, Bart., C.B.	Col. Sir Hugh Shaw-Stewart, Bart., C.B.
Ross & Cromarty (Dingwall)	70,790	1,970,004	Sir Hector Munro, Bart	Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bt.
Roxburgh (Roxburgh) . . .	44,989	425,656	Duke of Roxburgh, K.T.	Duke of Roxburgh, K.T.
Selkirk (Selkirk)	22,606	172,549	Maj. C. H. Scott-Plummer	Maj. C. H. Scott-Plummer
Shetland (Lerwick)	25,500	352,889	Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bart., K.C.M.G.	Henry Mount
Stirling (Stirling)	161,726	226,338	Duke of Montrose, K.T.	Col E. Bolton
Sutherland (Dornoch) . . .	17,800	1,297,849	Duke of Sutherland	Andrew Lindsay
Wigtown (Wigtown)	30,782	310,747	Rt Hon Sir H. Maxwell, Bart	Earl of Stair

EDINBURGH

EDINBURGH, the Capital of the Kingdom, has a municipal area of 32,402 acres, and a population (Census of 1921) of 420,281 (over the enlarged area). The boundaries were extended in 1920 so as to include the Burgh of Leith and part of the suburban district of the County of Midlothian. The city is built on a group of hills and contains in Princes Street the most beautiful thoroughfare in the world. The principal buildings are St. Giles's Church (restored 1879-83), and St. Mary's (Scottish Episcopal) Cathedral (Sir Gilbert Scott), the Castle (which contains, in St. Margaret's Chapel, the oldest building in Scotland), Parliament House (the present seat of the judicature, containing the Advocates' and Signet Libraries), the University, the General Register House (Robert Adam), Royal Scottish Academy, National Portrait Gallery, and Holyrood Palace (containing parts of the royal palace of James IV and V). The city is governed by a town council of 71 members, and sends 6 members to Parliament (including the member for Leith).

Rt Hon Lord Provost (1924-25), Sir William Lowrie Sleight.

Town Clerk, Andrew Grierson, F.S.C., J.P.
 City Chamberlain, Robert Paton.

GLASGOW

GLASGOW, a Royal Burgh, City and County of a City, and the principal commercial centre in Scotland, has a municipal area of 19,183 acres, and had a population of 1,034,074 at the Census of 1921 (an increase of 25,682 as compared with 1911). The city occupies the north and south banks of the Clyde, one of the chief commercial estuaries of the world, and its trade was valued at £80,299,380 in 1923, the tonnage of the ships entering being 6,022,322 tons, of those cleared 6,226,430 tons. The principal industries are iron and steel works, shipbuilding, chemicals, leather, woollens, muslin-weaving, distilling, ink-making, tobacco, cotton-mills and furniture. The chief buildings are the Early English Cathedral, built early in the 12th century, and incorporating part of an earlier structure, the University (Sir Gilbert Scott), the City Chambers, the Royal Infirmary and the Western and Victoria Infirmaries, the Art Galleries and the Mitchell Library. The City is governed by a town council of 113 members, and sends 15 members to Parliament.

Rt Hon Lord Provost (1924-25), Matthew Walker Montgomery

Town Clerk, Sir John Lindsay, K.B.E., J.P., D.L.
 City Chamberlain, John A. Reid, J.P.

SCOTTISH COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Counties	County Clerk	Clerk of the Peace	Chief Constable
*Aberdeen	William Munson	James Conner	John Gauld
Argyll	M. Sinclair, Lochgilphead	M. Sinclair, Lochgilphead	Maj W D Allan, O B E
Ayr	James E Shaw	P E Teat (<i>ad int</i>)	Maj E R Cockburn
Banff	G A. Cumming and J Tough	J L McNaughton, M B E, V D, Buckie	William Hope
Berwick	R G Johnston, O B E	Alexander N McDougal	John Morren, Duns
Bute	David Arnot	T W Alexander	C Harding, Paisley
Caithness	James Young, Thurso	G A O Green, Wick	Wm K Cormack, Wick
Clackmannan	J W Moir, Alloa	James Guthbert	John Scott
Dumfries	John Robson, Dumfries	B M Gowan	William Gordon
Dumbarton	David Cockburn	W Craig	Neill McLennan
East Lothian	George Cruikshank	G H Stevenson	Maj S W Douglas, D S O
Elgin or Moray	E D Jameson	D A Shiach	John B Blair, M V O
Fife	I M Mitchell	R Osborne Pagan, W S	J Tennant Gordon, O B E
*Forfar	R Freer Myles, LL B	James Thomson, LL B, Dundee	R T Birnie
Inverness	J W. Mackillop	D Noble	Maj A C McLean
Kincardine	John Falconer, Stonehaven	J B Cunningham	Robert Mitchell
Kinross	W Keay Falconer	W Keay Falconer	J Tennant Gordon, O B E
Kirkcudbright	Adam Brown	Patrick Gifford	Alex Donald
*Lanark	John McGhie and I. Bryce Walker	James Annan, Upper Wd J T T Brown, LL D, Middle Stn Thos F Wilson, K B E, Lower Wd	Capt H J Despard, C B E, Hamilton
Linlithgow	J G B Henderson	A P Simpson, W S	Maj S W Douglas, D S O
*Midlothian	A G G Asher, C B E, W S	W B Robertson, S S C N P	Maj S W Douglas, D S O
Nairn	H T Donaldson	H G Strachan	John Bruce
Orkney	Duncan J Robertson, O B E	D J Robertson, O B E	R Wood
Peebles	J Ramsay Smith	R Lendrem-Almshe	Maj S W Douglas, D S O
Perth	T B Marshall	Alexander Stewart	M J Martin
Renfrew	J Caldwell Fraser	T MacRobert, Paisley	Charles Harding, Paisley
Ross & Cromarty	W J Duncan, Dingwall	W S Dewar	Capt D Finlayson, O B E
Roxburgh	J Stormonth Darling, W S Kelso	T Colledge Halliburton	John Morren
Selkirk	W C Dundas, LL B	J Mowbray Kinnaird	John Morren
Shetland	A Sutherland	A Sutherland	Gifford Gray
Stirling	James Learmonth	A C Buchanan	Charles Middleton
Sutherland	Archibald Argo	J M'Crone	Hugh Chisholm
Wigtown	C A McLean	Percy J Adair, Stranraer	Alexander Donald

* The Cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen are each a County of a City, and the Lord Provost of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant.

DUNDEE.

DUNDEE, a City, Parliamentary, Municipal and Royal Burgh, on the left bank of the River Tay, 4½ miles N of Edinburgh, has a municipal area of 6,548 acres, and a population (Census 1921) of 168,315 (an increase of 8,036 since 1911). The principal buildings are University College (St. Andrews University), the Technical Institute, High School, Albert Institute and the Caird Hall Buildings. The harbour affords dock accommodation of nearly 35 acres. The principal industries are jute manufacture in all its branches, and various forms of linen weaving, the making of preserves, shipbuilding, engineering, dyeing, and brewing. The City is governed by a town council of 34 members and sends 2 members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1924-25), William High

Town Clerk, W. H. B. Martin.

Treasurer, G. A. Johnston.

ABERDEEN

ABERDEEN, a City and a Royal, Municipal and Parliamentary Burgh, 130 miles N E of Edinburgh, received its charter as a Royal Burgh from William the Lion in 1179. The municipal area is 6,748 acres, with a population (Census 1921) of 158,969 (a decrease of 4,922 since 1911). The tonnage of the ships entered in 1923 was 706,927 tons. The chief industries are granite quarrying and working, white fish, salmon and herring fisheries, engineering, chemicals, brewing, distilling, shipbuilding, paper-making, and woollen, jute and linen manufacture. The principal buildings are the East and West Churches of St. Nicholas, Municipal Offices, Marischal College, King's College, Roman Catholic pro-Cathedral, Public Library, H M Theatre, Art Gallery and Museum, and the Cathedral of St. Machar (14th century). The City is governed by a Town Council of 34 Members, and sends 2 Members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1924-25), William Meff
Town Clerk, James W. Davidson.

LIST OF SHERIFFS, SHERIFFS-SUBSTITUTE, SHERIFF-CLERKS, AND FISCALLS OF COUNTIES IN SCOTLAND

Counties	Sheriffs	Sheriffs Substitute	Sheriff Clerks	Procurators Fiscal
ABERDEEN	A L M'Clure, k c 1,050	A J Louttit Laing 1,100 J Dewar Dallas 1,100	James Connor	Thos MacLennan
ABERY— Dunoon Campbeltown Oban Fort William	John L Wark, k c 700	James B Ballingall 700 John M Campbell 700 D M Wilson, k c 700 Alex Steedman 700	James Stewart	A R Nimmo Dan MacTaggart D M MacKinnon Dun Macneven
AYR— Kilmarnock	W L Mackenzie, k c 700	J C C Brown 900 W J Robertson 900 John W More 900 B Macanlay Smith 700 T J Martin 700 Thomas Trotter 700 J Dean Leslie 950 A J P Menzies 950 Geo Champion 900 R L Grier, k c 1,400 E W Neish 1,400 J G Jameson 1,000 C R A Howden 800	Andrew Crawford R G Shirreffs Jas Somerville T W Alexander Robert Bruce J W Moir Daniel M Bride John McBurnie And Harrison	R D Macmillan W J Robertson James Kinross Sydney Hilson W Grant D J Henry J B Haig H L Yeudall R Y Mackay H H Brown
ELGIN OF MORAY FIFE— Cupar Dunfermline Forfar— Forfar Dundee HADDINGTON INVERNESS— Inverness Fort William Portree Lochmaddy KINCARDINE	See Inverness J A Fleming, k c 800 George Morton, k c 800 See Edinburgh George Watt, k c 800 See Aberdeen See Fife See Dumfries A O M Mackenzie, k c 1,000	Dudley Stuart 1,000 F A Umpherston 1,000 C T Gordon 800 R C Malcolm 1,000 G H Jameson John P Grant 800 Alexander Steedman 700 George D Valentine 750 George D Valentine A J Louttit Laing J Dewar Dallas F A Umpherston Laurence T Napier	John Foster Robt J Davidson C J Bisset G H Stevenson Aich A Chisholm James B Cunningham W K Falconer John Ogilvie Robert George Blorach	R B Gordon Geo Brander John S Soutar Thos Hart F Macintosh Thos W Todrick Wm Anderson Dun Macneven A D MacKinnon C M Davidson M A Hamilton John S Soutar R Waugh J D Strathearn
KINROSS KIRKCUDBRIGHT LANARK— Glasgow	See Fife See Dumfries A O M Mackenzie, k c 1,000	Thos A Fyfe 1,400 A S D Thomson 1,200 W D Lyell 1,200 Patrick James Blair 1,200 J A Welsh 1,200 D S Macdunnald 1,200 William Harvey 1,200 John Swan Mercer 1,200 Hay Shennan 1,200 Marcus Dods 1,200 J A T Robertson 1,200 C R A Howden 1,200 A M Laing 700 Patrick Smith 700 C P Boswell 1,000 A M Hamilton, k c 1,000 Robert Hendry 900	James B Cunningham W K Falconer John Ogilvie Robert George Blorach A P Simpson w s A Robertson s s c John White John Dickson John Ritchie A F Lochhead	Thos Tennant Wm Thomson A D Lindsay Geo S Macnigh James Lamb James Begg J W Buchan Martin L Howman Donald Cameron William Auld
LANARK Hamilton Airdrie LIMITHROW NAIRN ORISKNEY PERDIE PERTH RENFREW— Paisley Greenock ROSS AND CROMARTY— Dingwall Stornoway ROXBURGH SPRICK STIRLING— Stirling Falkirk SUTHERLAND WIGTOWN SUTHERLAND ZETLAND	See Edinburgh See Inverness See Perth See Edinburgh J C S Sandeman, k c 750 J M Irvine, k c 800 Jas Mackintosh, k c 700 J Chisholm, k c 750 See Roxburgh J R N Macphail, k c 800 See Ross and Cromarty See Dumfries See Canthues J P Grant, Jun 700	Hon H D Gordon 800 J R Haldane 700 Ronald H Baillie 750 Patrick Smith 825 John G Currier J A T Robertson 1,100 J W Forbes 700 George Watson 700 J P Grant, Jun 700	John Ritchie A F Lochhead Alex Ross John Maclean T M Kinnaird John G Currier John McClune John McMillan A Sutherland	Wm Mackenzie C G Mackenzie Sydney Hilson John Pollok James R Archibald W K Gair R S Henderson Hugh Todd Alex Aiken James K Galloway

In Scotland the principal local court is the Sheriff Court. The Sheriff is the Appeal Judge, but the Judge Ordinary is the Sheriff-Substitute. The jurisdiction of the Sheriff Court is both civil and criminal. In civil questions the jurisdiction is unlimited in regard to the money value of the cause. On the criminal side the Court has cognizance of all serious crime with the exception of murder and three other charges, but the power of punishment is limited to fine and imprisonment; it does not extend to penal servitude.

The Sheriff Clerk is the Clerk of the Sheriff Court, and his duties correspond nearly to those of a Registrar in the English Courts.

Prosecutions are conducted by Crown officials at the public expense, the Lord Advocate and his deputies prosecute in the High Court, the Procurators-Fiscal in the Sheriff Court.

The Convener of the Sheriffs is Sheriff Alexander L. M'Clure, Aberdeen.

The Address of the Secretary of the Sheriffs-Substitute Assoc is County Buildings, Dunfermline.

BURGH DIRECTORY OF SCOTLAND.

† Royal Burghs (66)

‡ Ancient Royal Burghs (4).

§ Parliamentary Burghs (15).

COUNTIES OF CITIES AND ROYAL AND PARLIAMENTARY BURGH	Popu- lation 1921	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	* Lord Provost or Provost	Town Clerk
		Births	Deaths			
† ABERDEEN, Aberdeen	158,969	23 4	13 4	1,398,949	(See p 548)	Thomas Thomson
‡ AIRDRIE, Lanark	25,092	33 5	15 3	134,500	T Shortridge	Murray Little.
† ANNAN, Dumfries	3,928	20 35	11 32	28,533	Tweedie	
† ANSTRUTHER EASTER, Fife	1,011	11 0	15 0	7,585	William Goodall Readie	C H Maxwell and J Gordon Dow
† ANSTRUTHER WESTER, Fife	577	8 07	3 4	3,318	Robert Brodie	C H Maxwell and J Gordon Dow
† ARBROATH, Forfar	19,500	21 0	15 1	119,503	A C Anderson	Robert Finlayson
† AUCHTERMUCHTY, Fife	1,250	5 2	12 3	5,563	H B Fowle	A E Grosset
† AYR, Ayr	35,763	22 6	11 7	299,913	James K Gould	P A Thomson
† BANFF, Banff	3,512	25 7	13 9	17,843	Dr Andw B Murray	Alexander Brodie
† BERECHIN, Forfar	7,446	18 5	14 9	44,507	Allan Reid	Fred A Ferguson
† BURNISLAND, Fife	5,707	19 6	12 1	59,711	G O Kinniburgh	R Brown, J P Gilmour
† CAMPBELTOWN, Argyll	6,757	25 9	18 2	45,840	Alexdr Campbell	Thos Mackelvie.
‡ COATBRIDGE, Lanark	43,909	25 32	12 05	304,954	David Kirk.	John Alston
† CRAIL, Fife	1,461	19 4	13 6	7,481	Reginald E Horsley	Charles Henderson Maxwell
§ CROMARTY, Ross & Cr	1,126	29 4	15 4	3,960	James Reid	D M Junor
† CULLEN, Banff	1,886	18 4	9 7	5,586	John Rumbles	Wm. C. Paterson
† CULROSS, Fife	508	19 7	5 4	3,411	J A E Cunningham	Alfred J Ross
† CUPAR, Fife	4,145	11 8	15 1	35,399	J Pagan	J L Anderson.
† DINGWALL, Ross & Cr	2,223	20 0	17 0	18,695	Hector Crawford	J. and W S Dewar
† DORNOCH, Sutherland	761	17 1	10 5	5,704	John Murray	H. M. Mackay, D.L.
† DUMBATON, Dumbat- ton	22,933	23 0	10 5	122,000	John Garrick	Alex Roberts and Fergus Roberts
† DUMFRIES, Dumfries	15,778	25 8	15 6	124,250	J C McGeorge	R A Grierson
† DUNBAR, E. Lothian	3,839	12 7	11 5	30,451	Robert Aitken	John D Brooke.
† DUNDEE, Forfar	168,315	24 6	14 7	1,561,471	..	(See p 548)
† DUNFERMLINE, Fife	39,886	20 2	10 7	311,817	James Noval	Andrew Shearer
† DYARS, Fife	4,554	24 1	9 8	19,433	J C McLeod	James Herd
† EARLSFERRY, Fife	781	17 2	15 2	4,333	Robert Cumming	Alexdr M Cook
† EDINBURGH, Midlothn	420,281	20 4	13 8	4,766,000	..	(See p 547)
† ELGIN, Elgin	7,776	18 5	13 0	61,000	*David Forsyth	A G. Cockburn
§ FALKIRK, Stirling	33,312	24 1	11 0	211,417	Wm Muirhead	A Balfour Gray
† FALELAND, Fife	781	17 2	13 2	4,333	Thomas Hopkins	Alex Anderson
† FORFAR, Forfar	9,585	19 0	15 0	60,199	James Moffat, O B E	A MacHardy
† FORRES, Elgin	4,116	19 43	27 30	26,537	Thomas Geddie	Wm S Urquhart
† FORTROSE, Ross & Cr	963	10 5	17 0	5,995	Charles Laverie, B A.	John Henderson.
† GALASHIELS, Selkirk	12,046	17 4	12 08	108,100	Jas C Dalgleish	J. B. Lumsden
† GLASGOW, Lanark	1,034,074	4 5	12 9	10,480,154	..	(See p 547)
† GREENOCK, Renfrew	81,120	27 0	13 25	579,193	N McNaughton	Andrew Nimmo
† HADDINGTON, E Loth	4,053	10 7	18 8	22,940	Brown	G H Stevenson.
§ HAMILTON, Lanark	38,644	27 8	13 2	227,753	S M Ross.	P M Kirkpatrick.
§ HAWICK, Roxburgh	16,353	19 7	14 5	119,452	Sir Henry S Keith	R & J R Purdom
† INVERKEITHING, Fife	3,350	29 0	12 3	37,488	James Renwick	John R Menzies.
† INVERNESS, Inverness	20,937	22 4	14 3	171,626	Henry F Scott.	Geo Smith Laing, M B E
† INVERARAY, Argyll	489	22 5	34 8	2,962	David Petrie.	R S Corrigan.
† INVERBERRIE, Knerdn	1,041	22 09	11 53	5,588	Wm Robertson	John Falconer.
† INVERKURIE, Aberdeen	4,455	21 5	13 2	25,584	Thomas W. Mitchell	John Kellas
† IRVINE, Ayr	11,826	26 2	12 2	73,629	W Stewart Taylor.	D Gillies & A R Wilson
† JEDBURGH, Roxburgh	2,426	11 5	22 6	18,424	R M Hogg	T Colledge Halli- burton
§ KILMARNOCK, Ayr	35,911	22 7	12 5	262,956	William Oliver.	Norman J. Camp- bell.
† KILKENNY, Fife	2,054	23 9	8 0	6,909	Jas. Blackwood	C. H Maxwell and J. Gordon Dow
† KINHORN, Fife	2,425	15 25	7 83	12,709	Wilson	James Wilson
† KINTORE, Aberdeen	748	48 9	17 8	4,193	David Mitchell.	J. H. Edwards.
† KIRKCOUBRIGHT, Kirke	2,101	27 1	16 1	13,861	William Niven	John Gibson.
† KIRKCALDY, Fife	39,961	22 5	11 9	291,447	James Taylor.	Wm. L. Macindoe.
† KIRKWALL, Orkney	3,697	16 6	10 8	22,164	N H. MacAllister	W. J. Heddie.
					Alexander Kilgour.	
					John White.	

COUNTIES OF CITIES AND ROYAL AND PARLIAMENTARY BURGHES	Popu- lation, 1920	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	• Lord Provost or Provost	Town Clerk
		Births	Deaths			
+LANARK Lanark	6,268	25 0	10 3	46,403	Peter MacAuslan	James Annan
+LAUDER, Berwick	759	12 0	4 0	3,537	G W Anderson	Alan G Doughty.
+LINTLITHGOW, Lithgow	3,882	20 6	13 2	24,203	J Hebson	James Russell
+LOCHMABEN, Dumfries	989	59 0	41 0	4,582	R T Laidlaw	John B McNish.
+MONTROSE, Forfar	10,956	28 4	18 9	70,985	Joseph Foreman	James Cumming
+MUSSELBURGH, Midlothian	17,100	27 0	11 0	100,400	Alex Mitchell	John Richardson.
+NAIRN, Nairn	4,474	18 1	12 1	28,450	K Macrae	Alex Storm
+NEWGALLOWAY, Kirkc	348	12 6	20 9	1,960	Dr Cowan	Alex Milroy
+NEWBURGH, Fife	2,078	21 0	13 0	13,122	Geo Anderson	A M Sneddon
+NTH BERWICK E Loth	8	8 5	5 5	50,268	George Sim	A D Wallace
+OBAN, Argyll	6,344	14 7	9 4	54,637	Robert Mitchell,	Alexander S Black
+PAISLEY, Renfrew	84,837	23 5	11 5	653,784	John Glover.	Jas F Johnstone
+PEEBLES, Peebles	5,539	13 8	12 1	44,275	Robert Davidson	J W Buchan, LL B
+PERTH, Perth	33,208	21 2	12 7	280,342	*Hon John Dewar	Robert Adam
+PETERHEAD, Aberdeeen	13,001	28 5	14 4	73,016	James H Catto	Alexdr Davidson
+PITTSWEEM, Fife	1,758	16 5	13 3	7,066	James Ogilvie	A C Mackintosh
+PORT GLASGOW, Renfrew	21,022	31 1	13 6	134,200	James Dick	Andrew Paton
+QUEENSFERRY, Lithgow	2,193	31 9	14 1	16,878	Alex Moisoh	Harry Wakelin, W S
+RENFREW, Renfrew	14,129	16 7	8 2	120,271	John B McGregor	Andrew R Harper.
+ROTHESAY, Bute	16,123	15 5	13 5	106,549	E R Macmillan	Robert D Whyte
+RUTHERGLEN, Lanark	24,744	24 0	13 0	182,385	James Fraser	J Anderson Gray
+ST ANDREWS, Fife	9,336	11 63	9 55	88,123	William Lamond	Hugh Thomson and J C Cantley
+SANQUHAR, Dumfries	1,700	24 73	8 66	8,380	F H B R Tweddel	William Foisyth
+SELKIRK, Selkirk	5,775	18 53	12 64	42,763	William Crichton	John Pollok and Walter Ingles
+STIRLING, Stirling	21,345	25 8	15 0	167,602	Hugh Gavin	David B Morris
+STRANRAER, Wigtown	6,171	27 6	14 3	37,051	R B Dyei, M B E	John Bennoch
+TAIN, Ross & Cromarty	2,394	14 1	13 9	8,040	James Maitland	J S. Cormack
+WHITHORN, Wigtown	1,033	20 0	17 0	4,320	Archibald Edgair	W C Lawrie
+WICK, Caithness	8,115	24 5	12 5	33,652	Alex J McEwen	Alexander Bruce
+WIGTOWN, Wigtown	1,299	17 9	12 4	6,975	Dr Ebenezer Shaw	John Black

SCOTTISH LAW COURTS AND OFFICES.

COURT OF SESSION (1932) LAW SITTINGS, Oct. 15 to March 20 and May 12 to July 20

Lord President of the whole Court, Lord Clyde (Right Hon James Lord Clyde)

INNER HOUSE—First Division

The Lord President	£5,000
Lord Skerrington, William Campbell	£3,600
Lord Cullen, W J Cullen	£3,600
Lord Sands, Sir Christopher Nicolson Johnston	£3,600

Second Division

Lord Alness (Rt Hon Robert Munro) Lord Justice Clerk	£4,800
Lord Hunter, William Hunter	£3,600
Lord Anderson, Andrew Macbeth Anderson	£3,600
Lord Ormrod, George Lewis Macfarlane	£3,600

OUTER HOUSE

Lord Blackburn, Robert F L Blackburn	£3,600
Lord Ashmore, John Wilson	£3,600
Lord Morison, Rt Hon Thomas Brash Morison	£3,600
Lord Constable, Andrew Henry Briggs Constable,	£3,600
Lord Murray, Rt Hon Charles David Murray,	£3,600
Principal Clerk of Session, Edwin Adam, &c	£1,100
Inner House Deputy Clerks, John Paton, &c, J Antonio	£600 and £560
Inner House Ordinary Clerks, William Drummond, &c, R A Hannah	£400 and £340
Outer House Deputy Clerks, John Moir, John Cairns, J S Saunders, R Maxwell Main, R A Roxburgh	£500 to £600
Outer House Assistant Clerks, David D McLaren, E T Skno, &c, George Hume, F C Budge, &c, Mackintosh, H I, &c	£250 to £400

High Court of Justiciary (1672).

Lord Justice Gen., Rt Hon Lord Clyde	
Lord Justice Clerk, Rt Hon Lord Alness	
Lord Comm. of Justiciary, all the other Judges	
Lord Advocate, Rt Hon Wm Watson &c, M P	
Solicitor-General, D P Fleming, &c, M P	
Clerk of Justiciary, J R Christie, &c, LL B, &c	
Depute and 1st Assistant, Alex Rae	
Depute & 2nd Assistant Clerk, Victor S M Marshall	

Clerical Assistant, Thomas S Stewart	
Clerical Clerks, Alex Rae, Victor S M Marshall	
Advocates Depute, Lord Kinross, A Matland, J M Hunter, H Burn Murdoch	
Crown Agent, John Prosser, &c	

Crown Office.

Parliament Square	
Crown Agent, John Prosser, &c	£1,300
Chief Clerk, J K Young	
Second Clerk, Duncan Lee	
Other Clerks, H Weaver, R L Gaudie, A P G Ritchie.	

Justiciary Office.

Parliament Square	
Clerk of Justiciary, J R Christie &c, LL B, &c	£700
Depute & 1st Assistant, Alexander Rae	£600
Depute & 2nd Asst Clerk, V S M Marshall, &c	£475
Do and Clerical Assistant Thomas S Stewart	£120

Court of Lords Commissioners for Tende.

The Judges of the Inner House, and Lord Constable,	
Lord Ordinary on Tende	
Clerk of Tende & Extractor, George Turner	£500

Exchequer.

Parliament Square	
Lord Ordinary, Lord Blackburn	
King's Remembrancer, Sir James Adam, &c, &c	
Chief Clerk, R Mackinlay	
First Class Clerks, William Vickers, D G Mackie, Ernest E Parker, W R Mackenzie	

Sheriff Court of Chancery.

Parliament Square	
Sheriff of Chancery, M P Fraser, &c	£500
Sheriff Clerk of Chancery, James Marchbank, &c	
Depute Sheriff Clerk, D C Marchbank	

H.M. Commissary Office.

Parliament Square, Edinburgh	
Commissary Clerk, Ralph Richardson, &c	
Depute do., William Petrie	

IRELAND. AREA AND POPULATION.

PROVINCES Counties (with Assize Towns), and County Boroughs.	Acreage	Population, 1911	Density of Popn per sq. mile
*Northern Ireland :—			
ULSTER			
Antrim (Belfast)	702,654	193,864	176
Belfast County Borough	14,937	386,947†	16,579
Armagh (Armagh)	312,773	120,891	246
Down (Downpatrick)	608,862	204,303	214
Fermanagh (Enniskillen)	417,912	61,836	95
Londonderry (Londonderry)	512,690	99,845	124
Londonderry County Borough	2,579	40,700	10,119
Tyrone (Omagh)	779,593	142,665	117
Total, Northern Ireland	3,251,970	1,250,531†	238
†The Irish Free State —			
LEINSTER.			
Carlow (Carlow)	221,485	36,252	104
Dublin (Dublin)	218,873	172,394	504
Dublin County Borough	7,911	304,802‡	24,658
Kildare (Naas)	418,645	66,627	101
Kilkenny (Kilkenny)	509,458	74,962	94
King's (Tullamore)	493,263	56,832	73
Longford (Longford)	257,770	43,820	109
Louth (Dundalk)	202,181	63,665	201
Meath (Trim)	577,735	66,091	72
Queen's (Maryborough)	424,838	54,629	82
Westmeath (Mullingar)	434,665	59,986	88
Wexford (Wexford)	580,950	102,273	113
Wicklow (Wicklow)	499,957	60,711	77
Total, Leinster	4,847,731	1,162,044	153
MUNSTER			
Clare (Ennis)	788,337	104,232	84
Cork (Cork)	1,841,035	315,431	109
Cork County Borough	2,681	76,673	18,303
Kerry (Tralee)	1,161,752	159,691	88
Limerick (Limerick)	661,573	104,551	101
Limerick County Borough	2,386	38,518	10,331
Tipperary, North Riding (Newagh)	493,266	62,881	81
Tipperary, South Riding (Clonmel)	558,038	89,552	103
Waterford (Waterford)	453,051	56,502	79
Waterford County Borough	1,438	27,464	12,223
Total, Munster	5,963,557	1,035,495	111
CONNAUGHT.			
Galway (Galway)	1,467,850	182,224	79
Lettin (Carrick-on-Shannon)	376,510	63,532	108
Mayo (Castlebar)	1,333,356	192,177	92
Roscommon (Roscommon)	608,290	93,956	99
Sligo (Sligo)	442,295	79,045	114
Total, Connaught	4,228,211	610,984	92
ULSTER			
Cavan (Cavan)	467,025	91,173	125
Donegal (Lifford)	1,193,641	168,537	90
Monaghan (Monaghan)	318,990	71,455	143
Total, Ulster	1,979,656	331,155	107
Total, Irish Free State	17,019,155	3,139,688‡	117

* NORTHERN IRELAND.—Under the *Government of Ireland Act, 1920*, six of the Ulster Counties (Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone), with the Parliamentary Boroughs of Belfast and Derry, form the Government of Northern Ireland, with its capital at Belfast.

† The estimated population of Northern Ireland on June 30, 1922, was 1,254,000, and of Belfast 425,000.

‡ IRISH FREE STATE.—Under the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act, 1922*, the Provinces of Leinster, Munster and Connaught, with the Ulster Counties of Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan, form the Irish Free State, with its capital at Dublin.

§ The estimated population of the Irish Free State on June 30, 1923, was 3,165,000, and of Dublin 431,000.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Position and Extent.—Ireland lies in the Atlantic Ocean, to the West of Great Britain, and is separated from Scotland by the North Channel and from Wales by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. The land area of the island is 32,531 sq. miles and its geographical position between $51^{\circ} 26'$ and $55^{\circ} 21'$ N. latitude and from $5^{\circ} 25'$ to $10^{\circ} 30'$ W. longitude. The greatest length of the island, from N.E. to S.W. (Torr Head to Mizen Head), is 300 miles, and the greatest breadth from E. to W. (Dundrum Bay to Armagh Head) is 174 miles.

Relief.—The island is occupied for the greater part of its area by the *Central Plain*, with an elevation of 50 to 350 ft. above mean sea level, with isolated mountain ranges near the coast line. The principal mountains, with their highest points, are the *Sperrin Mountains* (Sawel 2,240 ft.) of County Tyrone; the *Mountains of Mourne* (Slieve Donard 2,796 ft.) of County Down, and the *Wicklow Mountains* (Lugnaquilla 3,039 ft.); the *Derispreagh Mountains* (Errigal 3,466 ft.) of County Donegal, the *Connemara Mountains* (Twelve Pins 2,695 ft.) of County Galway *Macgillicuddy's Reeks* (Carrantuohill 3,414 ft., the highest point in Ireland); and the *Galtee Mountains* (3,018 ft.) of County Tipperary, and the *Knockmealdown* (2,609 ft.) and *Comeragh Mountains* (2,479 ft.) of County Waterford.

Hydrography.—The principal river of Ireland (and the longest in the British Isles) is the *Shannon* (240 miles), rising in County Cavan and draining the central plain. The *Shannon* flows through a chain of loughs to the city of Limerick, and thence to an estuary on the western Atlantic seaboard. The *Slaney* flows into Wexford Harbour, the *Liffey* to Dublin Bay, the *Boyne* to Drogheda, the *Lee* to Cork Harbour, the *Blackwater* to Youghal Bay, and the *Suir*, *Nore*, and *Barrow* to Waterford Harbour.

As in Scotland, the principal hydrographic feature is the *Loughs*, of which *Lough Neagh* (150 sq. miles), is the largest in Ireland and the British Isles, others being the *Shannon Chain of Allen*, *Boderg Forbes*, *Ree* and *Derg*, and the *Irish Chain of Gowna*, *Oughter*, *Lower Erne* and *Erne*, in the central plain, *Melenn*, *Gill*, *Gara* and *Conn* in the north; and *Corrib* and *Mask* (joined by a hidden channel) in the south. In County Kerry, to the east of *Macgillicuddy's Reeks*, are the famous *Lakes of Killarney*.

Climate.—The climate of Ireland is more equable than that of Great Britain, and the rainfall is more evenly distributed. The variation in mean temperature is only about 3° Fahrenheit, the summer extremes being 59° in the N. and 62° in the S.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Primitive Man.—Although little is known concerning the earliest inhabitants of Ireland, there are many traces of neolithic man throughout the island, while the use of bronze implements appears to have become known about the middle of the 17th century B.C. In the later Bronze Age a Celtic race of *Goidels* appear to have invaded the island, and in the early Iron Age *Brythons* from South Britain are believed to have effected settlements in the south-east while *Picts* from North Britain established similar settlements in the north. The Roman invaders of Britain did not penetrate to Ireland, and during the first century of their occupation of Britain the dominant tribe in Ireland was called by the Romans *Scoti*, and this tribe eventually established themselves in the north of the neighbouring island.

Legendary History.—According to Irish legends, the island was settled by a Milesian race, who came from *Scythia* by way of Spain, and established the *Kingdom of Tara*, about 500 B.C. The supremacy of the *Aidri* (high king) of Tara was acknowledged by eight lesser kingdoms (Munster, Connaught, Ailech, Ortel, Ulidia, Meath, Leinster, and Ossory) ruled by descendants of the eight sons of *Miled*. The basalt columns on the coast of Antrim, eight miles from Portrush, known as the *Giant's Causeway*, are connected with the legendary history of Ireland as the remains of a bridge built in the time of *Finna MacCoul* (Fingal) to connect Antrim with Scotland (Staffa).

Christianity.—Christianity appears to have been known to many of the people of Ireland before the 4th century A.D., although it did not become general until the advent of St. Patrick. St. Patrick was born in Britain about 380, and was taken to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later, escaping to Gaul at the age of 22. In 432 he was consecrated Bishop at Auxerre and landed in Wicklow to establish and organise the Christian religion throughout the island.

The Northmen.—The Roman conquest of Britain was not extended to Ireland and little is known of the history of the country until the invasions of *Northmen* (Norwegians and Danes) towards the close of the 8th century A.D. The Norwegians were distinguished as *Fingegall* (White Strangers) and the Danes as *Dulgegall* (Black Strangers), names which survive in "Fingall," "Macbougall" and "MacDowell," while the name of the island itself is held to be derived from the Scandinavian *Irland* (Land of the Irish), the Provinces of Ulster, Leinster and Munster being survivals of the Norse *Uladstadr*, *Lauginstadr* and *Munamstadr*. The outstanding events in the encounters with the Northmen are the *Battle of Tara* (900), at which the Hy-Nell king *Maelschlainn II.* defeated the Scandinavians of Dublin and the Hebrides under their king *Amalbh Cuarán*, and the *Battle of Clontarf* (1014) by which the Scandinavian power was completely broken. After *Clontarf* the supreme power was disputed by the O'Briens of Munster, the O'Neills of Ulster, and the O'Connors of Connaught, with varying fortunes.

The Anglo-Norman Invasion—In 1152 Dermot MacMurrough (Diarmait MacMurchada), the deposed king of Leinster, sought assistance in his struggle with Ruaidrí O'Connor (the *Ardrí*, or high king, of Ireland), and visited Henry II, the Norman king of England. Henry authorized him to obtain armed support in England for the recovery of his kingdom and Dermot enlisted the services of Richard de Clare, the Norman Earl of Pembroke, afterwards known as *Strongbow*. Strongbow landed at Waterford (Aug. 23, 1170) with 200 knights and 1,000 other troops for the reconquest of Leinster, where he eventually settled, after marriage with Dermot's daughter. In 1172 (Oct. 18) Henry II himself landed in Ireland, with a force larger than Strongbow's, and obtained homage from the Irish kings, but Anglo-Norman rule underwent many fluctuations in the succeeding centuries, being confluent in the early 15th century within the English "Pale" of 600 square miles.

Tuators and Statute—In the reign of Henry VII. English rule was greatly extended, and the administration of Irish affairs was anglicised by Robert Poyning, Lord Deputy of Ireland, who summoned the *Parliament of Drogheda* (Dec. 1494), at which were enacted the Statutes of Drogheda, afterwards known as *Poyning's Law*, making the legislature of Ireland subordinate to and dependent on that of England. A later parliament conferred on Henry VIII. the title of King of Ireland, and in Elizabeth's reign the conquest of the island was completed. In the time of James I. an apparently trivial incident, the introduction of the potato (1616), profoundly influenced the future of the nation, as it required little labour to cultivate, and "Kaleigh's fatal gift" soon became so much the main food of the Irish that a potato famine caused almost universal starvation. In the same reign also many of the leading families of the north-eastern counties fled the country after participation in an abortive rebellion, and then lands were distributed amongst English and Scottish colonists, adherents of the Reformed Church, the number of Protestant settlers constantly increasing in succeeding years.

The Commonwealth—Cromwell's campaign in Ireland (1649-1650) was carried on with ruthless cruelty and universal military success, terminating in the subjugation of the island and the legislative union with England, but further estrangement was caused between the Roman Catholics and the Protestant Colonists.

The House of Orange—At the Revolution of 1688 the Irish Protestants adhered to the cause of William and Mary, and William III. defeated the Roman Catholic adherents of James II. at the *Battle of the Boyne* (July 1, 1690) and at the *Battle of Aughrim* (July 12, 1691).

The Act of Union—The Jacobite risings of 1715 and 1745 found no adherents in Ireland, but various insurrections took place in the 18th century, culminating in the rebellion of 1798, after the suppression of which the *Act of Union* (Jan. 1, 1801) combined the Irish and British legislatures. Catholic Emancipation was enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom in 1829, and extensive relief works were carried out to mitigate the severities of famine from 1831-1847. In 1845 the population reached its highest point (8,295,061) of whom the vast majority were dependent for food on the success of the potato crop.

Home Rule—The demand for a separate Parliament for Ireland was first advanced at Westminster by an Irish party under the leadership of Isaac Butt (born 1813, died 1879), who was succeeded by Charles Stewart Parnell (born 1846, died 1891) by whose efforts the necessity of granting a measure of Home Rule to Ireland was impressed upon one of the great political parties of Great Britain. After many failures to pass a Bill through both Houses of Parliament a Home Rule Bill was eventually placed on the Statute Book in 1914, with a suspensory clause for the duration of the War. In the later stages of the War, however, the extreme party of Irish politicians developed their organization under the name of *Sinn Féin* ("Ourselves Alone") and demanded complete severance from Great Britain and the recognition of an Irish Republic, and of its elected legislature (*Dáil Eireann*). Various efforts were made by the Cabinet of the United Kingdom to arrive at a solution of the Irish problem, which was complicated by the separatist demands of the extremists (in open rebellion against the Government), and the desire of the Protestants of Ulster to remain united with Great Britain, with the additional problem of the minorities of Protestants in the Southern counties. The *Government of Ireland Act, 1920*, superseded the Act of 1914 and established two governments in Ireland, with an executive and legislature of two chambers in Southern Ireland and in Northern Ireland, and a Council of Ireland to co-ordinate the work of the two legislatures. This Act was accepted and was brought into operation in Northern Ireland, the Northern House of Commons being duly elected and the Senate formed, Sir James Craig becoming the first Prime Minister of Northern Ireland. The Republicans (*Sinn Féin*) of Southern Ireland refused to accept the Act, and lengthy negotiations took place between *Sinn Féin* representatives and the Cabinet of the United Kingdom, resulting ultimately in the signing of a "Peace Treaty," Dec. 6, 1921, which was ratified by *Dáil Eireann*, Jan. 7, 1922.

The Irish Free State—Under this Treaty there was set up in Southern Ireland the *Irish Free State* (*Saorstát Eireann*), "a co-equal member of the Community of Nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations."

TRADE OF IRELAND

Trade of Ireland—The value of the Irish import and export trade is shown below—

Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1913	74,467,000	73,877,000
1918	126,016,000	152,931,000
1919	158,716,000	176,022,000
1920	203,750,000	204,715,000
1921	118,971,000	129,621,000

The trade of 1921 was classified as under—

	Imports	Exports
	£	£
Farm Produce, Food and Drink	46,500,000	74,089,000
Raw Materials	13,082,000	2,968,000
Manufactures	59,389,000	52,564,000

Trade with Great Britain, 1921

Imports from Great Britain	£93,000,000
Exports to Great Britain	127,000,000

Northern Ireland.

THE GOVERNOR.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.P., born 1869; *appointed Governor 1922* ... £8,000
Private Secretary and Comptroller, Lieut.-Comm Oscar Henderson, D.S.O., R.N. (retd.).
Assistant Secretary, Miss Helen Duffin.
Personal A.D.C. (vacant)
Honorary A.D.Cs., Lt.-Col. J. K. McClintock, C.B.E., D.L.; Capt. Sir Basil Brooke, Bart., C.B.E., M.C., D.L.; Capt. A. R. Murray; Lieut. F. Gilliland, R.N.V.R.
Physician in Ordinary, J. A. Lindsay, F.R.C.P.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Thomas Sinclair, C.B., M.D.
Dental Surgeon in Ordinary, Herbert Williams.
Hon. Veterinary Surgeon, J. Ewing Johnston, M.B.F., M.R.C.V.S.
Domestic Chaplain, Rev. F. Hamilton.

THE MINISTRY (June 8, 1925).

Prime Minister, The Rt. Hon. Sir James Craig, Bart., D.L., M.P. ... £3,200
Minister of Finance, The Rt. Hon. Hugh MacDowell Pollock, D.L., M.P. ... £2,000
Minister of Home Affairs, The Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Dawson Bates, O.B.E., M.P. ... £2,000
Minister of Labour, The Rt. Hon. John Miller Andrews, D.L., M.P. ... £2,000
Minister of Education, The Rt. Hon. the Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., H.M.L. ... £2,000
Minister of Agriculture and of Commerce, The Rt. Hon. Edward Meivyn Aitchdale, M.P. ... £2,000

The above form the Cabinet

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

Prime Minister's Dept., The Rt. Hon. Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, H.M.L., D.S.O.
Finance (Financial Secretary), John Milne Baird, D.L., M.P.
Parliamentary Secretary, Rt. Hon. Herbert Dixon, D.L., M.P.
Asst. Parliamentary Secretary, Thomas Harry Burn, M.P.
Home Affairs, R. D. Megaw, K.C., M.P.
Labour, J. F. Gordon, M.P.
Education and Commerce, R. J. McKeown, M.P.

CABINET SECRETARIAT.

Secretary, Lt.-Col. W. B. Spender, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Assistant Secretary, C. H. Blackmore, C.B.E.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Ernest Clark, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Parliamentary Counsel, Sir A. Quekett, LL.D.
Assistant Secretaries, G. C. Duggan, O.B.E., W. R. Maconkey.

Solicitor, J. H. B. Gunning.

Commissioner of Valuation and Director of Works, Major P. E. Shepherd, O.B.E.
Registrar-General and Statistician, L. A. Bullwinkle, O.B.E.
Deputy Keeper of Public Records, D. A. Chart, Litt.D.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Permanent Secretary, S. Watt, C.B., C.B.E.
Assistant Secretaries, A. P. Magill, C.B., G. A. Harris, D.S.O., O.B.E.
Chief Crown Solicitor, J. R. Moorhead

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Permanent Secretary, J. A. Dale, C.B.E.
Assistant Secretary, H. Conacher

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Permanent Secretary, L. McQuibban, C.B.E.
Assistant Secretaries, A. N. Bonaparte Wyse; W. A. Houston

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

Permanent Secretary, J. S. Gordon, C.B.E., D.S.C.
Assistant Secretary, J. V. Coyle

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

Permanent Secretary, W. D. Scott, C.B.E.
Assistant Secretary, G. H. E. Parr, M.B.E.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT

Comptroller and Auditor-General, J. Huggett, C.B.E.
Principal Auditor, E. K. Tallent, O.B.E.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Secretary, R. E. Thornley, C.B.E.

ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY.

Inspector-General, Lt.-Col. Charles G. Wickham, D.S.O.
Deputy Inspector-General, J. F. Gelston, C.B.E.

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a *Senate* of 2 *ex-officio* and of 24 selected members, and of a *House of Commons* of 52 elected members, who receive an allowance of £200 per annum

Speaker of the Senate, The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, P.O., D.S.O.

Black Rod, Maj. T. Dalby Hackett, D.S.O.

Speaker of the House of Commons, Rt. Hon. William Hugh O'Neill, M.P.

Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy-Speaker, Thomas Moles, M.P.

Sergeant-at-Arms, Brig. Gen. H. C. Young, C.I.E., D.S.O.

Librarian, Major G. Thomson, D.S.O.

Clerk of the Parliaments, Arthur Irwin Dasent

Clerk Assistant, J. B. Hotham

Second do., Arthur Chichester, M.C.

THE JUDICATURE

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, LAW COURTS, BELFAST

Judges.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Denis Henry, Bart., Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland, £5,000

The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (William) Moore, £4,000, The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (James) Andrews, £4,000, The Hon. Mr. Justice (Daniel Martin) Wilson, £3,500, The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice (Thomas Walters) Brown, £3,500

Secretariat.

Permanent Secretary to Supreme Court and Clerk of the Crown for Northern Ireland, A. Newton Anderson

Private Sec. to L. C. J., A. P. Henry

Registrar's Department.

Registrar, J. M. Davies, B.A.

Asst. Registrars, J. G. Breakey, R. McQuitty, William Horner

First Class Clerks, John O'H. Devine, W. M. Knight

Chief Clerk's Department.

Chief Clerk, T. B. Wallace

Asst. Chief Clerks, A. J. Weir, Daniel McGomgal, F. Redmond

First Class Clerks, James Beattie, H. B. Monteth, John Henderson, Robert W. McGongal

Taxing Master's Department.

Taxing Master, Barry Meglaughlin,

First Class Clerk, H. C. Neilson.

Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-General, J. H. Elliott, A.C.A.

Chief Clerk, John Cuthbert.

First Class Clerk, W. T. Barry, A.C.A.

Land Registry.

Central Office

Registrar of Titles, Martin J. Burke

Examiner of Titles, E. R. Wade

Deputy Registrar, Paul Burrowes

Chief Clerk, A. L. Hurford

Legal Assistants, J. McHenry, W. R. Dunlop

Recorders.

Belfast, H. M. Thompson, £2,000

Londonderry, R. E. Osborne, 1,500

Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.

Armagh and Fermanagh, G. C. Green, £1,400

Down, A. H. Bates, 1,400

Tyrone, I. Linehan, K.C., 1,400

EDUCATION

In 1924 there were 2,092 National Schools affording Elementary Education to 298,131 pupils, 78 Intermediate Schools, with 6,253 pupils, 30 Technical Schools, with 17,892 pupils, and the Queen's University at Belfast, with 79 Professor and Lecturers, and 1,240 students

FINANCE

Taxation is imposed in Northern Ireland on account of certain "Reserved Services" by the Imperial Government, which collects and remits the balance after cost of collection, to the Northern Exchequer, with regard to other services the Parliament of Northern Ireland has control. The Northern Government makes a contribution to the Imperial Exchequer in return for services carried out by the Imperial Authorities

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and Live Stock—In 1922 there were 410,630 acres under corn crops (oats, 399,722 acres, 223,950 under green crops (potatoes, 168,567), 29,127 under flax, 10,379 under fruit, and 481,710 under hay, a total acreage of 1,155,786. The production (1922) in tons was oats, 306,594, potatoes, 1,251,709, turnips, 764,005, flax, 4,699, hay, 782,557. The *Live Stock* included 830,331 cattle, 499,041 sheep, 117,277 pigs, 58,145 goats, 115,363 horses, 508 mules, and 10,447 asses

Minerals—About 1,140 persons were engaged* in the various mines and quarries in 1922, the principal output being igneous rock, 254,030 tons, chalk, 88,147 tons, 305 tons of coal were won in 1921

Manufactures—Belfast is the principal industrial centre. Linen manufactures provided employment for over 80,000 persons in 1922, the number of looms being 40,000, and of spindles, 1,000,000, the value of the Exports in 1922 exceeded £11,000,000. The shipyards employed over 29,000 persons in 1922, the output exceeding 250,000 tons annually.

Communications.—In 1924 there were 765 miles of railway and 180 miles of canal. The tonnage of vessels arriving (with cargoes and in ballast) at the port of Belfast in 1922 was 616,154 net tons, and the departures, 558,660 tons.

The Irish Free State—Saorstát Éireann.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

His Excellency Timothy Michael Healy, K.C., born 1855, appointed Governor General Dec. 6, 1922.....£10,000

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

UNDER the Irish Free State (Agreement) Act, 1922, the Irish Free State (*Saorstát Éireann*) is a coequal member of the Community of Nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Constitution, as issued by the Crown, June 16, 1922, contains five Sections, of which Section I is declaratory of Fundamental Rights (1) The coequality of the Irish Free State (2) Power of government derived from the people, in accordance with the Constitution (3) Irish domicile for seven years, or Irish parentage on either side, conferring Irish nationality, and men and women having equal rights as citizens (4) Irish the national language, English being recognised as an official language (5) No titles or honours may be conferred on any citizen, except with the approval or advice of the Executive Council (6) Liberty of the person inviolable (7) Dwelling of each citizen inviolable (8) Freedom of conscience and profession and practice of religion, and no law establishing or prohibiting religion may be passed (9) Free speech and right of lawful assembly (10) Free education for all citizens (11) Natural resources of the State inalienable

Section II provides for a legislature (*Oireachtas*) of the King and two houses, the Chamber of Deputies (*Dáil Éireann*) and the Senate (*Seanad Éireann*), the former elected by secret ballot and by direct vote of all citizens above the age of 21 years who comply with the existing electoral laws and consisting of not less than one member for each 30,000 of the population and not more than one member for each 20,000 of the population. The latter, consisting of 26 Senators and of 2 Senators from each University, elected by all citizens above the age of 30 years who comply with the existing electoral laws. Every citizen who has reached the age of 21 years is eligible for the Chamber of Deputies, the Senate is composed of citizens who have reached the age of 35 years and have done honour to the nation by reason of useful public service, or who are specially qualified as representing important aspects of the nation's life. Parliament shall hold at least one session each year and members are required to take the following oath:

I do solemnly swear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the Irish Free State as by law established, and that I will be faithful to His Majesty King George V, his heirs and successors by law in virtue of the common citizenship of Ireland with Great Britain and her adherence to and membership of the group of nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Provision is made for the "Initiative" of proposals for laws or constitutional amendments on a petition of 50,000 voters on the register, and for the submission of any bill passed by both houses to a "Referendum" for the decision of the people.

In this Section also Article 45 declares that the Parliament (*Oireachtas*) has the exclusive right to regulate the raising and maintaining of such armed forces as are mentioned in the scheduled Treaty in the territory of the Irish Free State, and every such force shall be subject to the control of the Parliament. Save in the case of national invasion, the Irish Free State shall not be committed

to active participation in any war without the assent of the Parliament.

Section III vests the Executive Authority in the King and provides that it shall be exercised in accordance with the law, practice, and constitutional usage governing the exercise of the executive authority in the case of the Dominion of Canada, by the representative of the Crown. The Executive Council (*Aireacht*) is responsible to the Chamber, and consists of not more than twelve Ministers (*Aire*) appointed by the representative of the Crown, of whom four ministers shall be members of the Chamber, and a number not exceeding eight chosen from all citizens eligible for election to the Chamber, who shall not be members of Parliament during their term of office, and who, if at the time of their appointment they are members of Parliament, shall by virtue of such appointment vacate their seats, provided that the Chamber may from time to time, on the motion of the President of the Executive Council, determine that a particular Minister or Ministers, not exceeding three, may be members of Parliament, in addition to the four members of the Chamber above mentioned.

Section IV establishes a Judiciary, consisting of Courts of First Instance, and a Court of Final Appeal to be called the Supreme Court (*Cúirt Oachtarach*). The Courts of First Instance include a High Court (*Ard Chúirt*), invested with full original jurisdiction in and power to determine all matters and questions whether of law or fact, civil or criminal, and also Courts of local and limited jurisdiction with a right of appeal as determined by law. The decision of the Supreme Court shall in all cases be final and conclusive, and shall not be reviewed or capable of being reviewed by any other Court, Tribunal or Authority whatsoever. Provided that nothing in the Constitution shall impair the right of any person to petition his Majesty for special leave to appeal from the Supreme Court to his Majesty in Council or the right of his Majesty to grant such leave.

Section V contains certain Transitory Provisions to meet the special circumstances incidental to the establishment of the Legislature, &c.

THE EXECUTIVE.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(a) *Ministers who are members of, and who constitute, the Executive Council of the Irish Free State*

<i>President of the Executive Council, Liam T. MacCosgair (William T. Cosgrave)</i>	£2,500
<i>Vice-President and Minister for Justice, Caoimhghín Ó hUigín (Kevin O'Higgins)</i>	1,700
<i>Minister for Finance, Eamán de Blaghd (Ernest Blythe)</i>	1,700
<i>Min. for Industry and Commerce, Pádraig MacGiollaigáin (Patrick McGilligan)</i>	1,700
<i>Minister for Education, Eóin Mac Néill (Professor John MacNeill)</i>	1,700
<i>Minister for External Affairs, Deasamhúhain MacGearailt (Desmond Fitzgerald)</i>	1,700
<i>Minister for Defence, Liam T. MacCosgair (William T. Cosgrave)</i>	1,700

Other Ministers.

(b) *Ministers who are not members of the Executive Council.*

Minister for Lands and Agriculture,
Pádraig Ó hógáin (Patrick Hogan).

Minister for Fisheries, Fionán Ó Lóingsigh
(Finian Lynch).

*Minister for Local Government and Public
Health,* Seumas de Búrca (James Burke).

Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, Seamus
Breathnach (James J. Walsh).

Officers.

Parl. Secretary to the Executive Council,
Eamon O Dugain (Edmund Duggan).

Parl. Sec. to the Pres., Seumas Ó. Dólaín
(James Dolan).

Attorney General of the Irish Free State,
Seán Ó Broin (John O'Byrne, K.C.).

Sec. to the Executive Council, Diarmuid
O hEigeartaigh (Diarmuid O'Hegarty).

*Assistant-Secretary to the Executive
Council,* Mícheál MacDonnachadha
(Michael McDonnaphy).

High Commissioner in London.

J. MacNeill, York House, Regent Street, S.W. 1.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Legislature (*Oireachtas*) consists of a Senate (*Seanad Éireann*) of 60 members, of whom 30 are elected by the Chamber of Deputies and 30 are nominated by the President of the Executive Council, 15 of the latter holding office for 12 years and 15 for 6 years, and of a Chamber of Deputies (*Dáil Éireann*) on a population basis (153 at present) elected on the principles of Proportional Representation. The maximum duration of the Chamber is 4 years.

Speaker of Dáil Éireann, Mícheál
O hAodha (Michael Hayes). £1,700

Deputy Speaker of Dáil Éireann, Pádraig
O Máille (Patrick O'Malley). 1,000

Clerk of the House, Colm O Murchadha
(Colm Murphy).

Party Strength (Dáil Éireann).

Treaty	67
Anti-Treaty	44
Farmers	14
Labour	16
Independents	13

Total 153

*. Members of Dáil Éireann, other than Ministers, are allowed £30 a month towards expenses, together with free travelling facilities between Dublin and their constituencies.

THE JUDICATURE.

The Supreme Court of the Irish Free State has appellate jurisdiction from decisions of the High Court.

Lord Chief Justice, Hugh Kennedy . . . £5,000

Pres. of the High Court, Timothy Sullivan £5,000

Judges, Supreme Court, Rt. Hon. C. A. O'Connor, Gerald FitzGibbon . . each £4,000

Judges, High Court, J. Creed Meredith;
T. L. O'Shaughnessy; W. E. Wylie;

W. J. Johnston; J. A. Murnaghan each £3,500

DEFENCE

The command of the armed forces of the Free State is vested in the Executive Council and is exercised by the Minister of Defence. Such forces as may be deemed necessary are raised and maintained under the Defence Forces Act, 1923, the numbers being determined by the Legislature.

EDUCATION.

Primary Education, with compulsory attendance in many counties, is directed by the State, which also pays the teachers and contributes to the cost of the buildings; the estimated expenditure on Primary Education in 1922-3 was £3,863,921. Secondary Education is in private hands and is largely conducted by Religious Orders, the State contribution in 1922-3 being £132,750. There are two Universities in Dublin, of which the National University has 3 constituent colleges (Cork, Galway and Dublin), in 1922 the Professors, &c., at the two Universities numbered 220, and the students 3,412.

FINANCE.

The Budget for 1924-5 estimates the expenditure of the Free State at £31,872,702. The Budget for 1923-4 estimated the expenditure at £42,000,000 (Army, £10,564,500. Compensation for property losses, £10,382,500. Old Age Pensions, £3,377,000. Secret Service, £50,000; Civil Guard, £1,147,039; Criminal Investigation Department, £47,554; General Prisons Board, £225,631; Local Government, £955,202; Agriculture, £400,082; Education, £3,954,489. Post Office, £2,831,854. Industry and Commerce, £395,445. Metropolitan Police, £327,537. Governor-General's Establishment, £11,423. The principal source of revenue is a duty of 3½ per cent. on imports.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and Live Stock—In 1922 there were 1,022,775 acres under corn crops, 730,924 under green crops, 4,935 under flax, 10,922 under fruit, and 2,062,504 under hay, a total of 3,832,219 acres. The principal produce in 1922 was oats, 573,228 tons, potatoes, 2,179,532 tons, turnips, 2,673,770; tons, mangolds, 1,298,943 tons, flax, 849 tons; and hay, 3,843,362 tons. The Live Stock included 4,326,294 cattle, 3,067,473 sheep, 919,449 pigs, 192,298 goats, 429,102 horses, 25,276 mules, and 221,991 asses.

Minerals—Over 2,000 persons were employed in the mines and quarries in 1921; 82,232 tons of coal were won in 1921.

Fisheries—Over 13,000 persons were employed in the fisheries in 1922, the total value of all fish landed being £281,639.

TRADE

The trade with Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the twelve months ending March 31, 1924, amounted to £45,262,852 for Imports (Produce or Manufacture of Great Britain, &c.) £36,476,341; Foreign Merchandise, £9,786,511; and £43,934,368 for Exports from Irish Free State to Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping—The principal ports are Cork (including Queenstown) and Dublin. The net tonnage of all vessels arriving and departing (with cargoes and in ballast) in 1922 was as under:—

Foreign Trade.		
Port	Arrivals	Departures
Cork	2,905,176	2,819,225
Dublin	573,355	281,622
Coasting Trade.		
Port	Arrivals	Departures
Cork	556,153	591,496
Dublin	2,517,949	2,540,293
Wexford	210,102	211,293

Railways—In 1924 there were 3,032 miles of railway carrying 16,124,573 passengers in 1922.

Canals—There are 223 miles of canal and about 200 miles of navigable rivers in the Free State.

THE ISLE OF MAN (MONA),

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat. $54^{\circ} 3' - 54^{\circ} 25' N$ and long. $4^{\circ} 18' - 4^{\circ} 47' W$, nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The total land area is **145,225 acres (227 sq. miles)**, with a population (1922) of **49,233**. The cultivated area (1922) was **83,847 acres**, and the live stock included **5,153 horses, 19,250 cattle, 75,507 sheep, and 4,350 pigs**. In the 9th century a body of malcontents from Norway emigrated to the western isles of Scotland, and their prosperity drew upon them the anger of the Norwegian monarch Harold, who in the year **870** sent forth a great expedition and conquered the Orkneys and the Shetlands, the Western isles, and Man. For three centuries the Norwegian rule remained intact, but when, in **1263**, Alexander III. defeated the famous Haco, at the battle of Largs, all these islands fell under Scottish rule. On his accession to the English throne, Henry IV. seized on the Isle of Man, and in **1406** bestowed it on the Stanley family. In **1567** the Crown purchased it for the sum of **£417,144**.

The land is rich in minerals, lead, iron, blende and slate, and exports large quantities of agricultural produce. Fifty miles of railway have been constructed, and about **23 miles** of electric tram road.

Man is governed by a separate Legislature, called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches—the Governor and Council and the House of Keys. The House of Keys (possibly from the Scandinavian *keise* = chosen) is one of the most ancient legislative assemblies in the world. It consists of **24 members**, elected by the male and female owners and occupiers of property, **3 from each sheading, 3 from Douglas, and 1 each from Castletown, Peel and Ramsey**. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. Unless signed by the legal quorum of each House a Bill is not sent for the Royal Assent, the quorum of the Upper House or Council being the Governor and two Members, and of the Lower House or Keys thirteen Members, the majority of the whole number (**24**). After receiving the Royal Assent, it does not become law until promulgated in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys. In **1923** the Tynwald offered the Imperial Government the sum of **£200,000** as the Island's contribution to the cost of the Great War.

CAPITAL, Douglas. Pop. (1921), **20,192** (Castletown is the ancient capital), the other towns are Peel and Ramsey.

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Public revenue	£256,648	£274,886	£273,238
Public expenditure	229,424	200,036	231,458
Public debt...	109,227	100,743	86,482

<i>Leutenant-Governor</i> , Maj.-Gen Sir William Fy, K.C.V.O., C.B. <i>Government Secretary & Treasurer</i> , B. E. Sargeant, M.V.O., O.B.E. <i>First Deemster</i> , Charles T. C. Callow. <i>Second Deemster</i> , Frederick Malcolm La Mothe. <i>Attorney-General</i> , Ramsey Bignall Moore. <i>Receiver-General</i> , Joseph Qualtrough. <i>Speaker, House of Keys</i> , G. F. Clucas. <i>Judge of Appeal</i> , Arthur Jacob Ashton, K.C.	(with house) £2 000 700 1,000 1,000 1,000 uny. uny. 300
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THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

situated off the north-west coast of France (at distances of from ten to thirty miles) are the only portions of the *Dukeedom of Normandy* now belonging to England, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. They consist of Jersey (28,717 acres), Guernsey (55,654 acres), and the following dependencies of Guernsey—Alderney (1,062 acres), Brechou (74), Geth Sark (1,035), Little Sark (239), Herm (320), Jethou (44), and Lihou (38). The total of **47,083 acres, or 73 1/2 square miles**. The 1921 census population of Jersey was **49,494**, and of Guernsey, &c., **40,120**, total, **89,614**.

The climate is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The land under cultivation in **1926** was **49,678 vergées** (2 1/2 vergées = 1 acre), the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes, tomatoes, and wheat, and of Guernsey green crops and oats, fruits and tomatoes. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breeds of cows have earned a well deserved celebrity. The principal officer in each island is the Lieut.-Governor, who represents the King-Emperor (the Duke of Normandy). French is the official language of the local legislatures, called the *States*, and of the Royal Court, and is still spoken by the people, but English is now permissible in the Legislative Assembly. The Bailiff, appointed by the Crown, presides over the *States* and over the Royal Court or judicial body. The islands being all but exempt from imperial taxation they possess a very large trade. The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier, on the south side, the principal town of Guernsey is St. Pierre Port, on the east coast.

JERSEY

Revenue, 1923-24, £237,421.	Expenditure, £220,749
Public debt, 1924	541,406
<i>Leutenant-Governor</i> , Major-General Hon Sir F. R. Bingham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	£1,700
<i>Government Secretary</i> , W. Whitaker Maitland, C.V.O., O.B.E.	
<i>Bailiff</i> , Sir William Henry Venables-Vernon, K.B.E.	
<i>Dean</i> , Very Rev. Samuel Falle, M.A.	
<i>Attorney-General</i> , Viscount, Edwin Toulmin Nicolle.	
<i>Solicitor-General</i> , C. E. Malet de Carteret.	
<i>Receiver-General</i> , Percy A. Aubin.	
<i>States Treasurer</i> , Henry M. de Veuille.	

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES

Revenue, 1923, £178,427.	Expenditure, £123,743
Public debt, 1923	436,512
<i>Leutenant-Governor</i> , Maj.-Gen. Sir John E. Capper, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	1,700
<i>Government Sec.</i> , Col J. W. M. Macartney, C.B., C.V.O.	
<i>Bailiff</i> , Sir Havilland de Saumarez.	
<i>Dean</i> , Very Rev. Douglas Carey, M.A.	
<i>Attorney-General</i> , Arthur W. Bell.	
<i>Solicitor-General</i> , H. Le Patourel.	
<i>Receiver-General</i> , Victor G. Carey.	
<i>President, Education Council</i> , Jurat Roussel.	
<i>Alderney</i>	
<i>Judge</i> , Maj. R. W. Mellish.	
<i>Attorney-General</i> (vacant).	
<i>Clerk (Greiffier)</i> , Charles Batiste.	
<i>Receiver</i> , Maj. L. Langlois.	
<i>Sark</i>	
<i>Seigneur</i> , Wm. Collings.	
<i>Seneschal</i> , Dr. Ashby Taylor.	

THE COST OF LONDON GOVERNMENT.

The authorities comprise the Corporation of the City of London, the London County Council, the Metropolitan Water Board, the Metropolitan Asylums Board, twenty-eight Borough Councils, and twenty-eight Boards of Guardians. War bonuses account for a large part of the increases shown under "salaries and wages" in the last year of the period.

	1913-14	1920-21		1913-14	1920-21
City Corporation	£ 1,174,308	£ 2,050,291	Metro Water Board	£ 3,035,026	£ 5,085,546
London County Council	£ 1,686,389	£ 2,684,734	Metro Asylums Board	£ 1,168,778	£ 3,207,561

Of the total expenditure set out above, the amounts spent on salaries and wages rose as follows, between the pre-war year and 1920-21: City Corporation, £444,586 to £657,331; London County Council, £5,830,540 to £14,814,737; Metropolitan Water Board, £432,802 to £1,228,825; Metropolitan Asylums Board, £210,416 to £1,341,147.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS			EXPENDITURE OF BOARDS OF GUARDIANS		
	1913-14	1920-21		1913-14	1920-21
Westminster	£ 537,595	£ 822,674	City of London	£ 43,995	£ 71,697
Battersea	215,345	482,518	Westminster	122,621	255,343
Bermondsey	150,896	429,130	Bermondsey	168,689	378,213
Bethnal Green	60,024	213,569	Bethnal Green	85,589	210,909
Camberwell	216,296	553,937	Camberwell	190,168	407,187
Chelsea	92,614	168,750	Chelsea	36,444	129,660
Deptford	81,143	213,049	Fulham	17,381	168,699
Finsbury	82,823	199,793	Greenwich	129,122	289,236
Fulham	147,131	320,329	Hackney	157,189	348,554
Greenwich	17,908	186,012	Hammersmith	67,695	130,132
Hackney	121,380	576,994	Hampstead	49,808	65,576
Hammersmith	154,872	414,732	Holliston	186,161	286,034
Hampstead	199,559	399,443	Islington	202,391	432,179
Holborn	107,749	223,714	Kensington	93,106	192,826
Islington	87,043	720,677	Lambeth	174,533	420,499
Kensington	180,046	404,847	Lewisham	69,054	222,692
Lambeth	244,300	594,376	Limehouse	48,200	99,522
Lewisham	140,941	275,198	Mile end Old Town	202,391	202,667
Paddington	141,726	302,106	Paddington	74,815	197,015
Poplar	216,352	539,264	Poplar	163,231	331,370
St. Marylebone	380,116	812,648	St. George in the East	50,421	112,970
St. Pancras	292,012	769,974	St. Marylebone	119,506	262,749
Shoreditch	177,314	494,080	St. Pancras	182,257	390,477
Southwark	303,376	524,848	Shoreditch	93,617	192,154
Stepney	269,163	812,843	Southwark	154,085	353,432
Stoke Newington	39,434	103,505	Wandsworth	202,045	450,417
Wandsworth	253,790	563,704	Whitechapel	66,373	122,560
Woolwich	180,669	512,891	Woolwich	71,939	152,124

LONDON CITIES AND BOROUGHES.

Cities and Boroughs	Population, 1921	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value, £	Rates, 1924-25	Mayor, 1924-25	Town Clerk
		Births	Deaths				
London	7,476,168	26.4	12.6	49,428,581	11.4	(See pp 561-3)	
CITY OF LONDON	13,706	14.9	15.6	6,614,730	11.4	S R B Bucknill	St John Hunt, O B E
WESTMINSTER	141,317	13.4	12.9	8,205,576	9.9	C E Mason	Edwin Austin
Battersea	167,739	21.7	13.2	1,033,153	12.8	J V Wallis	Fredk Rvall
Bermondsey	110,455	26.2	16.7	1,014,601	15.6	J Hobell	David J Keep
Bethnal Green	117,238	25.2	15.3	570,068	14.10	H A Whitmot	Charles Wm Tagg
Camberwell	267,198	21.4	13.4	1,395,946	12.5	Sir Albert Gray	John T. Jefferys
Chelsea	63,700	16.1	13.3	936,731	11.7	R C B	A Purkis
Deptford	112,500	23.1	13.8	648,414	14.4	F J Byer	Hugh Green
Finsbury	76,019	25.2	16.3	1,089,199	10.6	B T Wallis	J Percy Shuter, O B E
Fulham	157,944	20.3	12.2	985,800	12.0	B H Pritchard	Fiedk. J Stimpson
Greenwich	102,000	23.9	9.1	769,270	13.4	W G R Ball	H R H Tee, LL.B
Hackney	222,159	21.0	12.7	1,270,328	11.10	E Palmer	Leslie Gordon, M A
Hammersmith	120,287	21.1	12.7	938,381	12.1	Marshall Hays	Arthur P Johnson
Hampstead	86,153	14.8	11.1	1,163,677	12.0	F G Howard	Lionel Walford
Holborn	43,192	15.5	13.3	1,372,232	11.04	W M Coleman	C G E Fletcher, O B E
Islington	330,737	13.68	13.12	1,905,935	11.5	S C Harper	Horace Rapson
Kensington	175,686	27.6	13.6	2,596,520	10.5	A J Allen, M A	Bruce Penny
Lambeth	302,960	27.5	13.6	1,981,459	11.6	W L Bragg	John W Shuter
Lewisham	174,194	16.16	11.14	1,162,593	11.2	James F. Griffith	W. F. Abbiss, M B E
Paddington	145,000	16.79	12.99	1,331,861	10.4	G S Crosse	C H Shillinglaw
Poplar	164,100	22.9	10.0	932,704	23.6	Edgar Lansbury	Leslie Gordon
St. Marylebone	104,222	15.9	13.7	2,462,877	10.3	F W Dean	C H F. Barrett
St. Pancras	212,900	21.5	14.6	1,622,147	11.0	F B Gurney	J A D. Milne, O B E
Shoreditch	104,308	27.0	16.3	862,264	13.3	P Kellner	Percy Hayman Gray
Southwark	184,402	20.3	12.8	1,251,096	11.12	J. Holden	V. B. Bateson
Stepney	249,732	23.8	13.8	1,638,295	14.91	J. D. Sompper	Sidney White, LL.D
Stoke Newington	52,167	17.8	12.9	344,652	10.9	Miss C M Eve	D A. Nicholl, M A
Wandsworth	328,657	16.68	11.24	2,206,716	10.10	C Mills	Sir A. B. Bryceson
Woolwich	140,389	21.3	9.8	654,085	12.10	James Newman	

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

LONDON was famed for its vast conflux of traders and its abundant commerce even in the first century of the Christian era. From the Romans it is said it received municipal institutions, which have endured in their main features to the present day. In Saxon times it was in reality a small independent State, and its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them, and about eight years after he granted a charter, which is still preserved. It is addressed to William the Bishop, Godfrey the Portreeve, and all the Burgesses and promises that they shall be "law worthy" (i.e., possessed of privileges) as they were in the days of Edward the Confessor. The Portreeve, however, received the Norman title of Bailiff, which, in 1197, was changed to Mayor, the first holder under the new name being Henry Fitzalwin, who filled the office for 24 years. On his death a new charter was granted by King John in 1214, which directed the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done, though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality four times, A.D. 1397, 1398, 1406, 1419), and many modern cases have occurred. The title of *Lord Mayor* was not in general use in the outer world until about 1545. The Lord Mayor is elected at Michaelmas, he is sworn into office on November 8, and on the following day presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, to take the final declaration of office—the pageant, conducted with some degree of civic state, being popularly known as the *Lord Mayor's Show*.

Aldermen were first appointed by a charter of Henry III in 1242, and were elected annually between 1377 and 1394, when a charter of Richard II directed them to be chosen for life. The *Common Council* was at an early date substituted for a popular assembly called the *Wok-mote*. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased, some wards having as many as 16 members, and none less than four. *Sheriffs* (as well as aldermen) were Saxon officers, who usually had charge of a large district. The time of their appointment for London is uncertain, but they appear in ancient records as early as A.D. 1130. At first they were only the officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer, but King John gave them, in the first year of his reign, permission to choose their own Sheriffs. The citizens, however, lost this privilege, as far as the election of Sheriff of Middlesex is concerned, by the Local Government Act, 1888, but they continue as heretofore to choose the Sheriffs of the City of London. They are appointed on Midsummer Day, and enter on office at Michaelmas.

Officers—The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The Chamberlain is an ancient officer. There were at one time two Chamberlains—the King's Chamberlain and the Chamberlain of the Guildhall. The former appears to have fallen into abeyance c. 1319. The first contemporary record of the office of City Chamberlain is 1276. The Town Clerk (called Common Clerk) and Common Serjeant (now appointed by the Crown) are mentioned as officers in the charter of Edward II, A.D. 1319, but the offices can be traced to a much earlier date than this.

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor 1924-1925.

Col. Sir Alfred Louis Bower, Kt., born 1850, Common Councillor, 1895, Alderman of Langbourn, 1917, Sheriff of London, 1913, Lord Mayor of London, 1924. Address, The Mansion House, E.C. 2. £10,000.

Private Secretary (50th year), Sir Wm. J. Soulshy, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E.

The Aldermen.

Aldermen	Ward	Born.	C.C.	Ald.	Sheriff	Mayor
Rt. Hon. Lord Beaisid, LL.D.	Bridge Without (1921)	1853	*	1891	1894	1902
Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bart.	Dowgate	1837	1882	1895	1902	1908
Sir John Kibb, Bart.	Bridge	1856	1893	1897	1903	1909
Sir David Burnett, Bart.	Candlewick	1851	1888	1902	1907	1912
Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bart. M.P.	Castle Baynard	1862	1899	1907	1905	1913
Sir Charles Johnston, Bart.	Aldersgate	1848	1900	1907	1910	1914
Sir Charles C. Wakefield, Bart. C.B.E.	Broad Street	1859	1904	1908	1907	1913
Rt. Hon. Lord Marshall, P.C., K.C.V.O.	Vintory	1865	1896	1909	1901	1918
Sir James Roll, Bart.	Bullingsgate	1849	1903	1910	1909	1920
Sir John James Baddeley, Bart.	Farringdon Within	1842	1886	1912	1908	1921
Sir Louis Arthur Newton, Bart.	Cordwainer	1867	1905	1916	1916	1922
All the above have passed the Civic Chair.						
Sir William Robert Pryke, Kt.	Queenhithe	1847	1887	1920	1921	...
Sir Rowland Blades, Bart., M.P.	Bassishaw	1868	1913	1920	1917	...
Frederick James Barthorpe	Broad Street	1857	*	1921	1921	...
Sir Harold Moore, Kt.	Walbrook	1877	*	1921	1921	...
Charles Albert Batho	Aldgate	1872	1913	1921	...	...
Isidore Nathan Jacobs	Portoken	1867	1910	1921	...	...
Sir William Alfred Waterlow, K.B.E.	Cornhill	1871	1914	1922	...	...
William Phene Neal	Lame Street	1860	1893	1922	...	...
Maurice Jenkins, F.C.A.	Cheap	1872	1910	1923	...	...
Sir Kynaston Studd, Kt., C.B.E., M.A.	Farringdon Without	1864	*	1923	1922	...
Percy Walter Greenaway	Bishopsgate	...	1917	1923	...	...
John William Baddeley	Cripplegate	1869	1922	1924	...	...
Josiah Gunton, F.R.I.B.A.	Coleman Street	...	1904	1924	...	...
Sir John Scott Hindley	Tower	1883	*	1924	...	...

* Not previously a Member of the Common Council.

THE COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON.

Elected annually on St. Thomas's Day (Dec 21).

MEMBER.	WARD.	MEMBER.	WARD.	MEMBER.	WARD.
Agar, F.	Aldgate	Ginner, W. P., J P	Billinggate	Pimbury, C. J.	
Alderton, Dep S	Farrin Wt.	Goldney, Dep T	Cornhill	Wilkinson.	Billinggate
Algar, Dep C G	Candlewick	Goodings, A C	Aldersgate.	Pimm, Dep T	Queenhithe
Allcard, V.	Broad St.	Gower, H J.	Cordwainer	Pinnock, W H	Tower
Ashdown, Sir C G	Aldgate	Green, Sir F H, Bt	Vintry	Pollitzer, F J C	Queenhithe
Baily, H D	Bridge	Green, R, J P	Aldersgate	Pollock, J S	Vintry
Barrett, H Roper	Lyne St	Green, W W, J P	Tower	Pragnell, A.	Castle Bynd
Beal, E S	Bridge	Hart, J T	Farrin Wn	Preen, Dep H E.	Bassishaw
Beatty, A H	Vintry	Hayden, C	Bassishaw	Pryce, E C	Aldgate
Bedford, A	Bishopsgate	Haydon, D	Aldersgate	Raphael, J H	Farrin Wt.
Bennet, Dep J F	Cordwainer	Hays, A C	Cornhill	Reading, W A.	Billinggate
Berridge, Dep G J	Dowgate	Haywood, E H	Dowgate	Redding, Dep J J	Portsoken
Berry, F W	Castle Bynd	Heath, Capt A H	Tower	Regge, R W	Coleman St
Berry, O C.	Bridge	Heilbuth, Dep. G H	Walbrook	Riches, H	Candlewick
Bird, Dep Sir H	Billinggate	Hewitt, T W	Aldgate	Robinson, Dep T	Bishopsgate
Botterill, Col G P	Farrin Wn	Hicks, J, J P	Cripple Wn	Rogers, Dep Sir	
Bowater, Maj F H	Castle Bynd	Hopkins, C C	Cordwainer	R	Cripple Wn
Bowles, H E	Bridge	Howe, H M	Broad St	Rutherford, E V B.	Tower
Bray, A W	Aldgate	Howell, J G	Billinggate	O B E	
Brough, Dep J R	Castle Bynd	Hughes, H G	Bread St	Samuel, M M	Cripple Wt
Brown, H W, B A	Bishopsgate	Jacobs, H	Portsoken	Sandle, Dep S J	Farrin Wt.
Brown, Victor, J P	Broad St.	James T M	Aldersgate	Savery, W H, J P	Langbourn
Brown, W Hurst	Broad St.	Jennings, C F J	Walbrook	Sharp, T G	Langbourn
Burridge, F H	Cripple Wt	Johnson, B	Bishopsgate	Shepherd, H P	Lyne St
Bull, O	Bishopsgate	Jones, G W	Farrin Wt	Shirreff, H	Farrin Wt.
Bull, Dep W	Bishopsgate	Jones, W Lindley.		Simonds, S R	Lame St
Butler, A S	Portsoken	O B E	Bishopsgate	Singer, Dep H D	Lyne St
Caillard, T B	Castle Bynd	Juniper, A S	Farrin Wt	Skeate, T A	Bridge
Champhess, M W H	Farrin Wt	Kershaw, C	Cripple Wt	Slazenger, A E L	Dowgate
Chapman, W B	Bread St	Key, Dep W H, J P	Farrin Wt	Smith, Col Sh W.	
Chubb, C A	Castle Bynd	Killik, Sir S, J P	Broad St	M D	Farrin Wt.
Coates, Dep S J,		Kimber, Sir H D,		Smith, F R Newson.	Broad St.
J P	Bread St	Bait, M A	Langbourn	Smyth, Dep R	Aldersgate
Collett, C H	Bridge	Knight, A C, F S A	Cheap	Snell, A T	Dowgate
Collins, D G	Farrin Wn	Lamb, Sir E, C M G,		Sparks, Dep H E	Aldgate
Conoley, J.	Queenhithe	J P	Candlewick	Spaul, H B	Farrin Wn
Cooper, E H	Cornhill	Lavington, G	Farrin Wt	Spyer, W, J P	Broad St
Corke, W C	Farrin Wt	Layton, J E	Tower	Stanhams, G G	Dowgate
Coxen, Maj W G	Castle Bynd	Leuw, W	Portsoken	Stone, A C Stanley	Bishopsgate
Darlington, T	Farrin Wt	Lindsey, M J	Farrin Wn	Stophei, J	Cornhill
Davies, Dep Sir R,		Loid, F A B	Cordwainer	Syrett, H S	Coleman St
C B E, J P	Broad St	Lovell, J S	Farrin Wt	Taylor, H T	Cripple Wn
Davies, T M	Bread St	Mart, G	Cripple Wn	Teuten, Capt A H	Queenhithe
Deighton, Dep T H	Bridge	Marten, H W	Bassishaw	Thirkell, C	Cripple Wn
Dennis, W	Candlewick	Martin, Maj J G,		Thomas, F	Aldersgate
Dickson, J P	Aldersgate	D S O	Langbourn	Thomas, Dep Sir W	
Dove, H S	Coleman St	Matthews, H E,		M B E	Cheap
Downer, H G	Coleman St	O B E	Dowgate	Tighe, C	Langbourn
Dray, F G	Vintry	May, R W	Billinggate	Tippett, P W B	Vintry
Dunfee, Dep Col V,		McAuliffe, H T	Bishopsgate	Tranter, Dep	
C B E, V D, J P	Vintry	Mills, J	Bishopsgate	G T S	Cripple Wt
Durant, E L J	Langbourn	Monckton, H P	Walbrook	Trice, W J	Cripple Wt
Dutton, E H	Portsoken	Morris, H W	Walbrook	Trustram, E J, M A	Cheap
Easton, H A	Coleman St	Mostyn, F A	Bishopsgate	Underwood, E S	Cheap
Elkan, J, M V O	Bishopsgate	Mounsey, J D	Cripple Wt	Venables, J L, J P	Portsoken
Ellis, Dep T H	Aldersgate	Mungatroyd, J O	Billinggate	Vick, R. W.	Bridge
Farnan, Dep F	Tower	Myers, A	Portsoken	Junr	
Farrow, L W	Bishopsgate	Nathan, A Jerrold	Farrin Wt	Wardlaw, D. C W	Aldgate
Fletcher, Sir B F,		Newell, C	Castle Bynd	Warner, Sir F,	
F R I B A	Farrin Wn	Nicholls, G J.	Farrin Wt	K B E	Farrin Wn
Fortescue, W, J P	Farrin Wn	Nicholson, W	Cripple Wt	Weston, E C	Aldgate
Foxton, W	Farrin Wn	Northcott, J	Bread St	Whitaker, C W,	
Foy, H S A	Walbrook	Osman, A.	Bread St	M A, F S A	Farrin Wn
Francis, J. M R, J P	Walbrook	Painter, Dep Sir F G	Coleman St	White, J H	Bread St
Galloway, A	Tower	Pakeman, J R, C B E	Cheap	Whiteley, C P.	Cordwainer
Gamage, A W	Farrin Wt	Painwell, W S	Cheap	Wigley, F G	Cripple Wn
Gamon, C	Farrin Wt	Peachey, Dep R	Farrin Wn	Wilkinson, G. H	Queenhithe
Gaydon, Dep. H. M	Langbourn	Pearse, J R	Cripple Wn.	Williams, Sir E	
Gibson, W.	Cornhill	Peat, Sir H, K B E,		Hodder, C V O	Farrin Wn
Giddins, C S, J P	Candlewick	M A	Cheap	Wood, F A	Billinggate
Gill, A	Candlewick	Philp, F	Tower	Worskett, S A.	Bread St.
Gillett, F.	Farrin Wt.			Young, G. W.	Bassishaw.

THE SHRIEVALTY.

Sheriffs of London (1924-25), Frederick James Barthorpe, Alderman, 16 Leigham Court Road, S W 16, and Harold George Downer, LL.B., C.C., of 426 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.
Under-Sheriffs, A Charles Knight, J.P., F.S.A., C.C., 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4; and Major W. H. Champness, C.O., 36 Fournival Street, E.C. 4.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

	Elect		Elect.
Recorder, Sir Ernest E. Wild, K.C.	£4,000 1922	Head Master of Freeman's Orphan School, W. W. Parkinson, M.A.	£400 1924
Chamberlain, Sir Adrian Pollock	£2,500 1912	Head Mistress, City of London School for Girls, Miss Ethel Strudwick, M.A.	£800 1912
Town Clerk, Sir James Bell, Kt., C.V.O.	£3,500 1902	Sumpt-Bearer, Maj. A. E. Wood, D.C.M.	£500 1921
Common Sergeant, Sir Henry Fielding Dickens, K.C.	£3,000 1917	Common Crier and Sergeant at Arms, Capt. C. B. Waxed, M.C.	£350 1921
Judges of Mayor's and City of London Court (and other offices), L.A.		Librarian, Bernard Kettle	£1,000 1909
Atheley Jones, K.C.	£2,500 1914	Director, Art Gallery, Sir A. G. Temple, F.S.A. (acting)	
F. Shewell Cooper	£1,500 1922	Medical Officer, Port of London, W. M. Willoughby, M.D.	£1,250 1916
Commissioners of Police, Capt. Sir J. W. Nott-Bower, K.C.V.O.	£1,700 1902	Clerk to the Lord Mayor, S. Richards	£1,400 1920
Comptroller, V. F. Crowther-Smith	£1,500 1920	Clerk to Sitting Justices (Guildhall), Lewis Beeston	£950 1923
Remembrancer, Col. Herbert Stuart Sankey, C.V.O.	£1,500 1913	Registrar of Mayor's and City of London Court, Wilfred Lawson Dell	£1,250 1921
Solicitor, A. F. I. Pickford, B.A.	£2,000 1924	Keeper of the Guildhall, G. W. Bodman	£350 1922
Second and High Bailiff of Southwark, William Hayes, B.A., J.P.	£1,300 1905	Marshal, Maj. R. J. Smyly, O.B.E.	£300 1921
Medical Officer, City of London, William J. Howarth, C.B.E., M.D., B.Ch.	£2,000 1912	Principal Clerk to the Chamberlain, L. C. Michelmore	£700 1924
Coroner for London (£1,450) and Southwark (£126 10s 4d), F. J. Waldo, M.D., M.A. [Golden Lane, E.C.]	£1,576 19 4 1901	Principal Clerk, Town Clerk's Office, Adrian M. Nottier	£1,000 1923
Steward of Southwark, The Recorder	£57 7 0 1922	Principal Clerk, Public Health Dept., W. F. Bicknell	£1,250 1914
Clerk of the Peace, Sir Herbert Austin	£400 1924	Principal Clerk, Valuation and Rating Dept., L. V. Cockell	£1,250 1920
Sirveyor, Sydney Priks, F.R.I.B.A.	£1,750 1905	Principal Clerk, Markets Dept., Frank J. Pullan	£1,000 1922
Engineer, E. E. Finch, M.I.C.E.	£1,500 1915		
Head Master of City of London School, Rev. Arthur Chilton, D.D.	£1,750 1905		

*THE CITY'S ESTATE, 1923-1924.

NET RECEIPTS	£	s	d	NET EXPENDITURE	£	s	d
Estates revenue	169,285	1	10	To Magistracy	7,203	5	1
Markets Revenue Accounts —				Criminal Justice	17,879	3	6
London Central Markets	50,110	19	5	Civil Government	33,496	0	3
Billingsgate Market	8,274	11	3	Open Spaces	14,875	19	6
Leadenhall Market	3,731	16	5	Guildhall School of Music	250	7	7
	231,400	8	11	City of London School	3,707	16	8
Less Metropolitan Cattle Market	9,185	3	7	City of London School for Girls	3,397	6	3
	222,215	5	4	Freemen's Orphan School	6,563	11	2
Gresham Estate Revenue (Moiety)	6,291	8	1	Sundries	746	10	5
Various Contributions	23,724	11	8	Committee Allowances	2,821	8	4
	£252,231	5	1	To Officers' Establishments	21,583	17	9
				Expenses of Bond and Debiture Issues	3,197	19	2
				Pensions not allocated to Departments	1,536	4	4
				Charitable Donations	3,024	15	0
				Other Public Donations	2,961	2	0
				Grant to City and Guilds Institute	500	0	0
				Expenses of Honours conferred	133	0	0
				Presentations of Freedom and Addresses	1,068	28	7
				To London Almshouses	2,814	4	4
				Debiture Stock Redemption	15,000	0	0
				Supplementary Sinking Fund	15,000	0	0
				Contingencies Reserve Fund	30,000	0	0
				Alterations and Repairs Reserve Fund	10,000	0	0
				Interest on Asylum Loan	304	3	10
				Chamberlain's Reserve Fund	10,000	0	0
				Repayment of Loan (Shadwell Market)	40,000	0	0
				Loss on Realization of Investments	120	0	0
				Balance	3,198	11	10
					£252,231	5	1

* The above is abstracted from the 2021 "City's Cash Account" of the series extant—A.D. 1923 to 1923-24. (The Accounts earlier than A.D. 1923 were believed to have been destroyed in the Fire of London, but two years' Accounts, from Queen Elizabeth, have been discovered among the Corporation Archives, as exceptions to that belief.) The Volumes are in full detail, signed by the Auditors, and in perfect preservation. The above extract is from the 240th Annual Printed Account of the Corporation, A.D. 1924 to 1924-25. The Accounts are prepared and stated as directed by Resolutions of the Court of Common Council of the 5th June, 1903, the 21st December, 1906, and 25th January, 1917, upon Reports of the Coal and Corn, and Finance Committee, and they are printed in conformity with the 7th Standing Order of the Court of Common Council. The Accounts are made up to the end of March and are issued in the form prescribed by those Orders, and show the Income and Expenditure applicable to the year on the various Funds.

THE CITY GUILDS (LIVERY COMPANIES).

In the majority of cases the designation of the Company gives a clue to the trade which gaverise to the guild, the Broderers (Embroiderers), Cbrd-wainers (cobblers), Fletchers (arrow makers), Loriners (bridle, bit, and spur makers), Poulterers (poulterers), Scavengers (legal writers), Upholders (upholsterers), and Vintners (wine sellers) retaining the ancient name of the trade. The order of precedence is given in parentheses after the name of each Company

8,983 Liverymen of the (Guilts are entitled to vote at elections in *Common Hall* (see p. 561). The actual net number is, however, smaller, as many belong to more than one Guild, and only those who have residential or other qualification in the City have the *Parliamentary* vote in that district. The Liverymen of the Haberdashers and the Loriners are the most numerous liverymen, the Fletchers the least, comprising only twenty

COMPANY	No of Livery	Corpo-rate Income	Trust Income	Total Income	Master or Prime Warden, 1924-1925	Clerk	Hall *
<i>Mercers</i> (1)	200	53,000	58,000	111,000	John Hunt Clayton	Col F D Watney, C.B.	4. Monmouth Lane
<i>Grocers</i> (2)	175	37,500	500	38,000	W Churchill Hale, C.B.	Lionel H Barnes	Princes Street, E.C. 2
<i>Drapers</i> (3)	200	50,000	28,000	78,000	John Dalton	E H Pooley	Throgmorton St
<i>Fishmongers</i> (4)	284	47,798	2,428	50,226	Edward W Fordham	C N Hooper	London Bridge, E.C. 4
<i>Goldsmiths</i> (5)	150	43,000	16,000	59,000	G B Hemming C.B.	W T Prideaux	Foster Lane, E.C. 2
<i>Skinner's</i> (6)	225	33,300	33,500	66,700	Jeremiah Colman	J J Lambeth	Dowgate Hill
<i>Merchant Taylors</i> (7)	320	37,000	13,000	50,000	Charles J Ritchie, C.B.	C Roche Pinnis	30 Threadneedle St
<i>Haberdashers</i> (8)	390	8,000	49,000	57,000	Cyril Plummer	J Eagleton	33 Gresham St., E.C. 2
<i>Salters</i> (9)	140	20,000	2,000	22,000	Charles A Hill, C.B.	G Everard Nichols	St. Swinith's Lane, E.C. 4
<i>Ironmongers</i> (10)	13	33,000	13,000	46,000	Thomas Goldney, C.B.	J F Adams Beck	Shifeshire Place, Aldersgate
<i>Vintners</i> (11)	187	49,500	1,500	51,000	William P Pulley	C Lomas	68½ Up Thames St., E.C. 4
<i>Clothworkers</i> (12)	172	57,169	27,398	84,566	Col S R Clarke, C.B.	P M Evans, M.A.	47. Minning Lane

The above are the Twelve "great" London Companies in order of Civic precedence

<i>Apothecaries</i> (58)	150	.	1,000	1,000	Dr A D Brencley	Bingham Watson	Water Lane, E.C. 4
<i>Armourers and Brasiers</i> (22)	93	7,944	60	8,000	Drewry O Leefe	Sydney Pitt	82. Coleman St., E.C. 2
<i>Bakers</i> (19)	110	1,580	320	1,900	Leonard Studly	Frank C Lingard, M.A.	16 Haip Lane
<i>Barbers</i> (17)	120	.	.	.	Rev H N Burden	Do	126 Fore Street, E.C. 2
<i>Basketmakers</i> (52)	133	.	19	.	Lt. Col Sir Henry End	H H Bohart, M.A.	[Gresham College, E.C.]
* <i>Blacksmiths</i> (40)	70	684	none	684	A W Edwood	F C Luffman	[66 Lr. Thames St., E.C.]
* <i>Boyers</i> (38)	25	620	40	660	Ernest A. Abran	H E Griffith	[121 St. Bride's, Av., E.C. 4]
<i>Brechers</i> (14)	71	3,140	21,300	24,440	John Bradshaw	Lt.-Col E H Evans, M.C.	Addle St., E.C. 2
* <i>Broderers</i> (48)	26	.	.	.	Frank N Jennings	G W Barber	[13 St. Swinith's Ln., E.C.]
<i>Butchers</i> (24)	233	.	826	.	Howard I Bonser	Arthur Pearce	87 Bartholomew Close
* <i>Carmen</i> (89)	77	150	none	150	G Lavington, C.B.	H W Capper	[126 Fore Street, E.C. 2]
<i>Carpenters</i> (26)	150	16,000	1,200	17,200	J Harris Browne	J Hulton Freeman	Throgmorton Av., E.C. 4
* <i>Clockmakers</i> (61)	122	2,000	250	2,250	H M Gavdon, C.B.	W J S Pennefather	[108 Cannon St., E.C. 4]
<i>Cochmakers</i> (79)	86	1,110	none	1,110	P Danford Thomas	Henry Smith	Noble St., E.C. 2
* <i>Cooks</i> (35)	75	2,000	100	2,100	Percy Geo Herbage	G C Sherrard, M.A.	[34 & 36 Gresham St., E.C.]
<i>Coopers</i> (16)	176	2,400	5,000	7,400	Alfred H Smith	E L Bover	71. Basinghall St., E.C. 2
<i>Corinainers</i> (27)	112	9,000	1,600	10,600	A S D Francis	C H W Mander, M.A.	[7 Cannon St., E.C. 4]
* <i>Cutlers</i> (29)	57	1,088	74	1,162	Addison Denny	P H Hepburn, M.A.	[7 Cannon St., E.C. 4]
<i>Outlers</i> (18)	100	5,350	50	5,400	Thomas H McLean	W H Beaumont	[4 Warwick Lane, E.C. 4]
* <i>Distillers</i> (74)	26	none	1,000	1,000	Thomas P. Deaman	T G Vickery	[Guildhall, E.C. 2]
<i>Dyers</i> (13)	82	6,000	1,000	7,000	W W Leuchars	M M Merriman, M.A.	[10 Dowgate Hill, E.C. 4]
* <i>Farmakers</i> (84)	59	150	none	150	H J Gower, C.B.	H D P Francis, M.C.	[62 London Wall, E.C. 2]
* <i>Farrers</i> (55)	113	325	none	325	.	B F Poplam	[146 Leadenhall St.]
<i>Feltmakers</i> (64)	250	87	184	271	J Dixon Mounsoev, C.B.	S A Williamson	[Arundel House, W.C. 2]
* <i>Fletcher's</i> (39)	20	100	none	100	J G Howell, C.B.	P B Shepherd	[4 Broad St. Place]
<i>Founders</i> (33)	89	1,710	115	1,825	Percy H Horley	O J Corbould Ellis, J.P.	13 St. Swinith's Lane, E.C.
* <i>Frame-makers</i> (85)	111	400	440	940	J Harold Corah	Norman Hodderwick	[18 Essex St., Strand]
* <i>Furriers</i> (45)	112	205	165	370	John Sullivan	John Eagleton	[40 Chancery Ln., W.C. 2]
* <i>Gardners</i> (66)	206	173	52	225	James H Solomon	E A Ebbelwhite, F.R.S.	[5 Essex Court, E.C. 4]
<i>Gilders</i> (23)	80	3,000	1,300	4,300	John H Bishop	W D Smythe	[30 Basinghall St., E.C. 2]
* <i>Glass-sellers</i> (77)	48	none	85	85	Harry J Thwaites	George J Leckie	[13 Q'n Anne's Gate, S.W.]
* <i>Glauciers</i> (53)	141	242	40	282	B Padoe Thomas	Percy Tippetts, C.B.	[11 Maiden Lane]
* <i>Gloves</i> (62)	120	100	58	158	George C Jack	J J. Edwards	[28 Sackville St., W. 1]
* <i>Gold & Silver Wreth-makers</i> (109)	130	110	3	113	H C Cart de Lafon	A Charles Knight	[1 Q'n Victoria Street, E.C. 4]
* <i>Grocers</i> (80)	32	900	none	2,800	Edgar Harrison	D C Lee	[40 Commercial Rd., E.]
* <i>Horners</i> (74)	100	125	none	125	H E Bowles, C.B.	Howard Deighton, C.B.	[90 Cannon St., E.C. 4]
<i>Innholders</i> (32)	94	3,000	250	3,250	A S Ruston	F Drue	[College Street, Dowgate Hill, E.C. 4]
* <i>Joiners</i> (41)	63	1,300	none	1,300	T A N Stephens	Arthur Bedford	[121 Wormwood St., E.C. 4]
<i>Leathersellers</i> (15)	164	26,000	7,950	33,950	Leigh Nissen	Geo F Sutton, M.A.	[St. Helen's Place, E.C.]

London—City Livery Companies, Boundaries, Felonies. 565

COMPANY	No. of Livery	Corporation Income	Trust Income	Total Income	Master or Prime Warden, 1924-1925	Clerk	Hall *
*Loriners (57)	350	500	17	517	John Lausty	C F J Jennings, c c	[27 Walbrook, E C 4]
*Maxons (30)	50	550	none	550	H A Grover	H M Clowes	[9 NewSq, Linc Inn, W C]
*Musicians (50)	143	550	222	812	E B Hoare	T C Fenwick	[16 Berners St, W]
*Needlemakers (60)	166	.	.	.	Maj Richard Riggs	C D King Farlow, M A	[3 Crooked Lane, E C 4]
*Painters (28)	178	700	2,300	2,900	Octavius Sat. hell	T M Pritchard	[9 Little Trinity Lane
*Patternmakers (76)	46	150	29	179	Hon F H Smith	William Sparks	[Guildhall, E C]
*Paviors (56)	100	.	.	nom	E G Price	Henry C Head	[14 Coleman St, E C 1]
*Pewterers (16)	92	6,500	232	6,732	Rev D A Townend,	C W Sawbidge	[15 Lime St, E C]
*Plaisterers (46)	46	1,100	28	1,128	Frank E Bishop	Alfred F Mott	[24, Theobalds Rd, W C 2]
*Playing Card Makers (83)	103	50	5/5/0	55/5/0	Capt J A Edgell,	W Hayes, M A, I P	[Guildhall, E C]
*Plumbers (31)	85	880	20	900	Sir Lees Knowles	E S G Mahms	[15 Gt St Helen's, E C]
*Poulterers (34)	86	750	250	1,000	W H Key, c c	C R Rutheford, M A	[19, Great Winchester St]
*Saddlers (25)	86	11,200	1,000	12,200	H R H Duke of Connaught, K C (Prime Warden)	A F G Everitt	[121 Cheapside, E C 2]
*Screeners (44)	50	.	.	.	N P W Brady	A A Pitcan	[56 Victoria Street, S W 2]
*Shipwrights (59)	200	830	none	830	Viscount Inchcape	F C Lingard, M A	[4 New London St, E C 3]
*Spectaclemakers (60)	230	400	..	400	G M G, G C C	.	.
*Stationers (42)	247	1,500	3,100	4,700	R Bentley, F S A	R T Rivington, M A	Stationers' Hall Ct E C 4.
*Tailorshands (21)	70	20	220	220	Warren S Hale	M F Monier-Williams	[4 Dowgate Hill, E C 3]
*Tin Plate Workers (67)	152	96	13	109	J E Jewell	E A Ebbelwhite,	[5 Essex Court, E C 4]
*Turners (51)	195	74	none	74	Herbert Q Food	G T Maudling	[53 Gresham Ho, E C]
*Upholders (37)	46	1,900	80	1,980	Arthur Cutts	A Horace Bird	[6 Bedford Row, W C 2]
*Upholders (49)	32	300	20	320	Frank Davies	Wm G Crump	[27 Leadenhall St, E C 3]
*Watchmakers (20)	27	1,370	230	1,600	C F Hatley	T R Bridgewater	[Gresham Street, E C 2]
*Writers (42)	118	1,243	1,517	2,760	Sir C C Allom	Lawrence Tanner,	[6 Dean's Yard, S W 2]
*Wheelwrights (73)	130	35	102	137	John Lawrie	T Harvey Hull	[Guildhall, E C 1]
*Woolmen (43)	30	350	none	350	W Hamilton Laurie	G M Canham (Actg)	[62 London Wall, E C 2]

* In case of a Company having no Hall the address of the Clerk is given in brackets

LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES.

	AREA IN STATUTE ACRES	POPULATION.	
		1911	1921
Within the Registrar-General's Tables of Mortality	74,816	4,521,685	4,483,249
Within the Limits of the County of London			
City of London within Municipal and Parliamentary Limits	675	19,657	13,709
Central Criminal Court District	268,356	6,610,031	
Metropolitan Police District (not including City)	442,749	7,231,701	7,466,492
Metropolitan and City Police Districts	443,424	7,251,358	7,480,201
Proposed "London Health Area"	3,045,120	9,201,484	9,610,234

Parliamentary Boundaries—In consequence of changes under the Representation of the People Act (1918) the Administrative County of London now includes the whole of the Metropolitan Parliamentary Divisions. It also comprises the City of London and the 28 Metropolitan Boroughs.

The Metropolitan Police District extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, exclusive of the City of London, with an assessable value for 1924 of £62,830,255, and embraces an area of upwards of 600 square miles. The number of new houses built since 1879 up to and including the year 1922 is 650,406.

CRIME IN LONDON

Principal Crimes Committed, Persons Apprehended, Property Stolen and Recovered, &c. in the Metropolitan Police District in five years 1919-1923.

Year	Total No of Crimes	Total No of Persons Apprehended	First Loss	Amount Recovered	Total Loss	Estimated Population	Proportion of Crimes per 1,000 of pop
1919	13,392	11,066	£621,845	£205,413	£416,432	6,726,753	1'991
1920	17,000	12,940	953,465	257,461	696,004	7,245,405	2'346
1921	16,923	11,148	782,825	120,098	662,727	7,462,462	2'267
1922	15,379	10,392	573,128	115,500	457,628	7,466,492	2'060
1923	14,841	10,178	520,266	121,203	399,063	7,550,080	1'965

DRUNKENNESS IN LONDON.

The convictions for drunkenness in the Metropolitan Police District during certain years were as follows.—1913, 64,713; 1918, 9,901; 1919, 20,674; 1920, 29,956; 1921, 27,410—Jan-June, 12,736; July-Dec, 14,674; 1922, 30,799—Jan-June, 15,295; July-Dec, 15,504; 1923, 30,024—Jan-June, 15,203; July-Dec, 14,821.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Offices, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E. 1, and Old County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W. 1.

Hours 9.30 to 5 (Monday to Thursday), 9.30 to 5.30 (Friday), 9.30 to 11.30 (Saturday).

Meets on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m.

THE London County Council was constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888. London is an administrative county, covering an area of 177 square miles.

The City of London is an electoral division of the county. The County of the City of London is a county for non-administrative purposes, such as quarter sessions, justices, &c.; and the Metropolis outside the City is a county for non-administrative purposes, by name the County of London, in which the justices continue their judicial duties.

The Council comprises a chairman, 20 aldermen, and 124 councillors, together 145, or, if the chairman be also an elected member or alderman, 144. The term of office for aldermen is 6 years, and half retire every 3 years. The councillors are elected for 3 years. The councillors are elected directly by the ratepayers, and the councillors elect the aldermen. The positions of aldermen and councillors are the same, except as to the term of office.

The method by which the Council discharges the multitudinous duties entrusted to it is a generous delegation of powers to committees under well defined rules, subject to the reservation to the Council itself of all questions of principle, and to periodical reports of action taken.

The Finance Committee have important statutory powers. No costs, debt or liability exceeding £50 may be incurred by the Council except upon a resolution passed on an estimate submitted by the Finance Committee. The Council is the principal money-raising body for all the local authorities in the county, and has a net debt, according to the latest returns, of £54,910,000 (of which £22,300,000 represents debt incurred for revenue producing undertakings), and an annual expenditure of about twenty-seven millions, of which about twelve and a half millions are expended on education. The Mental Hospitals Committee administer the duties falling on the Council under the Lunacy Acts and the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. The Council has mental hospitals and other institutions for the care of mental defectives with accommodation for over 20,000 patients. The Housing Committee perform the duties cast upon the Council by the various Housing Acts, including the clearance of insanitary areas and the building of working-class dwellings. These duties have involved expenditure under the following heads: (1) Non-Assisted Schemes (the dwellings on which are self-supporting) which were carried out prior to the passing of the Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act, 1919, (2) the Assisted Scheme under the Act of 1919. Any financial loss on this scheme in excess of the produce of a penny rate is borne by the State, (3) the Assisted Scheme under the Housing, &c. Act, 1923, which provides for a State subsidy of £6 a year for 20 years in respect of each house erected in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and (4) the Assisted Scheme under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, where the State subsidy is £9 a year for 40 years in respect of each house erected under the Act, provided that the contribution from the rates does not exceed £4 10s for each house for a similar period. The total capital expenditure incurred up to March 31,

1924, in respect of the first three schemes was £15,500,000, and the Council has decided to proceed with the construction of 20,000 houses, as and when opportunity affords and supplies of labour and materials are available, within the terms and conditions of the Act of 1924.

The Improvements Committee are responsible for the carrying out of street improvements and the construction of bridges (outside the City of London) and tunnels across the river Thames. In addition to various street improvements now being carried out the Council is reconstructing Waterloo Bridge, and powers were obtained in the Session of 1924 to reconstruct Lambeth Bridge and to carry out street improvements in connection therewith.

The Metropolitan Main Drainage system covers about 140 square miles, including certain districts outside the county, and comprises 370 miles of main, storm-relief, intercepting and outfall sewers, eleven pumping stations, two sewage precipitation stations, and six sludge vessels. The sewage is conveyed to the outfalls at Barking and Crossness, and there the solid matters held in suspension are precipitated, and the sludge is taken out to sea. The Council is carrying out experimental work in connexion with other systems of sewage treatment. The total capital outlay on main drainage is over £14,000,000, and further expenditure, amounting to several millions, is in progress for a scheme to relieve certain districts from flooding after heavy falls of rain and for the replacement of the older sludge vessels by others of larger capacity.

The Council is the Tramway Authority for London. The system (including about 9 miles belonging to the Leyton Urban District Council but worked by the London County Council) extends over 164 street miles, all of which are electric lines (mostly underground conduit). Practically the whole of this great system is worked by the Council, and through running with various systems outside the County of London is now maintained, to the great advantage and convenience of the travelling public. The total capital outlay on tramways amounted, on March 31, 1924, to £16,256,000, and the net debt outstanding to £8,848,000. The results of working for the year 1923-24 were gross receipts £4,374,057, surplus on working £545,454, deficiency, after payment of interest on capital outlay and providing for repayment of debt, £160,228, which was met out of the Reserve Fund.

The Education Committee comprises thirty-eight members of the Council and twelve co-opted members, of whom not less than five are required to be women. The Council has approved a programme of educational work extending over a period of three years from April, 1925, providing for developments in all branches of education at a total capital cost of over £2,300,000, and involving ultimately additional annual expenditure of £800,000.

Amongst the Other Powers and Duties of the Council may be mentioned the following:—Sanctioning of loans required by the councils of the metropolitan boroughs; acquisition and mainte-

nance of parks and open spaces the sanctioning of local sewers, controlling the building line, and the naming of streets and numbering of houses, supervising buildings and district surveyors, dangerous structures, cattle diseases, controlling storage of explosive substances and petroleum, infant life protection, gas, gas-meter, and electricity-meter testing, testing weights and measures, licensing of slaughter-houses and of cow-houses, supervision of common lodging-houses, the granting of music and dancing licences, public health, including treatment of tuberculosis and diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases, historic buildings and monuments, inspection of factories and certain other buildings to secure means of escape from fire, administration of the Shops Act, the Children Act, and the Midwives Acts, licensing and inspection of employment agencies, registration of massage establishments, licensing of premises under the Cinematograph Act, registration of motor cars, collection of duties on motor cars, dog and establishment and certain other local taxation licences, registration of War charities, and welfare of blind persons

A Motor Ambulance service has been installed with eleven stations spread over the county and special facilities for calls by telephone. The Shorne estate, near Gravesend, which was acquired by the Council under the Land Settlement (Facilities) Act, 1919, for the settlement of ex-service men upon the land, has now been transferred to the Kent County Council.

The Expenditure of the Council, including loans to other local authorities, is met by two chief sources of supply—capital money raised by the issue of Stock, Bonds or bills, or by the use of the Sinking Fund of the Council's debt, and current income raised in a county rate or by the revenue of undertakings. Certain contributions, including education grants, are also received from the Imperial Exchequer. All borrowings by the Council are subject to the provision of a sinking fund, under Treasury approval, sufficient to repay all expenditure generally within a period of 60 years (in a few cases the limit is 80 years). The total Stock outstanding at 31st March, 1924, was £77,412,385, out of total issues of £84,632,379. These figures are ex-

ESTIMATED INCOME		ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE	
1 ESTIMATED BALANCES ON 1 April, 1924	£ 2,011,669	1 DEBT—Redemption	£1,931,154
2 GOVERNMENT GRANTS—	£	Dividends on Stock &c	2,154,500
Exchequer Contributions	404,445	Interest on sundry loans &c	119,727
Education Grants	5,978,290	Rent drawbacks &c	23,070
Fire Brigade	10,000		4,828,470
Treatment of Tuberculosis	86,330	Less charged to Revenue pro-	
Mental Deficiency Service	78,295	ducing undertakings and	
Venereal Diseases diagnosis and		Stores	1,652,025
treatment	72,900		
Unemployment	39,525	2 GRANTS—To Guardians and others	3,176,435
Refund of cost of collecting Road			719,237
Fund Licence Duties	51,375	3 PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION	
Agricultural Rates Acts	2,233	AND PROVIDENT FUND	353,330
Road Fund towards cost of main-		Less included in cost of services	133,270
tenance of bridges, tunnels and			220,060
embankments	17,095	4 ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES	1,401,405
Other	4,902	Less included in cost of services	1,193,715
	6,745,390		207,690
3 RECEIPTS in aid of services—		5 JUDICIAL EXPENSES	68,495
Consolidated Loans Fund—	£	6 MAIN SERVICES (including Establishment	
Interest	901,800	charges)—	
Rents	310,500	Main Drainage	£589,525
Improvement Charges	1,350	Fire Brigade	711,425
Other receipts	12,465	Parks and Open Spaces	349,565
Sundry contributions, fees, fines		Bridges, Tunnels, Ferry and	
&c	668,175	Embankments	127,635
	1,884,290	Mental Hospital Buildings &c	137,350
4 TRANSFER from revenue producing under-		Coroners	20,585
takings in relief of rates—		Public Control Services	61,765
Working Class Dwellings (under	£	Public Health Services	128,810
Improvement Acts)	13,959	Tuberculosis Treatment	153,335
Parks Betting	365	Venereal Diseases	98,820
	14,324	Building Acts	50,285
5 COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS re-		Ambulance Service	37,320
quired to be raised—		Mental Deficiency Services	170,615
General County—		Collection of Road Fund and	
For purposes other than		Local Taxation Licence Duties	71,435
Education, rate of 1s	£3,687,284		
5½d	£3,687,284	Education—	£
For Education, rate of 2s	£5,816,560	Elementary	10,076,684
4d	£5,816,560	Higher	2,498,864
			12,575,548
		Less included in Head 1	849,923
			11,725,625
Special County, rate of 3½d	9,503,844	7 CONTRIBUTIONS IN RESPECT OF ARTIFICIAL	14,330,075
	584,992	Road Works outside the county	422,400
		8 MISCELLANEOUS	108,050
Total rate, 4s. 2d	10,088,836	9 PROVISIONAL SUMS AND CONTINGENCIES	100,000
		Total Estimated Expenditure	10,500,442
NOTE—The rate was subsequently increased		10 TRANSFERS to other accounts	254,260
by 1d in the £, namely, a reduction of			10,755,722
1d for general county purposes other		11 ESTIMATED BALANCES ON 31 March 1925	987,797
than education, and an increase of 1d			£10,744,519
for special county purposes			
Total revised rate 4s. 2½d	£10,744,519		

clusive of the issues of Bonds, the amounts outstanding at 31st March, 1924, being £1,705,200 London County 3½ per cent Bonds, and £1,050,155 6 per cent Local Bonds for Housing. The revised Rating for the year 1924-25, as shown by the statement on p. 567 (which relates to rate and debt accounts only), amounts to 3s 9½d in the pound over the whole county,

including the City, and a further rate over the county outside the City of 4½d in the pound, together as 1½d. Of the total rate, 2s 4d is for education. The total rate for 1923-24 was 4s and for 1922-23, 4s 6d. The Assessable Value of the County of London on 6th April, 1924, was £49,856,229—a 1d rate over the whole county producing £207,734.

THE ELEVENTH LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Elected March 2, 1922, for three years

Chairman (1924-25)

Vice-Chairman

Deputy Chairman

J Herbert Hunter

Major Isidore Salmon, C B E, D L, M P

Henry Mills

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS

Name	Electoral Division	Name	Electoral Division
eAdler, Miss Henrietta (P)	Central Hackney	Gilbert, J. D., D L (P)	Central Southwark
Allen A A	Alderman till 1925	eGilbert, Sir John, K B E	Alderman till 1925
Ammon, Charles G, M P	N Camberwell	Goff, T C E, D L (MR)	North Paddington
(Lab)		Gooch, Henry C (MR)	Dulwich
eAnderton, Sir Francis, M A	S Hammersmith	Goodrich, Capt A O	Alderman till 1928
(MR)		Gordon, A McD (MR)	Stoke Newington
Astor, Major Hon John, M P	Alderman till 1928	Goshing, H, C H, M P (Lab)	Kennington
eBaker, Alfred	Alderman till 1925	Grant, H (P)	South Hackney
Baker, H Arthur	Alderman till 1928	Grantham, W W, K C (MR)	City of London
Ball, Lt-Col Eric (MR)	East Lewisham	Granville-Smith, R W (MR)	Abbey
Barnes, Major Harry,		eGray, Ernest, M A (MR)	Brixton.
V P R I B A, F S I	Alderman till 1925	Greenwood, Hubert J, D L	(MR)
Blake, J P (P)	East Islington	Haddo, The Earl of, O B E,	St George's
Butler, J G (Lab)	North Battersea	D L (P)	Peckham.
eCampbell, E T (MR)	W Lewisham	Hall, W (MR)	South Battersea
Campbell Johnston, M (MR)	Bulham & Tooting	Harris, P A, D L, M P (P)	S W Bethnal Green
Carter, Sir Edgar Bonham,	N E Bethnal Green	Harvey, George M P (MR)	Holborn
K C M G, C I E (P)		Head, Geoffrey (MR)	City of London
Caavey, Maj-Gen W F (MR)	South Kensington	eHeadlam, Rev Stewart D (P)	S W Bethnal Green
Cawdron, David (MR)	N Hammersmith	Henriques, Sir Philip G,	
Chapman, Theodore (P)	South Hackney	K P E, D L	Alderman till 1925
eClague, W L (P)	East Islington	Henwood, F Stanley (P)	Shoreditch
eCobb, Sir Cyril S, K B E,	West Fulham	Hill, G Rowland (MR)	Greenwich
M V O, M P (MR)	Central Southwark	Hobbs, F W (MR)	West Fulham
Cook, George H (P)		Holmes, Frank (MR)	East Fulham
eCooper, Brig-Gen R J, C B,	St George's	eHopkins, Mrs Ethelred (MR)	S E St Pancras
C V O (MR)		Hume, Sir George, M P	Alderman till 1928
Coumbe, Maj E H (MR)	Stoke Newington	Hunt, William (MR)	Putney
eCrane, Lt-Col C P, D S O,	Central Wandsworth	Hunter, J Herbert (MR)	North Paddington
O B E, M A (MR)	Bow and Bromley	Jacobs, Cyril H M (MR)	Clapham
Cruise, Edward (Lab)	West Woolwich	Johnson, W C (P)	Whitechapel & St
eCuff, Sidney H (MR)	Alderman till 1928	Karslake, Lt Col J B P (MR)	South Paddington
Davies, A. Emil	S E St Pancras	Kelly, C J (Lab)	Whitechapel & St
Davies, D (MR)	North Kensington	Kemp E H (MR)	George's
Davis, David, D L (MR)		Kenard, Lt-Col A C H	West Woolwich
Decies, Rt Hon Lord, P C,	N Hammersmith	(MR)	S W St Pancras
D & O (MR)	Greenwich	Kingston, Capt C D (MR)	N W, Camberwell
eDence, E M (MR)	North Southwark	Lambert, Dr F. Barrie,	
Devercough, J O (P)	South Islington	C B E, M B	Alderman till 1928
Dew, George (P)	North Islington	Lancton, F. C (Lab)	W Bermondsey
Dove, F L, D L (MR)	North St Pancras	eLanckester, Mrs C B (MR)	Limehouse.
Elliot, Mrs A (MR)	South Battersea	Lawrence, Miss A Susan	South Poplar,
Evans, Edwin (MR)	North Hackney	(Lab)	
eEve, Lady (MR)		Leigh, Capt J C Gerard	Mile End.
Fraser, Capt Ian, O B E, M P	North St Pancras	(MR)	
(MR)		Levita, Lt-Col. Cecil B,	
eGaler, F. Beltram, M A,	Streatham.	C B E, M V O, D L (MR)	North Kensington
F I A (MR)		Lewis-Barned, Maj H B,	
Gardner, Mrs R Dunn,	Norwood	D L (MR)	South Paddington
(MR)			
Gatti, J. M. (MR)	Abbey		
eGautrey, Thomas (P)	Peckham		

Name.	Electoral Division	Name.	Electoral Division
eLidgett, Rev. J. Scott, D.D.	Alderman till 1928	Rider, Frank P. (MR)	North Southwark.
eLowe, Mrs. E. M. (Lab.)	W. Bermondsey	Roberts, Dr. Adeline, O.B.E.	(MR) ... St. Marylebone.
Lyall, Dame Beatrice, D.B.E.	(MR)	Roberts, Sir Arthur C., K.B.E.	F.O.A. (MR) ... Streatham.
McAuliffe, H. T., F.O.A.	East Fulham	Roberts, R. O. (MR)	East Levensham
eManning, Cecil A. G. (Lab.)	N. Camberwell	eRowe, H. V. (MR) ...	South Kensington.
March, Samuel, M.P. (Lab.)	South Poplar	eSt. Heller, Lady, O.B.E.	Alderman till 1925.
eMarchant, W. F., O.B.E. (MR)	Norwood	Salmon, Maj. Isidore, C.B.E.	D.L., M.P. (MR) ... S. Hammermith.
Maiks, H. (P)	Limehouse	Sanger, Ernest (MR)	St. Marylebone
Mathew, Miss A. M.	Alderman till 1925	Scott, Angus N., F.O.A. (MR)	Putney
Matthews, Charles W. (MR)	S.W. St. Pancras	Shadforth, W. (P)	N.E. Bethnal Green
Meinertzhagen, E. L. (MR)	Chelsea	Sidney, Hon. William (MR)	Chelsea
Mills, Henry (P)	West Islington	Simmons, Sir Percy, K.C.V.O.	(MR) ... City of London.
Monk-Bietion, Lord, C.B.	(MR)	eSmith, Miss Rosamond (MR)	North Islington
eMorrison, Herbert (Lab.)	East Woolwich	Snell, H., M.P. (Lab.) ...	East Woolwich
Morton, W. J., M.B.E. (MR)	N.W. Camberwell	eStephen, Sir Harry	Alderman till 1928
Myer, Reginald (P)	North Lambeth	Sumner, C. E. (Lab.)	Bow and Bromley
Nicholson, O. W., M.P. (MR)	Finsbury	eSwann, Harold (MR)	Kennington
Norman, R. C.	Alderman till 1928	Swinton, Capt. G. S. C. (MR)	Dulwich
Osborn, John (P)	S.E. Southwark	Tasker, R. I. T. D., M.P. (MR)	Holborn
Parsons, Miss Rachel M.,	A.I.N.A. (MR)	Taylor, Andrew T., F.S.A.	(MR) ... Hampstead.
Perring, John (MR)	Finsbury	Taylor, Robert G. (MR)	Cent. Wandsworth.
ePhillips, Mrs. Wilton	Balham & Tooting.	eWakeman, Capt. O., M.A.	(MR) ... Mile End
Pierrepont, Capt. G. E., M.C.	Alderman till 1928	(MR)	Alderman till 1925
(MR)	Brixton	eWallar, Miss K. T.	Deptford
Pike, Marshall J. (MR)	Deptford	Walmisley, G. H., M.C. (MR)	Deptford
ePincombe, W. J. (P)	S.E. Southwark	Warburg, Capt. O. B. E.	M.A. (MR) ... North Hackney
ePound, Sir Lulham, Bt. (MR)	City of London	Ward, Henry (P)	Shoreditch
Powell, R. C. E. (Lab.) ..	North Lambeth	eWatts, A. A. (Lab.)	North Battersea
Raffety, F. W. (P)	West Islington	Webb, W. J. (Lab.)	Rotherhithe
Randle, Ahan, M.C., M.D.	(Lab.)	Williams, Sir Howell J., D.L.	(P) ... South Islington.
eRay, W. (MR)	Rotherhithe		
Reed, Percival H. (MR)	Central Hackney		
Reynolds, Walter (MR).	West Levensham		
	Hampstead		

NOTE.—The letters (MR), (P), (Lab.) stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election—viz., (MR) Municipal Reform, (P) Progressive, (Lab.) Labour

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—Members whose names are marked c form the Education Committee, together with the following co-opted members—G. L. Bruce, Seth Coward, Miss M. Frere, Dr. Sophia Jevons, M.A., Hon. Mrs. Gilbert Johnstone, Mrs. T. La Chard, Hon. Lady Lawrence, Brigadier General C. E. Macquoid, C.I.E., D.S.O., Rev. C. J. Smith, Rev. Canon R. D. Swallow, M.A., Miss A. Tomes, W. H. Webbe, C.B.E.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Clerk of the Council, Sir James Bird, J.P.	£2,000	Valuer, Frank Hunt, C.V.O.	£2,000
Deputy Clerk, M. H. Cox, L.B.		Chief Asst. Valuer, J. C. Spensley, O.B.E.	
Comptroller of the Council, C. D. Johnson	£2,000	Public Control Dept., J. Ollis	£1,100
Deputy Comptroller, H. W. Stovold, O.B.E.		Parks Dept., Brig. Gen. P. Maud, C.M.G., C.B.E.	£1,000
Chief Engineer, G. W. Humphreys, C.B.E.	£2,000	Traffic Manager, J. K. Bruce	£2,000
(Also £1,000 as Administrator of Housing Development Schemes)		Education Officer, George Henry Gater, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.A.	£2,000
Chief Asst. Engineer, W. C. Copperthwaite		Deputy Eden Officer, B. M. Allen, L.L.D.	
Architect, G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A.	£2,000	Stores Chief Officer, F. W. Mackinnay	£1,350
Chief Asst. Architect, R. Robertson		Parliamentary Officer, Capt. H. Martyn Hooks	£800
Solicitor, D. P. Andrews	£1,500	Chief Officer, Mental Hospitals Dept.—H. F. Keehe, O.B.E.	£1,300
Deputy Solicitor, T. Bullivant		Mental Hospitals' Engineer, J. Malcolm (acting)	£900
Chief of Fire Brigade and Officer-in-charge of London Ambulance Service, R. Dyas, A.M.I.C.E.	£1,500		
Medical Officer of Health, Sir William Hamer, M.D., D.P.H.	£2,000		
Med. Officer (General Purpose), Lt.-Col. W. Butler			

Note.—“Open Daily” means every Week-day, and not on Sundays, except where stated.

CATHEDRALS AND CHURCHES.

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, City of London, E C 4.—The masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren (1675-1720) cost £747,660. Splendid architecture, monuments to celebrated men, famous music. The cross on the dome is 365 ft above the ground level, the inner cupola 238 ft above the floor. “Great Paul” in S W tower, weighs 17 tons. Organ by Father Smith (enlarged by Willis) in case carved by Gimson Gibbons (who also carved the choir stalls), fragments of rock from Mount Calvary and carved stones from the Temple at Jerusalem affixed to wall of south choir aisle. Nave and transepts free, piers to the following parts (on week-days only). Library, whispering gallery, and stone gallery, 6d, golden gallery, 1s, crypt, 6d, ball, 2s, total, 3s. Service on Sundays at 8, 10.30, 3.15, and 7. Week days at 8, 10.15, 4. (Services are choral.) Among the distinguished statesmen, warriors and artists buried in the crypt or commemorated in the Cathedral are Nelson, Wellington, Napier, St Vincent, Rodney, Cornwallis, Abercrombie, Moore, Gordon, Wolsey, Roberts, Brock, Ross of Bladensburg, Pakenham, Gibbs, Dundas, Wren (“st monumentum requies, circumspice”) Reynolds, Donne, Turner, Benjamin West, Abbey, Leighton, Sullivan, and many others. In 1921 a bust of George Washington, presented by American subscribers, was placed in the crypt. The garden contains in S portion an ornamental device with legend varied from year to year. At the N E corner of the Cathedral is St Paul's Cross, erected in 1210, on the site of a cross and open-air pulpit removed by order of the Long Parliament. To the S of the Cathedral are remains of the Chapter House and Cloisters of “Old St Paul's”, destroyed by the Fire of London in 1666. Cut into the paving-stones at the foot of the steps at W entrance is an inscription commemorative of Queen Victoria's thanksgiving in 1897.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, near the Houses of Parliament, S W 1 (built A D 1050-1760).—Open on week days at 8 a.m. Admission to Royal Chapels by fee of 6d, except on Mondays (open free), wax effigies, 6d. Norman undercroft, 3d. Open on Sundays for service only. Holy Communion at 8. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 10.15. Evening Prayer at 3. Litany and Sermon at 6.30. Daily—Holy Communion at 8 a.m., School Service at 9.30, choral services at 10 and 3. Chapel of Henry VII, Chapter House, and Cloisters, King Edward the Confessor's shrine, A D 1269, tombs of kings (Edward I, Edward III, Henry V, Mary, Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth), and many other monuments and objects of interest, especially the grave of “An Unknown Warrior” at the W end of Nave (1920), and Poets' Corner. The Coronation Chair encloses the “Stone of Scone,” brought from Scotland by Edward I in 1297. Graves of Gladstone, Isaac Newton, Charles Darwin, Charles Dickens, Lord Macaulay, Dr Johnson, Chaucer, Tennyson, Browning, Handel, memorial to Viscount Howe (killed before Fort Mifflin in 1758); the memorial to Major John André, Adjutant-General of the British forces in America, the tombs of General John Burgoyne and of Colonel Enoch Markham, memorials to Wolfe (Quebec) and Col Townsend (Ticonderoga), bust of Longfellow, memorial windows to British Airmen and British Y M C A who fell

in the Great War, coloured window and tablet to Lowell and tablet to Walter Hines Page, in vestibule of Chapter House. The Chapel of the Pyx is open on Tuesday and Saturday.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL, south side of the Thames, S E 1.—Finest mediæval building in London after the Abbey, and mainly 13th century. Known as St Mary Overie previous to 1540. Burial place of Gower, Massinger, and Bp Andrewes, &c. Open 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., free. Sunday services, 7.30, 8, and 11 a.m. (choral) and 6.30 p.m. (choral). Week-days 7.30, 8 and 5 p.m. (choral). The tomb of John Gower (1330-1408) is between the Bunyan and Chaucer memorial windows, in the N aisle, the altar screen (erected 1530) has been partly restored. The Early English Lady Chapel (behind the choir) is the scene of the Consistory Courts of the reign of Mary (Gardiner and Bonner). Shakespeare memorial in S aisle, with recumbent figure and window above, the gift of British and American subscribers. The chapel of St John the Divine, in the north transept, once used as a magistrate's court, was restored at the cost of Harvard students, as a memorial of their founder, John Harvard, who was baptized in the Church Nov 20, 1607 (part of Harvard's estate was derived from the sale of the Queen's Head Inn, Southwark, inherited from his mother).

ALL HALLOWS, Barking-by-the-Tower, E C 3.—15th century church, containing a very fine series of brass effigies; Jacobean pulpit with Sussex ironwork and font cover ascribed to Gimson Gibbons. William Penn, Quaker, was christened here, and a tablet has been erected by the Pennsylvania Society of New York. John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States, was married here in 1797.

ALL SAINTS, Margaret Street, W 1.—Built by Butterfield in 1859. Ritualistic and noted for its music.

BOW CHURCH (ST MARY LE-BOW), Cheapside, E C 2.—Rebuilt by Wren (see p 572), after the Fire, with beautiful steeple (222 ft) 17th century crypt and church open daily (except M) 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Since 17th century anyone born within sound of the bells of Bow Church has been designated a “Cockney.” The 17th century church was built on stone arches or “bows.”

CHRIST CHURCH, GREYFRIARS, E C 1.—The church of the former Greyfriars Monastery was destroyed in the Fire, and Christ Church was rebuilt by Wren. The organ (repaired 1921) is by Renatus Harris, and the marble font is attributed to Gimson Gibbons. Until removal to Hotham (1902) the boys of Christ's Hospital (Blue Coat School), the site of which is now occupied by the G.P.O., attended services at Christ Church and the galleries contain seats with raised benches for the “Greycians.” Blue Coat School boys still attend annually on St Matthew's Day (Sept 22) “Spital Sermon” is preached at Christ Church at Easter.

CHRIST CHURCH, Victoria Street, Westminster, S W 1.—Vicar, Rev P T R R Kirk, M.A.

GUARDS' CHAPEL, Wellington Barracks (Birdcage Walk, St James's Park, S W 1).—Chapel redecorated in 1878. Open to visitors Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 10 to 12 and 1 to 4. Parade service on Sundays at 11 a.m. (tickets of admission can be obtained on application to the Chaplain, R.M. Chapel, Wellington Barracks), evening service (open to the public) at 6 p.m.

HOLY TRINITY, Minorities, Aldgate, E. 1.—(Dis-mantled and now a Sunday school). Contains a mural monument with the arms of the Earls of Dartmouth and of a member of that family (Legges) in which the arms of George Washington are quartered with those of the Legges.

MARYLEBONE CHAPEL, High Street, Marylebone, W. 1.—The former Parish Church of the village of Marylebone (now replaced by St. Marylebone Church), was rebuilt in early 18th century. In the churchyard lie Allan Ramsay (poet), Hoyle (whist), Ferguson (astronomer), Charles Wesley (hymn writer) and his son Samuel Wesley (musician).

ST ALBAN, Brooke Street, Holborn, E. C. 1.—A brick building by Butterfield (1858). Anglo-Catholic and noted for its music, organ by Willis & Vicar, Rev H. Ross. Services on Sundays. Holy Eucharist at 7 and 8; choral at 9.30, solemn, with sermon, at 11, matins, 10.30. Litany, baptisms, and churchings at 2.15, children's service and catechising, 3, evensong at 6.30, frequent mission services. Open daily, 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m.

ST ANDREW BY THE WARDROBE, Queen Victoria Street, E. C. 4 (near the site of the King's Wardrobe). Rebuilt by Wren.

ST ANDREW UNDERSHAFT, St. Mary Axe, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.—An early 16th century church, contains a monument of Stow, the London antiquary, and a memorial of Holbein. The organ is by Renatus Harris, the rival of Father Smith.

ST ANNE'S, Wardour Street, Soho, W. 1.—Built in 17th century and noted for its music. Monument of William Hazlitt in the churchyard.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Priory Church, Smithfield, E. C. 1, the oldest church in London (A.D. 1123).—Rector, Rev. W. F. G. Sandwith, M.A. Fine old Norman building, with tomb of the first prior, Rahere. N. transept restored and reopened in June, 1893. Crypt and Lady Chapel open, cloisters opened Dec. 2, 1906. Services daily 11.30 p.m. except Sat. 11 a.m. and Thurs. 2.15 and 6.30 p.m. Open free daily (Sundays for service only, 8.45, 11.0; 6.30.)

ST BENET, Paul's Wharf, Upper Thames Street, E. C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren, 1683; Inigo Jones, 1573-1652, and his father and mother, were buried in former church. St. Benet is the Metropolitan Welch Church.

ST BRIDE'S CHURCH, Fleet Street, E. C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren, with beautiful spire (226 ft.) Samuel Richardson, the novelist, is buried in the nave. In the old church Lovelace, Sackville and Wynnyn de Worde were buried, and Samuel Pepys was baptized.

ST CLEMENT DANES, Strand W. C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren on site of earlier church assigned to the Danish settlers. The traditional burial place of Harold Harefoot (King Harold I, see p. 98) son of Canute. The organ is by Father Smith, the bells are those celebrated in the familiar nursery rhyme "Oranges and Lemons," and the air is among those played on the chimes (since 1920). Owing to the historical association of this church with the kingdom of Denmark, Danish ceremonies are now and then performed there. Dr. Johnson's pew in gallery and monument outside E. end.

ST CLEMENT'S, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains handsome carvings on pulpit and font, and some chained books.

ST DUNSTON IN THE EAST, Idol Lane, Lower Thames Street, E. C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren with

fine tower and spire, rest of church rebuilt, 1877-1881; contains many monuments.

ST EDMUND, KING AND MARTYR, Lombard Street, E. C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with altar at north end, organ by Renatus Harris. Restored and re-opened 1919, after damage by Air Raid, July 2, 1917.

ST ETHELBURGA'S, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2 (14th and 15th century).—On April 19, 1507, Henry Hudson (the navigator who gave his name to Hudson's Bay and to the Hudson River), his son John, and his ten sailors took communion in St. Ethelburga's, "purposing to goe to sea fourte days after."

ST GEORGE'S, Hanover Square, W. 1 (18th century, famous for fashionable marriages).—"George Eliot," Mr. Asquith, and Theodore Roosevelt were among those married here.

ST GEORGE'S, Southwark, S. E. 1.—(Rebuilt 1736) contains the tombs of Bishop Bonner (1497-1569) and Edward Cocker (1631-1675), the author of Cocker's "Arithmetick." (The expression, "according to Cocker," refers to this book.)

ST GILES'S, Cripplegate, E. C. 1 (14th century).—Contains the graves of John Milton, John Foxe, and Sir Martin Froisher, the Elizabethan seaman, who attempted to discover a north-west passage to Cathay, and commanded the *Primrose* as vice-admiral to Drake in his expedition to the West Indies.

ST HELEN'S, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.—The "Western Sister Abbey of the City" from its numerous monuments; building dates from 13th century. Contains a Shakespeare memorial window presented by Mr. William Prentice, an American. In St. Helen's Place the foundations of an earlier church were uncovered during rebuilding operations in 1222.

ST JAMES'S GARLICKHITHE, Garlick Hill, E. C. 4, has four stained glass windows, one of which was seriously damaged by a bomb by a German air raider on June 13, 1917. It is proposed that the window should not be completely replaced, and that year by year on the anniversary of the outrage the congregation should assemble for a service of thanksgiving for meritorious preservation from sudden and violent death. The "Bomb" Sermon will be a modern counterpart of the "Lion" Sermon (see St. Katherine Cree, below).

ST JAMES'S, Piccadilly, W. 1.—Built by Wren, with font and wood carvings by Grinling Gibbons. Lord Chesterfield and Lord Chatham were baptized in St. James's.

ST JOHN'S, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, E. C. 1.—Built in early 18th century, includes part of the ancient priory of St. John (12th century crypt).

ST KATHERINE CREE, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3. Rebuilt in early 17th century and ascribed to Inigo Jones. Contains a Katherine wheel E window, an organ by Father Smith, Archbishop Laud's prayer book and bible, and a monument of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton. The "Lion" sermon is preached here annually before the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London to commemorate the escape of a Lord Mayor (Sir John Gayer) from a lion in Algeria (Oct. 16, 1630).

ST MAGNUS THE MARTYR, Lower Thames Street, E. C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with steeple (185 feet) and lantern of great beauty, contains the tomb of Miles Coverdale (1488-1563), translator of the Bible, who was rector of St. Magnus (1564-1566) and Bishop of Exeter (1567-1577).

ST MARGARET, Lothbury, E C 2.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains Grinling Gibbons carvings (font, chancel screen, and pulpit)

ST MARGARET'S, Westminster, S W 1.—Founded 12th or 13th century; buildings date from 15th century, with frequent "restorations." The parish church of the Dominions beyond the Seas, and perhaps the most American spot in all London. The window over the western door was put up in 1882, at the cost of Americans, to the memory of Sir Walter Raleigh, who was executed in Old Palace Yard hard by, and whose headless body, and the body of his son Carew, lie in the chancel. The quatrain below is by James Russell Lowell (*See also* Tower of London). The Milton window, at the west end of the north aisle, was the gift of Mr G W Childs, of Philadelphia, and bears an inscription by Whittier. Below the window is a tablet to Sir Peter Parker, who sailed the *Menelaus* up the Chesapeake during the war of 1812-14, and was killed while leading a landing party. On the south wall is a memorial window to Phillips Brooks, Bishop of Massachusetts, and over the vestry door is a window erected to Lady Arabella Stuart by an American lady. The church also contains the grave of Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Dinwiddie, Governor of Virginia.

ST MARGARET PATTEENS, Rood Lane, East-cheap, E C 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with a leaden spire, contains two canopied pews and other curious survivals and relics.

ST MARY, Aldermanbury, E C 2.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains the tomb of Judge Jeffreys and a marble monument to Lieutenant John Smith, "drowned off Staten Island in 1782." John Hemmings and Henry Connell (*Shakespeare's editors*) were buried in the old church.

ST MARY WOOLNTH (above the City and South London Tube Station), King William Street and Lombard Street, E C 3.—Built by Hawksmoor early 18th century, organ by Father Smith, contains a memorial to Sir Wm Phipps, Governor of Massachusetts, who died in London in 1695.

ST MICHAEL PATERNOSTER ROYAL, College Hill, Upper Thames Street, E C 4.—Rebuilt after the Fire by Strong (a pupil of Wren's), contains the tomb of "Dick Whittington (*see* p. 567) and a Grinling Gibbons altarpiece.

ST OLAVE, Hart Street, Mark Lane, E C 3.—A 15th century church, which survived the Fire of London, contains the tombs of Samuel Pepys and his wife, and a monument of John Watts, "President of the Council of New York," also a memorial (formerly in All Hallows Staining) to Monkhouse Davison and Abram Newman, the exporters of the chests of tea which were thrown into Boston Harbour, Dec 16, 1773. On Trinity Monday the Master and Brethren of Trinity House (*q.v.*) attend service here.

ST PAUL'S, Covent Garden, W C 2.—Built by Inigo Jones. The tombstones round the exterior of the church record the burial places of Samuel Butler (*Hudibras*), Sir Peter Lely (Painter), Wycherley (Dramatist), Grinling Gibbons (Wood Carver), Dr Arne ("Rule, Britannia"), and Macklin (Actor).

ST PETER'S, Cornhill, E C 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains a carved choir screen also ascribed to him. The organ is by Father Smith.

ST SEPULCHRE, Holborn, E C 1.—Part of this church escaped the Fire (*see* footnote, col. 2). The organ is by Renatus Harris, in a case attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Memorials in the church to Roger Ascham (Queen Elizabeth's

tutor) and Capt. John Smith, "sometime Governor of Virginia and Admiral of New England," who would have been put to death but for the intercession of Pocohontas (Princess Pocohontas is buried in Gravesend, *see* p. 585).

ST STEPHEN'S, Coleman Street, E C 2.—The Rev John Davenport, who, with other refugees, landed at Boston in 1637, and founded the colony of New Haven, Connecticut, in the following year, was vicar of this church from 1624 to 1633. The colony was composed in part of former residents of this parish. The tablet in the church to Davenport's memory was erected by one of his American descendants.

ST STEPHEN'S, Walbrook, E C 4.—Rebuilt by Wren (and considered, with Bow Church, *q.v.*, and St Bride's, *q.v.*, one of his greatest successes), contains the tomb of Sir John Vaubrugh (architect and dramatist), and a painting by Benjamin West.

SAVOY CHAPEL, Savoy Street, Strand, W C 2 (re-built about 1505, on site of 13th century Savoy Palace, restored after disastrous fire in 1864).—Graves of Gavin Douglas and George Withers, and memorials of D'Oyly Carte, Laurence Irving. Sunday services at 11.15 and 6.

ST SWITHIN'S CHURCH, St Swithin's Lane, E C 4 (rebuilt by Wren after the Fire of London, but since modernised).—Contains embedded in its external (S) wall *London Stone*, the milliarium from which in Roman times the miles (*milia passuum*) were measured. This stone is mentioned in King Henry VI, Pt II.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH, south side of Fleet Street, E C 4.—The largest of the five remaining round churches in England, the other four being the Churches of the Holy Sepulchre at Cambridge, Northampton, Little Maplestead (Essex), and Ludlow. The Norman church, restored 1840-1845, is open to the public on week-days, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays excepted. Organ by Father Smith. Church service (famous music) on Sunday afternoons at 3 without orders, orders for service on Sundays at 11 a.m. may generally be obtained by writing to the Master of the Temple or Under Treasurer, E C 4. Service is discontinued in Aug and Sept. *Master of the Temple*, Rev W H Draper, M.A.

WREN'S CHURCHES.—Many of the "Churches in the City of London" were destroyed by the Fire of London (Sept. 2-6, 1666). Fifty of these were rebuilt by Wren during the rebuilding of St Paul's Cathedral, and many of them contain wood carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. The total cost of the fifty churches was £263,786 10s. 4½d., the most expensive being St Mary-le-Bow, £5,450 6s. 8½d. (£7,388 8s. 7½d. for "Bow Tower"), and the cheapest, St Vedast-Poster (£1,853 15s. 6d.).

Church of Scotland.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL CHURCH, Crown Court, Russell Street, Covent Garden, W C 2. Sundays 11.15 and 6.30. *Minister*, Rev J Moffet, B.A.

ST COLUMBA'S, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S W 1. Sundays 11 and 6.30.

* The City Churches now standing which survived the Fire of London are—All Hallows, Barking by the Tower; St Andrew Undershaft; St Bartholomew the Great; St Ethelburga, Bishopsgate; St Giles, Cripplegate; St Helen, Bishopsgate; St Katherine Cree, and St Olave Hart Street. Of St Sepulchre, Holborn, only the south porch and the tower remain; of All Hallows, Staining, only the tower; St Andrew, Holborn, escaped the Fire, but it was in a ruinous condition at the time and was reconstructed by Wren, the old tower being refaced with Portland stone in 1704.

Congregational

BRIXTON INDEPENDENT CHURCH, 364 Brixton Road, S W 9.—Rev. B. Snell, M.A. Sundays 11 and 6.45, Thursdays at 8 p.m.

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1.—Sunday morning at 11, evening at 7.—Rev. F. W. Norwood, D.D.

CHRIST CHURCH, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. 1.—*Pastor*, Rev. William C. Poole, Ph.D. (*Pastor Emeritus*, Rev. F. B. Meyer, D.D.) Opened on July 4, 1876, the centenary of American Independence. The Lincoln Tower and Spire, 200 feet high, shows the Stars and Stripes wrought into the stone, and the British lion and the American eagle at the angles of the tower. The cost of the tower and spire, £7,000, was largely defrayed by Americans, in gratitude for Dr. Newman Hall's sympathy with the Union during the American Civil War. Sunday services, 11 o and 7 o.

FELLOWSHIP GUILD SERVICES, instituted by Miss Maude Royden and Dr. Percy Dearmer at Kensington Town Hall in March, 1920, and removed in June, 1921, to Eccleston Guild-house, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sundays, Music and address, 3.30, and service and sermon, 6.30.

HARECOURT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, N. 1.—Founded about 1648 in Hare Court, Aldersgate, and removed in 1857 to Canonbury. John Bunyan died at the House of a Deacon of Harecourt, and the communion plate is of the Cromwellian period. *Pastor*, Rev. Hugh Parry. Sundays, 11 and 6.30, Wednesdays, 7.30 p.m.

THE KING'S WEIGH HOUSE, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W. 1.—Rev. W. E. Orchard, D.D. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Thurs. 7.30 p.m.

PILGRIM FATHERS' MEMORIAL CHURCH, New Kent Road, S.E. 1.—The oldest Congregational Church in London (A.D. 1646), was enlarged by American subscribers in 1856 as a memorial to the Southwark men who sailed in the *Mayflower*.—Sundays at 11 and 6.45. Tuesdays at 8.

UNION CHAPEL, Islington.—Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Wed. 8 p.m. *Minister*, Rev. J. P. Stephens.

WESTMINSTER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1. *Pastor*, Rev. J. A. Hutton, D.D.—Sundays, 11 and 7.

WHITEFIELD'S CENTRAL MISSION (London Congregational Union), Tottenham Court Road, W. 1.—Founded by the Rev. George Whitefield, M.A., in 1756 (Whitefield, with the Wesleys, brought about the great Evangelical revival of the 18th century. He also established an orphanage in Georgia, U.S.A., and died at Newburyport, Mass.) Institutional Church founded by Rev. C. Silvester Home, M.A., M.P., in 1903. *Superintendent Minister*, (vacant), *Organizing Sec.*, Harry E. Gaze. Sunday services, 11 and 7. Men's Meetings, 3.15. Tuesday Service, 8 p.m. Institute and Clubs for young people open daily.

Baptist.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Newington, S.E. 11 (Mt. Spurgeon's, 1861-1892).—(Built 1861, reopened after destruction by fire in 1898, free of debt, Sept. 1900, cost of rebuilding, £44,576.) Sunday, 11 and 6.30; Thursday, 7.30. *Pastor*, Rev. H. Tydeman Chivers, *Asst. Pastor*, Rev. Wallace Pettman.

WESTBOURNE PARK, Porchester Rd., Bayswater, W. 2.—*Pastor*, Rev. S. W. Hughes. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesdays, 7.30 p.m.

REGENT'S PARK CHAPEL, Park Square East, N.W.—*Minister*, Rev. F. C. Spurr. Sundays, 11 and 7.

Wesleyan.

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road, E.C. 1. "The Cathedral of Wesleyan Methodism." Contains many relics of John and Charles Wesley and other great founders of Methodism. As the "Mother Church of Methodism" visitors attend from all parts of the world. A scheme of reconstruction and renovation will be carried through in 1925.—Sunday morning at 11, evening at 6.30. John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel. In front is Wesley's House and Museum. *Minister*, Rev. George H. McNeal, M.A., 49 City Road, E.C. 1. Opposite Wesley's Chapel is *Bunhill Fields Burial Ground*, City Road, the burial place of Dr. John Owen (1583), John Bunyan (1688), Daniel Defoe (1731), Dr. Watts (1748), William Blake (1828), and Susannah Wesley (1742), also the tomb (which, however, cannot now be identified) of Nathaniel Mather, the second son of Richard Mather, the founder of the family from which came Increase Mather, of Boston, U.S.A. To the west of the cemetery is the *Friends' Burial Ground*, with the grave of George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends.

CENTRAL HALL, Westminster, S.W. 1.—Open daily, 10 to 6. *Sunday Preacher*, Rev. Dinsdale T. Young, D.D.

KINGSWAY HALL, Kingsway and Great Queen Street, W.C. 2.—Sundays at 11, 3.30, and 7.

Roman Catholic.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, Ashley Place, Westminster, S.W. 1 (close to Victoria Station), built 1895-1903 from the designs of J. F. Bentley (the campanile is 283 feet high).—*Sundays*: Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9 (with short Sermon), Capital High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass with Sermon, 12, Solemn Vespers and Benediction, 3.15, Compline, Sermon and Benediction, 7. *Week-days*: Low Masses, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, Capital High Mass, 10.30, Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15, Matins and Lauds, 6, Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation*: Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, Capital High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass, 12, Solemn Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15, Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. Church open 6.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Cardinals Wiseman and Manning buried in crypt.

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL, Lambeth Road, S.E. 1.—Built by Pugin 1840-8 (tower not yet built), near Waterloo Station and Lambeth North "Tube." *Sundays*: Low Masses, 7, 8, 9.30 (children), 12 (with short sermon), High Mass, 10.30, Vespers (Sermon and Benediction), 6.30 p.m. *Week-days*: Low Masses, 7, 7.30, 8, 10. Sermon and Benediction on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation*: Low Masses, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, High Mass, 11. Vespers and Benediction, 8 p.m. Church open, 6.30-12 and 2.30-9.30.

THE ORATORY, Brompton, S.W. 1.—Sundays: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10, High Mass, 11, Low Mass and Sermon, 12, Vespers, 3.30, Evening Service and Benediction, 7. *Week-days*: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 10. Evening Service and Sermon daily, 8 (except Saturday). *Holidays*: High Mass, 11, Low Mass, 12. Thursdays and Saturdays, 4.30, Benediction, Great Day—St. Philip's, 26 May, High Mass, 11; Solemn Vespers, 4.30, Benediction, 8.

Dutch Reformed.

AUSTIN FRIARS, Old Broad Street, E C 2 — 14th century church, assigned by Edward VI to Protestant refugees and ultimately to the Dutch, contains many 14th century and later tombs.

Christian Science.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE — *First Church of Christ Scientist* (Sloane Terrace, S W 1), *Second* (Palace Gardens Terrace W 1), *Third* (7 and 8, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W 1).

Jews.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE, Bevis Marks, E C 3 — Founded during Commonwealth, present building erected in 1701. The oldest Jewish synagogue in the country.

GREAT SYNAGOGUE, St James's Place, Duke Street, Aldgate, E C 3 — Founded in 1692 (present building 1790).

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

ADELPHI, Strand, W C 2 — Adelphi Terrace and district commemorate the four architect brothers (*adelphi* = brothers), James, John, Robert and William ADAM, who laid out the district (formerly Durham House) at the close of the 18th century. James, John, Robert, and William Streets (the last named is now Durham Street) commemorate the brothers, who were the founders of the Adam style of architecture and internal decoration. In the neighbourhood of the Adelphi was York House, built by the Duke of Buckingham in 1655 (the Water Gate of which still stands in Embankment Gardens, q.v.), the commemorative streets being *Charles Street*, *Villiers Street*, *Duke Street*, *Of Lane*, *Buckingham Street* (*Of Lane* is now "York Place").

AUSTRALIA HOUSE, Strand, W C 2 — A handsome and imposing building, erected 1911-4 by the Commonwealth of Australia as the offices of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth. The Agents-General for NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, and TASMANIA are accommodated in Australia House. QUEENSLAND and WESTERN AUSTRALIA have separate offices in the Strand.

BANK OF ENGLAND, Threadneedle Street, E C 2 (Not open to sightseers) — The Bank of England was founded in 1694, and although a joint stock bank has always been closely connected with the Government. The present building was erected from the designs of Sampson (1734) and Sir John Soane (1788). A "Bank Guard" is furnished every evening by the Battalion of Foot Guards on duty.

BEDLAM (BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL), St George's Circus, Blackfriars Road, S E 1 — The oldest institution in the world for treatment of persons of unsound mind (originally founded in Bishopsgate in first half of 13th century) was removed to present site in 1815. Cribb's figures of Madness from the intermediate (17th century) buildings in Moorfields are now in the Guildhall Museum.

BELGRAVIA — A fashionable district of London west of Buckingham Palace and south of Hyde Park, extends from Grosvenor Place on the east to Sloane Street on the west, and includes Belgrave, Chester, Lowndes, and Eaton Squares and Cadogan Place.

BRIDGES — The bridges over the Thames (from East to West) are the *Tower Bridge* (opened in 1894), with its bascules, affording a fine view of the Pool and of the metropolis, *London Bridge* (opened after rebuilding in 1831, and until 1750 the only bridge over the Thames in Lon-

don), with the Monument (q.v.) and Fishmongers' Hall. *Southwark Bridge* (opened in 1849, and rebuilt by the Corporation of London, 1921), *St Paul's Bridge* (proposed to be built by the Corporation of London); *Blackfriars Bridge* (opened in 1869 and widened by the Corporation of London in 1908), width, 105 ft., *Waterloo Bridge*, width, 421 ft. 6 ins (opened in 1827) commanding a fine view of western London, *Hungerford Bridge* (for pedestrians only), *Westminster Bridge* (built in 1750 and then presenting a view that inspired Wordsworth's sonnet, rebuilt and reopened in 1862, width, 84 ft.) with *Thornycroft's Boudicca* at the north-western end. This bridge leads from Westminster Abbey to the Houses of Parliament to the County Hall (q.v.) and St Thomas's Hospital, *Lambeth Bridge* (opened in 1862) leading to Lambeth Palace and Bethlem Hospital (now open or foot-passengers only), *Canwhall Bridge* (rebuilt in 1906) leading to Kennington Oval, *Victoria Bridge* (1858) and *Albert Bridge* (1873), *Chelsea*, leading from Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Park, *Battersea Bridge* (opened in 1891), *Wandsworth Bridge* (opened in 1873), *Putney Bridge* (opened in 1886) where the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race is started for Mortlake, *Hammersmith Bridge* (rebuilt 1887), *Barnes Bridge* (for pedestrians only), and *King Edward VII. Bridge*, *Kew* (rebuilt in 1902), leading to the Royal Botanic Gardens, *Kew*. A new bridge at Richmond is projected by the County Councils of Surrey and Middlesex.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, St James's Park, S W 1. (Not open to the public) — Was purchased by King George III in 1762 from the Duke of Buckingham, and was altered by Nash for King George IV. The London home of the Sovereign since Queen Victoria's accession in 1837. Re-fronted in stone (part of the Queen Victoria Memorial) by Sir Aston Webb in 1913.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly, W 1 — Occupied by Royal Academy of Arts (for annual exhibitions, see "Picture Galleries"), British Academy, Royal, Antiquarian, Astronomical, Linnean, Chemical and Geological Societies.

CANONBURY TOWER, Canonbury, N 1 — A social club for tenants of the Marquess of Northampton's estates in the vicinity (in the remains of the 16th century house of the Priors of St Bartholomew). Contains the "Spencer" and "Compton" oak panelled rooms. Other relics of Canonbury House can be seen in the vicinity.

CEMETERIES — For *Bunhill Fields*, see p. 573. In *Kensal Green Cemetery*, North Kensington, W 10 (70 acres), are tombs of W. M. Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, Sydney Smith, Shirley Brooks, Wilkie Collins, Tom Hood, W. Mulready, George Cruikshank, John Leech, Leigh Hunt, Brunel ("Great Eastern"), Ross (Arctic), Charles Kemble and Charles Matthews (Actors), Robert Owen (Social Reformer). In *Highgate Cemetery*, N 6, are the tombs of George Eliot, Herbert Spencer, Michael Faraday, and G. J. Holyoake. In *Abney Park Cemetery*, Stoke Newington, N 16, are the tomb of General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, and memorials to many Nonconformist Divines. In the *South Metropolitan Cemetery*, Norwood, S E 27, are the tombs of C. H. Spurgeon, Lord Alverstone, Douglas Jerrold, John Belcher, R. A., Theodore Watts-Dunton, Dr. Moffat (Missionary), Sir H. Bessemer, Sir H. Maxim, Sir J. Barnby, A. Manns, and J. Whitaker, F.S.A. (*Whitaker's Almanack*). **CREMATORIA** — *Ilford* (City of

London), *Norwood*, and *Golders Green* (12 acres), adjoining *Hampstead Heath*. Since cremation was first instituted in 1885 there have been 25,418 cremations in Great Britain. Of these, 10,394 have been carried out at *Golders Green*, 4,855 at *Woking*, 3,476 at *Manchester*, and the remainder at 11 different centres in Great Britain.

CENOTAPH, Whitehall, S W 1—(Literally "empty tomb") Monument erected "To the Glorious Dead," as a memorial to all ranks of the "Sea, Land and Air Forces who gave their lives in the service of the Empire during the Great War." Erected as a temporary memorial in 1919 and replaced by a permanent structure in 1920. Unveiled by the King-Emperor on *Armistice Day, 1920*.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, Old Bailey, E C 4—Built by Corporation of London, 1902-1907. Fine murals and paintings by Sir W B Richmond and Professor Gerald Moira in Great Hall. To be viewed on Tuesdays and Fridays (from 10 to 4) when sittings of the Court so permit. Application to be made to the Keeper.

CHARTERHOUSE, in Charterhouse Square, E C 1, a Carthusian monastery, purchased in 1611 by Thomas Sutton and devoted by him as a home for aged gentlemen (60), "Brothers of Charterhouse," for particulars see *Times*, p 12, Feb. 5, 1921. The buildings are partly 14th (but mainly 16th) century. Chapel, great hall, and staircase. Mon, Wed, and Fridays, admission 12, at 3 p.m. Service on Sundays at 11 a.m., and on week-days at 9.30 a.m. and 6, 7 or 8 p.m. Buildings not shown on Sundays. Roger Williams, the founder and governor of Rhode Island, U.S.A. was on June 25, 1621, elected a scholar of Sutton's Hospital.

CHELSEA, S W 3—A western metropolitan borough (see p 560), with a fine embankment between Victoria and Battersea bridges over the Thames (see p 578). "Chelsea Old Church" (All Saints) contains memorials of Sir Thomas More, Sir Hans Sloane, Shadwell (poet laureate), Woodfall (printer of "Junius"), and many others. Steele, Smollett, Turner, Rossetti, Whistler, Leigh Hunt and Carlyle (see p 582) lived there. The borough was formerly famous for buns and porcelain.

CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded by Charles II in 1682, and built by Wren, opened in 1694). Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, S W 3, for Old and Disabled Soldiers. Flags and other War Trophies in the Great Hall. Accommodation for 558 In-pensioners. The extensive grounds include the former Ranelagh Gardens. Open daily and on Sunday afternoons. Governor, General Rt Hon Sir Neville G Lyttelton, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. Lieut-Governor and Secretary, Maj-Gen H C Sutton, C.B., C.M.G.

COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS' COLLEGE (see also p 189), Queen Victoria Street, E C 4—The Royal "Officers of Arms" ("Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms") were incorporated by Richard III, and acquired "Derby House" on the site of the present College building from Queen Mary I. The building now in use was rebuilt after the Fire of London. The Powers vested by the Crown in the Earl Marshal (The Duke of Norfolk) with regard to all State ceremonial, and the granting and use of Armorial Bearings, are exercised by this College. Enquiry may be made to the Officer on duty in the Public Office every day between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

COUNTY HALL, Westminster Bridge S E 1—The Headquarters of the London County

Council (see pp 566-569) built on the Pedlar's Acre, Lambeth, from the designs of Ralph Knott, with a river façade of 700 ft. Cost £3,239,293. The building contains a council chamber, reception hall, &c.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Lower Thames Street, E C 3—Built early in 19th century, with a wide quay on Thames. The Long Room is 190 ft long. DAVID COPPERFIELD LIBRARY. Somers Town. DEAN WACE HOUSE, 7 Wine Office Court, E C 4—(To be opened in March, 1925).

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, Bishopsgate, E C 2—Built in late 16th century, and since 1667 the headquarters of the Society of Friends, where many documents relating to William Penn, &c. may be seen.

DICKENS MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, 48 Doughty Street, W C 1 (Dickens Fellowship) *Pres W Pett Ridge*.

ELY PLACE, Holborn Circus, E C 1—The site of the London house of former Bishops of Ely. The 14th century chapel, now St Etheldreda's (R.C.) Church, is open daily until dusk, a charge of 3d is made for admission to the crypt.

EMPIRE MEMORIAL HOSTEL (British and Foreign Sailors Society), 747 Commercial Road Poplar, E 14.—A memorial erected by the women of the Empire to men of both sea services who lost their lives in the service of their country. The hostel contains 220 beds, a restaurant and recreation-rooms. Open daily, incl Sunday, free; night porter in attendance.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, Guilford Street, Russell Square, W C 1—Founded in 1739 by Capt. Coram, of the Merchant Marine, for exposed and deserted young illegitimate children. Coram also bequeathed funds for the benefit of King's Chapel, Boston, Mass. The chapel services are largely attended by the public. The hall contains many fine pictures by Hogarth, Gainsborough, &c.

FULHAM PALACE, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham, S W 6—The courtyard is 15th century, remainder 18th century. Residence of the Bishop of London. Grounds of 37 acres, surrounded by ancient moat. Previous application to visit should be made to the Bishop's Secretary.

GUILDHALL, King Street, City, E.C. 2 (dating from early 13th century).—Grand Civic Hall, where Sovereigns and Princes are entertained. Freedoms conferred, and the great City functions take place. Offices and Council Chamber of the Corporation of the City of London (see p 561). Admission free to Library (containing Plan of London in 1570, Deed of Sale with Shakespeare's signature, first, second and fourth folios of Shakespeare's plays, William I's Charter to the City, &c.), and Newspaper Room, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Librarian, Bernard Kettle.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St. Thomas's Street, S E 1—Founded by Thomas Guy (a bookseller), in 1721: the main entrance and quadrangle (with statue of founder) are early 18th century. 560 beds.

HOLBORN VIADUCT, E C 1, was constructed in 1867-1869 by order of the Corporation of the City of London from the designs of William Haywood, to carry the roadway over the valley of the Fleet river (the "Hole-bourne"). The Holborn Viaduct is 1,400 ft long, and is mainly of iron construction. The cost (£1,571,000) was borne by the City of London, the loan raised for the purposes of the improvement being secured on the Coal and Corn dues, these dues were abolished in 1889 and 1902, and the loan is otherwise discharged.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY'S HEAD-QUARTERS, City Road, E.C. 1.—The H.A.C. (Sec. Maj. G. G. Walker, D.S.O., M.C.) received its charter of incorporation from Henry VIII. in 1537, and has occupied its present ground since 1642. Four of its members—Duncan Keayne, Sedgwick, and Spencer—who emigrated in the seventeenth century, founded in 1628 the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Boston, U.S.A. American soldiers and sailors may view the armoury, on request.

HORSE GUARDS, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—Archway and offices built abt 1750. The headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief until 1904. The mounting of the guard (1st or 2nd Life Guards, or Royal Horse Guards) at 11 a.m. (10 a.m. on Sundays) and the dismounting at 4 p.m. are picturesque ceremonies. Only those on the Lord Chamberlain's list may drive through the gates and archway into Horse Guards' Parade. *Horse Guards' Parade*, where the Colour is "trooped" on the King's Birthday, has been enlarged to 300,000 sq. ft. (Trafalgar Square is 169,850 sq. ft.). Parliament Square, 135,000 sq. ft., Leicester Square, 100,000 sq. ft.).

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster, S.W. 1.—The "Palace of Westminster" was rebuilt in 1840-1850 from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Pugin, at a cost of £2,108,000.—Open to visitors on Saturdays, and on Easter and Whit Mondays and Tuesdays, if neither House be sitting. Admission at the Norman Porch, House of Lords, on the above-mentioned days, from 10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, during session, by member's order, or order obtained on personal application at the Admission Order Office in St Stephen's Hall. The Victoria Tower (House of Lords) is 336 ft. high, and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies by day from its flagstaff. The Clock Tower of the House of Commons is 320 ft. high and contains "Big Ben" (15½ tons), named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when it was hung in 1856. A light is displayed from this tower when Parliament is sitting.

INNS OF COURT—The *Innes* and *Middle Temple*, S. of Fleet Street, E.C. 4, and N. of Victoria Embankment, to which the gardens extend, occupy (since early 14th century) the site of the buildings of the Order of Knights Templars, the *Temple Church* (q.v.) surviving. Middle Temple Hall is Elizabethan, and in Middle Temple Gardens Shakespeare (Henry VI, Pt. I) places the incident which led to the "Wars of the Roses" (1455-1485). *Lincoln's Inn*, from Chancery Lane to Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2, occupies the site of the palace of a former Bishop of Chichester and of a Black Friars monastery. It was founded early in the 14th century. The new Hall is modern, the Library is 15th century, and the old Hall early 16th century, the Chapel (Inigo Jones) early 17th century. *Lincoln's Inn Fields* (q.v.) contains many fine old houses with handsome interiors. *Gray's Inn*, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 2, was founded in late 14th century. The Hall is 16th century (the "Comedy of Errors" was performed there in 1594), the Gardens were laid out (according to tradition) by Lord Chancellor Bacon (died 1626). No other "Inns" are active, but *Staple Inn* is worth visiting as a relic of Elizabethan London; it has a picturesque gabled front on Holborn (opposite Gray's Inn Road), and the Hall, with hammer beam roof, is intact; in rear of the hall

is a picturesque Dutch garden, restored by the present owners of Staple Inn (the Prudential Assurance Company). *Clement's Inn* (near St. Clement Dane's Church), *Clifford's Inn*, Fleet Street and *Thames Inn*, Holborn Circus. *Sergeants' Inn*, Fleet Street, and another (now demolished) of the same name in Chancery Lane, were composed of Sergeants-at-Law, the last of whom died in 1899.

KENSINGTON PALACE, W. 8.—Enlarged by Christopher Wren for King William III. (1697), and continued as a royal residence until 1760. The birthplace of Queen Victoria in 1819. Open on Sundays, 2 to 6, winter 2 to 4. *Kensington Gardens* (q.v.) adjoin.

LAMBETH PALACE S.E. 1.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames; the oldest part is 13th century, the house itself is early 19th century. For leave to visit the historical portions, applications should be made by letter to the Archbishop's Secretary.

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY—Open to readers on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 10 to 4 (May to July, 10 to 4.30) and forenoon of Tuesdays. A large collection of Kentish books, prints, and Diocesan history. Closed at Christmas and Easter, in September, and early part of October.

LAW COURTS, Strand, W.C. 2.—The Royal Courts of Justice were erected from the designs of G.E. Street (completed by Sir A. Blomfield and A.E. Street) in 1874-1882 at a cost of £1,000,000 (the site cost £1,500,000 in addition). Until they were occupied by the Supreme Court of Judicature (established in 1873 by the fusion of High Court, Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty) the Courts met in Westminster Hall (q.v.). The Central Hall is 138 ft. long.

LITTLE BRITAIN, Smithfield, E.C. 1.—Benjamin Franklin lived in Little Britain on his first coming to London. It was then a centre of the book-selling and printing trade, and Franklin is reputed to have set type in the works which extended into the Lady Chapel of St Bartholomew's Church (q.v.).

LIVERY COMPANIES' HALLS—The "Twelve Great Companies" (see p. 564) have magnificent halls, but admission to view them has generally to be arranged beforehand.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel High Street and Road, E. 1.—Founded 1759. Hospital contains 930 beds.

LONDON MONUMENT (commonly called "The Monument"), Pudding Lane, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.—Built from designs of Wren, 1671-1677, to commemorate the *Great Fire of London*, which broke out in Pudding Lane, Sept. 2, 1666. The fluted Doric column is 202 feet high (the flames of fire 42 feet in addition), and is based on a square plinth, with fine carvings on W. face. Splendid views of London from gallery at top of column. Admission 3d. 9 to 6 (Oct. April to 4).

LORD'S CRICKET GROUND, St. John's Wood Road, N.W. 5.—The headquarters (since 1814) of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the premier cricket club in England and the governing body of cricket Oxford and Cambridge, and Eton and Harrow matches in July. Lord's is also the Middlesex County Cricket Club headquarters, and the scene of some of the principal matches of the season. Admission to ordinary matches 2s., to special matches 2s. or 3s. (including tax). Tennis Court in building behind members' pavilion,

where interesting games are played. The public can obtain reserved seats on payment.

MANSION HOUSE, City, E C 4—The official residence of the Lord Mayor, the Egyptian Hall and Ballroom are the chief attractions. Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

MARKETS—The London markets (administered by the Corporation of the City of London) provide foodstuffs for 8,500,000 to 9,000,000 people. The dead meat market at Smithfield is the largest in the world, the supplies marketed amounting to nearly 500,000 tons annually. *Central Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetable, and Poultry Markets*, Smithfield, *Leadenhall Market* (Meat and Poultry), *Bullingate (Fish)*, Thames Street, *Spitalfields, E 1* (Vegetables, Fruit, &c.), *Cattle Market* (Mon and Th, and Fri for Horses) and *Abattoirs*, Caledonian Road, N 1, *Foreign Cattle Market*, Deptford (temporarily closed). Other markets are—*Covent Garden, W C 2* (established under a charter of Charles II in 1665) and *Borough Market, S E 1*, for Vegetables, Fruit, Flowers, &c.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall Mall, S W. 1 (Not open to the public)—Built by Wren for the great Duke of Marlborough about 1710, and purchased as a London residence for the Prince of Wales in 1863. Now the London house of Queen Alexandra.

MAYFAIR—A fashionable district of London, north of Buckingham Palace and east of Hyde Park, extends from Oxford Street (N) to Piccadilly (S), and from Bond Street (E) to Park Lane (W), includes Curzon Street and Grosvenor and Berkeley Squares. The most fashionable shopping centres of London are included in Mayfair in Old and New Bond Street and Oxford Street. *Regent Street* almost adjoins Mayfair.

MONUMENTS—**VICTORIA MEMORIAL** in front of Buckingham Palace, **ALBERT MEMORIAL**, South Kensington, **AIR, Victoria Embankment**, **BEACONSFIELD, Parliament Square**, **BELGIAN, Victoria Embankment**, **BOADICEA** (more correctly "Boudicca"), Queen of the Iceni, E Anglia, Westminster Bridge, **BURNS, Embankment Gardens**, **BURGHERS OF CALAIS** (replica of Rodin's statue), Victoria Tower Gardens, Westminster, **CAVALRY Hyde Park, CAVELL, St Martin's Place, CENOTAPH, Whitehall, CHARLES I** (erected Jan 29, 1675), Trafalgar Square, **CHARLES II** (Gimling Gibbons), inside the Royal Exchange, **CLEOPATRA'S NECKLE** (68½ ft high, erected 1878), Thames Embankment (the Sphinx, W of pedestal, and the surrounding stonework, bear scars from an Air Raid), **CAPTAIN COOK** (Brook), the Mall, **CRIMEAN, Broad Sanctuary, OLIVER CROMWELL** (Hoynicroft), outside Westminster Hall, **DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, Whitehall, DUKE OF YORK** (124 ft), St James's Park, **EDWARD VII**, Waterloo Place (Mackennal), **GEORGE III, Cockspur Street, GEORGE IV** (Chantry) riding without stirrups, Trafalgar Square, **GLADSTONE**, facing Australia House, Strand, **GUARDS, Waterloo Place, IRVING** (Brook), N side of National Portrait Gallery, **JAMES II** (Grinling Gibbons), The Mall; **ABRAHAM LINCOLN** (St Gaudens), facing Westminster Abbey; **LONDON TROOPS, Royal Exchange, MILTON, St Giles's, Cripplegate, MONUMENT, THE** (see above), **NELSON** (142 ft), Trafalgar Square, with Landseer's lions (cast from guns recovered from the wreck of the *Royal George*); **FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, Waterloo Place**; **"PETER PAN"** (Frampton),

Kensington Gardens; **RICHARD CŒUR DE LION** (Marochetti), Old Palace Yard; **ROBERTS, Horse Guards' Parade, ROYAL ARTILLERY, The Mall, ROYAL MARINES, The Mall**; **SCOTT** (Antarctic), Waterloo Place, **SHAKESPEARE** (Fontana), Leicester Square, **GEORGE WASHINGTON** (Houdon), Trafalgar Square, **WELLINGTON, Hyde Park Corner, WELLINGTON** (Chantry) riding without stirrups, Royal Exchange, **JOHN WESLEY, City Road, WOLSELEY, Horse Guards Parade.**

PATENT OFFICE AND LIBRARY, 25 Southampton Buildings, W C 2 (built 1865)—The library (199,623 volumes) is open daily, from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. (In 1923 the Patent Office sealed 17,073 patents, registered 7,794 trade marks, and 17,807 designs, and made a profit of £81,797.)

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Mile End, E 1—Recreation Room and Winter Gardens, Concerts, Swimming and Private Baths, Billiard Tables, &c. Concerts every Sunday, 3.30 p.m. (free). Evening, 6.30 p.m. (small charge for admission).

PORT OF LONDON—The administration of the Port of London is under the "Port of London Authority" (see p. 212) whose offices adjoin Trinity House, Tower Hill, and extend to Cuthbert Friars. The offices were designed "on a really grand scale" by Sir Edwin Cooper, the square building of Portland stone has a façade facing the estuary and is surmounted by a "temple of Neptune." The *River Thames* has a total length of 210 miles from its source in Gloucestershire to its mouth at the Nore. The tidal portion below Piddington Lock (70 miles) forms the Port of London, where one-third of the commerce of the United Kingdom is carried on. The value of the trade of the port was stated at £564,333,772 for 1922, and at £579,095,002 for 1923. The Port is served by the following Docks—*St Katherine's Dock, E 1* (23 acres), handling marine shells, spices, tea, marble, &c., *London Docks* with Eastern Dock and Shadwell Basin, Wapping, *E 1* (100 acres), ivory, spices, rubber, wine, wool, tinned goods, &c., *Surrey Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, S E 16* (320 acres), timber, grain and Canadian produce, *West India Docks, E 14* (242 acres), rum, sugar, grain, timber and frozen meat, *Milwall Docks, Poplar, E 14* (231 acres), the principal centre of the grain trade of London, *East India Docks, Poplar, E 14* (68 acres), Cape and American traffic, *Royal Victoria and Albert Docks, E 16* (1,100 acres), frozen meat, grain and tobacco, *King George V, North Woolwich, E 16*, opened in 1921 (68 acres), provides accommodation for the largest steamers afloat. *Tilbury Docks* (595 acres), about 26 miles below London Bridge, for Australasian and Eastern routes.

POST OFFICE—The "General Post Office" is in King Edward Street, *E C 1*, a handsomely-fronted, ferro-concrete building (Tanner), with marble inlaid hall, opened in 1910. The public Hall is open for usual postal business from 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m. (Sat 8 p.m.). In the neighbourhood are G.P.O. North and G.P.O. West (the Central Telegraph Office).

PRINCE HENRY'S ROOM, 17, Fleet Street, E C 4 (bought by the L.C.C. in 1900, and open free to 4 or 5) is a timbered 17th century house, and contains a Jacobean plaster ceiling and Jacobean and Georgian panelling.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Chancery Lane, W C 2 (built 1851-1856)—Contains a collection of the National Records since the Norman Conquest brought together from various repositories (the Tower, State Paper Office, &c.). Search rooms

open daily, with certain exceptions, from 10 to 4.30; Saturdays, 10 to 2. The *Public Record Office Museum* (open Mon to Fri, 2 to 4 p.m.) contains *Domesday Book* (a vellum volume) made by order of William the Conqueror in 1086, and "Domesday Chest", letters patent of John Balliol swearing fealty to Edward I (1292), receipt book of Henry VII., letters of Nelson (and the log of *H.M.S. Victory*), Wellington's Waterloo dispatch, petition to George III from Congress, letter from Washington to George III., autographs of Chaucer, &c., Lord Monteagle's anonymous warning concerning the Gunpowder Plot (1605), bull of Pope Clement VII. confirming Henry VIII. as "Fidei Defensor" (1534), the "Scrap of Paper", and many other documents of permanent interest, also monuments from the old Rolls Chapel (1377), part of an arch of which is preserved.

ROMAN LONDON—Traces of the Roman occupation of London from the 1st century B.C. to the 5th century A.D. may still be seen *in situ*. There are remains of Roman baths at No. 5 Strand Lane, Strand, W.C. 2, and at the Coal Exchange, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3. Portions of the Roman Wall which encircled London are still visible, including a bastion below the pavement of the yard of the General Post Office (facing Giltspur Street). Other pieces of the wall may be seen in the disused churchyard of St. Alphage, Aldermanbury, E.C. 2, in the churchyard of All Hallows on the Wall, London Wall, E.C. 2, in Roman Wall House, Jewry Street and Crutched Friars, Aldgate, E.C. 3; below Leadenhall Market, and near the S.E. corner of the White Tower of the Tower of London, a small portion of Roman brickwork was uncovered in March, 1922, on a site adjoining St. Peter's, Cornhill, E.C. 3. Many relics of Roman London may be seen in the Guildhall, British and London Museums (q.v.).

ROYAL EXCHANGE, Cornhill, E.C. 3, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, 1566, opened by Queen Elizabeth 1571, rebuilt 1667-9 and 1842-1844.—Admission free. Statues of Queen Elizabeth, Charles II., Queen Victoria, Sir Thomas Gresham, Wellington (Chantry, riding without stirrups), Peabody, and others, frescoes in the ambulatory by Leighton, Abbey, Brangwyn, Wyllie, and others. Change, the busy time from 3 to 4 p.m. The chimes of the Royal Exchange (re-cast 1922) play English, Scottish and Irish melodies at 9 a.m., 12 noon, and 3 and 6 p.m.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, Kensington Gore, S.W. 7.—Map Room open to public, free.

ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E.C. 1 (building erected 1810), where gold, silver, and bronze are coined. Admission by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint, about 4 weeks in advance of intended visit. Hours of admission, 10 to 3 Mon to Fri, 10 to 11 Sat.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, Smithfield, E.C. 1.—Founded A.D. 1123 by Rahere (see St. Bartholomew's Priory, p. 571). Present buildings mainly 18th and 19th centuries; main entrance 1702. The Great Hall contains a series of portraits including Henry VIII., Harvey, Abernethy, Pott, Radcliffe, &c. Hospital for 760 beds. The Church of St. Bartholomew the Less (rebuilt 1823) is within the hospital precincts, Inigo Jones was baptised in former church.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, W. 1.—Founded in 1733. Hospital for 340 beds. Present buildings date from 1829.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—(Not open to the public). Built by Henry VIII. (according to tradition, from designs by Holbein), the Gatehouse and Presence Chamber remain, and part of the Chapel Royal. A royal residence from 1698 to 1837. *Royal Levees* held here during the season. Representatives of Foreign Powers are still accredited "to the Court of St. James's," and (by the King's permission) the Conference of the Allies was held there in February, 1921.

ST. JOHN'S GATE, Clerkenwell, E.C. 1.—Now the Chancery of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and formerly the gate of the Priory of that Order, of which the gate (early 16th century) and Church (crypt 12th century) alone survive. The Gatehouse may be inspected by written permission of the Secretary of the Chancery.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S.E. 1.—Founded 1223. Present buildings (7 red brick houses) by Curry, 1868-71, 1,000 beds.

SMITHFIELD, E.C. 1.—Sir William Wallace was executed there (1305) in the reign of Edward I., and Wat Tyler was "despatched" by Lord Mayor's Walworth (1381) in the reign of Richard II. Anne Askew, a Protestant martyr (1546), was burned there in the reign of Henry VIII., and under Mary I. (1553-1558) many suffered there for the Protestant faith. (A memorial is affixed to the W. wall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.) The last to suffer for religion at Smithfield was Bartholomew Leggett, Unitarian (1612), in the reign of James I. At the corner of Cock Lane (W. side of West Smithfield) is a small gilt figure commemorating the spot where the Fire of London was finally checked by the demolition of houses, Sept. 6, 1666. Smithfield Market occupies the W. side of West Smithfield.

SOMERSET HOUSE, Strand, W.C. 2, and Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2.—The beautiful river facade (600 feet long) was built at the close of the 18th century from the designs of Sir W. Chambers, the remainder of the building is early 19th century. Somerset House was the property of Lord Protector Somerset, at whose attainder in 1552 the palace passed to the Crown, and it was a royal residence until about the close of the 17th century. The building is now occupied by the *Board of Inland Revenue* and by the *Principal Probate Registry* and the office of the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages and Deaths. In the Probate Registry (Central Hall) are the wills (*inter alia*) of Shakespeare, Milton, Newton, Van Dyck, Pitt, Dr. Johnson, Nelson, Wellington and Burke.

STOCK EXCHANGE, E.C. 2. (Strangers not admitted).—Known in the City as the "House," was founded in 1773 and now consists of about 3,000 members. A "jobber" does business only with other members, a "broker" is the intermediary with the public. Speculators for a rise in prices are "bulls," those for a fall are "bears." *Chairman of the Committee for General Purposes*, Archibald H. Campbell; *Secretary, General Purposes Committee*, Edward Satterthwaite, C.B.; *Secretary, Trustees and Managers*, R. M. Brydone, Office, 23, Throgmorton St., E.C. 4.

THAMES EMBANKMENTS—The Victoria Embankment, on the N. side (from Westminster to Blackfriars), was constructed by Bazalgette for the Metropolitan Board of Works, 1860-1870 (the

* The "Sword of St. Paul" appears in the 1st quarter of the City Arms, not "Walworth's dagger" as once commonly believed.

seats, of which the supports of some are a kneeling camel, laden with spicery, and of others a winged sphinx, were presented by the Grocers' Company, and by Rt. Hon W. H. Smith, M.P. (in 1874), the Westminster to Vauxhall section, on the S (Surrey) side, 1860-1869, the Chelsea Embankment, 1871-1874. The total cost exceeded £2,000,000. Sir Joseph William Bazalgette (1810-1881) also constructed the London main drainage system, 1858-1865, at a cost of £4,600,000. A medallion has been placed on a pier of the Victoria Embankment to commemorate the engineer of the Thames waterside improvements ("Flumini vincula posuit"). The County Hall of the L.C.C. includes an embankment on the Surrey side.

THAMES TUNNELS—The *Rotherhithe Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1908, connects Commercial Road East, with Lower Road, Rotherhithe, the total length is 1 mile 440 yards, of which 510 yards are under the river. The cost of the tunnel and its approaches was £1,560,041. The *Blackwall Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles) was constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1897, connects East India Dock Road, Poplar, with Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich. The total length of the tunnel is nearly 1½ miles, of which 407 yds. are under the river. The cost of the tunnel with its approaches was about £1,406,000. *Greenwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only) constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1902, connects the Isle of Dogs, Poplar, with Greenwich. The length of the subway is 406 yards, and the cost was about £180,000. The *Woolwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1912, connects North and South Woolwich below the passenger and vehicular ferry from North Woolwich Station, E. 16, to High Street, Woolwich, S.E. 18. The length of the subway is about 500 yards, and its cost was £85,862. The *Thames Tunnel* (1300 feet) was opened in 1843 to connect Wapping (N.) with Rotherhithe (S.). In 1866 it was closed to the public, and purchased by the East London Railway Company. The *Tower Subway* for foot passengers was opened in 1870, and has long been closed.

TOWER HILL, E.C. 1 and E.C. 3, was formerly the place of execution for condemned prisoners from the Tower, the site of the scaffold being marked in the gardens of Trinity Square.

TOWER OF LONDON, E.C. 3 (built by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066-1087)—Admission to Jewel House, on all week days, 6d.; White Tower and Armouries, including Vaults, 6d.; to Bloody Tower, on all week days, 6d. Free on Saturdays (except Jewel House and Bloody Tower) by tickets issued at the office at gateway. Open from 1 May to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; 1 Oct. to 30 April, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Not open on Good Friday, Christmas Day, or Sunday. *Constable, Field-Marshal Lord Methuen*, G.O.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *Lieutenant, Gen. Sir F. J. Davies*, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., *Major and Resident Governor, Lt.-Col. Dan Burges*, F.R.C.E., D.S.O., *Keeper of the Jewel House, Major-Gen. Sir George J. Young*, husband, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B., *Curator of the Armouries, Charles Foulkes*, F.S.A. The Yeoman Warders ("Beefeaters") retain their picturesque Tudor uniforms. During the Great War the use of the Tower as a prison was revived. Sir William Wallace, King David II and King James I of Scotland, the "Little Princes" (Edward V. and his brother), Anne Boleyn, Katherine Howard, Lady Jane Grey, Queen

Elizabeth, Sir Walter Raleigh, William Penn, Crommer, Ridley and Latimer and many others were imprisoned in the Tower.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE, S.W. 1.—This space was laid out in the second quarter of the 19th century. In the Square are the *Nelson Monument* 142 feet high, with Landseer's lions round the base, and statues of *Havelock, Napier, and Gordon*. The plinth of the Nelson Monument was badly damaged by fire during the (unofficial) celebrations on Armistice Day (Nov. 11, 1918). In the façade of the N. Wall of Trafalgar Square are metal standard measures.

WESTMINSTER HALL, S.W. 1 (built by William Rufus, A.D. 1087-1100 and altered by Richard II., 1377-1399), adjacent to and incorporated in the Houses of Parliament.—Westminster Hall is part of the Palace of Westminster and survived the fire, which destroyed the remainder of the Palace (Oct. 16, 1834). The Hall is 200 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 90 feet high. The hammer beam roof of carved oak, dating from 1399, is one of the principal attractions. King Charles I was tried in the Hall. For admission, see regulations as to Houses of Parliament.

WHITEHALL, opposite Horse Guards, S.W. 1.—Erected by Inigo Jones as a banqueting-house for the projected Whitehall Palace. King Charles I. was beheaded here.

PARKS, SPACES AND GARDENS.

The Parks and Open Spaces in the following list are maintained as indicated by distinguishing marks:— * by the Crown, † by the Corporation of London, § by the London County Council, ‡ by the Metropolitan Borough Council.

City and West Central District

† **BUNHILL FIELDS BURIAL GROUND** (4 acres), see p. 573.

§ **VICTORIA EMBANKMENT GARDENS** (10 acres), E.C. 4 and W.C. 2, containing the *Watergate* of York House (Inigo Jones).

Western District

‡ **AVONDALE PARK** (4 acres), Pottery Lane, Notting Hill, W. 11.

§ **BROOK GREEN**, (5 acres), Hammersmith, W. 6.

* **BUSHY PARK** (1,200 acres), see p. 582.

* **GREEN PARK** (52 acres) W. 1.—Between Piccadilly and St. James's Park with *Constitution Hall*, leading to Hyde Park Corner.

* **HAMPTON COURT GARDENS** (54 acres)

* **HAMPTON COURT GREEN** (17 acres).

* **HAMPTON COURT PARK** (700 acres)

* **HYDE PARK** (364 acres)—From Park Lane, W. 1, to Kensington Gardens, W. 2, containing the *Serpentine*. Fine gateway at Hyde Park Corner, with *Apsley House*, the *Achilles Statue*, *Rotten Row* and the *Ladies Mile*. To the north-east is the *Marble Arch*, originally erected by George IV. at the entrance to Buckingham Palace and re-erected in present position in 1850.

* **KENSINGTON GARDENS** (275 acres) W. 2.—From western boundary of Hyde Park to Kensington Palace containing the *Albert Memorial*.

* **KEW ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS** (288 acres), see p. 583.

§ **MARBLE HILL** (66 acres).—Twickenham, Middlesex (opposite Richmond, Surrey)—A beautiful park, running down to the riverside, on the left bank of the Thames, includes a mansion, formerly the residence of Mrs. Fitzherbert, morganatic wife of George IV. Twickenham contains Pope's Villa (rebuilt) and the poet's tomb in the parish church, near which is York

House, where Queen Anne was born At *Strauberry Hill* is Horace Walpole's house with ornamental garden

†**PADDINGTON RECREATION GROUND** (26 acres), N 2.

‡**RAVENSCOURT PARK** (33 acres), Hammersmith,

***RICHMOND GREEN** (10 acres) W 6

***RICHMOND PARK** (2358 acres)

‡**SHEPHERD'S BUSH COMMON** (8 acres), Hammersmith, W 6

†**WENDELL PARK** (4 acres), Hammersmith, W 6

‡**WORMWOOD SCRUBS** (215 acres), Hammersmith

South Western District

***ST JAMES'S PARK** (93 acres), S W. 1.—From Whitehall to Buckingham Palace. An ornamental lake of 5 acres is spanned by a suspension bridge built in 1857, from which a magnificent view is obtainable towards Westminster eastwards and westwards to Buckingham Palace. The Mall leads from the Admiralty Aitch to the Queen Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace. *Burdange Walk* from Storey's Gate, past Wellington Barracks, to Buckingham Palace

‡**BATTERSEA PARK**, (200 acres) S W 8 to S W 11, with *Sub-tropical Garden* (4 acres) and large artificial lake

‡**CHELSEA EMBANKMENT GARDENS**, (1 acre)

Statue of Carlyle and Rossetti fountain

‡**CLAPHAM COMMON** (220 acres), S W 4

‡**EEL BROOK COMMON** (14 acres), King's Road,

‡**FULHAM PARK** (22 acres), S W 6 † Chelsea

‡**GARRATT GREEN** (8 acres), S W 17, adjoining

Wandsworth Common, S W 18

‡**PARSON'S GREEN** (8 acres), King's Road,

Fulham, S W 6

‡**ST LUKE'S GARDENS**, (4 acres), Chelsea

‡**SOUTH PARK** (21 acres), Fulham, S W 6

‡**STREATHAM COMMON** (66 acres), S W 16

‡**TOOTING COMMON** (217 acres), S W 17

‡**WANDSWORTH COMMON** (183 acres), S W 18

‡**WANDSWORTH PARK** (20 acres), on the right bank of the Thames, opposite the ground of Hurlingham Club

North-Western District.

‡**GOLDER'S HILL** (36 acres), adjoining West Heath, Hampstead

‡**HAMPTSTEAD HEATH**, (240 acres) N W 3.—Hampstead Church contains a bust of Keats, who lived for a time at Lawn Bank (formerly called Wentworth Place)

‡**KLN WOOD** (95 acres), adjoining Parliament Hill. Fields and including Nightingale Valley Purchased in 1922 by public subscription

‡**PARLIAMENT HILL**, (267 acres),—adjoining Hampstead Heath. A *tumulus*, popularly known as *Boudicca's Tomb*, is believed to be a Roman boundary mark

‡**QUEEN'S PARK, KILBURN** (30 acres)

***REGENT'S PARK AND PRIMROSE HILL** (472 acres), N W 1.—From Marblebone Road to Primrose Hill surrounded by the Outer Circle and divided by the *Broad Walk* leading to Zoological Gardens

South-Eastern District.

‡**THE ARCHBISHOP'S PARK** (10 acres),—adjoining

the grounds of Lambeth Palace, S E 1

‡**AVERY HILL** (80 acres), Eltham, S E 9

‡**BLACKHEATH**, (267 acres) S E 3—*Morden College*, founded in 1695 as a home for "decayed Turkey merchants," is situated near the S E. corner of the Heath

‡**BOSTALL HEATH AND WOODS** (134 acres), S E 2

‡**BROCKWELL PARK** (127 acres), with Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill, S E 5

‡**COX'S WALK** (5 acres), Camberwell, S E 5

‡**DEPTFORD PARK** (17 acres), S E 8.

‡**DULWICH PARK** (72 acres), with lake, S E 22

‡**ELTHAM GREEN** (8 acres), S E 9

‡**ELTHAM PARK** (42 acres), S E 9

‡**FARADAY GARDEN** (1 acre), Walworth Road,

S E. 17

‡**FORSTER PARK** (24 acres) Whitefoot Lane,

Lewisham, S E 4

‡**GOOSE GREEN** (6 acres), Dulwich, S E 21

***GREENWICH PARK** (188 acres), S E 10, see p 585

‡**HILLY FIELDS** (46 acres) Lewisham & Brockley, S E 4

‡**HOME PARK** (8 acres), Lewisham, S E 4

‡**HORNIMAN GARDENS** (9 acres), London Road, Forest Hill, S E 23

‡**ISLAND GARDEN** (3 acres), Isle of Dogs,

Poplar, E 14, opposite Greenwich Hospital

‡**KENNINGTON PARK** (20 acres), S E 11

‡**LADYWELL RECREATION GROUND** (52 acres), by the side of the river Ravensbourne Lewisham, S E 13

‡**MANOR HOUSE GARDENS** (9 acres), High Road, Lee, S E 12

‡**MARYON PARK** (12 acres), Mount Street, Charlton, S E 7

‡**MOUNTSFIELD PARK** (13 acres), Lewisham, S E 12

‡**MYATT'S FIELDS** (14 acres), "Camberwell Park," Knatchbull Road, Camberwell, S E 5

‡**NEWINGTON RECREATION GROUND** (3 acres), on the site of Horsemouge Lane Gaol, Newington Causeway, S E 1

‡**NORTH WOOLWICH GARDENS** (10 acres), the

Royal Victoria Gardens, E 16

‡**NORTHBROOK PARK** (7 acres) Baring Road,

Lee, S E. 12

‡**PECKHAM RYE** (64 acres), S E 15, and S E 22

‡**PECKHAM RYE PARK** (49 acres), S E 15, and

S E 22

‡**PLUMSTEAD COMMON** (103 acres), S E 18

‡**REGATE HILL** (21 acres),

‡**RUSKIN PARK** (24 acres), Denmark Hill, S E 24.

‡**SHOOTER'S HILL** (22 acres) Kent, including

Severndroog Castle

‡**SHOULDER OF MUTTON GREEN** (5 acres),

Welling, Kent, S E 18

‡**SOUTHWARK PARK** (63 acres), near Surrey

Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, S E 16

‡**SPRING PARK, West Wickham** (36 acres)

‡**SYDENHAM AND FOREST HILL RECREATION**

GROUND (18 acres), S E 16

‡**SYDENHAM WELLS PARK** (18 acres), Upper

Sydenham, S E 26

‡**TELEGRAPH HILL** (10 acres), Pepys Road, New

Cross, S E 14

‡**VAUXHALL PARK** (8 acres), Lambeth, S E 1

‡**WEST WICKHAM COMMON** (25 acres)

Northern and Eastern Districts.

‡**BETHNAL GREEN GARDENS** (9 acres), Cam-

bridge Road, E 2

‡**BRICKFIELD GARDENS** (2 acres), Endive Street,

Limehouse, E 14

‡**BROMLEY RECREATION GROUND** (1½ acres), St

Leonard's Street, Bromley, E 14, on site of Tudor

House

‡**CLAPTON COMMON** (8 acres), Upper Clapton

Road, E 5

‡**LISSOLD PARK** (55 acres), Church Street, Stoke

Newington, N 16

‡**PEPPING FOREST** (5,560 acres), see p 585.

‡**PINSBURY PARK** (115 acres), Seven Sisters

Road, N 4.

‡**HACKNEY DOWNS** (42 acres), Downs Road,

Clapton, E 5

§HACKNEY MARSH (340 acres), in the valley of the river Lee, Hackney, E 8.
 §HAINAULT FOREST (805 acres), Hainault, Essex.
 §HATFIELD FOREST, Essex (600 acres), Takeley Station, L N E R.
 §HIGHBURY FIELDS (28 acres), Holloway Road N 7.
 §HIGHGATE WOOD (60 acres) Highgate Hill is the scene of the Dick Whittington legends.
 §KING EDWARD MEMORIAL PARK (7½ acres), Shoreditch, E 1.
 §LONDON FIELDS (27 acres), Hackney, E 8.
 §MEATH GARDENS (10 acres), Green Street, Bethnal Green, E 2.
 §MILL FIELDS (63 acres), Clapton, E 5.
 §SHANDY STREET RECREATION GROUND (1½ acres), Harford Street, Mile End Road, E 1.
 §SPRINGFIELD PARK (33 acres), Upper Clapton road, E 5.
 §STOKE NEWINGTON COMMON (5 acres), N 16.
 §TUNNEL GARDENS (2 acres), Poplar, E 16.
 §VICTORIA PARK (217 acres), E 2. The *Bethnal Green Museum* (a branch of the Victoria and Albert, Museum) is close by.
 §WAPPING RECREATION GROUND (2½ acres) Tench Street, Wapping, E 1.
 §WATERLOW PARK (26 acres), on the southern slopes of Highgate Hill, N 6, containing *Lauderdale House*, formerly occupied by Nell Gwynne.
 §WELL STREET COMMON (21 acres), adjoins Victoria Park, E 2.
 †WEST HAM PARK (77 acres)

PICTURE GALLERIES.

GUILDHALL ART GALLERY, Guildhall, E C 2.—Founded in 1886 by the Corporation of London, enlarged and extended in 1922. Admission free from 10 to 5 March to Sept., and from 10 to 4 Oct. to Feb. Attendances, 1923, 76,666.—Director, Sir Alfred Temple, F.R.S.

NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Square, W C 2 (founded in 1824).—National collection of pictures. Open 10-4, 5 or 6, according to season. Paying days (6d), Thursday and Friday. Open free other days, Sunday, from 2 to 4, 5 or 6. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

In 1923 326,236 persons were admitted on free days, 94,217 on Sundays, and 156,354 on pay days.

NATIONAL GALLERY, Millbank, S W 1. THE TATE GALLERY (opened in 1897).—National collection of British pictures. Students' days, Tuesday and Wednesday, 6d; other days free. For hours and Sundays see National Gallery. A gallery for *Modern Foreign Art*, the gift of Sir Joseph Duveen, is being built adjoining the Tate Gallery, temporarily, a selection of Modern Foreign Paintings is exhibited in Gallery VIII of the Turner Wing.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—St Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W C 2 (founded in 1856, and removed to present buildings in 1895). Series of 2,000 historical portraits. Open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to season, free on Sunday, 2.30 to 5.30 (2 to 4 in winter), Thursday and Friday (Students' days) admission 6d from 10 to 4 or 5.

PASTEL SOCIETY, Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly, W 1. See, Reginald Blackmore.

PRIVATE COLLECTIONS.—There are many private collections of pictures in the great houses of London, admission to which can usually be obtained by written application beforehand. Among the most notable are those at *Apsley*

House, Hyde Park Corner, the residence of the Duke of Wellington, *Bridgewater House*, Piccadilly (Earl of Ellesmere), *Dorchester House*, Park Lane (Sir George Holford), *Doughty House*, Richmond (Sir F. L. Cook, Bart.), *Grosvenor House*, Upper Grosvenor Street (Duke of Westminster), *Holland House*, Kensington Road (Earl of Chester), *Lansdowne House*, Curzon Street (Marquess of Lansdowne), *The Mond Collection* at 20 Avenue Road, St John's Wood, N W 8.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Burlington House, Piccadilly W 1 (founded in 1768).—Exhibition of works by living artists, open from 1st Monday in May, to middle of August, from 9 to 7, admission 1s 6d, catalogue, 1s. Exhibition of works by old masters, British and Foreign artists, 8 weeks from 1st Monday in January, from 9 till 5, admission, 1s 6d, catalogue, 1s. Gibson and Diploma Galleries, free, daily, from 11 to 4, catalogue 1s.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 195 Piccadilly, W 1.—Exhibitions open to all artists, March 23 to May 29, admission 1s.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF OIL PAINTERS, 195 Piccadilly, W 1.—Open from Oct 12 to Dec 14, admission 1s.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 5A Pall Mall East, S W 1 (founded in 1804).—Exhibitions confined to the works of Members and Associates are held in March and October, admission 1s.

WALLACE COLLECTION.—Hertford House, Manchester Square, W 1 (opened in 1900).—Pictures, drawings and miniatures, French furniture, bronzes, porcelain, armour, and miscellaneous objects d'art. Admission 6d on Tuesdays and Fridays, other days free. Open on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sundays, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Official lectures on Monday, Friday, at 3 p.m., and Saturday at 12 noon. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY, High Street, Whitechapel, E 1. Stations, Aldgate and Aldgate East.—Open Exhibitions held here during year. Admission free, weekdays 12 to 9 p.m., Sunday 2 to 9 p.m.

MUSEUMS.

BRITISH MUSEUM, Bloomsbury, W C 1 (opened in 1759).—Fine collections of ancient sculpture, &c. Exhibition of specimens of early printed books, bindings, manuscripts, autograph letters, and prints and drawings of Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, Roman, Etruscan, Cyprian, British and mediæval and other antiquities, coins, gold ornaments, gems, china, glass, ethnographical objects, monuments of Indian religions, &c. Open free daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sundays 2 p.m. to dusk. *Lecture-tours* on weekdays at 12 noon and 3 p.m. *Reading-room* open daily to readers, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. throughout the year, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, and Sundays. Closed for cleaning first four week-days in March and Sept. Tickets of admission to the reading-room, for purposes of research and reference, are granted on written application beforehand to the Director. The applicant must state abode, business or profession and full particulars of purpose, and must send a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, Cromwell Road, S. Kensington, S W 7, branch of THE BRITISH MUSEUM (removed to present buildings in 1880-5).

—Open free on week-days (except Good Friday and Christmas Day) at 10. The hours of closing are:—Jan and Feb, 5, March to Sept (inclusive), 6, Oct to Dec (inclusive), 5, Sundays (throughout the year) from 2.30 to 6. The collections comprise all branches of natural history. A morphological series in the central hall, a collection of domesticated animals; a series of insects illustrating economic zoology; galleries of mammals, including whales, birds and their nests, fishes, reptiles; insects, shells, corals, sponges, &c.; galleries of fossils of all kinds, a botanical gallery; and an extensive gallery of minerals, rocks and meteorites, with series of specimens forming introductions to their study. An Official Guide conducts visitors round the collections at 12 noon and at 3 p.m. daily (except Sundays) free of charge, and his services are available for special parties (also free of charge) by arrangement with the Director. Students are admitted daily for the special study of the collections, and to make drawings and take photographs of specimens, under special regulations to be obtained from the Director. The Museum issues a large variety of publications, comprising scientific monographs and catalogues, popular guide-books and manuals, instructions for collectors, economic pamphlets, and picture post-cards, both monochrome and in colour.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7 (founded in 1859)—Museum of decorative and industrial Art, under the control of the Board of Education. The Museum contains nine departments, viz.—Architecture and Sculpture, Ceramics, Engraving, Illustration and Design, Metal-work, Paintings, Wood-work; Textiles, Library (books on art), and the Department of Circulation. Open on Mon, Tu, Wed, and Fri from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., on Th and Sat from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m. except Good Friday and Christmas Day. Admission free. Persons desiring to use the Library must apply for a ticket. The Indian Section, containing collections illustrating the arts and industries of the Indian Empire, is situated in the Imperial Institute Road, open free every day, same hours as above. On Sundays the Indian Section and all other Departments of the Museum, with the exception of the Library and the Circulation Department, are open from 2.30 p.m. till 6 p.m.

BETHNAL GREEN, Cambridge Road, E. 2.—Branch of Victoria and Albert Museum. Collections of pictures, furniture, pottery, textiles, British birds. Section for objects of special interest to children. Free daily (closed Good Friday and Christmas Day) Mon, Th 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Tu, Wed, Fri, Sat, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays, from 2.30 to 6 p.m.

CARLYLE'S HOUSE 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W. 3.—Maintained as a museum by the Carlyle's House Memorial Trust. Open daily 10 a.m. to sunset, 12 (6d Saturdays) Sec, G. A. Lumsden.

CUMING MUSEUM, Central Library, Walworth Road, S.E. 17.—Natural History, "Folk" relics, and "Bygones" on evolutionary lines. Open free daily, 12 noon (Sat 10 a.m.) to 8.30 p.m., Sun., 6 to 9 p.m.

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, E. 2 (formerly Ironmongers' Almshouses).—Exhibition of old furniture, period rooms, staircases, mantelpieces, doorways, panellings, carvings, and relics of vanishing London of antiquarian and artistic interest. Maintained by L.C.C. Open

free from 11 to 6 p.m. on week-days, and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Sundays. Not open on Mondays (except Bank Holidays).

GUILDHALL MUSEUM, Guildhall, E.C. 2.—Founded by the Corporation of London. Relics of Roman, Saxon and Medieval London, &c. Admission free. March–Sept 10 to 5, Oct–Feb 10 to 4. **HOGARTH'S HOUSE**, Hogarth Lane, Chiswick, W. 4.—Open Mon, Wed, Sat, May 1 to Aug 31, 11 to 5, Sept 1 to April 30, 11 to 3. Admission 6d.

HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, London Rd, Forest Hill, S.E. 23 (L.C.C.)—Natural History of Man and Animals. Admission free. Week-days—11 a.m. till 5.30, 6, or 7 p.m., according to season. Sundays throughout the year from 2 to 8 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays and on Christmas Day.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, South Kensington, S.W. 7. The National Memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria.—(I) *Exhibition Galleries*, open to public, free, from 10 to 5, from Nov to Feb, 10 to 4. Entered from Imperial Institute Road. The collections illustrate the commercial products and also the scenery and life of the different countries of the British Empire. Royal Presents and Addresses from overseas are displayed in the respective courts. There is a Central Stand for distribution of literature and for dealing with inquiries. Lecture demonstrations are given thrice daily to parties from schools and to members of the public at stated times. (II) *Scientific and Technical Department*, equipped with extensive laboratories and sample rooms, for investigating and testing raw materials of every kind from the Empire. (III) *Technical Information Bureau* for the supply of information regarding new or little known natural products and the commercial utilisation of standard products of India, the Dominions, and the Colonies. (IV) *Reference Library and Reading Rooms*, and *Map Room*, containing 35,000 official and other publications on the Empire and its products, tropical agriculture, &c., and the principal overseas periodicals. (V) *Offices* of the Empire Forestry, Overseas Nursing Association, African and Northbrook Societies. (The University of London is housed, at present, in a part of the Imperial Institute Building.)

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM, Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7.—Collection of Naval and Military trophies and relics, paintings, drawings, &c., of the various aspects of the Great War, 1914–1918. Maps, models, photographs, war posters and cinematograph sections. Library of war literature. Open free, daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sunday, 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

CUNLIFF'S HOUSE, Gough Square, Fleet St, E.C. 4.—Open daily from 10.30 to 4.30 or 5, according to season, admission 6d. Not open on Sundays, except by writing to the custodian previously. Entrance through Johnson's Court, Fleet Street.

LEIGHTON HOUSE, 22 Holland Park Road, Kensington, W. 14.—Arab hall, collection of Lord Leighton's sketches and pictures. Open free on Saturdays 11 to dusk, other week days 11 to 3, admission 1s. Closed on Sundays.

LONDON MUSEUM, Lancaster (late Stafford) House, St James's, S.W. 1. Instituted, on the lines of the Carnavalet at Paris, for the conservation of antiquities and other objects associated with the history of London. Opened April 1912 at Kensington Palace and removed in 1913 to Lancaster House (the lease of which was

presented to the nation by Lord Leverhulme) Tuesdays, 1s; Wednesdays and Thursdays, 6d; other days free, closed for cleaning on Friday till 2 p.m. Hours.—April 1 till Oct. 31, 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. (Sundays 2 to 6 p.m.); Nov. 1 to March 31, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Sundays 2 to 4 p.m.).

PARKES MUSEUM of the Royal Sanitary Institute, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1, contains various sanitary appliances and exhibits relating to health and hygiene, there is a large library of sanitary and public health literature. The Museum is open free daily from 9.30 to 5.30, and on Mondays to 7.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, Jermyn Street, Piccadilly, W. 1.—[The museum is closed for repairs until further notice.] Curator, Dr. W. F. P. McLintock.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2.—Admission to the Museum by order of members, or on application to the Secretary or Conservator, first four days of the week, from 10 to 5 in summer, and 10 to 4 from Nov. 1 to Feb. 29.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, Adelphi, W.C. 2.—Barry's Pictures in the Great Hall. Admission free, daily, 10 to 3, Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—Rubens' celebrated ceiling (recently restored), models of Trafalgar and Waterloo, interesting naval and military relics; models of ancient and modern war vessels; collections of arms of all periods. Admission to the Museum 1s, daily. Soldiers and sailors in uniform, free 10 to 5.

SCIENCE MUSEUM, Exhibition Road and Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7.—Under the control of the Board of Education. The collections illustrate the principles of Science and also their application to industrial purposes. The divisions are: (a) Industrial Engineering and Manufactures; (b) Mechanical Engineering and Transport; (c) Water Transport and Air Transport; (d) Science and Scientific Apparatus. Open daily, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, 10 to 6, Sunday, 2.30 to 6. Admission free.

Science Library, Imperial Institute Road, S.W. 7. Attached to the Science Museum, containing 150,000 works on pure and applied Sciences, and a set of British patent specifications.—Open on week-days, 10 to 6.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2.—The interesting house of the famous architect of the Bank of England, built in 1812, and maintained in its original condition, containing valuable collections and pictures by Hogarth, Watteau, Canaletto, Reynolds, Turner, &c.; the alabaster sarcophagus of Seti I (B.C. 1370), and many architectural, sculptural and antiquarian treasures. Open free on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from March to August inclusive; and on Thursdays and Fridays in October and November. Hours, 10.30 to 5, in November to 4. For permission to view on other days apply by letter or personally Curator, Arthur T. Bolton, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

WALLACE COLLECTION. See Picture Galleries.

WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM, 54A Wigmore Street, W. 1.—Daily, 10 to 5, Saturdays, 10 to 1. Admission, Medical men, dental and veterinary, pharmacists and nurses, on presentation of card; others on application to Curator, C. J. S. Thompson, M.B.E.

WESLEY'S HOUSE MUSEUM, 47 City Road, E.C. 1.—Open week-days from 10 to 1 and 2 to 4, charge 6d.

EXHIBITIONS, &c.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION, Wembley. President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The British Empire Exhibition of 1925 was the greatest exhibition of its kind ever held. The Home Government, India and all the Dominions and Colonies had special pavilions in the grounds which cover an area of 216 acres. The Palace of Engineering, which is six times the size of Trafalgar Square, contained the finest collection of engineering exhibits ever brought together in any one exhibition. Huge Amusements Park, gardens, restaurants, bandstands, conference hall, internal railways. Ten minutes from Baker Street and Marylebone connected with all main lines. It is hoped to continue the Exhibition in 1925, and when "Whitaker" was sent to press there appeared to be every prospect of an equally successful Exhibition at Wembley in 1925.

CRYSTAL PALACE, S.E. 10.—The Great Pleasure Resort, originally designed for the International Exhibition in Hyde Park (1851) removed and re-erected on the crest of Norwood Hill. Open daily (except Sundays) from 10 a.m. Festivals, Shows, musical and other entertainments. The famous Fine Art Courts and collection of Statuary have recently been restored. 28 acres of recreation under cover and 200 acres of parkland.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Marylebone Road, N.W. 1 (adjoining Baker Street Station).—Portrait models of celebrities past and present. Napoleon, Wellington, Nelson, and other relics. Open from 10 to 10. 1s (tax ad.); children half-price.

OLYMPIA, Addison Road, W. 14. Various Exhibitions in 1925, and the Royal Tournament (June), followed by the International Horse Show.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, Upper Street, Islington, N. 1.—Cattle Show in December, World's Fair in Dec and Jan, Dog Show in Feb, Horse Shows in Feb. and March, Yachting Exhibition in March, Drapery Exhibition in April, Printing Exhibition in May, London Fair and Market in July, Confectionery and Grocers in Sept., Shoe and Leather and Dairy in Oct., Brewers, Public Works and Transport Exhibitions in Nov.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW.—Accessible by railway, omnibus, "tube" and electric tram. Open daily, M., W., Th., Sat., Sun and Good Fri. free. Tu. and Fri. (Students' days), 6d. 10 to sunset or 9 p.m. (summer time) (Houses 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. or sunset). Closed on Christmas Day.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GARDENS, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.—Daily from 9 a.m. (Sundays 9.30 a.m.) to sunset. On Thursdays and Saturdays, 6d., other days 1s or by orders from Fellows.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Vincent Square, S.W. 1, holds fortnightly exhibitions at Vincent Square, S.W. 1, and occasional large shows in the grounds of Chelsea Hospital (May).

WHITE CITY, Shepherd's Bush.—British Industries Fair (1925), Feb. 15 to 27. See of British Industries Fair, 35 Old Queen Street, S.W. 1.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, N.W. 8 (opened A.D. 1828, the King's menagerie transferred from the Tower of London, 1834).—Admission on week days from 9 a.m. till sunset (warning bell is rung 15 minutes before closing time); Mondays 6d., other weekdays, 1s, children under twelve, 6d. Special prices for parties and schools, on application to the Secretary. On Sundays admission to the gardens

can only be obtained by an order from a Fellow of the Zoological Society. A military band plays on Saturday afternoons in summer from 4 p.m. An aquarium (admission on Monday 6d., other days 1s., children under 12, 6d.) was opened in 1924.

In 1923 visitors to the "Zoo" numbered 1,613,125, an increase of 185,276 compared with 1922, the receipts for admission being £55,125.

MUSIC.

ROYAL OPERA, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.—Grand Opera during London Season (in 1922 the Grand Opera season was revived) *Fancy Dress Balls* at Covent Garden on Fridays during winter.

QUEEN'S HALL, Langham Place, W. 1.—Promenade Concerts by the New Queen's Hall Orchestra, from second week in Aug. to end of Oct. *Conductor*, Sir Henry J. Wood (M., Wagner, T., Classical, W., Operatic, &c. Th. Popular, F., Beethoven, Sat., Popular.) Symphony Concerts throughout year. Sunday Concerts, after noon and evening. See also Royal Philharmonic Society, below.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, South Kensington, S.W. 7.—Royal Choral Society, London Ballad, and other Concerts, Meetings, Balls, Bazaars, Exhibitions, &c. Concert every Sunday at 3. *Manager*, Hilton Carter, M.V.O.

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, 19 Berners Street, W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Mewburn Levison. Series of orchestral concerts commenced 1883 and continued without break to present time. Season, Nov.—April at Queen's Hall.

KNELLER HALL, Twickenham.—Royal Military School of Music. Wednesday concerts are held from 3rd Wed. in May to last Wed. in Sept., 1st and 3rd Wed. at 3.30 P.M., all other Wed. at 7.30 P.M.

ÆOLIAN HALL, 135, Bond Street, W. 1.

ALEXANDRA PALACE, Wood Green, N. 22.

PHILHARMONIC HALL, Great Portland Street, W. 1.

STEINWAY HALL, 15 Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square, W. 1.

WIGMORE HALL, Wigmore Street, W. 1.

METROPOLITAN SPORT.

AQUATICS (*Hon. Sec.*, *Amateur Rowing Association*).—The *Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race*, rowed almost continuously since 1825 (first race 1829) takes place about last Saturday in March. The course is $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Putney to Mortlake. *Henley Regatta* occupies four days towards the close of the London season, and some of its principal races are now of an international character. *Doggett's Coat and Badge* (see Eltham, p. 585) are competed for annually by Thames watermen on Aug. 1, from London Bridge to Chelsea. The *Wingfield Stulls*, marking the amateur championship of the Thames, are competed for, between Putney and Mortlake, in July.

ATHLETICS.—The Amateur Championships are generally held on the first Saturday in July at Stamford Bridge Grounds, Fulham Road, the headquarters of the London Athletic Club, under the auspices of the *Amateur Athletic Association* (A.A.A.), 10, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2. The *Women's Amateur Athletic Association* (*Sec.*, Major Marchant, Polytechnic, Regent Street, W. 1) is affiliated to the A.A.A. The *Oxford and Cambridge Sports* are held at Queen's Club, Hammersmith, usually on the Friday before the Boat Race. *Boxing* is managed by the English Bowling Association, C. E. Woodruff, *General Sec.*, 9-10, Pancras Lane, Queen Street, E.C. 4.

Amateur Boxing is managed by the Amateur Boxing Association, 4, Aldgate High Street, E. 1, and Professional Boxing by the National Sporting Club, 43, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2. *Cricket* is governed by the M.C.C. at Lord's (see p. 576). The grounds of Surrey County Cricket Club at Kennington Oval and of Essex County at Leyton are also easily accessible. The *Croquet Association* offices (*Sec.*, Charles Crawley) are at 4, Southampton Row, W.C. 1. *Rugby Football* in the Metropolitan area is played by amateurs only, the international home matches between England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland and France taking place at Twickenham. The Oxford and Cambridge match is also played at Twickenham. The principal Metropolitan Clubs are Blackheath (Rectory Field), the Harlequins (Twickenham), Richmond (Athletic Ground), London Scottish and Rosslyn Park (Old Deer Park, Richmond). *Sec. of the Rugby Union*, Commdr. S. F. Cooper, R.N. *Officers*, Twickenham. Association Football is principally professional, the leading Metropolitan clubs being Arsenal (Highbury, N.), Chelsea (Stamford Bridge), Clapton Orient (Millfields Road, Homerton, E. 9), Fulham (Craven Cottage, S.W. 6), Millwall (New Cross, S.E. 14), Queen's Park Rangers (Shepherd's Bush, W.), Tottenham Hotspur (Tottenham, N.), and West Ham United (Upton Park, E.). *Secretary of the Football Association*, F. J. Wall, *Office*, 42, Russell Square, W.C. The governing body for Amateur Gymnastics is the Amateur Gymnastic Association of Great Britain and Ireland (*Hon. Sec.*, C. J. West, Grassmead, Lingfield, Surrey). *Lawn Tennis* Headquarters are at the All England Lawn Tennis Club at Wimbledon, S.W., where the Championship of the world is decided early in July (or late in June). The controlling body is the *Lawn Tennis Association*, 49, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4. *Polo* is played at Hurlingham Club (Fulham, S.W. 6), and at Ranelagh Club (Barnes, S.W. 13). *Tennis* is played at Queen's Club, Prince's Club, and Lord's, and there is a Tennis Court at Hampton Court Palace (built by King Henry VIII in 1520).

RACE MEETINGS.—The *Derby* is run at Epsom (14 miles from London) last Wednesday in May or first Wednesday in June. *Ascot Week* at Ascot Heath, near Windsor, about a fortnight after the Derby. The principal meetings are at *Newmarket Heath*, meetings near London are Sandown Park (Esher), Kempton Park (Sunbury), Hurst Park (W. Molesey), Gatwick (Reigate), Lingfield (E. Grinstead), *Goodwood Races*, which mark the close of the London season, are held in the Duke of Richmond's Park, near Chichester, Sussex in July. The *Grand Military Steeplechase* is at Sandown Park. The *Grand National Steeplechase* (the principal race of the steeplechasing season) is held at Aintree, near Liverpool, about the last Friday in March.

ENVIRONS OF LONDON.

BARNET AND HADLEY GREEN.—Scene of Battle, A.D. 1471. Memorial Pillar to Earl of Warwick. Hadley Woods.

BROOKLANDS, Weybridge.—Motor and motorcycle races.

BURNHAM BEECHES and FLEET WOOD, Bucks.—Magnificent sylvan scenery (374 acres), purchased by the Corporation of London for the benefit of the public in 1879. Fleet Wood (65 acres) presented in 1921. During summer omnibus runs daily, Sundays included, from Slough Station, G.W.R., passing within 250 yards of "Gray's Elegy" Church, see "Stoke Poges."

BUSHY PARK (1,100 acres).—Adjoining Hampton Court, contains many fine trees and avenue of horse-chestnuts enclosed in a fourfold avenue of lines, planted by King William III. "Chestnut Sunday" (when the trees are in full bloom with their "candles") is usually about 1st to 15th May. A herd of tame deer is maintained in the Park.

CROYDON, Surrey—London Terminal (Customs) Aerodrome.

CUFFLEY, Herts—Memorial to Capt. W. L. Robinson, F.R.S., on spot above which the first German Zeppelin (L 21) was destroyed on British soil, Sept. 3, 1916.

DULWICH, S.E. 21 (5 miles from London) contains *Dulwich College* (founded by Edward Alleyn in 1579), *Dulwich Picture Gallery*, built by Sir John Sloane (open free daily, 10 to 4, 5, or 6, and on Sunday afternoons during the Summer), the *Horniman Museum* (see p. 582), and *Dulwich Park* (72 acres). In *Dulwich Village* the rural characteristics of the pre-suburban period are preserved.

ELTHAM, Kent (10 miles from London by S.E. & C.R.) Remains of 13th-15th century Eltham Palace, the birthplace of John of Eltham (1316), son of Edward I. The hall, built by Edward IV., contains fine hammer beam roof of chestnut. In the churchyard of St. John the Baptist is the tomb of Thomas Doggett, the comedian and founder of the Thames Waterman's championship.

ENFIELD, Middlesex (10 miles from London by G.E. or G.N.R.). Opposite Market Place is part of Princess Elizabeth's Palace, with fine carvings; the Parish Church contains well-preserved brasses and monuments.

ENFIELD LOCK, Middlesex (11 miles from London by G.E.R.). Royal Small Arms Factory may be visited by appointment (intending visitors must be British subjects and should apply beforehand by letter).

EPING FOREST (5,560 acres, purchased by the Corporation of London for £250,000 and thrown open to the public in 1882), the present forest is 11 miles long by 1 to 2 miles wide, about one-tenth of its original area. In 1920 the deer in the forest numbered 87. **LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, CHINGFORD, HIGH BENCH, on Great Eastern Railway**. Beautiful forest scenery.

ETON COLLEGE—22 miles from London. The most famous of English schools, founded by Henry VI. in 1440, the scholars numbering 1,131 in May 1923. Buildings date from 1523.

GRAVESEND, a borough and river port, 22 miles from London (S.E. & C.R.). A favourite resort for Londoners. St. George's Church (1727) contains a pulpit of Virginian wood, erected in 1704, and a stained glass window (the gift of ladies of Virginia) in memory of Princess Pocahontas, who was buried in the former church in 1617. Gravesend was formerly considered to be the entrance to London (Tilbury fort and docks are on the opposite bank), and King Edward VII. received Queen Alexandra there, March 7, 1903 (three days before their wedding).

GREENWICH, S.E. 10—A south-eastern metropolitan borough (see p. 560) with a frontage of 4½ miles on the Thames. *Greenwich Hospital* (since 1873, the Royal Naval College) was built by Charles II., from designs by Inigo Jones, and by Queen Anne and William III., from designs by Wren, on the site of an ancient royal palace, and of the more recent *Placentia*, an enlarged edition of the palace, constructed by Humphrey, Duke

of Gloucester (1391-1447), son of Henry IV. Henry VIII., Queen Mary I. and Queen Elizabeth were born in the Royal Palace (which reverted to the crown in 1447) and King Edward VI. died there. The Painted Hall of Greenwich Hospital (Thornhill), Nelson Relics, &c., free on weekdays (except Friday) from 10 and on Sundays from 2 till 4 or 6, according to time of year. In the principal quadrangle is a marble statue of George II., by Rysbrack. *Naval Museum*, interesting Collection of Models, &c., open daily, except Friday and Sunday, from 10 till 4 or 6. Chapel open daily except Sundays and Fridays, and after 4 p.m. on Saturdays. *Greenwich Park* (188 acres) was enclosed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and laid out by Charles II. from the designs of Le Notre. On a hill in Greenwich Park is *Greenwich Observatory* (founded 1675) the zero meridian of longitude and of "Greenwich Time." Admission to the Observatory only by permission of the Astronomer Royal. The parish church of Greenwich (*St. Alge*) was rebuilt by Hawksmoor (Wren's pupil) in 1718, and contains a pulpit and other carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. General Wolfe (Heights of Abraham) and Tallis ("the father of Church Music") are buried in the church. Henry VIII. was christened in the former church. The Ministerial *Whitebait Dinner*, held for many years at the "Ship" Hotel, was last held in 1894.

HAMPTON COURT—Sixteenth century Palace built by Cardinal Wolsey, and added to by Sir Christopher Wren for William and Mary, 15 miles from London. Fine view of river. Beautiful gardens with maze and prolific grape vine (planted in 1768). Old Royal Apartments and collection of pictures. Tennis Court, built by King Henry VIII. in 1530. Open every week-day (except Friday) and on Sundays. Hours: Jan., Feb., Nov., Dec., 10 to 4; Sun 2 to 4; Mar., Apr., Oct., 10 to 5; Sun 2 to 5; May, June, July, Aug. and Sept., 10 to 6; Sun 2 to 6. Admission, Mon., Wed., Thur. and Sat., 6d.; Tues., 1s. (children half price). Sun and Bank Holidays, free. *Bushy Park* adjoins the Lion Gates of Hampton Court Palace.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL—10 miles by Metropolitan and other railways. Large public school (620 scholars in Sept. 1922), founded by John Lyon in 1571. The "Fourth Form Room" dates from 1608.

JORDANS and CHALFONT ST. GILES, near Beaconsfield, Bucks., contain the Old *Quaker Meeting House* (1688) at Jordans, in the burial ground of which lies William Penn (Pennsylvania); a barn in the farm ground is believed to have been built out of the timbers of the *Mayflower* by the 17th century owner of Jordans (Gardener). At Chalfont St. Giles is the cottage where Milton lived during the Great Plague (1665-1666).

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, Surrey (about 22 miles from London), is the ancient place of coronation of the Kings of Saxon England. The Coronation Stone (hence the name "King's Stone") is preserved within railings in the market place.

RICHMOND, S.W. 14, contains the red brick gateway of *Richmond Palace* (Henry VIII., 1485-1509) and many buildings of the periods of Queen Anne (1702-1714) and George II. (1727-1760), including *White Lodge* in Richmond Park, the residence of the Duke and Duchess of York, and the home of Queen Mary's mother (the Prince of Wales was born there June 23, 1804). The *Star and Garter Home* for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors,

and Airmen (the Women's Memorial of the Great War) was opened by Queen Mary in 1924. *Richmond Park* (2,500 acres) contains herds of fallow and red deer. From the *Terrace Gardens*, Richmond Hill, can be obtained a wonderful view of the Valley of the Thames.

RUNNEMEDE.—A meadow of about 100 acres, on S bank of Thames (part of the Crown Lands), between Windsor and Staines. From June 15-23, 1215, the hostile Barons encamped on this meadow during negotiations with King John, who rode over each day from Windsor. The 48 "Articles of the Barons" were accepted by the King on June 15, and were subsequently embodied in a charter, since known as *Magna Carta*, of which several copies were sealed on June 19. About half a mile N E of the meadow is the privately owned *Magna Carta Island*, which is claimed as the actual site of the sealing.

RYE HOUSE, at Hoddesdon, on the River Lee. Scene of the celebrated plot. Old castle and dungeons, pictures, oak fireplaces, chests and panels, Queen Elizabeth's bed, the Great Bed of Ware (mentioned in "Twelfth Night").

ST ALBANS.—A city in Hertfordshire, on the river Ver, 22 miles N W of London. The abbey church, built partly of materials from the old Roman city of Verulamium by Paul of Caen, was consecrated in 1125. Parts still remain of the Norman structure. The city was the scene of the overthrow of Henry VI in 1455, and of the Earl of Warwick in 1461. On a printing press set up in the abbey the first English translation of the Bible was printed. Ruins of ancient City of Verulam, St Michael's Church, with tomb of Lord Bacon.

STOKE POGES (2 miles from Slough station on G.W. Ry.) contains the 14th century church with the Churchyard of Gray's "Elegy" and "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College." The poet was buried in the church in 1771. There is an eccentric "Bicycle" Window (1643) in an external cloister.

WALTHAM ABBEY (or **WALTHAM HOLY CROSS**), 13 miles from London (G.E.Ry.).—The Abbey ruins, Harold's Bridge (13th century), the Nave of the former cruciform Abbey Church (the oldest Norman building in England, and the traditional burial place of King Harold II, 1066) and a Lady Chapel of Edward II, with crypt below. At Waltham Cross, 1 mile from the Abbey, is one of the crosses (partly restored) erected by Edward I to mark a resting place of the corpse of Queen Eleanor on its way to Westminster Abbey. (Ten crosses were erected, but only those at Geddington, Northampton and Waltham remain, "Charing" Cross originally stood on the spot now occupied by the statue of Charles I. at Whitehall.)

WINDSOR CASTLE (begun by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066-1087)—22 miles from London, by Great Western and South Western Railways. When the Court is not in residence, the State Apartments of Windsor Castle are generally open to the public, during His Majesty's pleasure, on every week-day except Friday. The charges for admission are Adults, 1s.; children, 6d. On Bank Holidays half the usual fees are charged. Charitable societies, one-half in each case; the proceeds to go, by the King's command, to local charities. An authorised guide book can be obtained at the office, price 6d. The hours of admission to the State Apartments are from

1 April to 30 June, between 11 and 4, 1 July to 30 Sept, 11 to 5, and from 1 Oct to 31 March, between 11 and 3. The Albert Memorial Chapel and the Round Tower are open on the same days and at the same hours as the State Apartments, except that the Round Tower is closed during the winter (1 Oct to 31 March). The royal stables and riding school may be viewed daily between the hours of 1 and 3. St George's Chapel may be viewed on week-days (Fridays excepted), between 12.30 and 3 in summer and 4 in winter.

WOOLWICH—9 miles from London; S E & C R Dockyard Station for Barracks, Rotunda, &c. *Old Dockyard*, *Extensive Barracks for Royal Artillery*, *Royal Army Service Corps*, &c. Common for military evolutions. *Rotunda Museum* daily, free, from 1 April to 30 Sept, 10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5, 1 Oct to 31 March, from 10 to 12.45 and from 2 to 4, Sundays, April to Sept, 2 to 5, Oct to March, 2 to 4 p.m.

RAILWAY (TERMINAL) STATIONS.

(See also p. 520)

The terminal stations of the Railways radiating from London are shown below. Many of these stations are linked up by *Underground Railways*, as indicated by distinguishing marks.—* *Metropolitan and District*; † *Central London* ("The Tube"), ‡ *Baker Street and Waterloo* ("The Bakerloo"), § *Charing Cross, Euston, and Hampstead* ("Hampstead Tube"); ¶ *Great Northern, Piccadilly and Brompton* ("Piccadilly Tube"), (a) *Great Northern and City* ("Metropolitan Tube"), (b) *City and South London*, (c) *Waterloo and City*.

* † *Baker Street* (Metropolitan), Marylebone Rd., N.W. 1

† (b) (c) *Bank* (Waterloo and City), Mansion House Place, E.C. 4
Broad Street (L.N.E.R.), Liverpool St., E.C. 2

* *Cannon Street* (S.R.), Cannon St., E.C. 4

* † § *Charing Cross* (S.R., Euston and Hampstead), Charing Cross, S.W. 1

§ (b) *Euston* (L.M. & S., City and South London), Euston Rd., N.W. 1

Fenchurch Street (L.N.E.R., L.M.S.), Fenchurch St., E.C. 4

Holborn Viaduct (S.R.), Holborn, E.C. 1

* ¶ (b) *King's Cross* (L.N.E.R.), Euston Rd., N.W. 1

* † *Liverpool Street* (L.N.E.R.), Liverpool Street, E.C. 2

(b) *London Bridge* (S.R.), Borough High St., S.E. 1

† *Marylebone* (L.N.E.R.) Marylebone Rd., N.W. 1

* (a) (b) *Moorgate* (Great Northern and City), Moorgate St., E.C. 2

* † *Paddington* (Great Western), Praed St., W. 2

St *Pancras* (L.M.S.), Euston Rd., N.W. 1

Shoreditch (L.N.E.R.), Shoreditch High Street, E.C. 1

* *Victoria* (S.R.), Victoria St. and Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1

† (c) *Waterloo* (S.R., Waterloo and City), Waterloo Rd. and York Rd., S.E. 1

London (Metropolitan) Theatres and Music Halls.

Name	Address	Telephone No	Nature of Performance
Adelphi	411, Strand, W C 2	Gerrard 2645	Musical Plays.
Aldwych	Aldwych, W C 2	Gerrard 3999	Comedy.
Alexandra	Stoke Newington, N 16	Dalston 4330	Miscellaneous
Alhambra	14-27, Leicester Square, W C 2	Gerrard 5064	Ballet, Varieties.
Ambassadors ..	West St., Cambridge Circus, W C 2	Gerrard 4460	Revue
Apollo	Shaftesbury Avenue, W 1	Gerrard 6070	Comedy
Balham Hippodrome	High Road, Balham, S W 12	Streatham 3030	Varieties
Bedford Palace ..	Camden Town, N W 1	Museum 760	Varieties
Borough	High Street, E 15	Maryland 1150	Miscellaneous
Britannia	116 Hoxton Street, N 1	Clerkenwell 3963	Varieties.
Brixton	Brixton, S W 2	Brixton 50	Comedy
Broadway	New Cross Road, S E 14	New Cross 196	Varieties
Camdenwell Palace	Canberwell, S E 5	Brixton 149	Varieties
Cambridge	136, Commercial Street, E 1	Bishopsgate 1139	Varieties
Canterbury	143, Westminster Bridge Rd., S E 1	Hop 726	Varieties
Chelsea	King's Road, Chelsea, S W 1	Kensington 733	Varieties
Coliseum	St Martin's Lane, W C 2	Gerrard 7540	Varieties
Comedy	Panton St., Haymarket, S W 1	Gerrard 3724	Comedy
Court	Sloane Square, S W 1	—	—
Covent Garden ..	Bow Street, W C 2	Gerrard 640	Grand Opera.
Criterion	218-223, Piccadilly, W 1	Gerrard 3844	Comedy
Croydon Empire ..	Croydon, S E 19	Croydon 1174	Varieties
" Grand	High Street, Croydon	Croydon 12	—
Daly's	2-6, Cranbourne Street, W C 2	Gerrard 201 & 202	Musical Comedy
Drury Lane	Catherine Street, Strand, W C 2	Gerrard 1588	Opera, Drama.
Duke of York's ..	St Martin's Lane, W C 2	Gerrard 313	Comedy
Elephant & Castle	26 & 28, New Kent Road, S E 1	Hop 2192	Varieties
Empire	Leicester Square, W C 2	Gerrard 3527 ...	Musical Comedy
Empire (Mile End)	95, Mile End Road, E 1	East 165	Varieties
Empress	Brixton, S W 9	Brixton 41	Varieties
Everyman	Old Drift Hall, Hampstead, N W 3	Hampstead 7224	Repetitory.
Finsbury Park Empire	Finsbury Park, N 4	North 3317	Varieties
Fortune	Facing Drury Lane Theatre ..	Regent 1307	Comedy
Gaiety	Strand, W C 2	Gerrard 2780	Musical Comedy
Garrick	2, Charing Cross Road, W C 2	Gerrard 9513-4	Comedy.
Globe	Shaftesbury Avenue, W 1	Gerrard 8724	Comedy
Grand	Woodgrange Road, E 7	Maryland 1956	—
Grand Palace ..	St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction	Battersea 88	Varieties
Hackney Empire ..	Male Street, Hackney, E 8	Dalston 3	Varieties.
Hammersmith Palace	Hammersmith, W 6	Hammersmith 106	Varieties.
Haymarket	Haymarket, S W 1	Regent 6030	Comedy.
Hippodrome	Cranbourne Street, W C 2	Gerrard 650	Revue [Plays]
His Majesty's ..	Haymarket, S W 1	Gerrard 606	Comedy; Musical
Holborn Empire ..	242 & 243, High Holborn, W C 2	Holborn 5367-8-9...	Varieties
Ilford Hippodrome	Broadway, Ilford	Ilford 716	Varieties.
Islington Empire ..	High Street, Islington, N 1	North 571	Varieties
Kennington	Kennington Park Road, S E 11	Hop 3778	Varieties, Revue.
Kensington Little	High Road, Kilburn, N W 6	Paddington 608	Simple Productions
Kilburn Empire ..	174, Hammersmith Road, W 6	Hammersmith 119	Varieties.
King's	8, Great Queen St., Holborn, W C 2	Gerrard 4032	Comedv.
Kingsway	Catford, S E 6	Lee Green 26	Varieties
Lewisham Hippodr	Adelphi Terrace, W C 2	Regent 2401	Grand Guignol
Little	Wellington Street, W C 2	Gerrard 7617	Drama; Opera.
Lyceum	29, Shaftesbury Avenue, W 1	Gerrard 3686	Comedy.
Lytic	Hammersmith, W 6	Hammersmith 921	Comedies.
Lytic Opera House	267 & 269, Edgware Road, W 2	Paddington 194	Varieties.
Metropolitan	St. Martin's Lane, W C 2	Regent 4456	Comedy.
New	483-489, New Cross Road, S E 14	New Cross 245	Varieties.
New Cross Empire	14 & 16, Oxford Street, W 1	Museum 1740	Comedy
New Oxford	204, Shoreditch High Street, E 1	Bishopsgate 1628	Varieties
Olympia	Olympia, W 14	Hammersmith 2729	Circus.
Olympia (Circus) ..	7, Argyll St., Regent St., W 1	Gerrard 1004	Varieties
Palladium	Piccadilly Circus, W 1	Gerrard 5654	Revue
Pavilion	193 & 195, Whitechapel Road, E 1	Avenue 3898	Yiddish Plays.
" (Whitechapel) ..	Beckenham Road, S E 20	Sydenham 34	Varieties.
Penge Empire	Northumberland Avenue, W C 2	Gerrard 3970	Comedy
Playhouse	East India Dock Road, E 14	East 64	Varieties.
Poplar Hippodrome ..			

Name	Address	Telephone No	Nature of Performance
Prince of Wales	Coventry Street, Piccadilly, W 1	Gerrard 748a	Comedy
Princes . . .	Shaftesbury Avenue, W C 2	Gerrard 3400	Light Opera, &c.
Putney Hippodrome	Putney, S W 15	Putney 200a	Varieties
Queen's	Shaftesbury Avenue, W 1	Gerrard 9437	Comedy
Regent	King's Cross, N W 1	Museum 3180	Comedy
Rehearsal .	21, Malden Lane, W C 2	Gerrard 2633	—
Rotherhithe Hippodrome	Lower Road, S E 16	Hop 4688	Varieties
Royalty . .	73, Dean Street, W 1	Gerrard 3855	Comedy
Royal Victoria Hall	"The Old Vic," Waterloo Road, S E 1	—	Shakespeare; Opera in English.
St James's	King Street, S W 1	Gerrard 3903	Comedy
St Martin's	West St., Shaftesbury Ave., W C 2	Gerrard 3416	Comedy
Savoy	Savoy Court, Strand, W C 2	Gerrard 3366	Comedy, Revue
Scala	Charlotte St., Fitzroy Square, W 1	Museum 6010	Comedy
Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury Avenue, W 1	Gerrard 6666	Comedy
Shepherd's Bush Emp	Shepherd's Bush, W 12	Hammersmith 775	Varieties
" " Emp Pal	The Green, W 12	Hammersmith 105	Varieties
Shoreditch	95-101, High Street, E 1	Bishopsgate 1584	Varieties
Strand .	Aldwych, W C 2	Gerrard 3830	Revue
Stratford Empire	Broadway, E 15	Maryland 1921	Varieties
" Grand	Woodgrange Road, E 7	Maryland 1956	Varieties
Surrey	124, Blackfriars Road, S E 1	Hop 1460	Varieties
Vaudeville .	404, Strand, W C 2	Gerrard 3815	Musical Comedy
Victoria Palace	Victoria Street, S W 1	Victoria 5282	Varieties
Walthamstow Victoria	Hoe Street, E 17	Walthamstow 470	Varieties
Wilkesden Hippodrome	Wilkesden, N W 10	Wilkesden 49	Varieties
Winter Garden	166, Drury Lane, W C 2	Gerrard 416	Musical Comedy
Wood Green Empire	High Road, Wood Green, N 22	Hornsey 1615 & 1878	Varieties
Woolwich Grand	Woolwich, S E 18	Woolwich 69	Varieties
" Roy Art Theatre	Woolwich, S E 18	Woolwich 701	Varieties
Wyndham's . .	Charing Cross Road, W C 2	Regent 3028	Comedy

LONDON THEATRES IN 1923-24.—The most notable play of the year was *Saint Joan*, Bernard Shaw's version of the Story of Joan of Arc, in which Miss Sybil Thorndike scored a great success at the New Theatre. Bernard Shaw's "Pentateuch," or play cycle, *Back to Methusalem*, which had been produced at Birmingham in the preceding year, was introduced to London at the Court, and attracted considerable attention. There was a Barrie boom early in the year, four of Sir James's plays running at the same time, and two arresting war dramas attained success. *Havoc*, by Harry Wall, at the Haymarket, and *The Conquering Hero*, by Allan Monkhouse, at the Queen's. A religious play, *The Fool*, which had created a furore in the United States, was received with enthusiasm at the Apollo. Among the leading dramatists represented in the year's productions were John Galsworthy, C K Munro, Alfred Sutro, Eden Philpotts, Arnold Bennett, A. A. Milne and W Somerset Maugham. Towards the end of the year the "Old Vic," re-opened after alterations, and resumed its place as the regular home of the national poet.

Record Runs—The "record run" at a London theatre, in pre-war days, was held by *Charley's Aunt* (1,466 consecutive performances). The present record is 2,238 consecutive performances of *Chu Chin Chow*, which was produced at His Majesty's on Aug. 31, 1916, reached its 1,467th performance on Oct. 17th, 1919, and was withdrawn after its 2,238th performance (having brought in over £700,000) on July 22, 1921. Other long runs are *Beggar's Opera* (1,453), *Our Boys* (1,352), *The Maid of the Mountains* (1,352), *A Little Bit of Fluff* (1,241), *A Chinese Honeymoon* (1,075), *Romanos* (1,048).

CINEMATOGRAPH THEATRES.—It has been stated that there are upwards of 4,000 Picture Palaces and Cinematograph Theatres in Great Britain and Ireland. The latest tendency is for first-rate authors and artists to co-operate for the production of high-class work, and the general level of the productions shows an upward movement.

The United States is the pioneer country for film production. One consequence is the growth in population of Los Angeles from 319,198 in 1910 to 576,063 in 1920. During 1921, although the trade declined considerably, the United States exported about 40,000,000 feet of unexposed film, and about 130,000,000 feet of filmed pictures, the estimated value being approximately £3,000,000. Canada is the largest purchaser of United States film productions, importing some 8,000,000 feet of film. Great Britain's imports greatly exceed exports. From all sources, of films blank and exposed, 90,000,000 feet were imported in 1921. Re-exports amounted to 17,000,000 feet, and exports of British films to 13,000,000 feet. According to the 1922 report of his Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner for South Africa, American films are sold in that country at an average price of 5½d. per foot, whilst the British price is 3d. per foot. In the United States the revenue from the Cinema industry is estimated at £120,000,000, or four times the total given for Great Britain. The number of theatres is estimated at between 14,000 and 18,000 in the United States alone. During December, 1922, every one showed films selected, for propaganda purposes, by the American Legion's Americanisation Commission.

LONDON (MORNING) DAILY PAPERS.

Daily Chronicle (*Lob*)—12 Salisbury Square, E.C.4. *2d*
Daily Express (*Ind*)—8 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. *2d*
Daily Graphic (*Ind*)—Tallis Street, E.C.4. *2d*
Daily Herald (*Labour*)—Carmelite Street, E.C.4. *2d*
Daily Mail (*Un*)—Carmelite House, E.C.4. *2d*
Daily Mirror (*Ind*)—29, Bouverie Street, E.C.4. *2d*
Daily News & Leader (*Lob*)—19 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. *2d*
Daily Sketch (*Ind*)—46 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. *2d*
Daily Telegraph (*Un*)—125 Fleet Street, E.C.4. *2d*
Financial News (*Ind*)—111 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. *2d*
Financial Times (*Ind*)—72 Coleman Street, E.C.4. *2d*
Jewish Express (*Ind*)—86 Commercial Street, E.C.4. *2d*
Jewish Times (*Ind*)—325 Whitechapel Road, E.C.4. *2d*
Morning Advertiser (*Ind*)—127 Fleet Street, E.C.4. *2d*
Morning Post (*Conservative*)—245 Strand, W.C.2. *2d*
Public Ledger (*Commercial*)—50 St. Tower Street, E.C.3. *2d*
Sporting Life (*Ind*)—27 St. Bride Street, E.C.4. *2d*
Sportsman (*Ind*)—Bridewell Place, E.C.4. *2d*
Times (*Ind*)—Printing House Square, E.C.4. *2d*
Westminster Gazette (*Ind Lob*)—102 Shoe Lane E.C.4. *2d*

LONDON (EVENING) DAILY PAPERS.

Evening News (*Ind*)—Carmelite House, E.C.4. *2d*
Evening Standard (*Conservative*)—46 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. *2d*
Jewish Evening News (*Ind*)—325 Whitechapel Road, E.C.4. *2d*
Star (*Lob*)—Bouverie Street, E.C.4. *2d*

PERIODICAL PAPERS AND REVIEWS.

Adelphi—22 Currier Street, E.C.4. *2s*
Answers—25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. *2d*
Antiquaries Journal—Oxford U. Press, Warwick Square, E.C.4. *2s*
Astric Review—3 Victoria Street, S.W.2. *5s*
Baily's Magazine—8, Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. *2s*
Bazaar, Exchange and Mart (*Ind*)—54 Drury Lane, W.C.2. *3d*
Blackwood's Magazine—37 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. *3s 6d*
Blue Magazine—13 Whitefriars Street, E.C.4. *2s*
Board of Trade Journal (*Official*)—Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.2. *6d*
Boxing—54 55 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. *3d*
Boy's Own Paper—4 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. *2s*
Burlington Magazine—17 Old Burlington Street, W.1. *2s 6d*
Bystander (*Un*)—Tallis House, E.C.4. *2s*
Canada (*Ind*)—110 St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2. *9d*
Canadian Gazette (*Ind*)—175 Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.4. *6d*
Capitalist (*Ind*)—75 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *6d*
Captain—8 Southampton Street, W.C.2. *2s*
Car and Golf (*Ind*)—20 Bow Street, W.C.2. *6d*
Cassell's Magazine—La Belle Sauvage, E.C.4. *2s*
Caxton Magazine—4 Vernon Street, W.C.2. *2s*
Chambers's Journal—38 Soho Square, W.C.2. *2s*
Charity Record (*Ind*)—21 Bridge Road, E.C.4. *2d*
Chums—La Belle Sauvage, Indigate Hill, E.C.4. *2d*
Citizen (*Ind*)—3 Copthall Buildings, E.C.4. *2d*
City Press (*Non Political*)—148 Aldersgate St., E.C.2. *2d*
City Review (*Ind*)—7 Hosier Lane, E.C.2. *2d*
Civilian (*Ind*)—38 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.4. *3d*
Clarion (*Socialist*)—44 Worship Street, E.C.2. *2d*
Classical Quarterly—50A Albemarle Street, W.1. *4s*
Classical Review—50A Albemarle Street, W.1. *2s 6d*
Colour—45 Oraven House, W.C.2. *2s 6d*
Connoisseur—1 Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.2. *2s*
Contemporary Review—12 Currier Street, E.C.4. *3s 6d*
Cornhill—50A Albemarle Street, W.1. *2s 6d*
Country Life (*Ind*)—8-11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. *2s*
Court Journal (*Ind*)—Southampton Street, W.C.2. *2s*
Critic—177 Thavies Inn, E.C.3. *3d*
Daily Mail Overseas (*Ind*)—Carmelite House, E.C.4. *2d*
Daily Mirror Overseas (*Ind*)—29 Bouverie St., E.C.4. *6d*
Daily Sketch Weekly (*Ind*)—46 & 47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. *6d*
Discovery—50A Albemarle Street, W.1. *2s*
Dublin Review—88 Orchard Street, W.2. *7s 6d*
Economic Review—6 John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. *2s*
Economist (*Ind*)—3 Arundel Street, W.C.2. *2s*
Edinburgh Review—39 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. *7s 6d*
Empire Review—St. Martin Street, W.C.2. *2s*
English Historical Review—39 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. *7s 6d*
English Review—4 Dean's Yard, S.W.1. *2s*
Era—35 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.2. *3d*
Eugenics Review—St. Martin Street, W.C.2. *2s 6d*
European Mail—20 Adelphi Terrace, W.C.2. *2d*
Eve—6 Great New Street, E.C.4. *2s*

Fairplay (*Ind*)—24 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. *9d*
Field (*Ind*)—Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. *2s*
Finance (*Ind*)—Broad Street House, E.C.4. *6d*
Financial Review of Reviews—6 Grafton Street, W.1. *2s*
Fishing Gazette (*Ind*)—10 Adam Street, W.C.2. *6d*
Folk Lore—205 High Holborn, W.C.2. *6s 6d*
Fortnightly Review—11 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. *4s*
Freemason (*Ind*)—21 Farringdon Avenue, E.C.4. *3d*
Fleetlinker—61 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. *3d*
Gentleman (*Ind*)—70 Long Acre, W.C.2. *2d*
Geographical Journal—12 Long Acre, W.C.2. *2s*
Geographical Magazine—34 Margaret Street, W.1. *2s 6d*
Girl's Own Paper—4 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. *2s*
Golf Illustrated—125 Fleet Street, E.C.4. *9d*
Good Housekeeping—133 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. *2s*
Grand Magazine—8 Southampton Street, W.C.2. *2s*
Graphic (*Ind*)—Tallis Street, E.C.4. *2s*
Hilbert Journal—12 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. *3s 6d*
History—St. Martin Street, W.C.2. *2s*
Home and Colonial Mail (*Ind*)—Temple Chambers, E.C.4. *6d*
Home Chat—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. *2d*
Home Magazine—8 11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. *2s*
Horse & Hound (*Sporting*)—Duke Street, W.C.2. *3d*
Humorist—8 11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. *2d*
Hutchinson's Magazine—34 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. *2s*
Ideal Home—85-94 Long Acre, W.C.2. *2s*
Ideas—47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. *2d*
Illustrated London News (*Ind*)—172 Strand, W.C.2. *2s*
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News (*Ind*)—172 Strand, W.C.2. *2s*
Illustrated Sunday Herald (*Ind*)—46-47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. *2d*
International Labour Review—40 Museum Street, W.C.2. *2s 6d*
Investor's Chronicle—7-8 Drapers Gardens, E.C.4. *6d*
Jewish Chronicle (*Ind*)—2 Finsbury Square, E.C.4. *4d*
Jewish Guardian (*Ind*)—149 Fleet Street, E.C.4. *2d*
Jewish Quarterly—St. Martin Street, W.C.2. *3s*
John Bull (*Ind*)—93 Long Acre, W.C.2. *2d*
John O'London Weekly—8 11 Southampton St., W.C.2. *2d*
Justice (*Social Dem*)—103 Southwark St., S.E.1. *2d*
Kinematograph Weekly—85-94 Long Acre, W.C.2. *2s*
Labour News (*Neutral*)—10 Farringdon Ave., E.C.4. *2d*
Laily's Companion—8 11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. *3d*
Land & Field Pictorial (*Ind*)—8 Southampton Street, W.C.2. (monthly). *2s*
Lady (*Ind*)—39 and 40 Bedford Street, W.C.2. *6d*
Law Quarterly—129 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. *5s*
Light (*Psychic*)—5 Queen's Square, W.C.2. *4d*
Little Folks—La Belle Sauvage, E.C.4. *2s*
Local Government Chronicle (*Ind*)—227 Tooley Street, S.E.1. *3d*
London Gazette (*Official*)—Kingsway, W.C.2. *2s*
London Magazine—22-5 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. *2s*
London Mail (*Ind*)—32 Long Acre, W.C.2. *2d*
London Mercury—Trafalgar Court, E.C.4. *3s*
London Opinion (*Ind*)—47 Chandos Street, W.C.2. *2d*
London Quarterly—26 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. *2d*
Londra-Roma (*Anglo It*)—5 Fitzroy Street, W.1. *2d*
Man—50 Great Russell Street, W.C.2. *2s*
Mark Lane Express (*Ind*)—3 Southampton St., W.C.2. *2d*
Mayday (*Ind*)—44 New Bond Street, W.1. *2s*
Medical Review—70 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2. *2s 6d*
Mind—St. Martin Street, W.C.2. *4s 6d*
Modern Language Review—Camb. U. Pr., Fetter Lane, E.C.4. *2s 6d*
Municipal Journal (*Ind*)—Sardinia House, W.C.2. *3d*
Museum Journal—32 Margaret Street, W.1. *2s*
Nash's Magazine—133 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. *2s*
Nation and Athenaeum (*Lob*)—5 John Street, W.C.2. *6d*
National Review—8 John Street, W.C.2. *3s*
National Weekly (*Socialist*)—175 Piccadilly, W.1. *2d*
Near East (*Ind*)—125 Strand, W.C.2. *6d*
New Age (*Ind*)—38 Currier Street, E.C.4. *6d*
New Leader (*Ind Lob*)—3 Carmelite Street, E.C.4. *2d*
New Magazine—La Belle Sauvage, E.C.4. *2s*
New Statesman (*Ind*)—10 St. Gt. Queen Street, W.C.2. *6d*
New Witness (*Ind*)—25 Essex Street, W.C.2. *2s*
New of the World (*Ind*)—2 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. *2d*
Nineteenth Century—10 Orange Street, W.C.2. *2s*
Notes and Queries (*Ind*)—Martock Vicarage, Somerset. *6d*
Novel Magazine—16 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. *9d*
Observer (*Un*)—2 Tudor Street, E.C.4. *2d*
Oscult Review—39 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. *2s*
Outlook (*Ind*)—Castle Court, Poppins Court, E.C.4. *6d*
Pan—85 Long Acre, W.C.2. *2s*
Passing Show (*Ind*)—94 Long Acre, W.C.2. *2d*
Pearson's Magazine—16-18 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. *2s*
Pearson's Weekly—16-18 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. *2d*
Pioneer School, Cambridge. *6d*
People (*Un*)—Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.2. *2d*

Performer—28 Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2. 3d
 Plain English (*Ind*)—36 Great Ormond Street, W.C. 1. 6d
 Poetry—Abbey House, Westminster, S.W. 1. 2s
 Poetry Review—Maloney House, Holborn, W.C. 1. 2s 3d
 Popular Science—275 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 2d
 Premier Magazine—27 Farringdon Street, E.C. 4. 2s
 Progress (*Braille Type*)—Lever Bros., Port Sunlight. 6d
 Psycho—68 Carter Lane, E.C. 4. 5s
 Public Opinion (*Ind*)—44 Essex Street, Strand, W.C. 2. 3d
 Punch (*Ind*)—20 Bourne Street, E.C. 4. 6d
 Quarterly Review—20 Albemarle Street, W. 7s 6d
 Queen (*Ind*)—Bream's Buildings, E.C. 4. 2s
 Railway Magazine—33 Tophill Street, S.W. 1. 2s
 Referee (*Un*)—Salisbury Square, E.C. 4. 2d
 Review of Reviews—28 Temple Chambers, E.C. 4. 2s
 Reynolds's (*Democrat*)—8 Temple Avenue, E.C. 4. 2d
 Round Table—St. Martin Street, W.C. 2. 5s
 Royal Magazine—16 Henrietta Street, W.C. 2. 1s
 Saturday Review (*Ind*)—10 King Street, W.C. 2. 6d
 School Science Review—20 Albemarle Street, W. 1. 2s
 Science Progress—50 Albemarle Street, W. 1. 6s
 Scout—25 Henrietta Street, W.C. 2. 2d
 Sketch (*Ind*)—272 Strand, W.C. 2. 1s
 Smallholder—16 1/2 Henrietta Street, W.C. 2. 2d
 Smart Set—25 Strand, W.C. 2. 1s 6d
 Sociological Review—65 Belgrave Road, S.W. 1. 5s
 South Africa (*Ind*)—83 Bishopsgate, E.C. 4. 2d
 South American Journal (*Ind*)—9 New Broad Street, E.C. 4. 9d
 Sovereign Magazine—34 Paternoster Row, E.C. 4. 9d
 Spectator (*Lib Un*)—York Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2. 9d
 Sphere (*Ind*)—6 Great New Street, E.C. 4. 2s
 Sporting Times (*Ind*)—Ragout Court, E.C. 4. 3d
 Statist (*Ind*)—51 Cannon Street, E.C. 4. 6d
 Story Teller—La Belle Sauvage, E.C. 4. 2s
 Strand Magazine—8 1/2 Southampton Street, W.C. 2. 1s
 Sunday Express (*Ind*)—8 Shoe Lane, E.C. 4. 2d
 Sunday Illustrated—22 1/2 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 2d
 Sunday Illustrated News (*Lib*)—123 Salisbury Sq., E.C. 4. 2d
 Sunday Pictorial (*Ind*)—23 1/2 Bourne St., E.C. 4. 2d
 Sunday Times (*Ind*)—106 Strand, W.C. 2. 2d
 Tatler (*Ind*)—6 Great New Street, E.C. 4. 2s
 Times Educational Supplement—Printing Ho. Sq., E.C. 4. 2d
 Times Literary Supplement—Printing Ho. Sq., E.C. 4. 6d
 Times Weekly Edition (*Ind*)—Printing Ho. Sq., E.C. 4. 6d
 Tit Bits—8 1/2 Southampton Street, W.C. 2. 2d
 Town Topics (*Ind*)—Cranbourn Street, W.C. 1. 2d
 T.P. & Cassell's Weekly—La Belle Sauvage, E.C. 4. 2d
 True Story Magazine—Paternoster Row, E.C. 4. 1s
 Truth (*Lib*)—10 Bolt Court, E.C. 4. 2d
 Vogue—Rolls House, Bream's Buildings, E.C. 4. 2s
 Weekly Dispatch (*Ind*)—Carmelite House, E.C. 4. 2d
 Weekly Westminster—123 Currier Street, E.C. 4. 3d
 West Africa (*Ind*)—28 Fleet St., E.C. 4. 6d
 Whitehall Review (*Ind*)—202 Adelphi Terrace, W.C. 2. 6d
 World Magazine—8 Southampton Street, W.C. 2. 1s
 Windsor Magazine—Salisbury Square, E.C. 4. 1s
 Winning Post (*Ind*)—30 Henrietta Street, W.C. 2. 3d
 Woman's Life—8 1/2 Southampton Street, W.C. 2. 3d
 Woman's Weekly—22 1/2 Farringdon Street, E.C. 4. 2d
 Woman's World—22 1/2 Farringdon Street, E.C. 4. 2d
 Worker's Weekly—16 King Street, W.C. 2. 2d
 World's Pictorial News—47 Shoe Lane, E.C. 4. 2d
 World To-day (*Ind*)—21 Bedford Street, W.C. 2. 6d
 Yachting World (*Ind*)—27 Walbrook, E.C. 4. 3d
 Yachtman—158 Strand, W.C. 2. 6d

WEEKLY PAPERS (RELIGIOUS).

Baptist Times & Freeman—4 Southampton Row, W.C. 1. 2d
 British Weekly—Warwick Square, E.C. 4. 2d
 Catholic Herald—12 Bourne Street, E.C. 4. 2d
 Catholic Times—8 Bourne Street, E.C. 4. 3d
 Christian—12 Paternoster Buildings, E.C. 4. 2d
 Christian Endeavour Times—16 Clerkenwell Street, E.C. 4. 2d
 Christian Herald—6 Tudor Street, E.C. 4. 2d
 Christian World—13 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 2d
 Church of England Newspaper—17 Tavistock St., W.C. 2. 1s
 Church Times—7 Portugal Street, W.C. 2. 2d
 English Churchman—7 Strand, W.C. 2. 2d
 Friend—12 Currier Street, E.C. 4. 3d
 Guardian—30 King Street, W.C. 2. 3d
 Methodist Recorder—16 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 2d
 Methodist Times—13 Salisbury Square, E.C. 4. 2d
 Primitive Methodist Leader—17 Farringdon Street, E.C. 4. 2d
 Record—4 Red Lion Court, E.C. 4. 2d
 Sunday School Chronicle and Christian Outlook—57 Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4. 2d
 Tablet—29 Henrietta Street, W.C. 2. 6d

United Methodist—12 Faringdon Avenue, E.C. 4. 2d
 Universe—Arundel Street, W.C. 2. 2s
 War Cry—Judd Street, King's Cross, W.C. 2. 2d

PROFESSIONAL AND TRADE (PERIODICAL) PAPERS.

Accountant—6 Kirby Street, Hatton Garden, E.C. 1. 9d
 Advertiser's Weekly—66 7 Shoe Lane, E.C. 4. 4d
 Aeroplane—14 Bream's Buildings, E.C. 4. 2d
 Agricultural Gazette—20 Tudor Street, E.C. 4. 2d
 Amateur Gardening—128 Aldersgate Street, E.C. 4. 2d
 Amateur Photographer—20 Tudor Street, E.C. 4. 3d
 Amateur Wireless—La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4. 2d
 American Machinist—6 1/2 Bourne Street, E.C. 4. 9d
 Anglers News—158 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 3d
 Architect—Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4. 6d
 Architects and Builders Journal—27 Tophill Street, S.W. 1. 6d
 Architectural Review—27 Tophill Street, S.W. 1. 2s 6d
 Army, Navy and Air Force Gazette—22 Essex Street, W.C. 2. 1s
 Autocar—20 Tudor Street, E.C. 4. 4d
 Automotor Journal—30 Great Queen Street, W.C. 2. 2d
 Baker & Confectioner—19 1/2 Currier Street, E.C. 4. 3d
 Bakers Record—124 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 2d
 Bookman—Warwick Square, E.C. 4. 1s
 Bookseller & Stationery Trades Journal—12 Warwick Lane, E.C. 4. 1s
 Brewers' Gazette—131 Middlesex Street, E. 1. 2s
 Brewing Trade Review—13 Little Trinity Lane, E.C. 4. 3s 6d
 British Australasian—51 High Holborn, W.C. 2. 6d
 British & Colonial Pharmacist—104 Bishopsgate, E.C. 4. 10s 6d p.a.
 British & Colonial Colonial Printer and Stationer—58 Shoe Lane, E.C. 4. 2d
 British Export Gazette—76 Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2. 1s
 British Journal of Photography—24 Wellington Street, W.C. 2. 3d
 British Medical Journal—499 Strand, W.C. 2. 1s 3d
 British Trade Review—123 1/2 Currier Street, E.C. 4. 6d
 Builder—Catherine Street, W.C. 2. 9d
 Builders' Merchants Journal—155 Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3. Subscription
 Building News—Extingham House, Arundel Street, W.C. 2. 6d
 Cabinet Maker—8 Bourne Street, E.C. 4. 6d
 Cage Birds & Bird World—54 1/2 Fetter Lane, E.C. 4. 2d
 Capitalist—15 Doggate Hill, E.C. 4. 2d
 Caterer—59 1/2 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2. 1s 6d
 Chemical Age—8 Bourne Street, E.C. 4. 6d
 Chemical News—27 Shoe Lane, E.C. 4. 6d
 Chemical Trade Journal—25 Strand, W.C. 2. 6d
 Chemist and Druggist—42 Cannon Street, E.C. 4. 9d
 Cigar & Tobacco World—150 Holborn, E.C. 1. 6d
 Coal and Iron Journal—37 1/2 Temple Chambers, E.C. 4. 6d
 Colliery Guardian—30 Fumival Street, E.C. 4. 8d
 Commercial Motor—7 Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 2. 3d
 Commercial World—47 & 48 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2. 3d
 Confectionery Journal—37 Shoe Lane, E.C. 4. 2d
 Concrete and Constructional Engineering—4 Catherine Street, Aldwych, W.C. 2. 1s 6d
 Contract Journal—127 1/2 Temple Chambers, E.C. 4. 9d
 Contractor—127 1/2 Temple Chambers, E.C. 4. 2d
 Cycling—7 Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 2. 2d
 Dairy World—58 1/2 Fetter Lane, E.C. 4. 2d
 Dancing Times—25 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C. 2. 1s
 Decorator—22 High Holborn, W.C. 1. 2s
 Draper—46 Aldersgate Street, E.C. 4. 2d
 Draper's Record—155 Cheapside, E.C. 3. 3d
 Dyer & Calico Printer—150 Holborn, E.C. 1. 9d
 Economist—Granville House, Arundel Street, Strand, 1s
 Education—26 Victoria Street, S.W. 1. 2d
 Educational Times—23 Southampton Street, Bloomsbury, W.C. 2. 6d
 Electrical Review—4 Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4. 6d
 Electrical Times—Sardinia House, Kingsway, W.C. 2. 3d
 Electrician—8 Bourne Street, E.C. 4. 6d
 Electricity—35 Maiden Lane, W.C. 2. 3d
 Engineer—33 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2. 1s
 Engineering—25 & 26 Bedford Street, W.C. 1. 2s
 English Mechanic—Extingham House, W.C. 2. 3d
 Era, (Dramatic, &c.)—35 Wellington Street, W.C. 2. 4d
 Estates Gazette—23 1/2 Kirby Street, E.C. 4. 6d
 Fan Play (Shipping)—24 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2. 9d
 Fan, Field and Fireside—37 Southampton Street, W.C. 2. 2d
 Farmer and Stockbreeder—Lennon House, Norfolk Street, W.C. 2. 2d
 Fenthered World—9 Arundel Street, W.C. 2. 2d

Finance—Broad Street House, E.C. 4. 6d
 Financial Outlook—29-30 Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 4. 2d
 Financial Standard—Broad Street House, E.C. 4. 3d
 Financial World—7 Union Court, E.C. 4. 3d
 Fish Trades Gazette—Monument Street, E.C. 3. 4d
 Flight and the Aircraft Engineer—36 St. Queen Street, W.C. 2. 6d
 Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Trades Journal—1 Mitre Court, E.C. 4. 2d
 Fruit Grower &c.—8 Boulevard Street, E.C. 4. 3d
 Furniture Record—14 City Road, E.C. 1. 2d
 Garage & Motor Agent—51 Great Queen Street, W.C. 2. 6d
 Garden—8 Southampton Street, W.C. 2. 3d
 Garden Life—51 Great Queen Street, W.C. 2. 2d
 Garden Work—51 Great Queen Street, W.C. 2. 1d
 Gardeners' Chronicle—7 Tavistock Street, W.C. 2. 6d
 Gardening Illustrated—8 Boulevard Street, E.C. 4. 1d
 Gas Journal—11 Bolt Court, E.C. 4. 1d
 Gas World—8 Boulevard Street, E.C. 4. 8d
 Gramophone—25 Newman Street, W. 1. 6d
 Grocer—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C. 3. 6d
 Grocers Gazette—71 Mark Lane, E.C. 3. 3d
 Grocers' Journal—Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2. 1d
 Hairdressers' Weekly—51 54 Frith Street, W. 1. 3d
 Hardwareman & Ironmongers' Chronicle—25 Strand, W.C. 2. 6d
 Hardware Trade Journal—8 Boulevard Street, E.C. 4. 1d
 Homoeopathic World—12 Warwick Lane, E.C. 4. 9d
 Hospital—26 Bedford Square, W.C. 1. 6d
 Hotel Review—25 Bedford Row, W.C. 1. 1d
 Industrial Management—34 Bedford Street, W.C. 2. 6d
 Illus. Carpenter & Builder—8 Temple Ave. E.C. 4. 2d
 Insurance and Finance Chronicle—2 Copthall Buildings, E.C. 4. 4d
 Insurance Record—1 Tudor Street, E.C. 2. 2d
 Investors' Chronicle—8 Draper's Gardens, E.C. 4. 6d
 Investors' Guardian—21 Janine Street, E.C. 3. 6d
 Investors' Review—21 Janine Street, E.C. 3. 6d
 Iron and Coal Trades Review—Bessmer House Adelphi, W.C. 2. 9d
 Ironmonger—42 Cannon Street, E.C. 4. 9d
 Jeweller & Metalworker—24 Clerkenwell Road, E.C. 1. 3d
 Joint Stock Companies Journal—11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4. 6d
 Journal of Education and School World—3 Ludgate Broadway, E.C. 4. 8d
 Kelly's Monthly Trade Review—Hobbin Hall, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1. 6d
 Kinetograph and Lantern Weekly—93 Long Acre, W.C. 2. 1d
 Lancet—423 Strand, W.C. 2. 1d
 Land Agents' Record—149 Strand, W.C. 2. 6d
 Laundry Record—150 Holborn, E.C. 1. 6d
 Law Journal—37 & 39 Essex Street, W.C. 2. 1d
 Law Times—Bream's Buildings, E.C. 4. 2d
 Law Society's Gazette—Bell Yard, W.C. 2. 1d
 Leather Trades Review—24 Mark Lane, E.C. 3. 2d
 Licensed Victuallers' Gazette—85 Farringdon Street, E.C. 4. 2d
 Licensing World—27 Russell Square, W.C. 1. 3d
 Light Car and Cyclecar—7 Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1. 3d
 Live Stock Journal—8 Bream's Buildings, E.C. 4. 1d
 Lloyd's List—Royal Exchange, E.C. 3. 2d
 Locomotive Journal—9 Arkwright Road, N.W. 3. 2d
 London Corn Circular—3 Church Street, Minories, E. 1. 3d
 Machinery—51 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2. 9d
 Machinery Market—146A Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4. 2d
 Mail Lane Express—3 Southampton Street, W.C. 2. 2d
 Meat Trades Journal—75 Long Lane, E.C. 1. 3d
 Medical Officer—36 Whitefriars Street, E.C. 4. 1d
 Medical Press & Circular—8 Henrietta Street, W.C. 2. 6d
 Men's Wear—154 156 Cheapside, E.C. 4. 2d
 Mercantile Guardian—16 St. Helen's Place, E.C. 3. 2d
 Metal Bulletin—7 East India Avenue, E.C. 3. 2d
 Miller, The—24 Mark Lane, E.C. 3. 2d
 Milk Industry—30 Temple Chambers, E.C. 4. 1d
 Mining Journal—35 George Street, E.C. 4. 1d
 Mining Magazine—74 Salisbury House, F.O. 2. 1d
 Mining World—Gresham House, E.C. 4. 6d
 Modern Transport—20 Henrietta Street, W.C. 2. 3d
 Money—11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4. 6d
 Motor—75 Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1. 4d
 Motor Cycle and Cycle Trader—139-140 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 9d
 Motor Cycles—7 Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1. 2d
 Motor Trader and Review—139-140 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 1d

Motor Transport—Dorset House Tudor Street, E.C. 4. 3d
 Municipal Engineering and Sanitary Record—8 Bream's Buildings, E.C. 4. 1d
 Municipal Journal—Sardinia House, Sardinia Street, Kingsway W.C. 2. 3d
 Musical Standard—83 Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2. 2d
 Musical Times—160 Vauxhall Street, W. 1. 6d
 National Builder—Comwell House, Surrey Street, W.C. 2. 1d
 National Poultry Journal—3 Vincent Square, S.W. 1. 2d
 Newspaper Review and Stationers' Gazette—37 & 38 Strand, W.C. 2. 3d
 Newspaper World—14 Cross Street, E.C. 4. 3d
 Nursing Mirror—26 Southampton Street, W.C. 2. 2d
 Nursing Times—St. Martin's Street, W.C. 2. 1d
 Oil and Colour Trades Journal—8 Ludgate Broadway, E.C. 4. 6d
 Oil News—32 Great St. Helen's, E.C. 3. 3d
 Outfitter—5 & 7 Moor Lane, E.C. 2. 2d
 Paper Maker—47 Cannon Street, E.C. 4. 1d
 Paper Trade Review—93 St. Paul Lane, E.C. 4. 6d
 Petroleum Times—4 Broad Street Place, E.C. 4. 5d
 Pharmaceutical Journal—74 St. Russell Street, W.C. 2. 1d
 Phonograph—17 Little Titchfield Street, W. 1. 2d
 Policy (Insurance)—128 Strand, W.C. 2. 2d
 Popular Wireless—25 Farringdon Street, E.C. 4. 3d
 Post Magazine—9 St. Andrews Street, E.C. 4. 3d
 Poultry—71 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 2d
 Poultry Keeping and Rabbit Breeding—51 Great Queen Street, W.C. 2. 1d
 Poultry World—54 Fetter Lane, E.C. 4. 2d
 Power Engineer—33 Tothill Street, S.W. 1. 1d
 Power Laundry—19 21 Farringdon Street, E.C. 4. 4d
 Practical Baker—350 High Holborn, W.C. 1. 4d
 Practitioner—2 Howard Street, Strand, W.C. 2. 4d
 Process Work—109 Farringdon Road, E.C. 4. 6d
 Produce Markets Review—125 Cannon Street, E.C. 4. 3d
 Painters' Engineer—33 Boulevard Street, E.C. 4. 2d
 Public Works—24 Bride Street, E.C. 4. 5d
 Publishers Circular—19 Adam Street, W.C. 2. 4d
 Quarry—30 & 31 Furnival Street, E.C. 4. 8d
 Radio Trader—15 Took's Court, E.C. 4. 3d
 Radio Times—8 11 Southampton Street, W.C. 2. 2d
 Railway Gazette—33 Tothill Street, S.W. 1. 1d
 Railway Review—305 Euston Road, N. 1. 2d
 Review (Insurance)—20 Bucklebury, E.C. 4. 6d
 Rubber World—48 St. John Square, E.C. 4. 1d
 Sales Management—34 Bedford Street, W.C. 2. 1d
 School Government Chronicle—2 & 4 Tudor Street, E.C. 4. 6d
 Schoolmaster—3 Racquet Court, E.C. 4. 3d
 Schoolmistress—149 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 2d
 School Hygiene—33 Bartholomew Close, E.C. 4. 2d
 Shipbuilding and Shipping Record—33 Tothill Street, S.W. 1. 1d
 Shipping World—Arundel Street, W.C. 2. 6d
 Shoe and Leather News—South Place, E.C. 4. 3d
 Shoe and Leather Record—43 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 4d
 Shoe Trades Journal—77 Temple Chambers, E.C. 4. 3d
 Smallholding and Allotment—54 Fetter Lane, E.C. 4. 2d
 Solators' Journal—104-107 Fetter Lane, E.C. 4. 2d
 Sound Wave—15 Whitehall Street, W.C. 2. 4d
 Sporting Goods Review—Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. 4. 6d
 Stocks and Shares—40 43 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 2d
 Stock—16 York Street, W.C. 2. 4d
 Stock Exchange Gazette—Gresham House, Old Broad St., E.C. 4. 6d
 Stone Trades Journal—36-8 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C. 2. 6d
 Surveyor—24 Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 6d
 Syren & Shipping—93 Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3. 9d
 System—43-4 Shoe Lane, E.C. 4. 1d
 Tailor & Cutter—43 Gurnad Street, W. 1. 2d
 Teacher's World—Montague House, Russell Square, W.C. 1. 3d
 Territorial Service Gazette—4 Crane Court, Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 1d
 Timber and Wood Working Machinery—131 Middlesex Street, E.C. 6d
 Timber Trades Journal—8 11 Paternoster Row, E.C. 4. 6d
 Tobacco—2 Monument Station Buildings, E.C. 4. 6d
 Toy Trader—40 43 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 2d
 Tramway and Railway World—Amberley House, Norfolk Street, W.C. 2. 1d
 Watchman & Jeweller—150 Holborn, E.C. 1. 9d
 Weekly Notes (Legal)—39 Montague Street, W.C. 2. 2d
 Yachting Monthly—9 King Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2. 1d

LONDON OFFICES OF PROVINCIAL PAPERS.

Aberdeen Evening Express (*Ind*)—149 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Aberdeen Press and Journal (*Lib*)—149 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Bath & Wilts Daily Chronicle (*Cons*)—149 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Belfast News Letter (*Un*)—180 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Belfast Telegraph (*Un*)—143 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Birmingham Evening Dispatch (*Lib*)—156 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Birmingham Daily Mail (*Un*)—88 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Birmingham Gazette (*Lib*)—156-170 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Birmingham Post (*Un*)—88 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Bolton Evening News (*Lib*)—23 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Bradford Daily Argus (*Un*)—151 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Bradford Telegraph (*Lib*)—174 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Bristol Evening News (*Ind*)—159 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Bristol Evening Times and Echo (*Un*)—185 Fleet St., E C 4.
 Bristol Observer (*Lib*)—59 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Bristol Times and Mirror (*Un*)—185 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Burton Daily Mail (*Un*)—237 Strand, W C 2.
 Cambria Daily Leader (Swansea) (*Lib*)—151 Fleet St., E C 4.
 Carlisle Journal (*Lib*)—173 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Cork Examiner (*Nat*)—180 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Derby Daily Telegraph (*Lib*)—6a Ludgate Hill, E C 4.
 Derby Daily Express (*Un*)—173 Fleet St., E C 4.
 Dublin Evening Herald (*Ind*)—68 Fleet St., E C 4.
 Dublin Evening Mail (*Constitutional*)—147 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Dublin Evening Telegraph (*Nat*)—118 Fleet St., E C 4.
 Dundee Advertiser (*Ind*)—15 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Dundee Courier (*Ind*)—12 Fetter Lane, E C 4.
 Dundee Evening Telegraph (*Ind*)—12 Fetter Lane, E C 4.
 East Anglian Daily Times (Ipswich) (*Ind*)—149 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Eastern Daily Press (Norwich) (*Lib*)—155 Fleet St., E C 4.
 Eastern Morning News (Hull) (*Lib*)—149 Fleet St., E C 4.
 Edinburgh Evening Dispatch (*Un*)—63 Fleet St., E C 4.
 Edinburgh Evening News (*Ind*)—72 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Freeman's Journal (Dublin) (*Nat*)—118 Fleet St., E C 4.
 Glasgow Bulletin (*Ind*)—112 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Glasgow Citizen (*Ind*)—143 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Glasgow Daily Record (*Ind*)—156 Fleet St., E C 4.
 Glasgow Evening News (*Ind*)—180 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Glasgow Evening Times (*Ind*)—112 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Glasgow Herald (*Ind*)—112 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Hull Daily Mail (*Cons*)—92 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Hull Evening News (*Lib*)—147 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Irish Independent (Dublin) (*Nat*)—68 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Irish News (Belfast) (*Nat*)—146 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Irish Times (Dublin) (*Constitutional*)—59 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Lancashire Daily Post, Preston (*Lib*)—173 5 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Leeds Mercury (*Ind*)—172 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Leicester Advertiser (*Cons*)—44 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Leicester Mail (*Un*)—40-43 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Leicester Mercury (*Lib*)—56 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Liverpool Courier (*Cons*)—187 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Liverpool Evening Express (*Cons*)—187 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Liverpool Post and Mercury, Liverpool Echo, Liverpool Weekly Post and Mercury (*Lib*)—130 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Manchester Daily Dispatch, Sunday Chronicle, Daily Sketch, Evening Chronicle, Sporting Chronicle, Athletic News (*Ind*)—Bush House, Strand, W C 2.
 Manchester Evening News (*Ind*)—43 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Manchester Guardian (*Lib*)—43 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Manchester Weekly Times (*Ind*)—159 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Midland Daily Telegraph, Coventry (*Ind*)—140 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Newcastle Daily Chronicle and North Mail (*Lib*)—54 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Newcastle Daily Journal (*Cons*)—170 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Northern Echo (Barnsley) (*Lib*)—156 Fleet St., E C 4.
 Northern Whig (Belfast) (*Un*)—92 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Nottingham Mail (*Lib*)—156 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Nottingham Guardian (*Cons*)—59 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 People's Journal (*Lib*)—186 Fleet St., E C 4.
 Preston Guardian (*Lib*)—173 5 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Scotsman (Edinburgh) (*Un*)—63 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Sheffield Independent—156 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Sheffield Daily Telegraph (*Cons*) Sheffield Weekly News, Yorkshire Telegraph and Star—187 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 South Wales Argus (*Lib*)—150 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 South Wales Daily News (Cardiff) (*Lib*)—55 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 South Wales Daily Post (*Cons*)—92 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 South Wales Echo—85 Fleet Street, E C 4.

Western Daily Press (Bristol) (*Ind*)—59 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Western Mail (Cardiff) (*Un*)—176 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Western Morning News and Mercury (Plymouth) (*Ind*)—112 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Western Times (Exeter) (*Lib*)—6a Ludgate Hill, E C 4.
 Yorkshire Evening News (Leeds) (*Lib*)—150 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Yorkshire Herald (*Un*)—145 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Yorkshire Observer (Bradford) (*Lib*)—174 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Yorkshire Post, Yorkshire Evening Post, Yorkshire Weekly Post (Leeds) (*Cons*)—172 Fleet Street, E C 4.

LONDON OFFICES OF COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.

Adelaide Advertiser—150 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Adelaide Chronicle—150 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Adelaide Observer—8 Salisbury Court, E C 4.
 Adelaide Register—8 Salisbury Court, E C 4.
 Argus South African Newspapers—24-25 Fleet St., E C 4.
 Auckland Star—124 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Auckland Weekly News—85 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Australasian, Melbourne—8 Salisbury Court, E C 4.
 Bloemfontein Friend—85 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Bloemfontein Post—85 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Bulawayo Chronicle—156 Fleet St., E C 4.
 Boston Herald—125 Pall Mall, S W 1.
 Cape Argus—85 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Cape Times—24 Holborn, E C 2.
 Ceylon Observer—150 Salisbury Court, Fleet St., E C 4.
 Ceylon Times—Blackfriars House, New Bridge St., E C 4.
 Chicago Daily News—Travellers Buildings, W C 2.
 Chicago Tribune—136 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Christchurch Press—85 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Christchurch Star—134 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore)—11 Arundel Street, E C 4.
 Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer—125 Pall Mall, S W 1.
 Detroit News—30 Norfolk Street, W C 2.
 Dunedin Evening Star—134 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 East London Dispatch—85 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Eastern Province Herald—85 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Egyptian Gazette—37 Great Street, E C 4.
 Enghishman (Calcutta)—190 Temple Chambers, E C 4.
 Hong Kong Daily Press—133 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Indian Daily News (Calcutta)—119 Temple Chambers, E C 4.
 Indian Daily Telegraph (Lucknow)—35 Whitefriars Street, E C 2.
 Johannesburg Star—85 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Le Journal—176 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Le Matin—135 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Le Petit Journal—Tottenham Street, W 1.
 Lyttelton Times (Christchurch)—134 Fleet St., E C 4.
 Madras Times—17 Basinghall Street, E C 4.
 Malay Mail—24 Devonshire Street, Queen Square, W 1.
 Mail and Empire (Canada)—29 Ludgate Hill, E C 4.
 Melbourne Age—150 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Melbourne Argus—8 Salisbury Court, E C 4.
 Melbourne Herald—92 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Melbourne Leader—150 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Minneapolis Tribune—125 Pall Mall, S W 1.
 Montreal Gazette—30 Craven Street, Strand, W C 2.
 Montreal Star—17 10 Cockspur Street, S W 1.
 Natal Mercury—85 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Natal Witness—85 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 New York Sun and Herald—40 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 New York Times—156a Queen Victoria Street, E C 4.
 New York Tribune—16 Regent Street, S W 1.
 New York World—20 Cockspur Street, S W 1.
 New Zealand Evening Post—85 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 New Zealand Herald—85 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 New Zealand Times (Wellington)—134 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Oamaru Mail—134 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Otago Daily Times and Witness—85 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Ottawa Free Press—17 Cockspur St., S W 1.
 Philadelphia Evening Bulletin—125 Pall Mall, S W 1.
 Pioneer (Allahabad)—11 Arundel St., W C 2.
 Pittsburgh Post—125 Pall Mall, S W 1.
 Rangoon Times—85 Fenchurch Street, E C 3.
 Rhodesia Herald—85 Fleet St., E C 4.
 St. Louis Globe Democrat—125 Pall Mall, S W 1.
 Southland Daily News (Invercargill)—134 Fleet St., E C 4.
 Southlander (Invercargill)—134 Fleet St., E C 4.
 Statesman (Calcutta)—23-25 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Sydney Mail—55 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Sydney Morning Herald—55 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Sydney Telegraph—150 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Times of India—187 Fleet Street, E C 4.
 Toronto Daily Star—112 Torrington Place, W C 1.
 Washington Star—125 Pall Mall, S W 1.

In the Metropolitan Police Area and City of London *Motor Cabs* are fitted with a taximeter, which records the fare by a combination of time and distance. In addition to the legal fare and charges for luggage and extra persons, the Secretary of State has authorised an additional charge of 6d. for every hiring of a *Horse Cab*. Notice in relation to the increased charge must be conspicuously displayed inside *Horse Cabs*.

MOTOR CABS

FARE payable for the hiring of a *Motor Cab* fitted with a *Taximeter*

- (a) Not exceeding one mile, or for a period of time not exceeding ten minutes s d
 - (b) Exceeding one mile or ten minutes — s d
 - (1) For each quarter of a mile, or for a period of time not exceeding two and a half minutes o 3
 - (2) For any less period or distance o 3
- In addition to the above the driver is entitled to charge the following extra payments —
- (1) Luggage — Whether hired by distance or by time—for each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 6d., for each package carried outside o 3
 - (2) Extra persons — When licensed to carry more than two persons—for each additional person beyond two, the whole journey o 9
- Provided that one child or two children under the age of ten years shall count as one person

HORSE VEHICLES

Exclusive of the extra 6d. noted in the leading paragraph

FARES BY DISTANCE (Cabs either with or without a Distance Recorder, but without a *Taximeter*) If hired and discharged within the Four-Mile Radius, for any distance not exceeding two miles s d

The driver may notify, by means to be approved by the Commissioner of Police, that he is willing to accept a fare of 6d. for any journey not exceeding a mile s d

For every additional mile or part of a mile If hired *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, wherever discharged, for the first and each succeeding mile or part of a mile s d

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, where distance not exceeding one mile, 1s., exceeding one mile, then for each mile *ended* within the circle, 6d., and for each mile or part of a mile *ended* outside s d

FARES BY TIME *Inside* the Four-Mile Circle Four-wheeled Cabs, for one hour or less, 2s., two-wheeled Cabs s d

If above one hour, for every quarter hour of the whole time and for any less period, four-wheeled Cab, 6d., if two-wheeled Cab s d

If hired *outside* the Circle, wherever discharged, for one hour or less whether a four-wheel or a hansom s d

If above one hour, then for every quarter hour of the whole time and for any less period s d

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside*, the Four-Mile Circle, the same s d

EXTRA PAYMENTS — *Hires of Cabs should particularly notice these regulations, as disputes generally arise from their not being clearly understood*

Whether hired by DISTANCE OR BY TIME, or whether within or without the radius

LUGGAGE — For each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 6d.; for each package carried outside the carriage s d

NOTE — Luggage carried on the footboard of a hansom-pattern cab so that the doors do not close over it is deemed to be outside within the meaning of this clause

EXTRA PERSONS — For each above two (one child or two children under 10 years of age count as one person) s d

WAITING — When hired by distance, and at the request of the hirer made to wait for every 15 minutes completed — If hired within the Four-Mile Circle, 4 wheels, 6d., 2 wheels s d

If hired without Circle, 2 or 4 wheels s d

GENERAL REGULATIONS

GENERAL REGULATIONS — The fares by *Taximeter Motor Cabs* are based upon a combination of time and distance. When the cab is kept waiting, delayed by traffic, or caused to travel at the rate of less than six miles an hour, then the charge is by time. When travelling at a speed of six or more miles an hour, then the charge is by distance. Fares for horse-drawn cabs are according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, expressed at the commencement of the hiring, if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance, but driver can refuse to be hired by time between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

DRIVER, if hired by distance, is not compelled to drive more than six miles, nor more than one hour if hired by time. Further, if hired by time, the driver may be required to drive at any rate not exceeding four miles an hour, if required to drive more than four miles within the hour he may demand, in addition to the fare regulated by time, for every mile or any part exceeding four miles, the fare regulated by distance.

AGREEMENT to pay more than legal fare is not binding.

If the driver agree beforehand to take any sum less than the proper fare, the penalty for demanding more than the sum agreed upon is 40s.

The driver of every cab shall have with him, and when required produce, the Authorized Book of Distances, and every driver of any cab shall, if so required, deliver to the hirer a printed ticket, showing cab number, name and address of Proprietor, &c.

Driver may demand a reasonable sum as a deposit from persons hiring and requiring him to wait at any place, over and above the fare to which the driver is entitled for driving thither. Penalty 40s., if driver, having received such deposit, refuse to wait, or go away before the expiration of the time for which the deposit shall be a sufficient compensation, or if the driver shall refuse to account for such deposit.

The London Cab Act, 1896, enacts that if any person hires a cab, knowing, or having reason to believe, he cannot pay the fare, or, fraudulently endeavours to avoid payment of a fare, or, having failed, or refused, to pay a fare, refuses, or gives a false address, is liable, in addition to the fare, to a penalty of 40s.

The fares legally demandable by a stage carriage are those painted in a conspicuous manner on the inside of every such carriage, and they are recoverable in a summary way before a Justice of the Peace, in the same way as fares for a hackney carriage.

All property left in any cab shall be deposited by the driver (and in the case of a stage carriage, by the conductor, or driver if no conductor) at the nearest Police Station within twenty-four hours, if not sooner claimed by the owner; such property to be returned to the

person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that the same belonged to him, on payment of all expenses incurred, and of such sum to the driver as the Secretary of State has by order prescribed. Property found in a stage carriage by a passenger must be given up to the conductor under a penalty of £10.

All inquiries, &c. relating to public carriages should be addressed to the Public Carriage Office, New Scotland Yard; but inquiries as to property left in a cab or stage carriage should be made at the Lost Property Office, New Scotland Yard Office hours, 10 to 4.

LAMPS TO BE LIGHTED.

The following regulations apply to lighting and carrying of lamps on vehicles.—

Motor Cars—A white light placed on the extreme off-side, and visible within a reasonable distance toward which the car is proceeding or intended to proceed. This lamp should show a red light to the rear unless a red light is fixed on the rear of the vehicle. To be lighted one hour after sunset and kept till one hour before sunrise.

A lamp for the illumination of the rear number plate to be lighted *half an hour* after sunset to *half an hour* before sunrise.

Motor Cycles—A white light to the front, but if it has a side-car attached, a red light to the rear must also be shown during the period between *one hour* after sunset and *one hour* before sunrise.

The lamps need not be placed on the extreme off-side unless the side-car is attached or projects beyond the off-side of the motor bicycle.

The front or rear plate must be illuminated *half an hour* after sunset to *half an hour* before sunrise.

Horse Drawn—If only one lamp is carried it must be on the extreme off-side to show a white light to the front visible for a reasonable distance during the period between *one hour* after sunset and *one hour* before sunrise. If a light is shown to the rear it must be red.

N.B.—In certain localities a red light or red reflex light is requisite.

If a load projects more than 6 ft to the rear a red light must be shown to the rear.

Traction Engines must show two efficient lights to the front and a red light at the rear between the hours of one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise from April 1 to Sept. 30, and between sunset and sunrise the remaining six months.

The lamps must be provided with shutters to enable them to be temporarily screened.

HARVESTING—County Councils have power to make orders exempting vehicles used for the purpose of harvesting from carrying lights.

STAGE CARRIAGES licensed in the Metropolitan Police District must carry a lamp inside, properly lighted, between sunset and sunrise when plying for hire.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE STATISTICS

During 1923 there were licensed public carriages—Hansoms, 15, clarences—animal 332, mechanical 7,674, omnibuses—animal 8, mechanical 5,117; char-a-bancs, 316; tramway cars—mechanical 3,224, total, 16,676. Drivers and conductors—Cab drivers—animal 460, mechanical 9,471; stage drivers—animal 2, mechanical 14,168, composite licences (stage driver and conductor)—animal 9, mechanical 2,354, conductors, 15,784, total, 42,248.

HACKNEY AND STAGE CARRIAGE DRIVERS before obtaining a licence are required to pass an examination as to their ability to drive, and hackney carriage drivers, in addition, have to pass an examination as to their knowledge of town. It extends to a knowledge of the principal squares, clubs, hospitals, hotels, theatres, streets, and public buildings in London. During 1923, of 618 men examined, 302 were successful. The proportion of drivers to mechanical hackney carriages is approximately 12.3 drivers to 10 carriages.

LOST PROPERTY

Of lost property, 130,670 articles were deposited, of which 50,122 were claimed by the owners. The number of awards paid to drivers, &c. was 47,018.

STREET ACCIDENTS, GREAT BRITAIN, 1923.

In addition to the accidents on the various railways of Great Britain, there were no fewer than 83,102 accidents caused by vehicles on streets and roads in 1923. Of this number 2,979 were fatal and 80,122 non-fatal, compared with 2,768 fatal and 67,429 non-fatal accidents in 1922.

Cause	Fatal	Non fatal
Electric trams	98	5,124
Horse-drawn vehicles	237	6,198
Motor omnibuses	335	5,177
Other motor vehicles	2,100	47,907
Pedal cycles	209	15,716

Totals 2,979 80,122

Division	Fatal	Non fatal
England	2,557	72,056
London	684	31,209
Birmingham	65	1,625
Liverpool	63	2,405
Manchester	48	1,386
Wales	137	2,234
Scotland	285	5,832
Glasgow	35	1,256
Edinburgh	36	1,376

In 1923 there were 109,425 street accidents in Paris, of which 150 were fatal.

METROPOLITAN PASSENGER TRAFFIC

Conveyances	1920	1921
Tramways	1,062,986,520	1,009,043,113
Omnibuses	935,946,002	931,751,042
Tube Railways	265,587,941	216,996,197
Other Local Railways (Met., District, &c.)	424,000,000	371,000,000
Suburban Lines	368,000,000	324,000,000

LONDON FLAG DAYS

Since the time when accounts were first insisted upon upwards of £1,530,000 has been collected for various charitable objects at an administrative expense of, approximately, 12½ per cent. Of the total amount available for charities a large proportion has gone to hospitals, which in 1922 benefited to the extent of £209,787, as against £53,550 in 1921. Of a total of £206,613 raised in 1922, £179,923 was collected, and donations amounted to £26,680. Expenses absorbed £25,502, leaving a balance for distribution of £171,111, or approximately 87 per cent.

TITHE RENT CHARGE

THE Tithe Rent Charge is normally based on the septennial average price of wheat, barley, and oats, the basic price per imperial quarter being taken at 55s. 2d. for wheat, 32s. 8d. for barley, and 22s. for oats, but has been fixed until Jan. 1, 1926, by the Tithe Act (1922) at £209 3s. 11d.

Principal London (Ladies' and Gentlemen's) Clubs. 595

Name of Club	Established	Club House	Telephone No	Subscription		Remarks
				Entr	Ann	
Albion	1874	37 Dover Street, W 1	Regent 666-70	12	22	Ladies and Gentlemen
Aldwych	1912	18 Exeter St. W C 2	Gerrard 1635	6	6	Connected with adv'ts ng
Alexandra	1884	12 Grosvenor St. W 1	Mayfair 6857	5	4 & 5	Ladies of position
Almack's	1908	54 Grosvenor St. W 1	Gerrard 5254	4	5 & 6	Social and Bridge
Amateur Players	1921	23 Buckingham Palace Road, S W 1	Victoria 7667	5		Opera and Drama
Alpine	1857	33 Savile Row, W 1	Gerrard 6806	4	3	Mountaineering
American	1919	95 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 2303 4-5	25 to 25	25 to 25	Americans in London
American Women's	1910	41 Hertford Street, W 1	Mayfair 6028	10	10 & 5	Social
Anglo Belgian	1909	9 Montague St. W C 2	Grosvenor 2600	10	10 & 5	Anglo Belgian interests
Argentine	1910	1 Hamilton Place, W 1	Grosvenor 2600	10	10 & 5	Argentine interests
Army and Navy	1838	36 Pall Mall S W 1	Regent 1876	40	14	Officers of H M Services
Arthur's	1765	65 St. James's St. S W 1	Regent 1567-7	30	15	Social Non political
Arts	1863	40 Dover Street, W 1	Mayfair 1452	2, 16	10	Art, Literature, Science
Athenaeum	1824	107 Pall Mall S W 1	Regent 6400	30	12	Lat & Science Pub Services
Australasian	1868	24 St. Mary Axe, E C 2	Central 3343	5	7, 3, 2	Australian interests
Authors	1881	2 Whitehall Court, S W 1	Victoria 3160	33 & 1	5, 4 & 2	Literature
Bachelors	1881	8 Hamilton Place, W 1	Grosvenor 1230	15	15	Social Ladies as visitors
Badminton	1816	300 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 2346	15	12	Sporting and Coaching
Baldwin	1887	10 Bolton Street, W 1	Grosvenor 1879	10	5	Social Bridge
Bath	1804	34 Dover Street, W 1	Regent 2000	30	12	Naval, Military and Social
Beaufort	1865	34 Soho Square, W 1	Gerrard 1057	6	4	Sporting and Social
Beefsteak	1876	9 Green Street, W C 2	Gerrard 2528	15	10	Social
Boodle's	1728	28 St. James's St. S W 1	Gerrard 1030	30	15	Social Non political
British Empire	1910	12 St. James's St. S W 1	Gerrard 1030	30	15	Social Non political
Brooks's	1764	54 James's Street, S W 1	Gerrard 3745	30	25	Liberal Social
Buck's	1919	18 Clifford Street, W 1	Gerrard 1075	20	10	Social
Burlington Fine Arts	1866	17 Savile Row, W 1	Gerrard 6432	5	7	Artists and Collectors
Caledonian	1868	38 St. James's St. S W 1	Regent 5133	25	22, 9, 8, 2	Strictly Scottish
Camera	1921	John St. Adelphi W C 2	Gerrard 1201	25	1, 2, 3, 4	Photographic and Social
Canadian	1921	1 Pall Mall S W 1	Regent 954	2, 40	15, 13, 12	Conservative
Carlton	1832	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Regent 6060	30	3 & 2	Social and business
Carlisle	1890	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Officers Mounted Services
Cavalry	1810	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	8 & 5	Social and Residential
Cavendish	1916	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Church Imperial	1916	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
City Albion	1924	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
City Carlton	1868	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
City of London	1832	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
City University	1925	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Cobden	1865	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Cocoa Tree	1746	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Connaught	1921	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Conservative	1840	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Constitutional	1840	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Covered Courts	1922	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Cowdray	1922	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Cruising Association	1908	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Devonshire	1875	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
East India United Service	1840	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Economic	1890	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Empress	1897	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Engineers'	1921	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Farmers'	1848	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Fly Fishers'	1884	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Forum	1919	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Garrick	1811	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Golfers'	1923	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Green Room	1847	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Gresham	1843	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Guards'	1813	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Haleyon	1811	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Hurlingham	1811	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Hurst Park	1811	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Indian Empire	1910	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Junior Army & Navy	1921	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Junior Athenaeum	1864	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Junior Carlton	1864	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Junior Constitutional	1867	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Junior Naval & Military	1869	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Junior United Service	1867	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Kempton Park	1877	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Kenner	1877	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Kennel	1873	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Knights of the Round Table	1920	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Ladies Army & Navy	1920	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Albion	1920	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Athenaeum	1920	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Automobile	1920	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Carlton	1920	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Empire	1920	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Haymarket	1920	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social
Imperial	1920	121 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13 & 2	Social

Name of Club	Established	Club House	Telephone No	Subscriptions		Remarks
				Entr	Ann	
Ladies International	1921	74 Princes Square, W 2	Park 776	26	10/6	Students and Workers
New County		21 Hanover Square, W 1	Gerrard 5597		3	Social
Park	1904	12 Knightsbridge, S W 1	Kensington 4750	3	5	Social
Park Lane	1902	Park Lane W 1				Social
United Services		6 Curzon St. Mayfair, W 1	Mayfair 6220			Connected with Forces
Leander Boat	1880	Riverside, Putney, S W		2	2	And at Henley-on-Thames
London Fencing	1848	7 Cleveland Row, S W 1			10/0	Fencing, &c
London Rowing	1869	Embankment Putney, S W	Putney 666	12	5	Amateur Rowing
Lyceum	1876	138 Piccadilly W 1	Grosvenor 1960	2	5	Professional Women
M C C (Lord's)	1877	St John's Wood Rd. N W 8	Paddington 144	45	10/3	Headquarters of Cricket
Marlborough	1880	52 Pall Mall S W 1	Regent 4381	10	18	Social
Napier	1902	27 Queen's Gate S W			5 & 10	Officers and ex Officers
National	1845	120 n Anne Gate S W 1	Victoria 4853	8	10	Protestant and Social
National Liberal	1852	Whitehall Place, S W 1	Regent 4050	8 to 1		Strictly Liberal
National Maritime	1910	4 Rangoon St. E C 3	Avenue 1881	1 & 2	2	Mercantile Marine
National Sporting	1901	43 King Street, W O 2	Gerrard 2905	10	6 & 4	Spotting and Social
Naval and Military	1862	64 Piccadilly W 1	Grosvenor 2103	20	15 & 13	Navy, Army, Marines Air
New Century	1899	Hay Hill, W 1	Mayfair 2002			Ladies Social
New City	1905	Walbrook, E C 4	Bank 523	Nil	8 & 2	Business and Professional
New Oxford & Cambridge	1883	15 Stratton Street W 1	Grosvenor 2411	Nil	8 & 6	Oxford and Camb Univ
New University	1864	57 St James St. S W 1	Regent 2530	30	13	Oxford and Camb Univ
New Victorian	1896	301 Sackville St W 1	Gerrard 909-10	2	5 & 6	Ladies Social
Newfoundland	1901	(None)	Victoria 2302		2 & 1	Interested in Newfoundland
Nihon Jin Kwai	1862	3 Cavendish Sq. W 1	Mayfair 27		6	Japanese nationality
Nunrod	1883	40 Albemarle St. W 1	Gerrard 3121	3	3	Social
1900	1900	3 College Mansions	Victoria 5722			Conservative
Northern Counties	1891	21 Abingdon St S W 1	Victoria 3160	Nil	4 & 3	Social Northumbrians
Nurses	1901	21 Whitehall Ct. S W 1				Royal British Nurses Assoc
Old Colony	1906	194 Queen's Gate, S W 7	Avenue 6682	5	10	International Trade
O D	1901	1 Aldwych, W C 2	Gerrard 7473	1	2	Playgoers
Oriental	1884	21 Hanover Sq. W 1	Mayfair 5126	51	15 & 3	Social
Orleans	1877	20 King St. St. Jas. S W 1	Gerrard 3673	20	10 & 1	Social Lady guests
Oxford and Cambridge	1830	71 Pall Mall, S W 1	Regent 312	40	14	Oxford and Camb Univ
Oxf & Camb Musical	1860	6 Bedford Sq. W C 1	Museum 667	4	4 & 19	Chamber Music
Phyllis Court	1909	11 Henley-on-Thames	Henley 120 and 150	2	10	Brevet head-11 Social
Pioneer	1822	12 Cavendish Place, W 1	Langham 2756	3	4 & 5	Ladies
Playgoers	1884	20 Cranbourn St. W C 2	Regent 1265	2	3	Social Drama
Portland	1816	9 St James's Sq. S W 1	Regent 570	30	20	Social Non political
Pratt's	1842	14 Park Place S W 1	Regent 397		5	Social
Press	1852	1 Salisbury Square E C 4	City 3788			Strictly Journalistic
Primrose	1896	4 Park Place, S W 1	Regent 4060	3 & 2	2	Unionist
Prince's	1853	197 Knightsbridge, S W 7	Kensington 662	10	10	Real Tennis Racquets
Public Schools	1910	61 Curzon Street, W 1	Grosvenor 1188	4 & 2	6 & 2	Publ Schls. Social
Queen's	1886	West Kensington, W 14	Riverside 2824	8 & 5	Var	Sports and Athletics
Railway	1819	65 Belgrave Rd. S W 1		10/6	2	Study of Railway matters
Ranelagh	1894	Barnes, S W 14	Putney 1294	10	11	Ladies Croquet, Tennis
Reform	1837	104 Pall Mall, S W 1	Regent 1704	12	10	Strictly Liberal
Richampton	1901	Roehampton Lane S W 15	Putney 758 & 1690	10	10	Polo Golf, Croquet Tennis
Road	1919	30 Coventry Street, W 1	Regent 2020		10 & 5	Social Motoring
Royal Aero	1901	3 Clifford Street, W 1	Regent 1227	7	7	Aviation
Royal Air Force	1917	128 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 2000	Nil	10 & 7	Officers of R A F, R F C
Royal Automobile	1897	Pall Mall S W 1	Regent 5000	10	10 & 6	Motor Locomotion
Royal Cruising	1894	60 Knightsbridge, S W 1				
Royal Societies	1867	63 St James's St. S W 1	Regent 4022		10, 6 & 4	Learned Societies
Royal Thames Yacht	1775	Hyde Pk Ho. S W 1	Kensington 8636	13 & 12	12	Sailing and Social
R W S Art	1884	54 Pall Mall East, S W 1	Gerrard 6733	1	1	Social and Art
St James's	1857	106 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 2309	18	18	Diplomats
St Stephen's	1870	15 Bridge St. West, S W 1	Victoria 5217	15	15	Conservative
Sandown Park	1875	4 St James's St. S W 1		5	10	Hunting and at Esher
Savage	1857	6 Adelphi Terr. W C 2	Regent 3289	7	7 & 4	Literature and Art
Savile	1868	107 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 2500-1	10	10	Social
Seamie	1895	20 Dover Street, W 1	Regent 1884		6	Ladies and Gentlemen
Smithfield	1798	12 Hanover Square, W 1	Mayfair 5256	Nil	1	Social
Spanish (Centro Español)	1917	5 Cavendish Square, W 1	Mayfair 6583	2	5	Spanish nationality (Men)
Sports	1893	21 St James's Sq. S W 1	Regent 1000	15	12, 7 & 3	Social and Sports
Stratford	1915	10 Stratford Place, W 1	Mayfair 5363	10 & 5	11	Ladies and Gentlemen
Thames Rowing	1860	Riverside, Putney, S W	Putney 676	12	3	Amateur Rowing
Thatched House	1805	66 St James's St. S W 1	Regent 1127	20	12 & 3	Social Non political
Three Arts	1911	101 Marybone Rd. N W 1	Langham 1226	4, 3 & 2	10	Ladies Music Art, Drama
Travellers	1810	106 Pall Mall S W 1	Regent 2710, 1721	15	16	Travellers
Turf	1868	85 Piccadilly, W 1	Grosvenor 1020-1	30	15	Racing and Social
Union	1805	Carson House Ter. S W 1	Gerrard 1066	21	15, 10 & 2	Social Non political
United Nursing Services	1917	127 Cavendish Sq. W 1	Mayfair 1258	1, 2 & 2	21	Ladies of Crown Services
United Service	1815	126 Pall Mall S W 1	Gerrard 8240	12	10	Comitatus Officers
United Sports	1903	4 Whitehall Ct. S W 1	Victoria 2100	1	10 & 5	Social all sports
United University	1822	11 Suffolk Street, S W 1	Gerrard 2435	40	15	Oxford and Camb Univ
University of London	1914	21 Gower Street, W C 1	Museum 1731	2	3 & 2	Graduates and Teachers
University Women's	1887	2 Audley Square, W 1	Grosvenor 2268	1 & 2	3 & 4	University and Medical
Veterans	1907	2 Hand Court, W C 1	Holborn 200	Nil	58	Ex Army and Navy
Victoria	1840	12 Wellington St. W 1	Regent 2621	3	5	Social Non political
Victoria (Ladies')	1894	26 Grosvenor Pl. S W 1	Victoria 1539	1	5	Town house for Ladies
Welsh	1905	4 Whitehall Ct. S W 1		2 & 3	20, 2 & 1	Strictly Welsh
Wellington	1885	3 Grosvenor Pl. S W 1	Victoria 7975	25	15	Social Lady visitors
West Indian	1898	4 Whitehall Ct. S W 1	Gerrard 8222	3	4 & 3	Social West Indian
White's	1697	87 St James's Street, S W 1	Regent 2055	30	20	Social Non-political
Whitcomb	1828	10 St James's St. S W 1	Regent 2076	31	15	Social Non political
Writers	1821	10 Norfolk St. W C 1	Central 8866	1	3 & 6	Ladies (Literary, &c)
York	1866	121 Denman St. W C 1	Regent 6454	Nil	3 & 2	Literature, Drama, Arts

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Town	Estab- lished	Address	No of Mem- bers	Subscription		Hon Sec or Secretary
				Entr	Ann	
Abergavenny (County)	1898	Lower Monk Street	90	2	5 & 2	J Reginald Jacob
Aldershot (Whears)	1905	Aldershot	50	2	5 & 2	Col C F Baker
Barnmouth (Merioneth County)	1904	Barnmouth	350	10	7	Hon T W Best
Bath (Bath and County)	1858	Queen Square	400	1	1	B W D Young
(Ladies)	1902	Milcom Street	125	2	1	Mrs J Richardson
Beaumaris (Royal Anglesey Yacht)	1802	6 Green Edge	120	2	1	Lt Col B C Dwyer-Hamp- ton
Bedford (The Club)	1885	De Parys Avenue	150	4	6	Charles Ritson
(Town and County)	1884	Embankment	400	6	3	Capt C S Hickman, D.S.O.
Bembridge, I of W (Sailing)	1886	Isle of Wight	250	2 & 1	4 & 2 1/2	Capt. A. Stuart Little
Bexhill-on-Sea (New)	1910	Palace Hotel	417	2	1	George Lloyd
Birkdale (Royce)	1844	Rockford	250	5 & 2	6 & 1	J Bertram Brook
Birkenhead (Royal Mersey Yt)	1882	Paradise Street	375	5	12 & 6 & 3	W P Davison
(Conservative)	1872	53 Temple Row	220	2	5	Sidney C Tamton, D.S.O.
(Liberal)	1880	Corporation Street	181	2	5	G A J Pettitt
(Midland)	1868	New Street	273	5	8 & 5 & 4	A E Allen
(Midland Conservative)	1876	Waterloo Street	190	1	5 & 2 108	E Marston Rudland, F.R.S.
(Press)	1913	Martineau Street	600	4	4	T Harold Platts
(Three Counties Ladies)	1858	New Street	351	10	12	Edgar C Keay, M.A.
(Union)	1868	Colmore Row	110	2	12	Miss B O Leary
Bishop Auckland (The Club)	1868	Victoria Street	480	1	£1 178 6 1/2	Fred M Lea
Blackburn (Conservative)	1862	Church Street	150	7	2	John T Read
(District)	1850	45 Preston New Rd	55	3	4	W Ernest Balme
(Union)	1877	Sudley Road	275	5	3	PH Backhouse, Junr
Bognor (The Club)	1870	Maudsley Street	90	2	4	Herbert A. Smith
Bolton (Conservative)	1880	19 The Crescent	275	5	3	Lt Col A Campbell (actg)
Bournemouth (Boscombe Club)	1877	Over Approach	400	7	5	T B Hawkins
(The Club)	1870	Market Street	276	10	5 & 1	Maj H V Firth
Bradford (Conservative)	1864	Manor Row	600	5 & 2	3 & 1	R B H Holmes
(Liberal)	1870	Bank Street	86	3 & 2	5 & 3 1/2	Alfred Holmes
Brecon (County)	1887	Bridgnorth	154	1	3 & 1/2	A B Gordon
Bridgnorth (South Shropshire)	1887	12 North Street	320	2	2	Sam Midgley, M.B.E.
Bridport (West Dorset)	1901	7 Middle Street	100	2	6	W M Best, M.A.
Brighton (County)	1874	133 Kings Road	400	9 & 6	2	R J R Haslewood.
(New)	1863	138 Kings Road	370	5	6	Maj J D Nantes
(Union)	1892	Colston Street	600	5 & 2	3 & 1	W W Horrold
Bristol (Century)	1885	22 The Mall	370	5	6	Lt Col H V Bailey
(Clifton)	1886	St Stephen Street	400	2	2	H J Alford
(Constitutional)	1888	1 Corn Street	230	3 & 1	2	Percy Gibbs
(Liberal)	1890	Bekeley Square	506	3	2	S B Seaman
(University)	1872	Burnham-on-Crouch	150	5	6	E Herbert Fortune
Burnham-on-Crouch (Royal Corinthian Yacht)	1884	Burnham-on-Trent	100	3	4	A J Gardner
Buxton (Union)	1886	St John's Road	65	1	3	H W Gibbs
Cambridge (Amat Dramatic)	1885	Park Street	100	2	3	Capt F W Watson, M.B.E.
(Footlights)	1884	Corn Exchange St	100	2	3	J S Mearby
(Hawks)	1871	All Saints Passage	100	2	3	W H Tomlinson
(Pitt)	1810	Jesus Lane	14,000	1	3	W Milner Barry
(Union)	1815	Bridge Street	400	2	2 1/2 & 1 1/2	H Rotenberg
Canterbury (The Club)	1868	St George's Street	140	3	5 & 10 & 5	L E S Francis
(East Kent)	1865	Westgate Street	318	20	10	W F Smith
Cardiff (County)	1886	Exchange Buildings	533	15	3 & 1 1/2	S B Brown
Carlisle (Border)	1862	Victoria Place	150	2	2	F P Carroll
(County)	1870	Lewthorpe Street	170	3	2 & 1	EN H Wightwick
Carnarvon (Royal Welch Yacht)	1846	Port Yaur	400	10	5	A F Brett
Chesterham (New)	1874	Imperial Square	100	2	2	J Pearson Griffiths
(Union)	1891	Cambray Street	139	1	4, 3 & 2	Other Holmes
Chester (City)	1866	St Peter's Church	80	5	3 & 2	Maj Hubert W Sewell
(Grosvenor)	1874	Eastgate	140	3	2	A Brown
Chesterfield (East Derbyshire)	1872	East Street	150	2	2 & 1	J H Boulter
(Highchester West Sussex)	1887	Head Street	116	5 & 3	2	J Henshall
Colchester (The Club)	1887	Little Park Street	116	2	2	G Synnott
(St Runwald's)	1909	Stoneleigh Terrace	200	100	£16	H C Watson, A.C.A.
Coventry (Banner House)	1869	Cowes	200	100	£16	Bartlett G Martin
Cowes (Royal Yacht Squadron)	1838	The Parade	200	100	£16	G C B Butt
(Royal London Yacht)	1900	Cliff Avenue	200	100	£16	G C Benuasan Butt
Cromer (The Club)	1871	Marine Rd. Walmer	180	5	5 & 2	S Read
Deal (Deal & Walmer Union)	1871	103 Friar Gate	180	5	5 & 2	W Foster
Derby (County)	1874	St John's Street	200	3	4 & 3	T H B Paley, M.B.E.
Derwent (North Wilts)	1882	High Street	100	2	2	G H L Watson
Dorchester (County)	1868	Waterloo Crescent	170	10	5	E J Waller
(The Club)	1872	Marine Parade	200	3	4	S J Coast
(Royal Cinque Ports Yacht)	1890	Old Elvet	300	2 & 1	4 & 2	Gerard H Smith,
Durham (County)	1872	Burlington Place	200	2 & 1	4 & 2	Col A C Davis, [K.C.M.G.]
Eastbourne (Devonshire)	1890	Leigh-on-Sea	223	2	2	Maj Gen Sir Wm Manslow,
(Sussex)	1890	Northernhay Place	130	10 & 7	6 & 5	Col W T Mould, C.M.G.
Essex Yacht Club	1895	High Street	80	3	2 & 1	H S Simpson
Exeter (Devon and Exeter)	1870	Northernhay Place	80	3	2 & 1	N W Apperley, M.B.E.
(Exeter and County)	1870	Northernhay Place	80	3	2 & 1	W T James
(Northernhay)	1870	Northernhay Place	80	3	2 & 1	Col L H Stainforth
						R H Andrews
						J W W Mathew
						A N Pitts
						R P Holmes

Town	Estab- lished	Address	No of Mem- bers	Subscription		Hon Sec or Secretary
				Entr	Ann	
Exmouth (The Club)	1889	Bath Road	185	G	G	Col H C Adams & D
Falmouth (The Club)	1886	Western Terrace	200	1	3 & 1	R H Meares
(Royal Cornwall Yacht)	1872	Greenbank	242	1	3 & 1	Hereward H Tresidder
Folkestone (Radnor)	1874	Sandgate Road	210	3	5	R S Jewison
Fowey (Royal Fowey Yacht)	1894	Fowey	225	1	3 & 1	Percy Woodcock
Gloucester (City and County)	1881	Westgate Street	250	2	31 & 21	H H Scott
Guildford (County)	1881	High Street	200	5	5 & 4	Major W R Harris, & M
Halifax (The Club)	1868	Fountain Street	240	5	5	C S Walker
Hampton Wick (Royal Canoe)	1865	Trowlock Island	190	2	2	Alfred R Evans
Harrogate (The Club)	1856	Victoria Avenue	120	5	5	C A Rhodes.
Harwich (Royal Harwich Yacht)	1843	Pier Hotel	150	1	1	A G Corder
Hereford (Herefordshire)	1875	Broad Street	250	5	5 & 4	C H Lomax
Hove (The Club)	1890	Fourth Avenue	200	Nil	6	D B G Frith
(The Drive, B C)	1907	The Drive	60	21	21	A H Sauler
Huddersfield (The Club)	1870	John William St	205	20	£10	Frank Sykes, & R V Rigby
Hull (Hull and E Riding)	1874	Anlaby Road	250	5	4 & 2	W Smalle
(Royal Yorkshire Yacht)	1847	Jameson Street	100	2	1	G M Stevenson
Hythe (Cinque Ports)	1890	High Street	120	1	3 & 1	H R Hildyard
Hythe, Hants (Royal Motor Yacht)	1905	Hythe Pier, South ampton	330	5	5	T D Wynn Weston.
Ipswich (County Club)	1869	Brook Street	165	8	5 & 4	C Cooper South
(Ipswich and Suffolk)	1886	Northgate	270	1	3	R Edwards
Jersey (R C I Yacht)	1883	St Helier, Jersey	140	1	1	Major Newman Taylor, & M
(Victoria)	1883	St Helier	221	£6	5	M H T Jany, & C
Kendal (County)	1893	Highgate	124	5	5	H B Greenwood
Kingswear (Royal Dart Yacht)	1866	Kingswear	100	1	3 & 2	A L Hine Haycock.
Leamington (Tennis court)	1847	Bedford Street	260	1	6 & 2	H R Heatley
(The Club)	1887	3 The Parade	35	1	3	A A B Wilson
Leeds (The Club)	1849	Allton Place	400	25	12 & 6	R B Emsley
(West Riding)	1920	City Square	60	10	10	Paul Peileyne
Leicester (County)	1870	Bishop Street	200	8	5	W L Eversard
Lewes (Lewes and County)	1878	High Street	200	3	5 & 2	Rowland Gorringe
Lincoln (The Club)	1873	St Mary's Street	200	2	5	W S White
Liverpool (Atheneum)	1908	Church Street	500	5	5	Frederick G Blair
(Conservative)...	1880	Dale Street	900	5	12	Capt George Jackson
(Exchange)	1840	Penwick Street	280	7	10	Hon Secretary
(Lyceum)	1801	Bold Street	500	20	5	G C James
(Palatine) ..	1836	Bold Street	120	20	10	R D Holt
(Raquet)	1877	Up Parliament St	82	7	20	J J Verdin Cooke
(Reform)	1879	Dale Street	500	6	11	W Williams
(Royal Dee Yacht)	1847	6 Rumford Place	60	Nil	8	C A Robinson
(Royal Mersey Yacht)	1844	Bedf Rd, Rock Ferry	417	3	1	W P Davidson
(University)	1890	Mount Pleasant	400	5	4 & 2	Prof F Raleigh Batt
Lowestoft (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht)	1859	Lowestoft	352	6, 4 & 3	6, 4 & 3	Paym Capt W H Cam- pion, & M
Maldstone (Kent County)	1867	Week Street	300	6	6 & 4	C H B Marsham
Manchester (Arts)	1870	South St. Peter St	500	5	6 & 21	W Harvey
(Brasenose)	1869	Mowley Street	224	8	11	Basil G Longson
(Clarendon)	1860	202 Mosley Street	300	25	16 & 8	Noel Heywood
(Constitutional)	1868	St Anne's Street	1 000	3	12 & 3	W H Snook
(Ladies)	1875	90 Deansgate	270	£1 10s	21	Miss E Moorhouse
(Reform)	1867	King Street	1 200	8	8	F Miles
(Union)	1825	Milky Street	450	25	15	L H Walker
Middlesbrough (Cleveland)	1869	Marton Road	350	15 & 12	8 & 6	J R Wimpenny.
Minehead (West Somerset)	1901	The Avenue	117	2	4 & 2	L Moule
Monmouth (County)	1873	Agincourt Square	63	Nil	1	J T Vizard
New Brighton (West Cheshire Sailing)	1892	Wallasey.	120	1	1	Philip A Cross
Newbury (South Berks)	1888	The Bridge	105	3	4	Hubert A Fellowes
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Northern Counties)	1889	Eldon Square	210	20	20	Andrew Thompson
(Union)	1862	Westgate Road	390	20	15	George Ledian
Newport, Mon (County)	1875	High Street	150	2	2	B T Vesey, & C G Martyn
Northampton (The Club)	1873	George Row	500	5	4 & 3	John Woods
Norwich (Norfolk)	1864	Upper King Street	400	10	7 & 5	Lt Col Hon H W Mansfield
Nottingham (Borough)	1893	King Street	300	10 & 5	5 & 21	H Gandy
(Notle County)	1863	Bridlesmith Gate	200	10	5	D'Oyley S Ransom
Oxford (Clarendon)	1843	44 Corn Market St	245	2	44	W Hurcomb
Oxford (Oxford and County)	1905	Holywell Street	250	3	3 & 2	E G Frodfoot, & M
(O U D S)	1828	George Street	120	3	3	H M D Parker, & M A.
(Union Society)	1823	Frewin Court...	1 500	£2	£3 15s	H Bird
(Vincet's)	1862	High Street	100	55 3s	£4 10s	C A Gladstone
Penarth (Yacht)	1881	The Beach	240	5	£2 10s	F P Adey
Peterborough (City and Counties)	1874	Priestgate	250	3	3 & 4	Frank C Swallow
Plymouth (The Club)	1876	Lockyer Street	277	8	2	F R Watson
(Royal Western Yacht)	1887	The Hoe	400	7	£7 2s	Maj C M Grogan.
(Royal Plymouth Corinthian Yacht)	1877	Madeira Road	126	1	1	Norman Short
(Royal South Western Yacht)	1890	West Hoe	102	2	3	Lt Col W E Norris
Portsmouth (Royal Naval)	1867	Pembroke Road	700	£7	£6, 2s & 2	Col E G Gurtis, & M
(Royal Portsmouth Corinthian Yacht)	1880	Southsea	130	..	4	Paym Lieut L M Poole, & M
Ramsgate (Royal Temple Yacht)	1887	Ramsgate	412	4	4 & 3	Gray's Inn, W C
Reading (Atheneum) ..	1842	Friar Street	200	2 & 1	3 & 2	R. Wilks, 13 South Square.
(Berkshire)	1875	Blagrove Street	225	5	3 & 2	F. C. Llewellyn (Ramsgate)
(Wellington)	1881	Station Road.	330	2	4 & 3	B A Collins, & A G West
						J. H. Jones.

Town	Established	Address	No of Members	Subscription		Hon Sec or Secretary
				Entr	Ann	
Ripon (The Club)	1900	Market Square	66	3	2½	*A D Goody
Rochester (Castle)	1885	The Esplanade	120		4	*Robert H Cooper
Medway Yacht	1880	Willis Avenue	108	6d	1	*J T Culland
(Rochester County)	1881	Castle Hill	80		1	*J T Pritchett, M D
Rugby (The Club)	1904	North Street	128	2	4	*E R Marshall
Ryde (Royal Victoria Yacht)	1845	St Thomas Street	inolim		6	1st Col A P. Browne, D.S.O.
.. (Royal Thames Yacht)	1823	Ryde Pier Head	20 & 20	13 & 1	1	also at 80 Ploasdrilly, W. 1
Scarborough (The Club)	1867	Nicholas Cliff	125	5	7 & 3	*C W Conington
(South Cliff) ..	1838	West Street	400	15	12 & 6	*G H Hemmley
Sheffield (The Club)	1844	Norfolk Street	400	15	12 & 6	1st Col M J Duggan O.B.E.
(Athenium) ..	1847	George Street	600	5	26 10s	R H Reed
(Reform)	1803	Church Street	480	1	4	*Alan Brewer
Shrewsbury (The Club)	1888	Oak House	200	2	4	E Pritchard
(Shropshire) ..	1872	The Square	230	10	3	*T F Kymerley
Southampton (Royal Southern Yacht)	1877	Bugle Street	180	5	5	*John Escombe
(Royal Southampton Yacht)	1875	Above Bar	350	3	4 & 3	*F Shalders
(Castle Yacht Club)	1887	Hedge End	50		23	W Campbell
Southend (Alexandra Yacht)	1873	The Cliffs	280	2	3 & 2 1	*Alfred Smith
Southport (Savage)	1864	Lord Street	100	3	5	*J H Spangrues
(Union)	1860	Bath Street	100	3	4	*Thos Fernibough
Southsea (Royal Albert Yacht)	1864	Clifton Road	200			Commr T O Mackie, M.N.
Staford (County)	1863	Salter Street	80	2	3	Thomas Dale
Stamford (Stamford and County)	1871	St Mary's Street	84	1	3 & 2	Walter Goodley
Stroud (The Club)	1830	George Street	150	1	2	W H Bishop
Swansea (Swansea and Counties)	1872	Castle Square	318	5	2	E. M. Bradford
(Bristol Channel Yacht)	1875	Mumbles	220	2	3	T. Carey Griffiths.
Taunton (Somerset County)	1886	Fore Street	200	5	6 & 4	A. F. Davey.
Tavistock (West Devon)	1860	Bedford Square	75	4	23 10s	*Capt C. De F. Mosservy
Teignmouth (East Devon) ..	1860	Belvedere	146	2	4	R. D. Watson
Tenby (Tenby and County)	1877	The Croft	86		5	*Brig Gen C P Triscott
Tonbridge (The Club)	1894	High Street	120	3	4	*H J Benham.
Torquay (Royal Torbay Yacht)	1863	Beacon Terrace ..	150	5	5 & 4	*C E Rotherham.
Tonbridge Wells (Counties)	1872	London Road	120	5	4 & 2	F A Spencer
(Kent and Sussex)	1900	The Great Hall	260	1	2	*T H Stoddall
Wakefield (County)	1901	Drury Lane	157	3 & 1	5 & 2	May W Norwood, V.D.
Walsall (The Club)	1881	Bridge Street	100	3	7	C Duglman
Warwick (County)	1895	Church Street	100	3	4	*Capt E W Nelson, J. Th.
Westcliff on Sea (Welcome)	1910	The Cliffs	450	1	2	H L Davis
Westward Ho! (Union)	1877		150			*Lt Col H D Luard (lits)
Weymouth (Royal Dorset Yacht)	1875	Weymouth	240	6	6	May W L Newcombe
Whitehaven (West Cumberland)	1908	New Lowther Street	50	3	3	A M Allinson
Winchester (Hampshire)	1875	Winchester	300	6	5	L B Keyser.
(City)	1895	Southgate Street	100	1	3 & 2	*A L Body
Windsore (Royal Windsor Yacht)	1880	Windsore	120	2 & 1	3, 2, & 1	F Croft
Wisebach (The Club)	1920	13 The Crescent	30	3	3	*G English.
Wolverhampton (Conservative)	1877	Lichfield Street	104	5	6	W Vincent Vale
Worcester (County)	1880	Foregate Street	270	25	25	*Major H Berkeley Hill
(Ladies)	1863	Foregate Street	90	2	2	Mrs Winfield
(Union)	1878	The Cross	175	10	5	*G Wyndham Crowe, M.D.
Worthing (County)	1892	Marine Parade	200		4 & 1½	H N Collet.
Yarmouth, I. of W (Solent Yacht)	1878	Yarmouth, Is of W	120	2 & 1	5, 3, & 1	*E T Carlyon, M.S.
York (City)	1876	Castle Gate	120	1	1½	*H H Dryland
(Yorkshire)	1839	Museum Street	450	10	9	Col H Mostyn Owen, C.B.

On Jan 1, 1922, there were 10,663 Registered Clubs in England and Wales, an increase of 460 since Jan 1, 1921. In Wales (incl Monmouthshire) the number on Jan 1, 1922, was 433, which are included in the former total

THE CHILTERN HUNDREDS

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT — No duly elected member of the Commons can resign his seat, he must apply for some office of profit under the Crown, and so vacate his seat under the Act of Settlement, 1707 (6 Anne, c. 7), and the usual practice is to apply for the Stewardship of the *Chiltern Hundreds*, or of the Manor of Poynings, or Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster, whereupon the seat is declared vacant (under the Place Act of 1722, which expressly permitted acceptance of such offices to serve as an excuse for resignation) and a new writ is issued by the Speaker.

PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE.

DOWNING STREET, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—Named after a politician of Charles II.'s reign. No. 10 is the official town residence of the Prime Minister, No. 11 of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and No. 12 is the office of the Government Whip. *Chequers*, a country residence for Prime Ministers (from Jan. 1, 1921), was accepted by Mr Lloyd George in 1917 (with an endowment to maintain the estate, &c.) from Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham. In 1921 the *Chequers Estate* of 700 acres was added to the gift by Lord Lee. *Chequers* is a Tudor mansion in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, Bucks, and contains a collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.

PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CLUBS.

Name of Club	Estab-lished.	Club-House	No of Mem-bers	Subscription		Hon Sec. or Secretary
				Entr	Ann	
Aberdeen (Royal Northern)	1854	204 Union St	210	£20	7 6s	Alex Sharp
Ayr (County)	1872	Sandgate Street	220	6 6s	2 6s	Charles Young
Dundee (Eastern)	1867	3 Albert Square	298	10 6s	8 6s	W L Pattullo
Edinburgh (Antislavery)	1867	12, Archibald Pl	120	None	2 6s	H E Kavanagh
Edinburgh (Antislavery U S)	1825	4 Shandwick Pl	440	15 6s	7 6s	Capt E J Buttery
Edinburgh (New)	1877	85 Princes St	1,000	35 6s	10 6s	May E St Clair Gray, M C
Edinburgh (Northern)	1839	91, George St	300	10 6s	8 6s	Alexander Morrison, M C
Edinburgh (Queen's)	1877	7, Frederick St	650	6 6s	6 6s	Miss L Menckeljohn
Edinburgh (Royal Eastern Yacht)	1826	37 Queen Street	100	2 6s	None	A N G Aitken
Edinburgh (Royal Forth Yacht)	1868	Granton ..	200	2 6s	2 6s	R G Angus
Edinburgh (Scott Conservative)	1877	112, Princes St	2,400	10 6s	7 6s	J M M Halliday
Edinburgh (Scott Liberal)	1850	100, Princes St	800	Supp	6 & 3 6s	Charles F Nightingall
Edinburgh (University)	1883	127 Princes St	700	35 6s	11 & 7 6s	A W Sansome
Glasgow (Art)	1867	185, Bath St	1,000	5s	14 6s	Harley Williams
Glasgow (Conservative)	1860	33, Bothwell St	430	15 6s	4 6s	Lawrence S. obie
Glasgow (Junior)	1888	111, Douglas St	1,500	5 6s	10 6s	George H Rose
Glasgow (Kelvin)	1897	10 Royal Exchange	120	None	5 6s	W Beckett junr
Glasgow (Liberal)	1886	81 George's Pl	550	8 6s	6 6s	Miss M Logan
Glasgow (New)	1869	144 W George St	1,000	None	8 & 3 6s	Matthew W White
Glasgow (Royal Clyde Yacht)	1856	11 Hunters Quay	500	30 6s	16 & 14 6s	William G France C A
Glasgow (R. W. & R. Scot Yacht)	1875	156, St Vincent St	800	4 6s	2 & 1 6s	D Findlayson
Glasgow (Scott Constitutional)	1891	46 Renfield St	122	1 6s	1 6s	F A Downes
Glasgow (Western)	1825	147 Buchanan St	1,200	4 6s	6 6s	A J Ferguson
Inverness (Highland)	1869	37 High Street	620	40 6s	10, 12 & 8	Lt Col J G Watson
Oban (Royal Highland Yacht)	1861	Corran, Glengad	250	12 6s	8 6s	Frank W Fraser
Paisley	1880	10, High Street	120	5 6s	4 6s	Alex MacLennan
Rothsay (R. Northern Yacht)	1824	43 Argyle Street	160	15 6s	6 & 3 6s	Col James Cook
			300	3 6s	3 6s	A H Aqan

PRINCIPAL IRISH CLUBS

Name of Club	Estab-lished	Club House	No of Mem-bers	Subscription		Hon Sec or Secretary
				Entr	Ann	
Bangor (Royal Ulster Yacht)	1866	Bangor, Co Down	600	6 6s	3 & 1 6s	Richard A. Barbour
Belfast (Royal North of Ire-land Yacht)	1892	Ulster, Co Down	695	2 6s	2 & 1 6s	Robert E Workman
Belfast (Ulster)	1857	18th Place	350	24 6s	10 & 7 6s	Harold V Conner
Belfast (Ulster Reform)	1885	Royal Avenue	470	15 6s	10 6s	of Maynard Sinclair
Belfast (Union)	1837	Dunceill Place	250	20 6s	7 6s	William McMillen
Cavan (County)	1892	Church Street	50	2 6s	3 6s	Charles Bain, M A
Cork (County)	1828	South Mall	250	£10	£6	R H Leslie
Cork (Alexandria)	1892	133 St Stephen's St	120	2 6s	4 6s	Miss Ewing Kennedy
Dublin (Royal Irish Automobile)	1901	34 Dawson Street	1,500	5 6s	5 & 3 6s	Walter Sexton, M A
Dublin (Catholic Commercial)	—	42, Upper Sackville St	600	3 6s	2 6s	James P Murphy
Dublin (Dawson Street)	—	42, Dawson Street	220	1 6s	2 6s	Standish E Mason
Dublin (Dublin University)	1850	17, St Stephen's Gn	480	15 6s	8 6s	W Vaughan
Dublin (Friendly Brothers)	—	22, St Stephen's Gn	—	—	—	Albert R Foot
Dublin (Hibernian Catch)	1680	122, Grafton Street	80	15 6s	10 6s	Charles Kelly
Dublin (Hibernian U Ser)	1822	8, St Stephen's Gn	590	15 6s	10 6s	J B Holmes, M A
Dublin (Kildare Street)	1788	Kildare Street	750	12 6s	12 6s	D Henry Bailey
Dublin (Leinster)	1745	49, Clare Street	200	3 & 2 6s	7 & 4 6s	Vincent Kennedy
Dublin (Sackville Street)	1794	59, Upper Sackville St	190	—	£10	F M Sellen
Dublin (St Stephen's Green)	1840	9 St Stephen's Gn	420	£15	£10 & £8	F M Sellen
Kilkenny (County)	1876	Patrick Street	100	£5	£6	Major Lindsay Knox
Kingstown (Roy Alfred Yacht)	1864	None	230	2 6s	1 6s	G F B Kennedy
Kingstown (Royal Irish Yacht)	1866	None	220	10 6s	6 6s	F M Sellen
Kingstown (Royal St George Yacht)	1845	Kingstown	400	12 6s	7 6s	D Henry Bailey
Limerick (County)	1813	O'Connell Street	108	—	£8	G E Farmer
Londonderry	1880	Bishop Street	160	8 & 4 6s	£6 & 3	H C McCay
Londonderry (Northern Counties)	1849	Omagh	70	5 6s	4 6s	Col H Irvine, M A
Omagh (Tyronne County)	1720	Queenstown	200	£7	£5	H B Bruce
Queenstown (Royal Cork Yacht)	1823	Waterford	80	8 6s	7 6s	W Gallwey
Waterford (Co & City)	1823	Waterford	80	8 6s	7 6s	W Richardson

NOTE—WHITAKER'S ALMANACK was first published in 1868 (for the year 1869), and since 1887 there have been two editions. For 1925 the Popular Edition (in paper cover with Zodiac design) consists of 600 pages, and is sold for 3s. net; the Half-Bound Edition (in red and green cloth cover), consists of 900 pages, and is sold for 6s. 0d. net.

The Indian Empire.

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THE INDIAN EMPIRE extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia. Legally, "British India" means all territories governed by the King-Emperor through the Governor-General of India, or through any governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India; while "India" means British India, together with any territories of any prince or chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, exercised through the Governor-General of India or through any governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India (Act 52-3 Vict., c. 63, s. 18). There are tracts of tribal territory on the N.W. and N.E. frontiers under the political influence, though not yet under the administrative rule, of the Indian Government.

Boundaries.—The political boundary of India marches with Persia and Afghanistan from the Gulf of Oman to Poval Schveikovski on the Taghdumbash Pamir. From this point the frontier—in many parts not yet clearly defined—touches the Chinese Empire and Nepal, till the limits of French Indo-China are reached on the Upper Mekong. The Indian frontier, on leaving the Mekong, marches with Siam till it reaches the sea at Victoria Point, half-way down the Malay peninsula. Beyond the sea the Indian Empire includes the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive and Minicoy Islands, Aden and Perim, besides protectorates over Socotra, Bahrain, and various chiefships along the coast from Aden to the Persian Gulf. Continental India, including Baluchistan, reaches from 8° to 37° N. latitude, and from 61° to 101° E. longitude. Delhi, the new capital, lies in 77° E. long.

Area and Population.—The total area of India proper is about 1,805,000 square miles, with a population of nearly 319 millions (about three-fourths of the population of the British Empire). The British Provinces, as distinguished from the Indian States, comprise 61 per cent. of the area, and nearly 78 per cent. of the population. The details are as follows:—

PROVINCE, STATE, OR AGENCY	Area in square miles (1921)	PERSONS				Difference per cent 1921 & 1921
		1921			Total	
		Males	Females	Total		
Ajmer Merwara	2,711	269,566	225,705	495,271	508,395	+ 12
Andamans and Nicobars	3,143	20,723	6,293	27,016	26,459	+ 24
Assam	53,015	3,961,109	3,645,121	7,606,230	6,714,209	+ 133
*Baluchistan	54,228	255,014	195,634	450,648	414,412	+ 15
Bengal	70,843	24,151,222	22,544,314	46,695,536	45,428,605	+ 27
Bihar and Orissa	83,161	10,763,866	17,236,323	34,002,189	34,489,544	+ 14
Bombay (Presidency)	123,621	10,176,969	9,171,250	19,348,219	19,595,260	+ 18
Bombay	77,015	8,301,310	7,711,032	16,012,342	16,160,600	+ 08
And	40,507	1,877,205	1,462,112	3,339,317	3,513,455	+ 67
Aden	80	38,304	18,100	56,404	40,105	+ 227
Burma	233,797	6,756,969	6,455,223	13,212,192	12,115,217	+ 91
Central Provinces and Berar	99,876	6,951,359	6,961,361	13,912,720	13,916,158	+ 4
Coorg	1,582	89,501	74,337	163,838	174,976	+ 64
Delhi	557	281,633	206,555	488,188	413,447	+ 22
Madras	142,250	20,870,749	21,448,236	42,318,985	41,405,404	+ 25
*North-West Frontier Province	13,419	1,229,316	1,022,084	2,251,400	2,196,933	+ 57
Punjab	59,582	11,306,265	9,278,759	20,585,024	19,578,573	+ 31
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	106,295	23,787,745	21,528,042	45,315,787	46,807,490	+ 12
Total Provinces	1,094,390	126,872,116	120,132,777	247,004,893	243,933,178	+ 13
Assam State (Mamrupur)	8,456	188,119	195,897	384,016	346,222	+ 10
Baluchistan State	80,410	205,586	172,991	378,577	420,201	+ 9
Baroda State	8,127	1,100,564	1,025,057	2,125,621	2,038,798	+ 46
Bengal States	5,434	477,143	419,763	896,906	822,595	+ 90
Bihar and Orissa States	28,048	1,946,286	2,013,483	3,959,769	3,945,209	+ 04
Bombay States	63,453	3,766,962	3,639,467	7,406,429	7,388,051	+ 03
Central India (Agency)	51,531	3,054,961	2,997,123	6,052,084	6,129,019	+ 22
Central Provinces States	31,176	1,089,298	1,037,502	2,126,800	2,117,152	+ 24
Gwalior State	26,357	1,661,700	1,494,375	3,156,075	3,227,951	+ 13
Hyderabad State	82,693	6,345,071	6,126,699	12,471,770	12,374,676	+ 68
Kashmir State	84,258	1,757,122	1,563,390	3,320,512	3,198,126	+ 51
Madras States	10,696	2,744,921	2,715,391	5,460,312	5,412,841	+ 15
Mysore State	29,475	3,047,117	2,937,775	5,984,892	5,866,193	+ 30
North-West Frontier Province (Agency and Tribal Areas)	25,500	1,527,791	1,307,345	2,835,136	2,622,094	+ 74
Punjab States	37,959	2,425,783	1,990,253	4,416,036	4,212,794	+ 48
Rajputana (Agency)	128,997	5,124,821	4,950,434	10,075,255	10,530,432	+ 65
Sikkim	2,618	41,422	40,229	81,651	87,920	+ 71
United Provinces States	5,949	587,230	553,652	1,140,882	1,120,574	+ 46
Total, States and Agencies	711,032	37,123,438	34,816,749	71,940,187	71,222,222	+ 10
TOTAL, INDIA	1,805,322	263,995,554	254,949,526	518,945,080	515,155,396	+ 12

* Districts and Administered Territories.

Physical Features.—Excluding Burma, which forms no part of the Indian peninsula, we may broadly divide the country into three sections, viz., the Himalayan region, the northern river-plains, and the southern table-land.

The Himalayas.—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a general height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,141 feet, Kunchinjunga, 28,146 feet, and Dhaulagiri, 26,826 feet, near the centre of the range, and Mount Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush. The line of perpetual snow is at about 16,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the plains below. The slopes afford a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the S.W. of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, millet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants. Between the Himalayas and the plains to the S.E. is the great fever-haunted Terai or Duar jungle, densely forest-covered and full of big game.

The Great Plain.—The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. The sources of two are on the north side—the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Tsan-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 1,500 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing W. and S.W. for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus, and the Ganges, which, during a journey S.E. and E. of about 1,550 miles, drains almost all the Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S., then to the W., and finally joins the Ganges, 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Thus the Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. The richest, most populous, and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of these great rivers. Formerly the Ganges was the only great highway of Bengal, it is still the fertiliser and the water-carrier. But a close network of railways is increasingly used for transport. The richness of the Indo-Gangetic plain, with its ample rainfall, enables it to support a dense population, almost wholly agricultural. The density of the population rises in some districts to 900 per square mile. On the other hand, in Baluchistan there are only 6 persons to the square mile. The population has increased most in the densest areas, and pressure on the soil is severe in parts of Bihar and the United Provinces. In Northern India there are two harvests, *rabi* (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, *kharif* (autumn) crops in October to December. In the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, barley, and tea, while in the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboos, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India States. To the N.W. of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan.

The Deccan—Just as the Himalayas on the N. and the Hindu Kush and Suleiman Mountains on the N.W. form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhya. The Eastern and Western Ghats all but complete this environing triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N.W., south of the Vindhya, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghats, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapti flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghats lie close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapti; all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghats, into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N.E. (530 m.), the Godavery (900 m.), the Kistna (800 m.), and the Cauvery (472 m.), at intervals further to the south. The physical geography of Southern India has shaped its history: the S.W. coast, shut in by mountains,

is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access by sea and towards the interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghats, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo abound. The jungles in the E. are very deadly. The tiger, bison, leopard, deer, and various smaller game afford sport. Snakes are found everywhere. In the valleys and on the higher plains many valuable crops are raised, chiefly rice, millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco, and chunchona. The black cotton soil is very fertile. There is irrigation by dams, wells, tanks, and canals. The southern tableland has furnished considerable supplies of minerals. At present the minerals principally worked are coal, manganese ore, mica, monazite, and gold.

Burma.—Beyond the Bay of Bengal is the large province of Burma, watered by the Irrawaddy and its tributaries and by the Salween. The delta region is flat, further inland are hills and rolling downs; while the north is mountainous. Rice is the chief staple. Millet, cotton, sesamum, and tobacco are also grown. The forests, particularly of teak, make a considerable contribution to the exports. Petroleum is produced on a considerable scale, and jade, wolfram, and rubies are mined. The fauna include monkey, jackals, tigers, elephants, bison, and deer.

Climate.—About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat and cold are in the N.W. In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold. In Northern India it is dry, and the winters are rather cold. In tropical Southern India the climate is more equable. Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea. India depends for its fertility upon the monsoon rains. The S.W. monsoon brings moisture from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast early in June and the northern provinces late in June. The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rainfall, which averages 60 inches in the sub-Himalayan region, 39 inches in the Indo-Gangetic plain, and 30 inches in the Deccan, but is small in Sind and Rajputana. Madras benefits by the N.E. monsoon in the autumn.

Population.—The fifth general census of India was taken on the 18th March, 1921. The final census returns gave a population of 318,942,480, as compared with 315,156,396 in 1911 (for details see p. 601), an increase in the ten years of about 1·2 per cent. The census total of 1921 is divisible into 247,003,293 (or over 77 per cent.) for British India, and 71,939,187 (or over 22 per cent.) for Indian States. India is not over-populated, for two-thirds of the people live on one-quarter of the area. In Burma, Assam, and elsewhere a much larger population might subsist. There were in 1921 33 towns with a population of over 100,000. Urban areas of over 5,000 people comprise only about 10 per cent. of the total population.

Caste.—Owing to the operation of the caste system India is broken up into a large number of mutually exclusive aggregates, the members of which are forbidden by an inexorable social law to marry outside the group to which they themselves belong. A caste may be defined as a collection of families, or groups of families, bearing a common name, which usually denotes or is associated with a specific occupation. The boundary of a caste may be said to be fixed by the rule restricting intermarriage, but its social status depends on the occupation of its members and their habits in respect of diet. The chief castes are—Sheikh (33,388,000), Brahman (14,255,000), Chamar (11,225,000), Ahir (9,032,000), Rajput (8,773,000), Burmese (7,827,000), Jat (7,375,000), Maratha (6,566,000).

Religions.—The population by religions in 1921 includes 216,734,586 Hindus (68 per cent. of the total), 68,735,233 Muhammadans (21 per cent.), 11,571,268 Buddhists (3·6 per cent.), nearly all in Burma, leaving nearly 7 per cent. for all other religions, including 4,754,064 Christians (seven-twelfths of whom are in Madras, Travancore, and Cochin), 3,238,803 Sikhs, 1,178,596 Jains (a decline), 101,778 Parsis, and 9,774,611 described as Primitive or Animists, who believe in magic and strive to propitiate impersonal forces. The Muhammadans, who are increasing faster than the Hindus, are infected with the caste system and other Hindu characteristics. The number of Indian Christians has increased nearly threefold since 1872.

Occupations.—Over 72 per cent. of the population was in 1921 dependent on pasture and agriculture. Industrial occupations support 33,000,000 persons, of whom nearly one-fourth are dependent on textile industries. The most important of these are industries connected with cotton, which employ nearly 6,500,000 persons, the majority of whom depend on hand-weaving. The public services support over 4,825,000 persons.

Sex.—Marriage is almost universal owing to religious obligations. The movement against infant marriage and enforced widowhood is gaining ground. There were in 1921 over 26,834,000 widows in India. The males outnumbered the females in 1921 in the proportion of 1,000 to 945.

Languages.—India has 222 vernacular languages, of extraordinary variety. The languages spoken by 316,056,000 persons in 1921 are grouped in seven families. The principal languages are Western Hindi (spoken by 96,714,000 persons), Bengali (49,295,000), Telugu (23,601,000), Marathi (18,798,000), Tamil (18,780,000), Punjabi (16,231,000), Rajasthani (12,681,000), after which come Orissa, Kanarese, Gujarati, Burmese, and Malayalam. Hindustani, a dialect of Hindi, has become the literary language of Hindustan, and is the *lingua franca* of India. English is understood by many.

LARGE CITIES WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 110,000 (including Cantonments).

	In 1921	In 1911		In 1921	In 1911
Calcutta, including Suburbs and Howrah	1,327,547	1,272,279	Amritsar	160,218	152,796
Bombay City and Island . .	1,175,924	979,445	Allahabad	157,220	171,697
Madras City	506,911	518,660	Mandalay	148,917	138,299
Hyderabad	404,187	501,646	Nagpur	145,193	101,423
Rangoon	341,962	293,316	Srinagar	141,735	130,221
Delhi	304,420	232,837	Madura	138,894	135,115
Lahore	281,781	228,687	Bareilly	129,459	129,462
Ahmedabad	274,007	232,777	Meerut	122,609	126,631
Lucknow	240,566	252,114	Tirichinopoly . . .	120,422	123,512
Bangalore	237,496	189,485	Jaipur	120,207	137,098
Karachi	216,883	151,903	Patna	119,976	136,123
Cawnpore	216,436	178,557	Sholapur	119,587	61,345
Poona	214,796	188,701	Dacca	119,450	108,531
Benares	198,447	203,804	Surat	117,434	114,808
Agra	185,532	185,449	Ajmer	113,512	86,222

A Brief Sketch of Indian History.

ALEXANDER'S invasion of India (326 B.C.) is the first landmark of Indian history. A dim outline of earlier events can be traced from the evidences of race and language, from the traditions contained in ancient Indian literature, from accounts by later Greek and Chinese writers, and from coins and inscriptions. The oldest Indian books are supposed to date from about 1500 B.C., they are written in Sanskrit, a language akin to Persian and to the principal European languages. The writers of these books were Aryans, a race which, as their traditions indicate, came into India from north of the Hindu Kush. They found in India, and conquered, a population of yellow-skinned type in the Himalayan districts, and a short, dark-skinned race, of low civilisation, in the rest of India. Of both these types there are still survivors. The religion and metaphysics of the Aryans are to be found in the *Vedas* and *Upanishads*, their epics, the *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana*, extol their mythical heroes; while in the *Code of Manu* we find a picture of Indian society, rather as the priestly caste of the day wished it to exist, than as it actually existed. The ascendancy of the Brahman priesthood over the soldier class of Kshetrijyas is repre-

sented as fully established. The system of caste, originating in the attitude of the *Aryas* (kinsmen) to the dark and servile aborigines, generally prevails, and the people are organised in village communities. In the sixth century B.C. a new religion arose, called Buddhism. Its founder was Gautama, a prince of the Kshetrijya caste, who took the name of Buddha, the "awakened," and died about 487 B.C. His supposed remains were discovered near Peshawar in 1909. His tenets are contained in the *Tripitaka*, the Buddhist gospel. Buddhism was, in India itself, mainly a social reform, a revolt against the pride of caste and the exclusiveness of the Brahman priesthood. It prevailed widely from 250 B.C. to 350 A.D., but was never quite general, and existed side by side with Brahmanism, which it never succeeded in ousting. At length it lost ground, less through persecution than through a change in popular feeling, and before the twelfth century it had become practically extinct in India itself, though it still flourishes not only in Siam, China, and Japan, but also in Nepal, Burma, and Ceylon. Its decline in India was accompanied by a revival of Brahmanism, much modified.

According to Herodotus the twentieth satrapy

The latest principal publications relating to India, published in 1924, are:—Statistical Abstract, 1921-22 to 1920-21 (Cmd. 2033), Moral and Material Progress Report, 1923; Indian Budget for 1924-25 (H.C. 113), Home Accounts, 1922-23, Explanatory Memorandum regarding the Accounts and Estimates of 1924-25 (Cmd. 2266), Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure, 1923-24, Indian Finance Act, 1924 (H.C. 25), Constitutional Reform. Premature retirement on proportionate pension (Cmd. 2025), Census, 1921 (Cmd. 2004); Report of the "Lee" Commission on the Superior Civil Services (Cmd. 2128); Progress of Education in India, 1917-22 (4 vols.); Report of the Tariff Board on the Steel Industry; Report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee; Elections in India, 1923 (Cmd. 2154). They can be purchased through any Bookseller, or direct from H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

One-Inch Ordnance Survey Maps are published by the Survey of India, and can be obtained from the India Office Sale Agents, Messrs. E. Stanford, Ltd., 22 to 24 Long Acre, London, W.C.2 (12. 6d to 22. 6d each).

of Persia at one time included part of the north-west of India. Alexander (356 B.C.) did not penetrate beyond the tributaries of the Indus, though he sailed down the river. At his death his Indian possessions fell to Seleucus, whose ambassador, Megasthenes (306 B.C.), has left an account of the country under the rule of Chandragupta, the Greek Sandrakottus. Megasthenes describes the democratic village communities of the Punjab, speaks of the people as brave and truthful and adverse to litigation, and notes the absence of slavery. Asoka (272-232 B.C.), the grandson of Chandragupta, whose edicts on stone pillars throw light upon this period, was a convert to Buddhism, which became the State religion. Our last contributors to a knowledge of India before the period of continuous authentic history are the Buddhist pilgrims from China who visited the country between 399 and 639 A.D.

The influence of the Greek conquest was swept away by the Scythians, who poured in many waves, between about 165 B.C. and 325 A.D., over Northern India. Their inroads left a lasting influence on the character of the population, and profoundly modified the religious beliefs and domestic institutions of the Hindus. The sixth century was a period of confusion. The emperor Harsha (590-606), after many years of fighting, made himself master of Northern India, and ended his reign in piety and peace. From about 650 to 950 anarchy prevailed.

The Arab conquest of Persia, towards the middle of the seventh century, brought the successors of Muhammad to the Indus, and in N.W. India they made some temporary acquisitions, but three centuries were to pass before the foundations of a durable Muhammadan empire were laid. It was in 990 that Mahmud of Ghazni (in Afghanistan) began a long series of incursions into India, no fewer than fifteen expeditions taking place between 999 and 1027, one of which carried him beyond the Jumna, while another ended in the capture of Somnath, in Kathiawar. The succeeding dynasties of Afghan kings held power in India for 300 years, but their advance was gradual, for it was not till 1206 that Delhi was taken and the greater part of Hindustan annexed by Kutub-din, whose memory is perpetuated by the Kutub Minar, near Delhi. The first Muhammadan invasion of the Deccan took place in 1294.

THE MOGUL EMPIRE.—The Muhammadan Mongols, or Moguls, after overrunning Central and Western Asia, arrived in 1219, under Genghis Khan, on the frontiers of India, but did not cross the Indus. During the reign of the last monarch of the Taghlak line, the famous Tamerlane (or Timur) burst into India at the head of a mighty host, captured and sacked Delhi in 1398, and laid waste a great part of Hindustan. A period of weak dynasties followed, frequent invasions from without, and general misrule and anarchy within, paved the way for larger conquests by the Mogul Emperors. In 1526 Babar, a direct descendant of Timur, overthrew the last of the Afghan kings at Panipat, and founded the MOGUL EMPIRE, which at his death extended from the Oxus river in Central Asia to the borders of the Gangetic delta. His son, Humayun (1530-56), lost the whole of the territory conquered by Babar, but recovered a portion of it (including Delhi) shortly before his death. His victor was Sher Shah Sur, who reigned from 1540-1545. Akbar the Great, Humayun's son (1556-1605), spent a

long reign in firmly establishing the empire, at his death his dominions extended over Kabul, Kandahar, and all India north of the Nerbudda. Moreover, of the Muhammadan kingdoms of the Deccan, Ahmednagar, Berar and Bidar were absorbed, and Bijapur and Golconda forced to pay tribute. Akbar followed up his conquests by important financial reforms. He was tolerant in religion, and just to all classes of his subjects. Among the great men of his time were the Hindu, Todai Mall, his able finance minister, Abul Fazl, the historian of his reign, and Faiz, the poet. Jahangir (1605-27) received in 1616 Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador of James I. Under Shah Jahan (1627-1658) the Mogul Empire reached the zenith of its glory. Many stately buildings, including the Taj Mahal at Agra, testify to his magnificence and taste. The close of Shah Jahan's reign was embittered by the rivalries of his four sons. Aurangzeb (1658-1707) defeated and killed his brothers and kept his father a prisoner till death (1666). Aurangzeb had great ability and courage, but religious intolerance, distrust and dissimulation characterised his chequered career. His reign, in some respects splendid, ended in failure. He brought the Mogul Empire to its greatest extent by conquering and incorporating all India as far south as Tanjore. But from this time the decline of the empire began. Four sons disputed the right of succession, and Bahadur Shah (1707-12) secured the crown. After four short-lived emperors Muhammad Shah (1719-48), grandson of Bahadur, came to the throne. His viceroys became rebellious, and so contributed to the success of the Mahrattas, who subdued the Deccan. About 1724 part of the Deccan became practically independent under Nizam-ul-Mulk (ancestor of the present Nizam). In 1738, to avenge an alleged insult, Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India, captured Delhi, gave orders for a general slaughter of the inhabitants, and carried off enormous plunder. All the country west of the Indus was lost to the empire. On the death of Muhammad, the phantom rulers, Ahmad Shah (1748-1754) and Alamgir II (1754-1759), occupied the throne, and were succeeded by Shah Alam (1759-1806), who came to terms with the British.

THE MAHRATTAS.—As the Moguls declined, the power of the Mahrattas increased. They were Hindus, and their country was in the Western Ghats, to the east of Bombay. The founder of their power was Sivaji (1627-1680), a chieftain of the family of Bhonsla, who became famous by his raids in the Deccan, and aimed at founding a Hindu kingdom. Balaji Vishwanath (1712-1750) Peshwa, or Prime Minister, succeeded in making that office of paramount importance and hereditary in his family, Sivaji's descendants thenceforth holding a merely nominal position. Under the Peshwas, aided by Scindia, Holkar, and the Gaekwar, who formed independent States about this time, the Mahrattas rapidly extended their territory and influence, conquering Gujarat, Malwa, Berar, and Orissa. Although they were severely defeated at Panipat in 1761 by Ahmad Shah, the Afghan invader, they remained for some time the first power in India, and were the most dangerous opponents of the English. Too often their rule degenerated into a system of organised plunder. With the Pindaris, a horde of freebooters who followed in their train, they became a scourge to the country. It was not until both Pindaris and Mahrattas were finally

overthrown in 1518 that India enjoyed the blessings of internal peace. The Mahratta empire, containing within itself the seeds of disintegration, was fated to bend before the superior sway of Europeans, who had gradually extended their power in India.

THE SIKHS—The Punjab lay beyond the reach of the Mahrattas. There the decay of the Mogul empire gave the opportunity, not to a nation, but to a religious sect, united by military discipline, to establish territorial dominion. The founder of the Sikh religion was *Nanak Shah*, a Hindu reformer, born near Lahore in 1469. He preached the one God, purity of life, and abolition of caste. He had ten successors, named *gurus* or apostles, ending with *Gurind Singh* (1708). The sect, though cruelly persecuted, survived, and gradually adopted a political organisation. It became a power under *Ranjit Singh* (1780-1839), who, revolting against the Afghan Amir, by whom he had been appointed Governor of Lahore, founded the kingdom of the Punjab. The powerful army he had organised brought on the collision with the British, and after two wars the Sikh kingdom was annexed, and became the province of the Punjab (1849).

EUROPEAN ADVENTURE—From time immemorial the lucrative trade of Europe with India and the farther East has enormously enriched in turn each nation that has held it. In the 15th century it was mainly possessed by the Venetians on the European side, and by the Arabs on the Eastern side. The chief trading centres of the Arabs were Calicut, Omuiz, Aden, and Malacca. Seeing the large profits to be derived from this trade, the rising nations of Europe in the 15th century sought to obtain a share. Hence the ardour of the navigators who set out to discover an ocean route to India. The sea route round the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Vasco da Gama, who anchored before Calicut in May, 1498. From that time until they lost their naval supremacy, a century later, the Portuguese enjoyed practically a monopoly of Indian trade. The first Portuguese viceroy, Francis of Almeida (1505-1509), established numerous factories and fortresses, while his successor, Alfonso de Albuquerque, captured Goa (1510), and extended the Portuguese dominion, notably on the Malabar coast. This dominion for 60 years from 1512 was tantamount to an entire regulation of the Asiatic coast trade with Europe from the Persian Gulf to Japan. It was stained by great cruelty. Up to the union of the crowns of Spain and Portugal in 1580 under Philip II, the Portuguese brought Indian products to Lisbon, whence the Dutch carried them to other parts of Europe. But when Philip II, on account of the Dutch revolt, shut Lisbon against them, the Dutch were driven to trade directly with the East. In 1602, by amalgamating existing trading companies, they formed "The Dutch East India Company," and the principal Portuguese settlements in the East were gradually captured. By 1661 the Portuguese held only those remnants of their Indian possessions which they still hold. The Dutch, who had some small trading factories, were in turn forced by the British to relax their hold on India. French and Danish East India Companies were established in 1601 and 1616 respectively. The latter achieved little, but, as will be seen directly, the French had a brief but brilliant period of influence in the middle of the 18th century.

ENGLISH DOMINION—At the close of the 16th century the English became eager to share in the profits of Indian commerce. After some smaller ventures, the London East India Company was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth by royal charter on 31st December, 1600. There were 217 subscribers of the capital of £68,373, and the official title was "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies." A second charter in 1609 made the Company's privileges perpetual. The Portuguese resisted the new competitors, who nevertheless obtained a permanent footing at Surat after several stubborn engagements off Swally in 1612. In 1615 the British ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe, supported by the Emperor Jahangir, greatly improved the position of the Company. In 1639 the English acquired a strip of land on the east coast, built a factory there, fortified it, and named it Fort St. George, in 1653 this settlement of Madras became a Presidency. In Charles I's reign rival enterprises led to confusion and practical excesses, but in 1657 co-operation and discipline were secured by the charter granted by Cromwell to a single company comprising the whole body of merchants. The charter was renewed by Charles II, in whose reign the Company enjoyed great prosperity. When, in 1662, Charles II. married Katharine of Braganza, a part of her dowry from Portugal was the Island of Bombay, in 1668 he transferred all his rights over it to the Company for an annual payment of £10. In 1687 Bombay replaced Surat as the seat of the western Presidency. Although in 1633 the Company had obtained certain treaty rights in Bengal from the Mogul, and in 1651 a factory had been established at Hooghly, yet in that part of India they held no territory as in Bombay and Madras. In 1688 the Muhammadan rulers forced them to abandon their settlement, but being invited to return, they laid, in 1690, amid swamp and jungle, the foundations of the Presidency of Fort William, which was destined to develop into the city of Calcutta. In 1693 a new charter was granted to the company. In 1698 a charter was granted to a rival company called "The English East India Company," to distinguish it from the old "London Company." After a brief period of conflict and trade losses, the rival companies came to terms in 1702, and in 1708 they were amalgamated under the title of "The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies."

When Great Britain engaged in war with France in 1744, the rival Companies of England and France came into collision, with the result that Madras was captured in 1746. Had Dupleix been well supported from home, he might have founded a French empire in India. The first reverses of the English were retrieved by Clive, whose gallant defence of Arcot (1751) was followed up by a series of brilliant movements, culminating in the utter defeat of the French army by Coote at Wandiwash in 1760, and in the capture of Pondicherry in 1761, which completed the ruin of the French Company. Since then the territory retained by the French in India has been insignificant, and in it they are forbidden by treaty to hold any considerable military force. The tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta (1756) summoned Clive from Madras, and his victory at Plassey over the Nawab of Bengal in 1757 made British influence predominant.

Clive was appointed first Governor of Bengal in 1758. In 1760 he returned home, and in 1763 the English were again embroiled in Bengal, but completely defeated their opponents at Buxar (1764). In 1765 Clive (now Lord Clive) returned to Bengal as Governor, and before he left finally in 1767 he succeeded in reforming the services, in which great abuses existed. Owing to Clive's efforts, the Company in 1765 received from the Emperor at Delhi the *dawans* or fiscal administration of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, with the Northern Circars (Madras), and 25,000,000 people came under their government. Thus were laid the foundations of England's territorial dominion in India.

After an interval of misrule Warren Hastings (1773-85) was appointed Governor of Bengal, and in 1774 Governor-General, on the creation of that office under the Regulating Act of 1773. He vigorously reformed the revenue system and judicial procedure. Hastings was the first great administrative organiser of the British possessions. He greatly increased the power and territory of the Company, notwithstanding the opposition of his Council. Mysore in 1760 had been seized by Hyder Ali, a Mussulman adventurer and a powerful and inveterate enemy of the English. By repelling Hyder Ali's memorable invasion of the Carnatic (1780), and defeating the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and Hyder Ali, Hastings probably saved British India. On his return to England he was impeached on a number of charges, but acquitted.

The first administration of Lord Cornwallis (1786-93) was marked by a thorough reform of the Company's Civil Service, by the introduction of a permanent settlement of the land revenue, by a reform of the judicial system, and by the third Mysore War, in which he defeated Tippoo, the son and successor of Hyder Ali. The rule of Sir John Shore (1793-98) was uneventful.

The administration of the Marquess Wellesley (1798-1805) was distinguished by many important events. Tippoo, as hostile to the English as Hyder, was in 1798 in secret correspondence with the French, who were then dominant in the military councils of the Nizam and of Scindia, were established in Mauritius, and under Napoleon, then engaged in his Egyptian campaign, were aiming at a great Eastern Empire. Lord Wellesley saw the necessity of crushing this dangerous Power, and the Fourth Mysore War ended in the capture of Seringapatam (1799), the death of Tippoo, and the conquest and restoration of Mysore to a representative of the family of Hindu Rajas whom Hyder Ali had dethroned. The Treaty of Bassein (1802) broke up the Mahratta confederacy, but led to the Second and Third Mahratta Wars, which curtailed the power of Scindia and Holkar, and increased the strength and extent of the Company's dominions. Lastly, Lord Wellesley developed, if he did not initiate, a system of subsidiary alliances with Native States, which aimed at making the British the one paramount Power, while giving greater security than the balance of power attempted by his predecessors. Wellesley doubled the territories of the Company, and transformed a mercantile body into a political power with a preponderating influence throughout India. During the brief second administration of Lord Cornwallis (1805), and that of Sir G. Barlow (1805-7), Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliances was reversed.

Lord Minto (1807-13) established peaceful relations with the Punjab, Afghanistan, and Persia, through the mediation of Metcalfe, Elphinstone, and Malcolm respectively. On the renewal of the Company's charter in 1813 the monopoly of Indian trade was abolished.

Under the Marquess of Hastings (1814-23) a severe struggle with Nepal ended with the Treaty of Sagoull (1816), which still regulates India's relations with that State. The annexation in 1818 of the territory of the Mahratta Peishwa enlarged Bombay Presidency to its present dimensions. Lord Hastings in the same year crushed the marauding Pindaris of Central India, who had devastated the country in all directions. Reviving Lord Wellesley's policy of alliances, he settled on their existing basis the relations of the Supreme Power with the feudatory States of Rajputana and Central India. He encouraged education. Lord Amherst (1819-28) succeeded Lord Hastings. Encroachments on British districts by the King of Ava and his insolent refusal of all redress led to the first Burmese War, which cost 20,000 lives and nearly £4,000,000, but gave to India the provinces of Aracan and Tenasserim, and, practically, Assam.

While Lord William Bentinck was Governor-General (1818-25), steam communication with India was introduced, suttee (or widow-burning) was abolished, educated natives were admitted more freely into the service of the Company, and various reforms were passed affecting education, the liberty of the Press, finance, and justice. The new charter of the East India Company in 1833 abolished the remaining monopoly of Chinese trade, introduced reforms in the constitution of the Indian Government, made the North-West Provinces a separate administration, and abolished the restrictions on the residence of British subjects in India. The resolution of Lord Auckland (1835-42) to support Shah Shuja against Dost Muhammad brought on the first Afghan War (1839-42), and the serious disaster attendant on the fatal retreat from Cabul. The administration of Lord Ellenborough (1842-44) saw the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier and its annexation (1843). Lord Hardinge (1844-48) conducted in person the first Sikh War, and fought a series of severely contested battles, ending with Sobraon (1846).

Lord Dalhousie's administration (1848-56) was fruitful in events. The Second Sikh War resulted, after severe fighting, in the submission of the Sikhs and the annexation of the Punjab (1849). The second Burmese War (1852), deprived the King of Burma of Pegu. Lord Dalhousie promoted the introduction of railways and the telegraph. He established cheap postage, promoted steam navigation with England via the Red Sea, and opened the Ganges Canal. His annexation policy was much criticised at home. It proceeded on the principle that British being preferable to native rule, gross misrule or a break in the natural succession justified, in the interest of the subject populations, the transfer of a native State to the British Government. In 1849 this "doctrine of lapse" was applied to Satara, and in 1853 Jhansi similarly became British territory; while on the death of the last of the Mahratta Princes of Nagpur, his territory was annexed, and became the Central Provinces in 1853. In 1856, after repeated warnings to the tyrannical ruler of Oudh, that kingdom was also annexed, without bloodshed or fighting.

Earl Carnarvon (1857-66), who succeeded Lord

Dalhousie, left England pledged to pursue a policy of peace, but he was destined to face the greatest crisis that has threatened British rule in India. A mutiny of sepoy broke out on the 10th May, 1857, at Meerut, and spread through the whole Bengal Army. Delhi was for some months in the possession of the rebels, and many chiefs joined the revolt. The siege of Delhi, the massacre at Cawnpore, the relief of Lucknow, and the Central India campaign stand out among the stirring events of that momentous time. Although the control of Indian affairs was vested in the Cabinet through the Board of Control, the great mutiny was laid to the charge of the East India Company, whose eventful annals were brought to a close by the transfer of the entire administration of India to the Crown.

INDIA UNDER THE CROWN—The "Act for the Better Government of India" established the authority of the Crown, and a Proclamation to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India, dated the 1st Nov., 1858, announced the resolution of Her Majesty to assume the government of the territories in India "heretofore administered in trust by the Honourable East India Company." Legislative Councils were established. Lord Canning was succeeded in 1862 by Lord Elgin, who, however, died in Nov., 1863.

Sir John (Lord) Lawrence (1861-69) reformed the finances, which had been seriously burdened by the heavy military expenditure necessitated by the Mutiny. His administration was marked by the Bhutan War (1864) and by the terrible Orissa Famine of 1866. He encouraged irrigation.

Lord Mayo (1869-72) effected many administrative reforms, instituted State railways, promoted the construction of roads and canals, and inaugurated the system of provincial finance, which has since been extended.

During the tenure of office of *Lord Northbrook* (1872-76) the late King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, visited India. The Viceroy devoted attention to finance and to famine relief. In 1875 the reigning Gaekwar of Baroda was deposed for misrule and disloyalty.

Lord Lytton's administration (1876-80) was made eventful by a terrible famine in Southern India and by the Second Afghan War. In 1877 the Queen assumed the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The peaceful term of the *Marquess of Ripon* (1880-84) was marked by the extension of local self-government, and by fiscal, judicial, educational, and other reforms.

His successor was the *Marquess of Dufferin* (1884-88). In 1885-6 occurred the Third Burmese War, by which Upper Burma with the Shan States was annexed. The N.W. frontier of Afghanistan was delimited, the frontier of India strengthened, and the army increased. The first Indian National Congress met in 1885.

The *Marquess of Lansdowne* (1888-94) continued his predecessor's policy of strengthening the army and consolidating British influence on the frontier. The Indo-Afghan boundary was defined, and a serious outbreak in Manipur was suppressed. He took the first step in currency reform by closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. He reconstituted the Legislative Councils in 1892 by introducing a more popular element, and conferring a limited right of interpellation and criticism in financial matters.

The viceroyalty of *Lord Elgin* (1894-99) was full of events. In 1895 an outbreak in Chitral made necessary a large military expedition to relieve

the garrison. Plague broke out in 1896, and has raged more or less severely ever since. In 1896-7 an area of 307,000 sq. ms., with a population of 70 millions, was visited by a grievous famine. In 1897 the border tribes from Chitral to Baluchistan rose against the British garrisons. In the Tirah campaign that followed over 40,000 troops were employed. Several boundaries were settled under Lord Elgin, notably those with Russia on the Pamirs and with France on the Mekong. The frontiers of Afghanistan, Persia, and China were also defined. The general Customs tariff, abolished in 1882, was reimposed in 1894.

Lord Curzon (1899-1904 and 1904-5) succeeded Lord Elgin. In 1899 the pound sterling was made legal tender in India concurrently with the rupee, at the exchange of Rs. 15 to £1. In 1899-1900 occurred one of the worst famines on record, the tracts affected covering 475,000 sq. ms. with a population of 60 millions. Lord Curzon's term of office was a period of reform and reconstruction. He appointed Commissions of Inquiry on irrigation, railways, universities, agricultural banks, excise, and police, all of which suggested important reforms. He instituted agricultural banks and departments, and initiated legislation to free the cultivators from the money-lenders. The famine codes were amended. A new province, under the direct control of the Governor-General in Council, was created, called the North-West Frontier Province (1901). The Aden and the Perso-Afghan boundaries were delimited. An Imperial Cadet Corps of native princes and nobles was inaugurated. Educational policy was reviewed and reforms introduced. A much-needed reform of the police was undertaken. Lord Curzon also secured a perpetual lease of Berar from the Nizam. In 1904 a mission with a military escort proceeded to Tibet, and secured a favourable treaty. During Lord Curzon's absence in England for a few months in 1904 *Lord Ampthill* occupied the post of Viceroy. Lord Curzon was reappointed in Dec., 1904. In 1905 the treaty with Afghanistan was renewed. The Viceroy reduced the dimensions of Bengal, and constituted a new province, called Eastern Bengal and Assam, by combining parts of Bengal with Assam. He carried out great reforms in the Army in conjunction with Lord Kitchener (appointed Commander-in-Chief in 1902), but, differing from certain proposals made by the latter, and finding that he lacked the support of the Home Government, he resigned (Aug., 1905).

Lord Minto succeeded in Nov., 1905. The Prince of Wales (now H.M. King George) made a tour in India during the winter of 1905-6. For some years after 1905 there was agitation among Bengalis owing to the partition of Bengal, and a Seditious Meetings Act was passed in Nov., 1907. In his Budget speech in 1907 the Secretary of State, Viscount Morley, foreshadowed important reforms in Indian administration, deemed to associate the people more closely with the Government. He nominated two Indian members to his own Council, and an Indian member to the Governor-General's Council. He appointed Commissions to inquire into railways, into the possibilities of financial and administrative decentralisation, and into the conditions of factory labour, and action was taken on their reports. In 1908 the unrest in Bengal assumed an anarchical character. To mark the fiftieth anniversary of the transfer of India to the Crown a royal proclamation was

issued in Nov., 1908, promising extended self-government. Owing to the continued unrest in 1909 and 1910, a Press Act, to control printing presses, was passed.

Lord Hardinge succeeded in Nov., 1910. The Indian Legislative Council in June, 1911, prohibited indentured emigration from India to Natal after 1 July, 1912, and a new Seditious Meetings Act was passed. A great Durbar was held at Delhi on 12 December, 1911, by H M King George, to announce his Coronation. On this occasion the King-Emperor also made announcements of new and far-reaching steps in Indian policy, viz., the transfer of the seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi, and the creation of a Governorship for the presidency of Bengal, of a Lieut.-Governorship for Bihar, Chota-Nagpur, and Orissa, and of a Chief Commissionership for Assam. Delhi was chosen as the capital on geographical, historical, and political grounds. The provincial changes involved a partial rescission of the partition of Bengal and the abolition of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, created in 1905. Bengal as reconstituted is a compact Bengali-speaking province, placed under a Governor in Council. A new province, Bihar and Orissa, was formed, including Chota-Nagpur and the Sambalpur district. Assam again became a separate province, under a Chief Commissioner. The reconstituted provinces came into existence on 1 April, 1912. In pursuance of recommendations by the Decentralisation Commission, enhanced powers in respect of appointments and expenditure were granted to local governments having a quasi-permanent provincial settlement. Moreover, greater permanency was arranged for in financial settlements with the provinces, the control of the Government of India being relaxed. In Dec., 1912, the Viceroy took formal possession of the new headquarters at Delhi. The State entry was marked by an attempt on the life of the Viceroy. The outbreak of *The Great War* in August, 1914, was the signal for an outburst of loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor on the part of the princes and peoples of India. Practically all the ruling chiefs placed their military forces and the resources of their states at the disposal of the Government.

Following on the outbreak of war serious disturbances were started in the Punjab and elsewhere by emigrants returning from Canada and the United States imbued with revolutionary ideas. Order was restored as a result of measures taken under the Defence of India Act, which was passed in March, 1915. Several tribal risings on the North-West Frontier were promptly and rigorously suppressed. Lord Hardinge's term of office as Viceroy was extended from November, 1915, to March, 1916. The Viceroy announced in March, 1916, that it had been decided eventually to abolish the system of indentured emigration from India. Lord Hardinge put forward proposals for post-war constitutional reforms.

Lord Chelmsford succeeded in April, 1916. The year 1917 was marked by certain symptoms of unrest and the development of an agitation for constitutional changes towards self-government, or, in its extreme form, "Home Rule for India."

The Public Services Commission, appointed during Lord Hardinge's administration, reported. Three leading Indians attended the Imperial War Cabinet. Action was taken against the Mahsuds

and Mohmands on the North-West Frontier. The Lahore and Burma conspiracy trials were concluded and the leaders sentenced.

Towards the end of 1917 the Secretary of State visited India in connexion with a development of constitutional progress. The year 1918 was marked by some symptoms of unrest, the Rowlatt Committee, appointed in 1917, reported, and revealed evidence of the association of the Bengal seditionists with German plots, anti-Moslem riots broke out in Bera, and Muhammadans organised agitation leading to disturbances in Madras and Calcutta. The operations against the Marris were closed. The Bombay Government took the first steps towards obligatory primary education, a policy of more complete local self-government was decided on by the Government of India. The Home Rule League continued its activities. The influenza epidemic spread to India, and it is estimated that over 12 million deaths in British India and Indian States resulted. The Industrial Commission, appointed in 1916, issued a report. In 1919 a bill was introduced into Parliament embodying the proposals of the "Montagu-Chelmsford Joint Report," and eventually passed. During the year considerable distress occurred in consequence of the partial failure of the 1918 autumn crops throughout Northern India and the Peninsula, and relief measures were undertaken. Serious disturbances in the Punjab and Delhi, resulting in many deaths, followed on a "passive resistance" movement, inaugurated by Mr. Ghandi against the "Rowlatt" Bills, introduced by the Government of India, on the recommendation of the "Rowlatt" Committee, for renewing some of the powers which the Government had provided themselves during the War to deal with sedition. The movement spread to Bombay, and the local government was forced to deport Mr. Honnman, the Editor of the *Bombay Chronicle*. The murder of the Amir and the subsequent events in Afghanistan were followed by an Inroad of Afghans and some frontier tribes into India, necessitating prompt military action by the Government of India. The "Sadler" Commission on the Calcutta University reported during the year, and made drastic proposals for recasting the Indian secondary and university educational system. Noteworthy features in the progress of India during the year were the appointment of an Indian, Lord Sinha, as Under-Secretary of State for India in the Home Government, and the representation of India at the Peace Conference by two Indians, H H the Maharajah of Bikanir and Lord Sinha. The policy underlying the Government of India Act, 1919, mainly based on the recommendations of the "Montagu-Chelmsford" Report, viz., the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the Administration, with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government, was carried forward a further stage in 1920 by the Home Parliament, which, by rules, laid down the details of the constitution of the new Central and Provincial Governments (see p. 612). One section of the India Home Rule for India party, dissatisfied with the Act, threatened non-co-operation with the Government in the future working of the reforms, and with the assistance of some Muhammadans, Mr. Gandhi, a Hindu, commenced a movement to carry out the threat, but the support of the "Moderate" wing of the party, including that of Mrs. Besant,

was given to the Government. A prominent and distinguished Indian, Lord Sinha, was designated as the first Governor of Bihar and Orissa. The Amir's representatives visited India and discussed with officers of the Indian Government the possibility of a resumption of more friendly relations. Bolshevik propaganda created an unhealthy political atmosphere in some quarters. Fighting with the Mahsuds on the North-West frontier continued throughout the year, in consequence of which the Viceroy announced Government's intention to occupy Central Waziristan, and to continue the railway from Jamrud towards the Khyber Unrest, due in some measure to labour trouble, evidenced by an unprecedented number of strikes, and partly to unsatisfied political aspirations, was prevalent during the year. Government, in pursuance of its policy of making India commercially more self-supporting, instituted several inquiries into various trades and industries, and appointed a committee to inquire as to whether the adoption of a system of preferential tariffs would be beneficial. Further steps towards employing more largely Indians in the various Government services and for the improvement of conditions of service and pay of both European and Indian members of the same were taken. Several large works programmes were sanctioned. The recommendation of the Exchange and Currency Committee for the linking of the rupee to gold and the adoption of an exchange rate equivalent to one-tenth of the gold contents of the sovereign, i.e., an exchange rate of Rs 10 to the £, was adopted. With a view to increasing banking facilities steps were taken to establish a large Imperial Bank. A *High Commissioner for India* in London, with a separate establishment, responsible to the Government of India for certain agency work, previously performed by the India Office, was appointed. The Army in India and the Medical Services Committees respectively reported. The Army in India Committee attempted to determine the part to be played by the Army in India in a scheme of Imperial Defence and to analyse the steps which must be taken to make the Army, both in its administration and its personnel, more efficient and more attractive to the right type of soldiers.

In January, 1922, the new Indian Legislature, Provincial Councils, and the Chamber of Princes, were inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught.

Lord Reading succeeded in April, 1922. The battle between constitutionalism and revolution continued. Unrest, riots, agrarian disturbances, strikes, and movements designed to embarrass the Government were prevalent. A conflict between Sikhs at Nankana resulted in many deaths. Mr Gandhi, the Ali brothers, and their associates, continued to advocate non-co-operation with the Government and boycott of the reforms. The utterances of the Ali brothers forced Government to order their arrests. The Moplahs, Muhammadan fanatics of Malabar, repeated the ordinary processes of law, and a widespread outbreak of violence ensued, directed against Government, civil officers, and Hindus, forced the authorities to take strong military measures for its suppression. Frontier disturbances and fighting continued. Failure of the crops in some parts necessitated the opening of relief works. The deficit in the Budget, due mainly to war commitments, compelled Government to impose

additional taxation. Special missions were sent to Afghanistan and Tibet. The Railway Committee reported and recommended drastic changes, including the termination of the system of management of railways by Government companies domiciled in England. The Jalis Committee reported, and Government announced its intention to abolish the Andamans penal settlement. Large development and irrigation schemes were sanctioned.

In November the Prince of Wales visited India. In 1922 the battle between constitutional and unconstitutional agitation proceeded. The Government avoided any excessive severity *vis-à-vis* the movement, but arrested Mr Gandhi, who was sentenced to six years imprisonment. Attempts were made to secure greater powers for the Indian legislature, for the immediate abolition of the distinction between votable and non-votable items in the Budget, and for the submission of the whole Budget to the vote of the Assembly. A Committee was appointed with a view to making retrenchments and securing economy in the national expenditure. The Budget showed a deficit necessitating additional taxation. The Government found it necessary to give to Ruling Princes some measure of protection against attacks in the Press, and the Indian States (Protection against disaffection) Bill was brought forward in the Legislature, but leave to introduce it was refused. Lord Reading decided to make use of the special powers vested in the Governor-General under the Government of India Act, and, as the passage of the Bill was, in his judgment, essential for the interests of British India, certified it under section 67 of the Government of India Act.

The Fiscal Commission (Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, President), reported and made the following recommendations:—The adoption of a policy of protection; the constitution of an advisory Tariff Board to investigate the claims of particular industries, a more industrial bias to be given to primary education; provision of opportunities for the training of Indian apprentices; development of organisations for increasing the mobility of labour; legislation against dumping; precautions against imports from a country in which the exchange is seriously depreciated, and against any system of export bounties granted by foreign countries, measures for meeting complaints against the railway rates policy and coastal rates, and consideration of the possibility of legislation against shipping rebates. The principles recommended for the guidance of the Tariff Board, as regards an industry claiming protection, are: (1) that it possesses natural advantages; (2) that without the help of protection it is not likely to develop at all, or not so rapidly as is desirable, (3) that it will eventually be able to face competition without protection. Industries essential for national defence should be adequately protected, raw materials and industrial machinery should ordinarily be admitted free and partly manufactured goods, used in Indian industries, should be taxed as lightly as possible; the taxation of articles to which protectionist considerations do not apply should be regulated in accordance with the financial needs of the country. The existing cotton excise duty was condemned; the British Government should announce its intention of allowing the Government of India and the Indian Legislature to decide what action

is necessary, in the interests of India. Export duties should be moderate and imposed only for revenue purposes, and only on articles in which India has a monopoly or semi-monopoly. The advantages of recognising the principles of Imperial Preference were pointed out, but their application should be governed by certain principles, viz.—the approval of the Legislature, no diminution of the protection required by Indian industries, and no economic loss to India after taking into account the economic gain from preference granted by the United Kingdom. In the case of other parts of the British Empire, the principle of reciprocity should be followed. No obstacle should be raised to the free inflow of foreign capital, but Government monopolies and concessions should be granted only to companies registered and incorporated in India, with a rupee capital, having a reasonable proportion of Indian directors, and affording facilities for training Indian apprentices.

A minority of the Commission, consisting of the President and four Indian members considered that immediate steps should be taken to adopt an intense policy of industrialism, and that any discrimination necessary in the interests of the consumers must be decided by the Government of India and the Legislature. Imperial preference cannot be accepted until India has attained responsible Government, but Indian opinion might be inclined to accept the immediate application of Imperial preference provided India were placed at once on the same footing as the self-governing Dominions in the matter. Even under the present political status of India matters might be arranged to bring about in practice the position which the Dominions enjoy, by arranging that the power of initiating, granting, &c., Imperial preference should vest in the non-official members of the Legislature. Negotiations might be opened with the Dominions on the basis of reciprocity, and on condition that the right of the Indian people to a status of complete equality is recognised.

The Hon V. Srinivasa Sastri visited the Dominions, as a representative of the Government of India, to discuss with the leaders of political thought the disabilities of Indians in the self-governing Dominions. In external affairs the subject uppermost in the minds of the Indian people was the revision of the Treaty of Sevres. There was peace on the tribal frontier except in Waziristan. Some of the Waziri and Mahsud tribal sections entered into satisfactory engagements. The Government of India engaged in attempts to arrive at a better understanding with the Union of South Africa regarding the recommendations of the Asiatic Inquiry Commission. The machinery of the Legislature was extended by the appointment of advisory Standing Committees for the various departments. Twenty-three Acts and Regulations supplementing the criminal law were repealed. The Assembly agreed to the proposal to devote 150 crores of rupees (£100,000,000), to the rehabilitation of railways during the next five years. A Central Advisory Board for Railways was established.

In 1923 Burma was constituted a Governor's Province. A Royal Commission, with Lord Lee of Fareham as Chairman, was appointed to consider and report on the organisation and general conditions of the Superior Civil Services of India. The "Inchcape" Retrenchment Com-

mittee, appointed in 1922, reported and recommended a total reduction in the Budget of Rs 19½ crores (£12,833,000 at 15 rupees to the £), the largest cuts being in military expenditure (Rs 10½ crores = £7,000,000), railways (Rs 4½ = £3,000,000), posts and telegraphs (Rs 137 lakhs = £913,000). The Budget again disclosed a deficiency and the Government proposed to raise the salt tax. Its proposals were defeated in the Assembly, whereupon Lord Reading certified the Bill under the provisions of section 67B of the Government of India Act as essential for the interests of British India. A demand for the adoption of a policy of Protection was brought forward in the Assembly. The Government proposed an alternative motion, accepting the principle of Protection but declaring that it should be applied with discrimination and recommending the appointment of a Tariff Board for one year to investigate the question in a purely advisory capacity. This alternative, which aims at the fostering of the development of industries in India, was accepted unanimously, although strong speeches in favour of free trade in the interests of the agriculturist and labourer were made. The action of the Government implies a policy of discriminating protection hitherto the Indian tariff has been a revenue tariff. A trade Convention was concluded with Afghanistan. A Bill was passed providing for the removal of existing racial distinctions in the criminal procedure applicable to Indians and non-Indians. The new frontier policy was further developed by the completion of various roads for mechanical transport within Waziristan and along the Derajat border. Jandola and Razmak were held by regular troops pending the completion of this road programme. The question of the status of Indians in Kenya excited much interest and controversy. After full consideration His Majesty's Government decided on the adoption of a communal system of representation, under which Indians in Kenya will be granted a wide franchise, and provision will be made for five elected Indian unofficial members on the Council. The policy of segregation as between Europeans and Asiatics in the townships is to be abandoned and the question of immigration is to be further examined. The highlands are to be reserved for white settlers. Indians are to be compensated with the reservation of territory in the lowlands. Whilst on these points decisions favourable to Indians were pronounced the policy of the Home Government conflicts on others with the views of the Government of India and the aspirations of Indians, and demands were made in the Indian Legislature for retaliatory measures. The Secretary of State (Viscount Peel), the Maharajah of Alwar and Sir Tej Mahadur Sapru represented India at the Imperial Conference, at which a Resolution was passed recommending each Dominion of the Empire concerned to set up a Commission to consider, in conjunction with a Commission of equal number from India, how far the principle laid down by the Imperial Conference of 1921 that Indians lawfully resident overseas should not suffer derogation of rights of citizenship, has been given effect to and to what extent it can be further applied. Demands for the expansion of the Indian Constitution were made in the Indian Legislature, but the Secretary of State declined to submit the question to Parliament, on the ground that the experience of the working of the new Con-

stitution had not yet been adequately tested. In 1904 the elections for the Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Councils were held. The total electorate was 990,979 for the Legislative Assembly and 5,810,345 for eight Provincial Councils. The Swarajists obtained a majority in the Central Provinces and increased their numbers in nearly all the other Provincial Councils and in the Legislative Assembly. When the new Councils met Government proposals were blocked and the Governor-General was again forced to "certify" the Budget after it had been rejected in the Legislative Assembly. In the Central Provinces and Bengal the Governors were compelled, in consequence of the opposition, to take over all the "transferred" subjects from the Indian Ministers. Conspiracies and methods of violence to further political aims were revived during the year, and the Bengal Government was given special powers to deal with violent crime. The Punjab was greatly disturbed by the Sikh invasion of the Nabha State. The Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services, appointed in 1903, reported and recommended financial improvements for the Indian Civil and other Services, the estimated cost of which for the first year is nearly 200 lakhs of rupees. No change in the organisation and control of certain of the All-India Services, employed in fields for which the Governor-General acting with his Council is responsible, was suggested. For the other All-India Services, employed mainly by the Provincial Governments, the recruiting should in future be in the hands of the Provincial Governments employing the officers. The Central Services under the Government of India, in fields which have not been delegated to Provincial Governments, should be recruited by the Secretary of State in some cases, in others by the Government of India. Further Indianisation of the Services was recommended, viz., 60 per cent. of Indians in the Indian Civil Service as compared with 30 per cent. at present, in the Police 50 per cent., and in the Forests Services, 75 per cent. During the year a Legislative Council was set up in Coorg.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATION—Legislation for India in England is chiefly of a constitutional or financial character. *The Regulating Act* (1773), which created the first Governor-General, a Council of five members, and a supreme court with a chief judge, was the first statute that recognised the East India Company as a ruling body. Pitt's *India Act* (1784) left the business and most of the patronage to the Court of Directors, but gave the supreme civil and military authority to a Board of Control, whose president represented India in the House of Commons. In 1793 the Company's charter was renewed, in 1813, on a further renewal of the charter, the trade of India was thrown open, while on the next renewal in 1833 the Company's monopoly of the China trade was abolished, and they became a non-commercial governing body. In 1853 the Company's charter was renewed for the last time, and the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to competition. By "An Act for the Better Government of India" (1858), all the territories governed by the East India Company were transferred to the Crown, and all the powers exercised by the Company and the Board of Control were vested in the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council. Under this Act, as amended by Acts of 1860, 1907, 1915 and 1919, at least one-half of the members of

Council must have served in India for 10 years, and must not have left India more than 5 years prior to their appointment. The number of members may be 12 and must not be less than 8, and is at present 8. Their term of office is now 5 years, with power of extension. There are now 3 Indian members. In 1877 (under the Royal Titles Act) Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India. By the Indian Councils Act (1909) the imperial and provincial Legislative Councils were enlarged, their powers of interpellation and criticism enhanced, and the elective element extended, special provision being made for the representation of landholders, the professional classes, Muhammadans, and European and Indian traders and planters. The executive councils of Madras and Bombay were increased in size, and power was given to constitute executive councils in provinces under Lieut.-Governors. The Government of India Act (1912) created a Governor of Bengal, established an Executive Council for Bihar and Orissa, and authorised the creation of legislative councils in provinces under Chief Commissioners. The Indian High Courts Act (1911) empowered the Government of India to increase the number of High Court judges from 15 to 20, to establish new High Courts, and to appoint temporary judges. An Act to consolidate the Imperial Legislation relating to the Government of India was passed in 1915. The Government of India Act, 1919, confers on provinces a larger measure of independence of the Government of India. It distinguishes the functions of local governments and local legislatures from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian Legislature, it provides for the devolution of authority in respect of provincial subjects to local governments, for the allocation of revenues to those governments and for the use under the authority of the Governor-General in Council of the agency of local governments in relation to central subjects, it provides for the transfer of some provincial subjects to the administration of the Governor acting with Ministers. It gives borrowing powers to local governments. It lays down that the major provinces shall be governed, in relation to reserved subjects by a Governor in Council, and in relation to transferred subjects by a Governor acting with Ministers, appointed from among the elected Members of the local legislative Council. It confers extended powers on local legislatures. For the Supreme or Central Government, it provides that the Legislature shall consist of the Governor-General and two Chambers, viz., the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. It provides for the appointment of an Auditor-General and a Public Services Commission on India. A Statutory Commission is to be appointed 10 years after the commencement of the Act for the purpose of enquiring, among other matters, as to the desirability of a further extension of the principle of self-government in India.

INDIAN LAW—The law administered in the Indian courts consists mainly of: (1) The enactments of the Indian Legislative Councils (imperial and provincial) and of the bodies that preceded them; (2) statutes of the British Parliament applicable to India; (3) the Hindu and Muhammadan laws of inheritance and domestic law; (4) the customary law affecting particular castes and races.

The Government of India.

EMPEROR OF INDIA—H I M GEORGE V.

Secretary of State—The Right Hon Earl of Bokenhead, P C

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA is the head of the Indian Administration in England, and as a member of the Cabinet he is solely responsible to, and represents the supreme authority of, Parliament. Subject to the provisions of the Government of India Act and rules made thereunder, the Secretary of State can impose his orders on the Government of India. In matters requiring secrecy (*e.g.*, foreign policy and the affairs of Indian States) the Secretary of State can act on his own authority without consulting his Council, and in most other matters can overrule the majority of his Council. Indian Government business in England is transacted at the India Office and at the office of the High Commissioner for India (*see pp. 95 and 202-3*).

The King-Emperor appoints the Governor-General, the Governors of the 9 major Provinces (Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Assam and Burma), the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of the Executive Councils of the Governor-General and of Governors, and the Judges of the High Courts. The term of these appointments, except judgeships, is usually 5 years.

Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India, in both civil and military affairs, is the Governor-General in Council. The Governor-General's Executive Council now contains 7 members including the Commander-in-Chief (three of whom must have served in India 10 years), as well as himself. Ordinarily, the opinion of the majority prevails, but the Governor-General is empowered in special circumstances to overrule the majority. In accordance with the Government of India Act, 1909, and rules thereunder, the *Indian Legislature* consists of the Governor-General and two Chambers, viz., the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly (*see p. 614 as to their constitution*). Except as otherwise provided by or under the Act, a Bill is not deemed to have been passed unless agreed to by both Chambers. The Act confers powers on the Governor-General of securing essential legislation in emergencies, subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council, of returning Bills for reconsideration, and of vetoing proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquility of British India. The Indian Budget is submitted to both Chambers, and is voted on by the Legislative Assembly except in regard to certain specified heads, but the Governor-General in Council can act, notwithstanding a refusal or reduction of grants, where essential to the discharge of his responsibilities, and he may authorise expenditure necessary for the safety and tranquility of British India or any part thereof. Differences of opinion between the two Chambers may be referred for decision by the Governor-General to a joint meeting of members of both Chambers appointed for the purpose. Although the Government does not command a majority in the Indian Legislature, it is necessarily given the power to reject adverse votes, since its responsibility is not to the Indian Legislature, but to Parliament.

The seat of the Supreme Government is at Delhi, the summer headquarters being still at Simla.

Business is conducted by 9 Departments—Finance, Foreign and Political, Home, Legislative, Commerce, Industries and Labour, Education, Health and Lands, Army, and Railway. Each Department is in the charge of a Secretary to Government (the Foreign and Political Department has both a Foreign and a Political Secretary), and is under the care of a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, who has authority to deal with affairs of minor importance, and to select what is worthy of the consideration of the Governor-General and his Council. The Governor-General himself superintends the Foreign and Political Department. The *Finance Department* deals with public accounts, loans, taxation, opium, currency, banking, mints, &c. The *Foreign and Political Department* conducts relations with external politics, relations with Foreign States, frontier tribes, relations with Indian States and Dependencies within the limits of India, and, through its Political Residents and Agents in the various Indian States, supervises their administration and regulates their relations with the paramount Power. The Political Residents in the Persian Gulf and Muscat, look after the commercial and political interests of India in those quarters. The *Home Department* deals with the internal politics, civil service, judicial affairs, prisons, police, &c. The Legal Member of Council takes charge of Government Bills in connexion with the *Legislative Department*. The department of *Commerce* deals with trade and shipping, ports, &c. The department of *Industries and Labour* deals with industries, stores, labour, public works, post-office, telegraphs, civil aviation, communications, irrigation, factories, &c. The Army is under the *Army Department*, of which the Commander-in-Chief has charge in Council. The *Education, Health and Lands Department* has the control of education, local government, sanitation, land revenue and surveys, agriculture, famine, meteorology, forests, foodstuffs, &c. Railway administration is entrusted to a *Railway Department*, which is in the charge of the Commerce Member of Council.

British India is divided into 15 *Local Governments and Administrations*, viz. —Under Governors, Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, still termed Presidencies, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Assam, and Burma, under Chief Commissioners, who are under the immediate authority of the Governor-General in Council, the North-West Frontier Province, British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ameer-Merwara, Coorg, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal are permitted to communicate direct with the Secretary of State.

The unit of administration throughout British India is the District, the executive head of which is the District Officer, called Collector-Magistrate or Deputy-Commissioner, as the case may be. In subordination to a Commissioner, who corresponds direct with the Provincial Government,

he has control in every department of administration, and is the responsible head of his jurisdiction. There are about 270 Districts in British India.

There are separate *High Courts* for both civil and criminal cases in Madras, Bombay, Bengal,

Bihar and Orissa, and in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab and Burma. Appeals may be carried to the English Privy Council. The Central Provinces, Berar, Oudh, Sind, and North-West Frontier Province have each a *Judicial Commissioner's Court*.

CONSTITUTION OF THE TWO CHAMBERS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE

INAUGURATED IN 1921

The Council of State

President, Sir Montagu Butler, C B, C I E, C V O

Rs 5,000 for 8 months and Rs 3,000 for 4 months)

Members elected by constituencies to represent	In									Total
	Madras	Bombay	Bengal	United Provinces	Punjab	Bihar and Orissa	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam	
Non-Muhammadans	4	3	3	3	1	2			1	17
Muhammadans	1	2	2	2	2	1				10
European Commerce		1	1					1		3
Sikhs					1					1
General Population							2†	1		3
Total, elected	5	6	6	5	4	3	2†	2	1	34†
Total, nominated*										25
Grand Total										59

* Of whom 29 are officials

† Including one nominated as the result of an election in Berar

The Legislative Assembly

President, The Hon Sir F Whyte, Kt

(Rs 5,000 for 10 months and Rs 3,000 for 2 months)

Members elected by constituencies to represent	In											Total
	Madras	Bombay	Bengal	United Provinces	Punjab	Bihar and Orissa	Central Provinces	Assam	Burma	Delhi	Amritsar & Merwara	
Non-Muhammadans	10	7	6	8	3	8	4†	2				48
Muhammadans	3	4	6	6	6	3	1	2				30
Europeans	1	2	3	1				1				9
Landholders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1			7
Indian Commerce	1	2	1									4
Sikhs					2							2
Non-Europeans									3			3
General population										1	1	2
Total, elected	16	16	17	16	12	12	6†	4	4	1	1	105†
Total, nominated*												39*
Grand Total												143

* Of whom 25 are officials

† Including one nominated as the result of an election in Berar

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, DELHI.

[Indian salaries are the substantive salaries (excluding allowances) stated in rupees *per mensem*.]

<i>Viceroy and Governor-General, His Excellency the Right Hon Rufus Daniel, Earl of Reading, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., b 1860, (assumed charge April, 1921)</i>	<i>per mensem</i>	Rs 20,900
<i>Private Secretary, Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., C.B.E.</i>		Rs 2,750
<i>Military Secretary, Col R B Worgan, C.S.I., C.V.O., D.S.O.</i>		
<i>Comptroller of the Household, Major W W Muir, M.V.O., O.B.E., 1/15th Sikhs, allncc</i>		
<i>Aides-de Camp, Capt. R. Burton, Coldstream Guards; Capt H L Mostyn Owen, 19th K G O Lancers, Capt J F B Combe, 11th Hussars, Capt D B Daly</i>	<i>(Rs 500-700) + 1 pay</i>	
<i>Indian Aides-de-Camp, Subadar Major (Hon. Lieut.) Dalpat Singh, Sardar Bahadur, I.O.M., 16th Jat Regt., Subadar Major (Hon. Lieut.) Gulab Shah, Bahadur, O.B.I., 1/127th Baluch L. Infantry</i>		
<i>Surgeon, Lieut.-Col J Norman Walker</i>		Rs 2,100
<i>Commandant, Governor-General's Bodyguard,</i>		

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

<i>Members General Lord Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., A.D.C., Commander-in-Chief in India (1919)</i>	<i>Rs 8,333</i>
<i>Sir B N. Sarna K.C.S.I. (Education, Health and Land), Sir Muhammad Shah, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Law), (vacant) (Industries and Labour), Sir C A Innes, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Railways and Commerce), Sir B P Blackett, K.C.B. (Finance), Sir A Muddiman, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Home)</i>	<i>each Rs 6,667</i>

HOME DEPARTMENT

<i>Secretary, J. C. C. I., C.I.E.</i>	<i>Rs 4,000</i>
<i>Joint Secretary, H. Tonkinson, C.I.E.</i>	<i>Rs 3,000</i>
<i>Deputy Secretary, T. Sloan</i>	<i>Rs 1,000-2,550</i>
<i>Director of Public Information, L. F. Rushbrook Williams, C.B.E.</i>	<i>Rs 2,000-2,250</i>
<i>Director, Intelligence Bureau, Lieut.-Col C. Kaye, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E.</i>	<i>Rs 3,000</i>

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

<i>Political Secretary, J. P. Thompson, C.S.I.</i>	<i>Rs 4,000</i>
<i>Foreign Secretary, D. de S. Brav, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E.</i>	<i>Rs 4,000</i>
<i>Deputy Secretaries, Major G. D. Ogilvie, C. Latimer, C.I.E.</i>	<i>Rs 2,500</i>
<i>Under Secretary, Major G. V. B. Gillan</i>	<i>Rs 2,000-2,100</i>
<i>Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian State Forces, Major-General E. A. Fagan, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.</i>	

AGENTS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

<i>Central India, Lt.-Col. Sir Denys B. Blakeway, K.L.C.I.E., Rajputana, Lt.-Col. R. E. Holland, O.B.I., C.I.E., C.V.O., Baluchistan, see p 622; North-West Frontier Province, see p 622; each Rs 4,000, Punjab States, Lt.-Col. A. B. Minchin, C.I.E.</i>	<i>Rs 3,000</i>
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RESIDENTS.

<i>Hyderabad, Sir Lennox Russell, Mysore, W. P. Barton, C.S.I., C.I.E. Persian Gulf, Lt. Col. A. P. Trevor, C.S.I., C.I.E., (each Rs. 4,000),</i>	
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<i>Kashmir, Sir John Wood, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.I.E., Baroda, E. H. Kealy, Waziristan, E. B. Howell, C.S.I., C.I.E. (off); Gwalior, L. M. Crump, C.I.E. ...</i>	<i>each Rs. 3,000</i>
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<i>BRITISH ENVOY TO NEPAL, Lt.-Col. W. F. T. O'Connor, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.V.O.</i>	<i>Rs 3,000</i>
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<i>H. B. M.'S CONSUL-GENERAL AND AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, KHORASSAN, Lt.-Col. H. B. Haworth</i>	<i>Rs 3,000</i>
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FINANCE DEPARTMENT

ORDINARY BRANCH

<i>Secretary, A. C. McWatters, C.I.E.</i>	<i>Rs. 4,000</i>
<i>Deputy Secretary, A. McLeod</i>	<i>Rs 1,650-2,900</i>
<i>Currency, Controller of, H. Denning</i>	<i>Rs 3,000-3,500</i>
<i>Auditor-General, Sir Frederic Gauntlett, K.B.E., C.I.E.</i>	<i>Rs 5,000</i>
<i>Revenue, Central Board of Members and Joint Secretaries, A. R. Loftus Tottenham, A. H. Lloyd (Rs 3,000-3,500) Secretary, V. S. Sundaram</i>	<i>Rs 1,600</i>
<i>Inland Revenue, Board of Members, W. Gaskell</i>	<i>Rs 3,500</i>

MILITARY FINANCE BRANCH

<i>Financial Adviser, A. F. L. Brayne (off)</i>	<i>Rs 3,250</i>
<i>Deputy Financial Advisers, M. A. Coburn, O.B.E., Lt.-Col. R. Prince, O.B.E. (Rs 2,250), S. G. V. Ellis, D.S.O. (Rs 2,200), Lt.-Col. A. G. Murray (Rs 1,650)</i>	
<i>Military Accountant General, Col. A. W. Daldy, O.B.E.</i>	

MINTS

<i>Mint Masters, Lt.-Col. A. L. C. McCormick (Calcutta) (Rs 2,000-200-3,000), Major R. E. Stace (Bombay)</i>	<i>Rs 2,000-200-3,000</i>
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ARMY DEPARTMENT

<i>Secretary, E. Burdon, C.I.E.</i>	<i>Rs 4,000</i>
<i>Deputy Secretary, H. R. Pate</i>	<i>Rs 2,500</i>

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE

<i>Director, Capt. E. J. Headlam, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., R.I.M.</i>	<i>Rs. 2,800</i>
<i>Deputy Director, Capt. G. N. Forteach (a.p.t.)</i>	<i>Rs 1,900</i>

Commander, Bombay Dockyard, Commdr A G Kinch, DSO . . . Rs 1,100
Chief Constructor, Bombay Dockyard, E P Newnham, CIE
Chief Engineer, Bombay Dockyard, Eng-Capt F B Phillips, OBE Rs 1,550

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Secretary, R L Corbett, CIE (off) . . . Rs 4,000
Assistant Secretaries, Rai Bahadur S N Banerji, E F Rogers, Rai Sahib L Sen . . . Rs 1,000-1,250
Actuary, H G W Meikle . . . Rs 2,000
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, C G Fieke Rs 1,550
Indian Tariff Board President, G Rainy, C S I, CIE
Members, V G Kale, P P Ginwala
Secretary, G C F Ramsden

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Secretary, Sir Henry Moncreiff Smith, Kt, CIE . . . Rs 4,000
Joint Secretary, W T M. Wright, CIE . . . Rs 3,000
Additional Joint Secretary, L Graham, CIE . . . Rs 3,000
Deputy Secretary, S C Gupta, G H Spence (off) . . . Rs 2,000
Solicitor to the Government of India, Lieut-Col R W L Dunlop, CIE, DSO . . . Rs 2,000-2,500

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT

(RAILWAY BOARD)

Chief Commissioner, C D M Hindley . . . Rs 5,000
Members, P C Sheridan, CMG, F A Hadow, CVO . . . each Rs 4,000
Financial Commissioners, A A L Parsons
Directors, S C Tomkins, A J Chase OBE, F W Allum, S D Manson
Secretary, P H Mafin Rs 2,000
Chief Engineer with the Board, Lt-Col H E C Cowie, CBE, DSO
Accountant-General, G W V de Rhe Philipe, OBE

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS

Secretary, J W Bhore, CIE, CBE . . . Rs 4,000
Deputy Secretary, R B Ewbank, CIE . . . Rs 2,500
Under Secretary, G S Bajpai, CBE . . . Rs 1,400-1,500
Educational Commissioners, Sir Henry Sharp, Kt, CSI, CIE Rs 2,500-3,000
Inspector-General of Forests, Sir P H Clutterbuck, CIE, CBE Rs 3,250

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

Director-General, Major-General R. C. McWatt, CIE Rs 3,500
Deputy Directors-General, Lieut-Col R A Needham, CIE, DSO (Rs 2,400), Lieut-Col J. K. S. Fleming, OBE (off) Rs 2,400
Public Health Commissioner, Lieut-Col F. H. G Hutchinson, CIE Rs 2,500-3,000

Assistant Directors General, Lieut-Col G G Inst (Rs 2,000), Capt J M Shah, MBE . . . Rs 1,550

Archaeology Director-General, Sir H Marshall, CIE Rs 1,750-2,250
Surveyor General of India, Col Tandy, RE . . . Rs 3,250
Agricultural Adviser and Director, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, W H Harrison (off) Rs 2,750
Zoological Survey of India Director, N Annandale, CIE Rs 1,750-2,000
Botanical Survey Director, Lieut-Col A T Gage D A Rs 750
Keeper of the Records of the Government of India, A F M Abdul Ali Rs 1,300-40-1,500
Librarian, Imperial Library, J A Chapman . . . Rs 1,000-50-1,500

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR

Secretary, A H Ley, CIE Rs 4,000
Deputy Secretary (vacant) Rs 1,650-2,900
Under Secretary, A G Clow Rs 1,550-1,650
Assistant Secretary, Rai Bahadur J P Ganguli . . . Rs 1,000-1,250

PUBLIC WORKS BRANCH

Deputy Secretary, D G Harris Rs 2,150
Assistant Secretary, W G Dollman Rs 1,000-50-1,250
Consulting Engineer, F St J Gebbie, CIE Rs 3,500

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Director General, G R Clarke, CSI, OBE Rs 4,000
Deputy Directors, J R T Booth (Rs 2,475), Rai Bahadur Hemanta Kumar Raha (Rs 1,750-100-2,150), C de V Babington Rs 1,750-100-2,150
Chief Engineer, W. Sutherland, CSI Rs 2,750-125-3,000
Deputy Chief Engineers, Sundar Singh, W D Macgregor Rs 1,750-100-2,150
Director, Wireless Branch, Commdr R L Nicholson, DSO Rs 2,500

Printing, Stationery, and Stamps, Controller of, M J Cogswell, CIE Rs 1,500-250-2,250
Stores, Indian Stores Department, Chief Controller of, J S Pitkeathly, CIE, CVO, CBE, DSO Rs 3,000-100-3,500
Ditto, Directors, Lieut-Col K M Kirkhope, CIE (Rs 2,250-100-2,750), Lieut-Col H M Alexander, DSO, OBE Rs 2,000-100-2,500
Patents and Designs, Controller of, V Lough Rs 1,400-100-1,800
Metallurgical Inspector, R Mathai Rs 3,000
Observatories, Director-General of, Sir Gilbert Walker Rs 1,750-2,250
Geological Survey, Director of, E H Pascoe Rs 3,000
Mines, Chief Inspector of, J H Lang (temp) Rs 2,000-2,500
Explosives, Chief Inspector of, Dr N L Sheldon Rs 1,500-2,000
Sindia Circle, Engineer, A. Brebner, CIE Rs 2,150

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.*

Under the Government of India Act 1919, and rules made thereunder, the local governments are given a large measure of independence of the Supreme Government. The Act distinguishes the functions of local governments and local legislatures of the Provinces from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian Legislature. The Supreme Government is given authority over certain subjects, classified as "Central," such as defence, political relations, railways, tariffs, etc. Other administrative heads, classified as "Provincial"—viz., local self-government, public health, education, public works, water supply, land revenue administration, famine relief, agriculture, excise, administration of justice, &c., are wholly or partly handed over to Provincial Governments with responsibility, subject to certain limitations, within their own areas, for administering them. In the nine major or "Governor's" Provinces—i.e., Madras, Bengal, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, the Punjab, Assam and Burma—provincial subjects are further divided into "reserved" and "transferred subjects," the administration of, and responsibility for, which rests with the Governor and his Executive Council and with the Governor and Ministers respectively. Ministers are chosen from among the elected members of the

Legislative Council by, and hold office during the pleasure of, the Governor. They are directly responsible to the Legislative Council for the administration of the "transferred" subjects, but can be overruled by the Governor if he considers them policy inconsistent with the discharge of his responsibilities.

The Act legislates for a transition from a bureaucratic to a self-government system and for the gradual transfer of more subjects to the Ministers. Matters of departmental or minor importance are dealt with, as a rule, by the Governor, his Council, and the Ministers sitting in conclave, but the decision on reserved subjects rests with the Governor in Council, and that on transferred subjects with the Ministers, subject to the Governor's intervention and control.

Legislative Councils have an elected majority, and normally a life of three years, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. The previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council is required to the introduction of certain classes of Provincial Bills. The Governor has powers of veto in regard to proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquillity of his Province or any part of it, or of another Province, and can secure legislation essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for reserved subjects. Such Bills must be sent to the Governor-General for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, but in emergencies the Governor-General may assent to them, subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council. The

* The areas and populations of the separate provinces are for British territory only. The figures are according to the Census of 1921.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

Members elected by constituencies to represent	Legislative Councils of									
	Madras	Bombay	Bengal	United Provinces	Punjab	Bihar and Orissa	Central Provinces and Berar	Assam	Burma	Cooch
Non-Muhammadans	65*	46†	46	60	20	48	40	20		
Muhammadans	13	27	39	29	32	18	7	12		
Indian Christians	5		2			1			1	2
Europeans	1	2	5	1						
Anglo-Indians	1		2						1	
Landholders ..	6	3	5	6	4	5	3			
Universities	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	
Planting Interests	1					1				
Commerce and Industry	5	7	15	3	2		2	5	5	
Sikhs					12					
Mining Interests						2	1			...
General Urban Population								1	14	
Indian Urban Population									8	
Karen Rural									5	
General Rural									44	
Jama										9
Non-Jama										4
Total elected	98	86	113	100	71	76	53†	39	79	15
Total nominated, including Members of the Executive Councils	29	25	26	23	22	27	17	14	24	5
Grand Total	127	111	139	123	93	103	70	53	103	20
[Of the nominated members not more than the following numbers may be officials]	19	16	18	16	14	18	8	7	14	4

* all seats reserved for Non-Brahmans

† 7 seats reserved for Mahrattas.

‡ Including 17 nominated as the result of elections in Berar

Governor has powers of assenting to, or withholding assent to, or of returning for reconsideration, other Bills, but must in certain circumstances send them for consideration to the Governor-General, who may reserve them for His Majesty's pleasure.

Provincial Budgets are voted on by the Legislative Councils, but the Governor has power to act, in respect of a demand for reserved subjects, notwithstanding a refusal or a reduction of grants, if the demand is essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for the subject, and in cases of emergency he can authorise such expenditure as may be necessary for the safety or tranquillity of his Province. Certain heads of expenditure do not require an annual vote—a deadlock is thus avoided in case of irresponsible action by the Legislative Council in the matter of supply.

Of the members nominated to the Indian Legislature and Provincial Legislative Councils some represent certain communities and interests. Males over 21 (25 in the case of Burma) years of age possessing certain qualifications (residence within the constituency and the possession of certain property qualifications, the payment of land revenue, rent, local taxes, income-tax or municipal rates) are eligible for the franchise. Women are not qualified for registration, but the disqualification may be removed in certain circumstances in any Province, or in all. The franchise is low, and gives the vote to small cultivators and some wage earners. The electorate of 1911 comprised over 5,000,000 persons.

(1) **MADRAS** (area, 122,260 sq. miles, pop. 42,718,985) was not only the oldest, but the most important of the three original Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal, though it was small in extent until the annexation of the Carnatic in 1801. With a coast-line of 1,730 miles the province has no good natural harbour, but an artificial harbour has been constructed at Madras at great expense. The province is not naturally fertile, though irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State. Rice, millet, and other food-grains, oilseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, tobacco, tea, &c., are cultivated. Manganese ore is mined and exported. Madras is served by the South Indian and by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the latter connecting it with Bengal on the north and Bombay on the west. About 89 per cent of the people are Hindus. There are 1,361,000 native Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. Many natives of the Presidency emigrate to Burma and Ceylon, some only temporarily. The languages principally spoken are Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam. Madurai (138,894) and Trichinopoly (120,422), famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the capital.

CHIEF CITY, Madras Population, 526,911.

Governor, H. E. the Rt Hon the Viscount Goschen of Hawkhurst, G.C.I.E., C.B.E. (April, 1924).

Private Sec., E. C. Smith, C.I.E. Rs. 12,000.

Milit Sec., Lt.-Col F. O. C. Balfour, C.I.E., M.C. Rs. 1,350.

Aides-de-Camp, Major T. N. Watson, M.C. Rs. 1,250.

Lieut. L. Bootle-Wilbraham, M.C. **Lieut.-M.** E. B. Portal; **Sardar Bahadur** Rissalder.

Yakub Khan.

Surgeon, Maj. D. P. Johnstone, C.I.E., O.B.E., R.A.M.C. Rs. 1,200.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-Jah, K.C.I.E., Sir A. R. Knapp, K.C.I.E., C.I.E., O.B.E., C.P. Ramaswami Ayyar, C.I.E., R. A. Graham, C.S.I.

each Rs. 5,333

MINISTERS

Raja of Panagal, Rao Bahadur Sri A. P. Patro;
Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagunam Pillai
each Rs. 5,333

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Presdt., Diwan Bahadur D. Swaminannu Pillai
Avargal, I.S.O. Rs. 3,000

Dep. Presdt., Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai

Avargal (per annum) Rs. 5,000

Sec., R. V. Krishna Ayyar Avargal Rs. 1,500

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., M. E. Couchman Rs. 3,750

Revenue Dept. Sec., A. Y. G. Campbell, C.I.E., C.B.E. Rs. 3,000

Local Self-Govt., &c., Sec., P. L. Moore, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000

Law Sec., Diwan Bahadur B. Ramachandrarao Avargal, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 2,750

Finance Sec., R. W. Davies. Rs. 3,000

Development Sec., F. Noyce, C.S.I., C.B.E. Rs. 3,000

Public Works Sec., W. Hutton (Bldgs and Roads) (Rs. 3,250), Lt.-Col. E. Barnardiston, D.S.O. (General and Irrig.) (Rs. 2,250).

Board of Revenue, (vacant) (Rs. 3,750), N. E. Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Rs. 3,500), N. Mac-michael. Rs. 3,000

High Court of Judicature

Chief Justice, Sir V. M. C. Trotter Rs. 5,000

Judges, Sir F. Du Pre Oldfield, C. G. Spencer, W. W. Phillips, Sir C. V. K. Sastry, C. Krishnan, V. Ramesan, K. E. Odgers, M. D. Devadoss; Mutha Venkata Subba Rao Garu, G. H. E. Jackson, H. O. C. Beasley, E. H. Wallace. Rs. 4,000

(2) **BOMBAY**—The Island of Bombay was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1662), and was made over by Charles II to the East India Company in 1668. The greater part of the present territory was obtained by annexations from the Mahrattas, and by the lapse of the Satara State. Sind was conquered in 1843. The province (including Sind, but not Aden and Perim, which are also attached to it) contains 122,979 square miles (about equal in size to the British Isles), with a population of 29,291,729. Eastern Sind is desert. The administration of Sind (which occupies about two-fifths of the Presidency) is in some respects separate. About 75 per cent of the people of the Presidency are Hindus, and 20 per cent Muhammadans. The Parsis (83,000) who are very prominent in trade, are mainly found in Bombay. Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, Kanarese and Western Hindi, are the principal languages. Millet and other food-grains and oil seeds are cultivated. Cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly extending cotton-mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The chief railway systems are the Bombay, Baroda and Central India with the lines worked by it to the north, and the Great Indian Peninsula (with the Indian Midland) eastwards, south-eastwards is the Madras and Southern Mahratta system; while Karachi (Sind) is the port for the extensive North-Western Railway system. Ahmedabad (274,007), Poona (212,795), Sholapur (129,582), Surat (117,434), and Karachi (216,803), the

capital and chief port of Sind, are the most important cities For Aden and Petim, see p 623

CHIEF CITY, Bombay Population, 1,175,914

Governor, H E Lieut-Col the Rt Hon Sir Leslie Wilson, P C, G C I E, C M G, D S O. (Dec 1923)

Rs 10,000
Private Sec, C G Adam *Rs 1,525*
Military Sec, Major H G Vaux, C I E, M V O
Aides-de Camp, Capt K E Previté, R M,
 Capt C B Lyon, Capt E R Sword, Lieut
 L C Winslow, *Indian A D C*, Capt Balkrishna Rav, Sardar Bahadur
Surgeon, Lt-Col G J Grafton Young, I M S
Rs 1,950

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
 Sir M H H Hayward, H S Lawrence, C S I,
 Chunilal Vibhukhandas Mehta, C Jehangir,
 C I E, O B E each *Rs 5,333*

MINISTERS

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah, Bhaskarav Vithnarav Jadhav, Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi each *Rs 5,333*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, K C S I, C I E *Rs 3,000*
Dep President, Bhojising Gundinomal Pahalajani *Rs 500*
Sec, Kshitish Chandra Sen *Rs 1,950*

SECRETARIAT

Chief Sec, G E Chatfield, C I E *Rs 3,750*
Finance Sec, G Wiles *Rs 3,000*
Political, &c, Sec, J E B Hotson, O B E *Rs 2,875*
Gen. Educl Sec, G A Thomas *Rs 3,000*
Home Sec, A Montgomerie, C I E *Rs 3,000*
Public Works Sec, K S Framji (actg) *Rs (3,000)*
Y M Griffiths (actg) *Rs 3,000*
Legal Sec, S J Murphy *Rs 3,000*
Development Sec, J R Martin, C I E *Rs 3,150*
Commr in Sind, J L Rieu, C S I. *Rs 3,750*

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

Ch Justice, Sir Norman C Macleod *Rs 5,000*
Judges, Honrs Sir L A Shah, Sir A B Marten, E M Pratt, A M Kaji, C G H Fawcett, L C Crump, N W Kemp, Dinshah Fardunji Mulla (addtl) each *Rs 4,000*

SIND

Judicial Commr Court Sind, *Judl Commr* C A Kincaid, C V O *Rs 3,500*
Addl Judl Commrs, B C H Calcraft Kennedy, E Raymond, A H S Aston, Rupchand Billaram (temp) *Rs 3,000*

(3) **BENGAL** (area of newly-constituted province, 76,843 sq miles, with population of 46,695,536) was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor in 1854. The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India, but subsequently the province consisted of part of Bengal proper with Bihar, Orissa, and Chota-Nagpur. Fifteen districts of Eastern Bengal were detached in 1905 and combined with Assam, while one district from the Central Provinces was added to Bengal. This partition was revoked in 1911, and Bengal now includes five Bengali-speaking divisions. About 54 per cent. of the population are Muhammadans and 43 per cent Hindus. The principal languages are Bengali and Western Hindi. For the most part the province is a great alluvial plain, very populous and productive. The chief products are rice, jute, oilseeds, sugar, tobacco, silk, tea, and coal. The East Indian Railway is the great

artery of the Ganges Valley. The Eastern Bengal Railway, running north, and the Bengal-Nagpur, south, from Calcutta, are also important. Important cities are Dacca (119,450), now the second capital, and Howrah (195,301), a great jute manufacturing centre adjoining Calcutta

CHIEF CITY, Calcutta Pop, including suburbs and Howrah, 1,327,547

Governor, H E the Rt Hon Earl of Lytton, P C, G C I E (March, 1922) *Rs 10,000*
Private Sec, H R Wilkinson *Rs 1,675*
Military Sec, Lieut-Col J Mackenzie, C I E *Rs 1,250*

Aides-de Camp, Major H G Benton, Capt S B Horn, M C
Indian A D C, Risaldar-Mal Singh
Swg to the Govt, Major E H V Hodge, I M S

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
 Sir Abdul Rahim, Sir Hugh Stephenson, K C I E, C S I, J Donald, C S I, C I E, Maharaja Kshammish Chandra Roy Bahadur each *Rs 5,333*

MINISTERS

(Vacant) each *Rs 5,333*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President, H E A Cotton, C I E *Rs 3,500*
Dep President, Major Hassan Suhrawardy (permanent) *Rs 5,000*
Sec, J Bartley

SECRETARIAT

Chief Sec, *Political and Appts*, L Binley, C I E *Rs 3,750*
Judl Sec H P Duval, C I E *Rs 2,650*
Rev Sec, M C McAlpin, C I E *Rs 2,750*
Local Self-Govt Sec, S W Goode *Rs 2,750*
Fin and Commerce Sec, A Mann, C I E *Rs 2,750*
Legislative Sec, C Tindall, C I E *Rs 2,750*
Agric and Industries Sec, Guru Saday Dutt *Rs 2,750*
Educ Sec, J A L Swan *Rs 2,750*
Pub Wks Secs (Lrygn), G Addams-Williams, C I E (Rs 2,875), (Roads and Bridges) G G Dey *Rs 3,000*

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, Sir L Sanderson, K C *Rs 6,000*
Judges, Sir N R Chatterji, Sir H Walmsley, Sir W E Greaves, Sir R B Newbould, G C Rankin, C C Ghose, P L Buckland, Z R Zahid Suhrawardy, A H Cumming, H G Pearson, B B Ghosh, E B H Panton, A Page, A Chotzner, Mammatha Nath Mukharji (addtl) each *Rs 4,000*

(4) **THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA and OUDH**, called "North-Western Provinces and Oudh" until 1902 (area, 106,295 sq. miles, pop. 45,375,787), forms the upper part of the great Ganges plain to the W of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. Originally (excluding Oudh) it formed part of the Bengal Presidency, but in 1835 a separate administration was formed under a Lieutenant-Governor. OUDH was annexed in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner. After 1877 the two administrations were combined. The chief products are wheat, rice, barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, cotton, sugar, and oilseeds. About 85 per cent. of the population are Hindus and 14 per cent. Muhammadans. Western Hindi is the chief language. The province is served by the East Indian, Oudh

and Rohilkhand, and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways. Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra (185,532), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hinducity of Benares (198,447), the great manufacturing centre, Cawnpore (216,436), Lucknow (240,566), Bareilly (129,459), and Allahabad (157,220).

CHIEF CITY (Agra), Allahabad Pop 157,220.
 (Oudh), Lucknow Pop 240,566.
Governor, H. E. Sir William Maistre, K. C. S. I.,
 K. C. I. E. (Aug 1922) ... Rs 10,000
Priv Sec., Capt R. O. Chamier
Aides-de-Camp, Capt T. K. Jones, Capt B. Tarleton.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan,
Khan Bahadur, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E. (*Home*), S. P.
 O'Donnell, C. S. I., C. I. E. (*Finance*) Rs 5,333

MINISTERS
Lieut. Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan,
 C. I. E., M. B. E. (*Indus and Agr.*), *Rai Rajesh-*
war Bali, O. B. E. (*Educ and Local Self-Govt*)
 each Rs. 5,333

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
Presdt., M. Keane, C. I. E. Rs 3,000
Dep. Presdt., *Rai Bahadur Pandit Kharagjit*
Misra Rs 300
Sec., W. K. Porter, Rs 800-50-1000

SECRETARIAT
Chief Sec to Govt., G. B. Lambert, C. S. I. Rs 3,000
Revenue and Judicial Sec., C. E. D. Peters
 Rs 2,600
Financial Sec., E. A. H. Blunt, C. I. E., O. B. E.
 Rs 2,700
Industries and Educ Sec., K. Jagdish Prasad,
 C. I. E., O. B. E. Rs 2,600
Local Self-Govt and Public Health Sec., G. B. F.
 Muir Rs 2,500
Public Works Secs (Bldgs, &c.), A. C. Verrieres,
 C. I. E. (Rs. 3,250), (*Irign*) A. C. H. Laurie (*off*)
 (Rs. 3,250), (*Sarda Canal*) F. F. Bion Rs 3,250
Board of Revenue, S. H. Fremantle, C. S. I., C. I. E.,
 R. Buid, C. S. I. each Rs 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES
Chief Justice, Sir Grimwood Mears Rs 5,000
Judges, Sir T. C. Piggott, C. H. Walsh, K. C.,
 B. Lindsay; L. Stuart, C. I. E., Dr. Shah Muham-
 mad Sulaiman, *Rai Bahadur Pandit Kanhaiya*
Lal, A. E. Ryves (*addtl.*), *Rai Bahadur Lal*
Gopal Mukharji (*addtl.*) each Rs. 4,000

Judicial Commr of Oudh, S. R. Daniels Rs. 3,500
Add do., D. A. Lyle Rs 3,333

(g) The PUNJAB (area, 99,846 sq. miles, pop. 20,685,024) occupies the N.W. angle of the great northern plain of India, and derives its name from the "Five Rivers" which, descending from the Himalayas, traverse the plain and unite in the Indus. It was annexed in 1849. Up to 1853 it was under a Board of Administration, who were then superseded by a Chief Commissioner, who was made Lieutenant-Governor in 1859, when also the Delhi Division was transferred to the Punjab from the North-West Provinces. The Punjab is mainly agricultural, and, owing to the scanty rainfall, depends largely for its harvests on vast irrigation canals, which are still being greatly extended, and are highly remunerative. The principal crops are wheat, millet,

barley, maize, pulse, oilseeds, sugar, and cotton. The Punjab possesses rich deposits of rock-salt, which, with wheat and other grains and cotton, form the principal exports. Timber is scarce. 55% of the population are Muhammadans, and 32% are Hindus. The Sikhs number about 3,107,000 in the Punjab and Punjab States, to which they are mainly confined. Panjabi, Western Punjabi and Western Hindi are the chief languages. The various branches of the North-Western and Southern Punjab Railways serve the province. Amritsar, the sacred city of the Sikhs, has 160,218 people.

CHIEF CITY, Lahore. Population, 281,781.
Governor, H. E. Sir William Hailey, K. C. S. I.,
 C. I. E. (May 1924) Rs 8,333
Private Sec., Major D. Pott, D. S. O., M. C.
 Rs 1,400
Aides-de-Camp, Capt N. S. Allington, M. C.,
 Capt R. W. C. Johns; *Hony Lieut. Risal-*
dai Major Hira Singh (*Hon*)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
Sir John Maynard, K. C. I. E., C. S. I.; *Sardar Bahadur*
Sardar Sundar Singh, *Maithia*, C. I. E. Rs 5,000

MINISTERS
Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Husain, *Rao Bahadur*
Hony Lieut. Chaudhri Lal Chand, O. B. E.
 Rs 5,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
Presdt., H. A. Casson, C. S. I. Rs 3,000
Dep. Presdt., K. B. Shaikh Abdul Kadir.
Sec., *Sardar Abnashna Singh*

SECRETARIAT
Chief Sec to Govt., H. D. Craik, C. S. I. Rs. 3,000
Financial Sec., M. Irving, O. B. E. Rs. 2,750
Transferred Depts Sec., A. Latifi, O. B. E. Rs. 2,700
Home Sec., E. G. F. Abraham, O. B. E. Rs. 2,600
Legislative Sec., J. Coldstream Rs. 2,650
Police Dept., Insp.-General, L. L. Tomkins,
 C. I. E. Rs. 2,750
Edu. Dept., Director of Public Instruction,
 Sir G. Anderson, C. I. E. Rs. 2,550
Public Works Secs (Irign) W. P. Sangster, C. I. E.
 (Rs. 3,250), A. R. Murray (Rs. 3,250), E. R.
 Foy (Rs. 3,250), (*Bldgs and Roads*), A. S.
 Montgomery .. Rs. 3,250
Financial Commrs., C. M. King, C. S. I., C. I. E.
 (Rs. 3,500), C. A. Baitou, C. S. I., C. I. E., C. V. O.
 (Rs. 3,500)

HIGH COURT, PUNJAB AND DELHI
Chief Judge, Hon. Sir R. B. Shadi Lal Rs. 5,000
Judges, Sir Henry Scott-Smith; W. A. Rossig-
 nol, A. B. Broadway, Abdul Raouf, A. E.
 Martineau; D. M. H. Harrison, C. F. Os-
 borne (*addtl.*), A. Campbell (*addtl.*) R. B. Moti
 Sagar (*addtl.*) each Rs. 4,000

(6) BURMA is bounded by Tibet on the north, by China, French Indo-China, and Siam on the east, and by Assam, Bengal and the sea on the west. It is the largest province, having a total area of 253,707 sq. miles, about equal to Spain and Portugal, with a population of 13,222,292. These figures include the Shan States and Chin Hills. Many immigrants come from Bengal, Madras, and China. Tenasserim and Arakan were annexed after the first Burmese war in 1826, Pegu after the second war in 1852, and Upper Burma and the Shan States after the third war in 1885. The Shan States form a minor administration distinct from that of Burma though under the same Executive Government and not subject to the jurisdiction of the Burma Legislature. The province

is thinly peopled, but, owing to remarkable prosperity, the population has increased 9 per cent in 10 years. The inhabitants belong to numerous tribes, who are distinguished by a variety of manners, languages, and religions. Burmese and Shanghaie are the chief languages. Buddhism, now almost confined to Burma, so far as the Indian Empire is concerned, is the religion of 85 per cent. of the people. The Burmese are much better educated than the natives of India proper, education being conducted by Buddhist monks. The delta country of Lower Burma is flat, but above Promé there is upland, hilly country. Rice, the main product of the delta region, is largely milled at Rangoon and exported. The principal export after rice is teak, which comes from the extensive forests of Burma and the Shan States, and overland from Siam. Burma is fairly rich in minerals, especially petroleum, rubies, jade-stone, and wolfram. The Irrawaddy and its chief tributaries, the Chindwin, the Shweli, and the Myittha, form important waterways. The main stream is navigable beyond Bhamo, 900 miles from its mouth, and carries much traffic. There are considerable exports by land to Western China. The Burma Railways have reached Myitkyina, on the Upper Irrawaddy, while a branch has been built to the Shan States, which lie in the Salween basin.

CHIEF CITY, LOWER BURMA, Rangoon

Pop. 341,962
 "UP BURMA, Mandalay Pop. 148,927
 Governor, H E Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, K C I E, K C S I (Jan. 1923) . . . Rs 8,333
 Private Sec, Capt V F Gamble, C I E . . . Rs 1,100
 Aides-de-Camp, Capt A D G S Batty, M V O, Capt J L Muir, Nalb-Commdt Saidai Bahadur Saran Singh :
 EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
 W J Keith, C I E, May Oung . . . Rs 5,000

MINISTERS

J A Maung Gyi, U Maung Gye . . . Rs 5,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President, Sir Robert Giles.

Deputy President, Maung Ba Pe

SECRETARIAT

Chief Sec, F Lewisohn, C B E . . . Rs 3,475
 Finance and Revenue Sec, W Booth-Graveley (off) . . . Rs 2,465

Public Works Secs, A J R. Hope, C I E (Rs 3,415), C E Rushton, H L Holman-Hunt, C I E. (off) Rs 3,540

Educn, Local Govt, &c, Sec, J Clague (off) . . . Rs 2,715

Agric., Excise, &c., Sec, H O Reynolds . . . Rs 2,715

Financial Comms, H Clayton, C I E, W E Lowy (off) Rs 3,915

Development Comm, H L Stevenson . . . Rs 3,665

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, RANGOON

Chief Justice, Sir Sydney M. Robinson . . . Rs 4,000

Judges, Hons C P R Young, H S Pratt, B. H. Reid, J G. Rutledge, E D. Duckworth, Parungavur Marasimha Chari, J A. Maung Gyi each Rs. 3,500

(7) BIHAR AND ORISSA (area of new province, 83,181 sq miles, with pop of 34,000,180). This province, which came into existence on 1 April, 1922, comprises Bihar, Orissa, and Chota-Nagpur, hitherto forming part of Bengal, as well as the Sambalpur district transferred to Bengal from the Central Provinces in 1905. Bihar is liable to extreme temperatures. The population is

exceedingly dense. Orissa and Chota-Nagpur are ill-watered and liable to drought. Orissa has a variety of races and a considerable seaboard. The highlands of Chota-Nagpur are thinly peopled and contain a large aboriginal population. The Patna High Court came into existence on March 1, 1926. Bihar and Orissa yields the greater part of India's output of coal and mica. Rice, wheat, oilseeds, sugar, and tobacco are cultivated. 82% of the people are Hindus, and the great Hindu temple of Juggernaut is at Puri, in Orissa. There is a variety of languages, Western Hindi and Oriya being the chief. The railway systems are the East Indian, Bengal and North-Western, and Bengal-Nagpur.

CHIEF CITY, Patna. Population, 119,976.

Governor, H E Sir Henry Wheeler, K C S I, K C I E (April 12, 1922) . . . Rs. 8,333
 Priv Sec, Capt G E R Edgcombe . . . Rs. 1,500
 Aides-de-Camp, Capt. B. E. W. Edmondson, Major C G Lees, Lieut Muhammad Raza Khan

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir Hugh McPherson, K C I E, C S I, S. Sinha . . . each Rs. 5,000

MINISTERS

Sir Sayid Muhammad Fakir-ud-din (Educn),

Ganesh Datta Singh (Local Self Govt) . . . each Rs. 5,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President, Khan Bahadur Khwaja Muhammad

Nur Rs 3,000

Sec, J A Saunders Rs 2,000

SECRETARIAT

Chief Sec, E L L Hammond, C B E . . . Rs. 3,500

Fin Sec, H K Biscoe, C I E Rs. 2,650

Revenue Sec, J R Dair Rs. 2,400

Judl Sec, A E Scroope Rs. 1,600

Educ Sec, B A Collins Rs. 2,850

Public Works Secs (Hgn), W S Bremner, C I E (Rs 3,250) (Hts and Bldgs), E. Elabai . . . Rs 3,250

Local Self-govt. Sec, A L Inghs . . . Rs. 2,550

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, Sir T F D Miller . . . Rs. 5,000

Judges, Sir B K Mullick, Sir Jwala Prasad,

Prafulla Ranjan Das, L C Adamsi, Sir J.

Bucknill, R L Ross each Rs. 4,000

(8) THE CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR (area, Central Provinces alone, 82,109 sq miles, pop 10,837,444). The Central Provinces were formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North-West Provinces and Madras, but originally belonging to the Mahratta Kingdom of Nagpur. The country, hilly and forest-clad, contains a large population of aboriginal tribes. The people are mostly Hindus, and they speak mainly Western Hindi and Marathi. The province, which is served by the Indian Midland, Great Indian Peninsula, and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways, possesses coal and manganese ore, and produces rice, wheat, millet, pulse, oilseeds, and cotton. There are cotton mills at Nagpur.

Since 1st October, 1905, BERAR has been amalgamated with the Central Provinces. Berar (area, 17,767 sq miles, pop 3,075,316), which lies to the north of Hyderabad, was placed in British hands by the Nizam in 1853, in payment of arrears, and its revenues were charged with the future cost of the Hyderabad Contingent (which was in 1903 incorporated in the Indian Army). In 1905 Berar was leased in perpetuity to the Government of India on payment of £157,000 a year to the Nizam. Berar is purely

agricultural. It is very fertile, and yields cotton, millet, oilseeds, &c. The chief language is Marathi, and most of the people are Hindus.

CHIEF CITY, Nagpur Population, 145,193
Governor, H E Su Fiauk Sly, K C S I (Dec 1920),
Rs 6,000

Governor Designate, Sir Montagu S D Butler,
C B, C I E, C V O, C B E
Aide-de-Camp, Capt F B Webb

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
B P Standen, C S I, C I E, Sir Monopant V
Joshi, Kt each Rs 4,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
President, Sir Gaugadhai Madhao Chitnavis
K C I E .. Rs 2,000
Sec, D G Mitchell

SECRETARIAT
Chief Sec, A E Nelson, C I E, O B E Rs 3,000
Settlement and Land Records, J F Dyer Rs 2,650
Finl. Sec, A E Mathias Rs 2,600
Rev. Sec, C J Irwin, C I E Rs 2,600
Legal Sec, D G Mitchell Rs 2,550
Educ. Sec, C E W Jones, C I E Rs 2,300
Public Works Secs (*Bldgs. & Roads*) J A Baker
(*off.*) (Rs 2,750), and (*Irign.*) Lt-Col H
de Pollard-Lowsley, C M G, C I E, P S O Rs 3,250

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERS
W T W Baker (Rs 3,500), (*addtl.*) H F Hal-
lifax, P S Kotval, F W A Pudeaux, O B E
each Rs 3,000

(9) **ASSAM** (area, 53,015 sq miles, pop 7,606,230), was constituted a separate administration in 1874 out of certain Bengal districts, most of which had been ceded by Burma in 1825. It was combined in 1905 with part of Bengal to form a new province, Eastern Bengal and Assam, but again became a separate administration in 1912. A range of mountains divides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Sylhet and Gauhati respectively. The people are mainly Hindus and Muhammadans, and the chief languages are Bengali and Assamese. The Assam-Bengal railway serves the province. Tea and rice are the principal products. Assam contains nearly 900,000 immigrants from other parts of India, chiefly coolies for tea-gardens. **Seat of Government**, Shillong.
Governor, H E Sir John Kerr, K C S I, K C I E (Oct 1922) Rs 5,500
Priv. Sec and offg. A D C, J H Grace Rs 1,250

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
Sir William Reid, K C I E, C S I, Khan Bahadur
Kutub-ud-din Ahmad (Rs 3,500), J E Web-
ster, C S I, C I E Rs 3,250

MINISTERS
Rai Bahadur Pramod Chandra Dutta, Maulavi
Saiyid Muhammad Saadulla Rs 1,500

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
President, Rai Bahadur Nalin Kanta Ray
Dasgupta Rs 500
Dep. Presd., Gopendralal Das Chaudhuri
Sec and Sec. Legs. Dept., A Mellor Rs 2,550

SECRETARIAT
Chief Secretary, A W Botham, C I E Rs 2,900
Second Sec, G. E. Soames Rs 2,650
Public Works Sec, O H. Desenne Rs 3,000

(10) **THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE** was constituted in 1901 by the transfer from the Punjab of portions of the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan (area, 13,429 sq miles, pop. 2,251,340, partly

estimated). Attached to the Province are the five trans-border political agencies of Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, Tochi, and Wano, together with tribal areas under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of the five settled districts first above mentioned. The officer in charge is directly responsible to the Government of India. The people are chiefly Muhammadans, and the chief languages are Pashto and Western Punjabi. The province produces wheat, barley and other grains, oilseeds, cotton, &c. It has a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

CHIEF CITY, Peshawar Population, 104,452
Chief Commr, H N Bolton C S I, C I E Rs 4,000

Secretary to Chief Commr, Major R E H Griffith, C I E Rs 1,000-2,500
Judicial Commr, P J G J Phipps, C M G, C I E, M C Rs 3,850

Rev. Sec, Lt-Col W J Keen, C I E, C B E Rs 3,000
Public Works Secs, Col H A D Fraser, C B (*Bldgs.*), Rs. 2,050, R Cannell (*Irign.*) Rs 2,150

(11) **AJMER-MERWARA** (area, 2,711 sq miles, pop 495,271), ceded in 1818, lies within Rajputana. The Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara and the chief executive and judicial authority 73% of the people are Hindus. Rajasthani and Western Hindi are the chief languages.

CHIEF CITY, Ajmer Population, 113,512
Chief Commissioner, R E. Holland, C S I, C I E Rs 4,000

(12) **COORG** (area, 1,528 sq miles, pop 163,838), annexed in 1834. The Resident at Mysore is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner and the chief executive and judicial authority.

Chief Com, W P Barton, C S I, C I E Rs 4,000

(13) **BRITISH BALUCHISTAN** (area, 54,228 sq ms, pop 420,648) was constituted a separate administration in 1888, under the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, who also controls the affairs of the native States of Baluchistan up to the Persian frontier. The districts it comprises (Sibi, Quetta, Pishin, Thal-Chotiali, Nushki, Zhob, Chagai, Nasirabad, and the Bolan) were acquired partly from Afghanistan by the treaty of Gundamak (1879), partly from the Khan of Kalat by arrangement. Baluchistan consists largely of mountains and sandy deserts, and is sparsely populated. A large part of the people lead a pastoral, nomad life. In religion they are Sunni Muhammadans, and Pashto is the chief language. The Afghan-Baluch frontier was demarcated in 1896-7. To Chaman, on this frontier, a railway runs *via* Quetta and is continued to Mirjawa. The Khan of Kalat, the head of a loose confederacy, receives about £19,000 per annum for quit-rents, subsidy, &c. British troops occupy Quetta, commanding the Bolan Pass, and have the treaty right to occupy any other position.

Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, S. E. Pears, C S I, C I E

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Major J L. R. Wei
Rev. and Judl. Commr, Lt-Col. A D G Ramsay, C I E, O B E Rs 3,250

(14) **DELHI**—This province (area, 593 sq miles, pop. 488,168) was constituted on October 1, 1912, out of the Punjab division of Delhi, in pursuance of the policy announced by H.M. the King-Emperor at the Delhi Durbar in December,

1911, to move the capital of India and its seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi.
Chief Commissioner, E. B. Abbott, C.I.E.

Rs. 3,000

(15) The ANDAMANS and NICOBARS (area, 3,143 sq miles; pop 27,086) form a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. Since 1858 Port Blair, in South Andaman, has been used as an Indian penal settlement. Much valuable timber, worked by convict labour, is obtained. The Nicobar Islands, almost due south of the Andamans, were first occupied by the British in 1856. They comprise 19 islands. The principal products are coco-nuts.

Chief Commissioner, Lt.-Col M. I. Ferrar, C.I.E., O.B.E.

Rs. 3,000

The Laccadive Islands comprise 14 islands (nine inhabited), distant 200 miles from the Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency, in which they are included. (Pop 10,600 in 1911.)

Aden and Perim—From old time the peninsula of Aden, situated on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade-route between Europe and the East, has been an important trade centre. Its trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route, but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance. It was occupied by the British in 1839. It is now a great coaling-station and port of call

and an emporium for the trade of the adjacent African and Arabian coasts. It is the only fortified point between Egypt and Bombay, and may be regarded as an outpost of the Indian Empire. Aden and Perim—a small unfortified island serving as a coaling station at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, occupied in 1857—form part of the Bombay Presidency, and have an area of 80 square miles and a population of 56,500. Aden is a free port. The chief industries are salt and cigarette manufacture. The traffic in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations. The total seaborne trade in 1922-23 was £9,378,000. In 1922-23, 1,122 vessels called at Aden, and 281 at Perim. The British Government has treaty engagements with, and subsidises, the neighbouring Arab tribes, both inland and along the coast (Hadramaut), the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb to Muscat territory at Ras Sair.

Aden. Political Resident, Maj. Gen. T. E. Scott, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O. per annum Rs. 3,000

The Kuma Muria Islands, to the S. of Oman, have been in British possession since 1854. In 1834 the East India Company occupied Sokatra (area, 1,400 sq miles), 150 miles from Cape Guardafui, which has a pastoral Muhammadan population roughly estimated at 5,000, mainly Arabs. A formal protectorate was established in 1886. The Sheikh receives a small subsidy, and is pledged not to cede the island to any foreign Power.

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

THE higher civil administration of British India is recruited from four sources—1. Open competitive examination in England and India. 2. The Indian Army. 3. The patronage of the Secretary of State. 4. The patronage of the Local Governments.

The Civil Service of India.—The annual examination ordinarily commences in London July-August. Candidates must be over 21 and under 24 on Aug. 1 in the year of examination. Application for permission to compete must be made on or before June 1, on forms that can be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W. 1. Examination fee, £8. Selected candidates are on probation in England for one or two years, and receive an allowance of £300 if of European domicile, or £350 if of Indian domicile, if they pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges approved by the Secretary of State, conduct themselves well, and comply with all the rules laid down for their guidance. A final examination is held in Indian law, language, &c. A first-class passage to India will be engaged for selected candidates. In case of failure to pass the final examination, or to execute the usual covenant and to proceed to India, all allowances received must be refunded. The salary of a covenantal civil servant commences usually at Rs. 7,000 a year. The Regulations for competitive examinations to be held in India can be obtained from the India Office, London.

The Indian Army.—Candidates for commissions in the Indian Army are required to pass the Army Entrance Examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners. Candidates must be between 17½ and 24 years of age (in the case of candidates already serving in the

Army the upper limit of age will be 21). Of the cadetships for the Indian Army offered, some are allotted to King's India Cadets nominated by the Secretary of State for India, and the remainder being offered to candidates in the order of their passing the entrance examination. A few direct appointments to the Unattached List for the Indian Army are made by the War Office from candidates nominated by the principal Universities in the United Kingdom. At the end of the period of training at Sandhurst, cadets recommended for commission are gazetted to the Unattached List for the Indian Army. On appointment to an Indian regiment, an officer's minimum initial pay is (at the present moment Rs. 425 a month (equals £42 10s at the statutory exchange of 2s per rupee). Regulations and examination papers can be obtained from His Majesty's Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W. C.

Indian (Imperial) Police Force.—A competitive examination will be held in London and other centres on June 10, 1925, in conjunction with the Army and Air Force Examination. A fee of £4 will be required from candidates examined in London, and a fee of £5 from those examined in other centres. The regulations provide that a candidate must be a European British subject, and that if he (being a European British subject) or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance, then at the time of his birth his father was a British subject and still is or continued to be until his death a British subject. Indian and Burmese candidates will be eligible if they have been resident in the United Kingdom for not less than five years. Candidates must be above 21 and under 25 years of age on Aug. 1, 1925; must be unmarried, and if

they marry before reaching India will be required to forfeit their appointments. Applications to compete at the examination must be made on forms to be obtained from the India Office, Whitehall, London, and must be returned not later than April 28, 1925. Successful candidates will be required to undergo a strict medical examination, will be examined as to their ability to ride, and will be required to provide themselves with uniform, towards which a contribution of £30 will be made by the India Office. Newly-appointed officers may be required to provide themselves, in India, with a horse and saddle, towards the cost of which the Government may contribute up to Rs 600. Free passage to India will be granted to probationers. The initial pay is Rs 325 per month, plus an overseas allowance of Rs 125 per month in the case of probationers with non-Indian domicile. The pay proceeds by increments to Rs 675, and thence to Rs 1,350 per month, subject to efficiency bars, with prospects of promotion to higher posts. Officers are subject to certain Leave, Pension, and Provident Fund Rules, details of which may be obtained from the India Office.

The patronage of the *Secretary of State for India* is small, and is now chiefly dependent on the requirements of the Government of India in the Judicial Department. Some appointments to the *Indian Educational Service*, which includes teaching and inspecting posts, are made on the recommendation of a Selection Committee, from among candidates who must have received a liberal education. The age is usually from 23 to 30. Appointments are in the first instance for two years, the salary beginning at Rs 400 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs 50 a month to Rs 1,250, with prospects of promotion if service is extended. Officers of non-Indian domicile receive additional ("Overseas") pay of Rs 150 per month during the first few years, but the amount is increased later. Initial salary and date of increments will be ordinarily determined in future by age. Appointments of *Chaplains* of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland to the Indian Ecclesiastical establishments are normally made, on the occurrence of vacancies, by the Secretary of State for India from amongst candidates nominated by the Indian Chaplains Board of the Church of England and the General Assembly's Committee on Indian Churches respectively. Church of England candidates must be between 27 and 34 years of age, and Church of Scotland candidates must be under 34 years of age. On appointment chaplains are on probation for two years and receive a salary of Rs 600 per month, rising by annual increments to Rs 1,300 per month.

Indian Public Works and State Railways Departments. Until further notice the Secretary of State in Council will, during each year, make a number of appointments of Asst. Executive Engineers in the Public Works and State Railway Depts. of the Government of India. In making these appointments he will act with the advice of a Selection Committee. Application forms can be obtained from the Secretary, Public Works Dept., India Office, London, and should reach the India Office not later than the April 1. Every European candidate must have attained the age of 21, and not attained the age of 24, on the 1st Aug. of the year in which the examination takes place. At present 10 per cent. of the appoint-

ments made in England are reserved for Indians. Selected candidates will be required to undergo further training on works in India for a period of at least one year. During this period they will be on probation and their final appointment will be made dependent upon the result of such probation. The pay and allowances of Europeans so appointed commence at Rs 525 a month. The pay rises by annual increments to Rs 1,625 per month, with possibilities of promotion to higher posts. There is a prospect of pension, and there is also a Provident Fund. Appointments are usually made in June in each year. From time to time appointments to the Locomotive, Carriage, Wagon and Traffic Departments of Indian State Railways are made, full information regarding which can be obtained from the Public Works Secretary, India Office, London.

Indian Forest Service.—In making appointments, the Secretary of State for India in Council acts with the advice of a Selection Committee. Applications for appointment must be made on a printed form to be obtained from the India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. Candidates must be not less than 19 but under 22 years of age on January 1. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Secretary of State that, save as provided in the Regulations, he is a British subject. A European candidate must be prepared to give an undertaking, if selected, that he will not marry before he reaches India. If he marries, after giving such an undertaking, he forfeits his appointment. Every candidate must be of good physique, and good character. Candidates must have obtained a degree with Honours in some branch of National Science in a University of England, Wales, or Ireland, or have passed the Final Bachelor of Science Examination in Pure Science in one of the Universities of Scotland. A degree in Applied Science will not be considered as fulfilling these conditions. A fair knowledge of either German or French is required. Weight will be attached to the possession of a diploma or degree in Forestry. The Secretary of State reserves the right to require candidates to pass a competitive examination. Selected candidates are required to undergo a strict medical examination. Before appointment a probationer is required to undergo a special course of instruction and to pass examinations in special subjects. The period of probation is in ordinary cases two years. The probationers are required to defray all expenses of lodging, board, tuition, and excursions to forest centres while at the University. The Secretary of State for India in Council makes payments to each probationer at the rate of £300 a year, not exceeding a total of £600. In the case of probationers of Indian domicile the rate will be £350 a year, not exceeding a total of £700. The grant of the allowances is subject to certain conditions. On appointment to the Indian Forest Service a probationer's salary commences at Rs 325 (plus an overseas pay of Rs 150 in the case of officers in non-Indian domicile) per mensem, and rises by increments to Rs 1,600, with prospects of promotion.

Further information regarding these and other Indian appointments can be obtained on application from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. Pay, Leave, and Pension Regulations of the Indian Services are contained in the Civil Service Regulations, which can be consulted at the India Office.

THE FINANCES OF INDIA (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT) FOR THE YEARS ENDED
MARCH 31, 1923 AND 1924.

(In lakhs of rupees) *

(See p 627 for the Finances of the Provincial Governments)

GROSS REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.

	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate	
	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
<i>Principal Heads of Revenue</i>			
Customs	4134.7	4041.5	4501.8
Taxes on Income	1799.4	1907.4	1822.0
Salt ..	682.5	870.3	904.7
Opium	378.9	430.6	433.6
Land Revenue	42.9	44.7	39.6
Excise	51.7	48.9	45.5
Stamps	25.1	27.7	27.2
Forest	25.3	24.3	22.0
Registration	1.5	1.5	1.4
Tributes from Indian States	87.5	87.3	86.5
Total	7229.5	7484.2	7884.3
Railways (net receipts)†	2683.0	3237.9	2974.9
Irrigation (net receipts)†	10.9	11.2	12.4
Posts and Telegraphs (net receipts)†	122.3	84.9	107.4
Interest ..	115.7	324.3	317.3
<i>Civil Administration</i>			
Justice	3.6	4.3	4.5
Jails and Police	12.7	9.1	8.8
Ports and Pilotage	21.2	21.4	22.5
Education	1.2	1.4	1.3
Medical and Public Health	2.0	1.8	1.9
Agriculture	5.7	9.2	10.3
Miss. Departments	13.3	20.2	22.7
Total	44.3	67.4	72.0
Currency and Mint	362.0	307.7	363.9
Civil Works ..	14.4	13.2	12.4
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			
Superannuation	28.5	25.3	24.8
Stationery and Printing	17.2	13.8	8.6
Miscellaneous ..	16.8	284.3	34.1
Total	62.5	323.4	67.5
Receipts by Military Depts	573.8	419.5	275.2
Contributions, &c., from Provincial Govts. ...	922.9	922.3	922.1
Total Revenue (lakhs of rupees) ...	12141.3	13196.0	13009.4
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1) (ooo omitted)	£80,942	£87,973	£86,729

EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE.

	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate	
	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
<i>Direct Demands on the Revenues</i>			
Customs	70.6	71.9	82.2
Taxes on Income	44.5	65.0	65.2
Salt	151.4	142.7	145.3
Opium	186.6	258.4	209.1
Land Revenue	13.4	11.8	13.4
Excise	2.7	2.5	2.7
Stamps	13.4	32.0	1.7
Forest	39.0	40.3	34.1
Registration	4	4	4
Total ..	522.0	561.0	554.1
<i>Railway Revenue Account</i>			
Interest, Annuities, &c	2530.6	2585.8	2478.3
Other expenditure	30.4	24.1	38.5
Total ...	2561.0	2609.9	2516.8
<i>Irrigation Revenue Account</i>			
Interest on debt	13.8	16.5	22.8
<i>Posts & Telegraphs Revenue Account</i>			
Interest on debt	59.2	63.6	71.0
Other expenditure (capital outlay)	17.8	51.0	52.0
Total	77.0	12.6	11.0
<i>Interest On Ordinary Debt (excl. Railways, Irrigation, Posts & Telegraphs & Provincial Govts)</i>			
On other obligations	1080.4	1227.3	1072.7
Total ..	535.5	447.6	759.8
<i>Civil Administration</i>			
General Administration	204.2	162.4	164.6
Audit	75.1	74.3	84.8
Justice	11.1	13.9	12.5
Jails and Police	130.3	122.8	128.6
Ports and Pilotage	22.5	23.3	25.4
Ecclesiastical	29.7	30.0	33.3
Political and Scientific	394.5	385.6	401.8
Education	30.8	32.2	31.6
Medical & Public Health	48.4	45.1	42.6
Agriculture	20.8	25.1	26.6
Miscellaneous Debts	26.9	42.4	28.5
Total	994.3	957.1	980.3
Currency	103.1	105.3	77.3
Civil Works	134.8	161.1	206.5
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			
Famine Relief	8	1	1
Territorial & Pol. Pensions	29.1	30.3	29.9
Superannuation	360.5	309.2	298.9
Stationery and Printing	62.2	66.0	51.2
Miscellaneous	68.0	74.5	108.6
Total ..	520.6	480.1	488.7
<i>Mil. & Marine Services</i>			
Adjustmts. between Cen & Provincial Govts.	7100.6	6393.7	6300.2
Total expend. charged to Revenue (lakhs of rupees) ...	13643.1	12990.0	12990.9
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1) (ooo omitted)	£90,953	£86,600	£86,606

* A lakh = Rs. 100,000

† Gross receipts less working expenses.

NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The figures of Gross Revenue just given include the net receipts of railways and other commercial undertakings without any deduction on account of interest charges, the total receipts from the sale of opium, and the receipts of certain spending departments, while the figures of Gross Expenditure include the interest charges of commercial undertakings, and the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium. This method of compiling the figures causes the revenue available for administrative purposes and the expenditure on such purposes to appear greater than they really are. A statement of the net revenue and expenditure of the Central Government for the three years under review is therefore given in the table below, which shows the net revenue derived from commercial undertakings, after deducting all expenditure including interest charges, similar adjustments being made under other heads of revenue and expenditure by deducting (1) the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium from sale receipts, and (2) the receipts of the spending departments from the gross expenditure incurred by them. The cost of the establishments maintained for the collection of revenue is not shown as a deduction from revenue, but as a separate head of expenditure.

NET REVENUE (in lakhs of rupees).*

	1922-23	Revised Estimate, 1923-24	Budget Estimate, 1924-25
<i>Principal Heads of Revenue</i>			
Customs	4134.6	4041.5	4501.8
Taxes on Income	1799.4	1907.4	1822.0
Salt	682.5	870.3	904.6
Opium	192.3	172.2	224.5
Other Heads	234.0	234.3	222.3
	7042.8	7225.7	7675.2
<i>Commercial Undertakings</i>			
Railways	122.0	628.0	458.2
Irrigation	-2.8	-5.3	-10.4
Posts and Telegraphs	45.3	72.3	118.4
	164.5	695.0	566.2
<i>Currency and Mint</i>			
Currency	247.9	204.0	285.9
Mint	11.0	-17.7	0.6
	258.9	202.3	286.5
<i>Provincial Contributions and Adjustments</i>			
	922.9	904.5	899.5
<i>Miscellaneous Civil Receipts</i>			
	16.8	284.4	34.1
Total Net Revenue (lakhs of rupees) }	8405.9	9311.9	9461.5
Equals (at Rs 15 to £1) (000 omitted) }	£56,040	£62,079	£63,077

* A lakh is 100,000 rupees.

NET EXPENDITURE.

	1922-23	Revised Estimate, 1923-24	Budget Estimate, 1924-25
<i>Debt Services</i>	1500.2	1350.6	1515.3
<i>Military Services</i>			
Army	5986.9	5531.2	5548.7
Navy	107.2	68.7	76.8
Military Works	432.7	374.3	399.5
	6526.8	5974.2	6025.0
<i>Collection of Revenue</i>	335.4	302.5	345.0
<i>Civil Administration</i>	950.0	889.6	908.3
<i>Miscellaneous Civil Charges</i>	474.9	441.1	455.4
<i>Civil Works</i>	120.4	147.9	194.1
Total Net Expenditure charged against Revenue (lakhs of Rs.) }	9907.7	9105.9	9443.1
Equals (at Rs 15 to £1) (000 omitted) }	£66,051	£60,706	£68,994
Surplus (+) or Deficit (-) (000 omitted) }	£10,011	£1,373	£1,133

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—The following statement shows capital outlay, not charged to Revenue

Central Government

	1922-23	Revised Estimate, 1923-24	Budget Estimate, 1924-25
	(Lakhs of rupees)		
State Railways	1843.4	2360.6	3000.0
Postal & Telegraph			
Debt	65.6	96.7	174.0
Irrigation Works	2.3	0.07	—
New Capital at Delhi	184.8	182.0	147.0
Other Capital expenditure	63.3	104.1	285.1†
Total	2159.4	2743.4	6172.8

Under the Government of India Act, 1919, provision was made for the definite assignment to each of the Provincial Governments of a part of the revenues of India. The revenues so allocated consist, in the main, of the receipts accruing from provincial loans and from those provincial subjects which are revenue producing, the principal heads of which are land revenue, irrigation, stamp duties and excise. In addition, a local government is given a share in any expansion of income tax due to an increase of the assessed incomes within the Province. This division of the sources of revenue leaves the Central Government, under present conditions, insufficiently provided. It has, therefore, been arranged that an annual contribution shall be made by eight of the nine local governments to the Central Government. The annual contributions fixed at the outset aggregate 982 lakhs of rupees (Madras 348, Bombay 36, Bengal 63, United Provinces 240, Punjab 175, Burma 64, Central Provinces 22, Assam 15, Bihar and Orissa nil), but these contributions will cease at the earliest possible moment. As a special measure the annual contribution made by Bengal has been remitted for three years with effect from 1922-23. The revised financial arrangements came into force from April 1, 1921, as from which date all "provincial" revenue and expenditure ceased to be included in the estimates and accounts of the Central Government.

† Including 277 lakhs for redemption of liabilities involved in the purchase of railways.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS (in lakhs* of rupees)

	(Revised Estimate, 1922-3)	Budget, 1923-4	1924-5
Gross Revenue			
Madras	1258	1658	1677
Bombay	1417	1470	1566
Bengal	985	1015	1029
United Provinces	1006	1298	1263
Punjab	828	1029	1038
Burma and Shan States	886	1194	1111
Bihar and Orissa	494	547	534
Central Provinces and Berar	515	526	531
Assam	185	221	224

Total (lakhs of rupees) 7574 8938 8973

Equals (at Rs 15 to £1) (000 omitted) £50,492 £59,587 £59,820

Expenditure †			
Madras	1261	1640	1662
Bombay	1353	1547	1636
Bengal	959	987	1004
United Provinces	1071	1303	1247
Punjab	885	1060	1068
Burma	1035	1203	1111
Bihar and Orissa	463	492	518
Central Provinces and Berar	490	524	521
Assam	206	215	227

Total (lakhs of rupees) 7723 8971 8994

Equals (at Rs 15 to £1) (000 omitted) £51,489 £59,809 £59,960

Surplus (+) or Deficit (-) (£1000 omitted) -£907 -£222 -£140

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS (in lakhs of rupees)

	(Revised) Budget 1922-3	1923-4	1924-5
Madras	122	197	433
Bombay	4057	3691	7045
Bengal	519	81	21
United Provinces	1019	1182	1551
Punjab	941	1107	2508
Burma	—	—	—
Bihar and Orissa	—	—	—
Central Provinces	184	300	339
Assam	14	11	05

Total (in lakhs of rupees) 6856 6569 11857

Forests	56	68	39
Irrigation	2938	3871	7586
Public Health	61	12	—
Bombay Development Scheme	2655	2124	2144
Other capital expenditure	1146	492	2088

Total (in lakhs of rupees) 6856 6567 11857

Equals (at Rs 15 to £1) (000 omitted) £4,570 £4,371 £7,904

BURDEN OF TAXATION.—If taxation proper be divided among the population of British India, without allowing for certain portions of Salt, Excise, and Customs duties which fall on persons in the Indian States, the burden in 1922-23 was estimated at Rs. 3.9 per head, or, if land revenue

* A lakh is 100,000 rupees

† Including contributions to Central Government

(which is akin to rent) be added, Rs. 5.3 per head. The Budget of 1929-30 introduced a duty of 50 per cent on excess profits, but this tax was discontinued in 1920-21. The Budget for 1920-21 amended the super-tax law. The Budget for 1921-22 imposed additional taxation under the heads of postal charges, railway surcharge, import duties and taxes on income. The Budget for 1922-23 increased railway passenger fares, postage rates, the general customs *ad valorem* duty on imported goods, the income-tax, and the super-tax. The Budget for 1923-24 raised the salt tax from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 2½ a maund. The Budget for 1924-25 reduced the salt tax to Rs. 1½ per maund and imposed a specific duty on certain materials for match manufacture.

DEBT AND ASSETS.—On March 31, 1924, the debt of India (Central and Provincial Governments) amounted to Rs. 68,989 lakhs (sterling and rupee debt having been combined at the rate of Rs. 10=£1). Miscellaneous obligations (Savings Bank balances, &c.) amounted to about Rs. 97½ crores, besides a charge of £60,095,000 for various railway annuities. Its advances to Native States, corporations, agriculturists, &c., stood at Rs. 869 lakhs. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve of £39,999,000, and the cash balances in England and India, £10,167,000 and Rs. 3114.4 lakhs respectively.

LAND REVENUE.—This is the oldest and the most important source of revenue. The State is the paramount landlord in India, and the land revenue is the States' share in the rent of the soil. In most of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, about one-fourth of Madras, and part of Assam the land revenue has been permanently fixed; elsewhere generally the assessments, or settlements, are revised periodically (usually once in 20 or 30 years). The nature of the settlements varies in different provinces. In parts of Bengal and Bombay, the greater part of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the N.W. Frontier Province, and the Central Provinces the settlement is with large proprietors or proprietary village communities (*zamindars*), and the estate is assessed as a whole. Elsewhere (especially in Burma, Berar, Bombay and Sind, Assam, and most of Madras) the *ryotwari* tenure prevails, and each ryot, or peasant proprietor, holds direct from the State. In temporarily settled *zamindari* districts the land revenue usually amounts to about 50 per cent of the rental paid to the landlord by the cultivating tenant, while in temporarily settled *ryotwari* districts the revenue varies from 20 per cent of the gross produce down to much smaller proportions, averaging about 8 per cent. Private improvements are exempt from assessment. The gross land revenue paid to the State (Central and Provincial Governments) in 1922-23 amounted to 3,535 lakhs (£23,570,000).

THE OPIUM REVENUE.—Poppy may now be grown only in parts of the United Provinces (Bengal opium) and in the Central Indian (Malwa) native States. Except in these States the manufacture is a Government monopoly. In 1922-23, 2,890 chests of Bengal opium were sold for export, in addition to 4,796 chests sold direct to Governments of Hong Kong, Straits Settlements and Netherlands (Indies), &c. The gross revenue from Bengal opium, including the value of opium sold by the Excise Department for consumption in India, was £2,525,000. The expenses of production, &c., were £1,244,000. Formerly, most of the opium exported from India

was consumed in China, but the Government of India, in furtherance of the efforts of the Chinese Government to suppress the growth and consumption of opium in China, decided in 1907 to reduce progressively the amount of Indian opium exported to China, and as from March 31, 1917, export of Indian opium to China is prohibited.

EXCISE—Licence fees and duties are levied on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, opium, and other drugs. The revenue, owing partly to stricter administration, and partly to enhanced duties, has greatly expanded in recent years, and amounted to lakhs 1,855 (£12,370,000) gross in 1923-24 (Central and Provincial Governments).

CUSTOMS—The net revenue was 4,135 lakhs (£27,350,000) in 1922-23. (For tariff see page 631.) The export duty on rice yielded 108 lakhs (£720,000), and the countervailing duty on Indian cotton goods 187.3 lakhs (£1,250,000) in 1923-24. The export duty on jute produced 329.2 lakhs (£2,195,000).

INCOME TAX is levied on non-agricultural incomes at the following rates:—

Annual Income	Rate of Tax per Rupee*
Rs. 2,000 and over	5 pies
" 5,000 "	6 "
" 10,000 "	9 "
" 20,000 "	12 "
" 30,000 "	15 "
" 40,000 "	18 "

In the case of companies and registered firms, whatever the total income, the rate is 18 pies in the rupee.

Super-tax is leviable in addition to ordinary income tax on incomes of individuals and registered firms above Rs. 50,000, of Hindu undivided families above Rs. 75,000, at 1 to 6 annas in the rupee, and on the taxable incomes of companies above Rs. 50,000 at a flat rate of 1 anna in the rupee.

STAMPS—Stamps yielded 1,195 lakhs gross (£7,970,000) in 1922-23. About two-thirds of the revenue is from court fees and one-third from commercial stamps.

SALT—The salt duty was reduced from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 2 a maund (84 lb.) in 1903, to Rs. 1½ in 1905, and to Rs. 1 in 1907. It was increased to Rs. 2½ on March 1, 1916, to Rs. 3½ from March 1, 1923, and reduced to Rs. 1½ from March 1, 1924.

FORESTS—About 99,000 square miles of forests are reserved and scientifically worked by the State, while about 150,000 square miles besides are under State control. A third of the revenue comes from Burma.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—The Post Office in 1922-23 conveyed 1,186 millions of letters, postcards, newspapers, &c. and issued 33 millions of money orders. Inland letter rates are the lowest in the world. The length of telegraph wires in India on March 31, 1923, was 438,000 miles, and the number of messages sent in 1922-23 was nearly 19 millions. The capital outlay amounted to Rs. 2,059 lakhs (£13,716,000) at the end of 1922-23. The Indian Postal and Telegraph services were amalgamated on April 1, 1924. The combined services showed for the year 1923 a surplus of 25 lakhs (£1,635,000). The Indo-European Telegraph Department yielded a net profit of 6.48 per cent. during 1922-23. Its

* 12 pies = 1 anna; 16 annas = 1 rupee, 10 rupees = 100 (statutory rate), but at present the rupee has a fluctuating value.

capital expenditure to the end of 1922-23 was £1,218,000.

RAILWAYS—Nearly all the railways in India are owned by the State and administered by a Railway Board, though many are leased to and worked by companies. The mileage open for traffic on March 31, 1923, was 37,618, while the mileage under construction was 852. Of the mileage open about 50 per cent. was on the standard gauge (5½ ft.), and about 41 per cent. on the metre gauge. On March 31, 1923, the total capital at charge was 68,023 lakhs (£453,490,000). The net earnings of the railways in 1922-23 amounted to 3,266 lakhs (£21,771,000). The number of passengers increased to 573 millions, and the goods traffic amounted to 93½ million tons. Rates are very low, third-class passengers travelling on the average over four miles for a penny. The net gain from State railways was 122 lakhs (£813,000) in 1922-23. The total capital expenditure on State and other railways in 1922-23 was about 2,258 lakhs (£15,006,000).

IRRIGATION—The total capital outlay on State irrigation works up to March 31, 1923, was £56,382,000, which, apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine, yielded a profit to the State, after payment of interest charges, of about £2,242,300. The area irrigated by Government irrigation works, excluding the Indian States, amounted to 28½ million acres, while the annual value of the crops raised amounted to nearly 1½ times the total capital expended on the works. Two-fifths of the irrigation revenue comes from the Punjab.

HOME CHARGES—The net expenditure in England, chargeable to Revenue, amounted in 1922-23 to £28,956,500. Interest on Railway Debt and Annuities, £10,045,000; Interest on Ordinary Debt, £2,754,000; other Debt Services, £2,099,000; Stores, £3,593,000, of which £2,447,000 was for Marine and Military Stores, payments for British forces, troop service, &c., £3,655,000; Army non-effective charges, £3,305,000; Civil annuities, pensions, &c., £2,078,000; Furlough payments, civil and military, £1,354,000; home administration, £353,500. The expenditure of the Indian Government in England is met by bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on India by the Secretary of State, and sold by him in London for sterling.

CURRENCY—The principal coin in use is the silver rupee, containing 165 grains of fine silver and 15 grains of alloy, and weighing in all 180 grains troy. Up to 1893 the Indian Mints were open by law for the unrestricted coinage of silver into rupees. Owing, however, to the almost continuous fall in the value of the rupee from 1871 to 1893, legislation in the latter year closed the mints to the public, with a view to eventually fixing the exchange. For a time the rupee continued to fall, but subsequently it rose, and between 1898 and 1916 was practically stable at 1s. 4d. The Act of 1899 made the British sovereign legal tender in India at the ratio of 15 rupees to the sovereign, the rupee, however, remaining also legal tender to any amount, but the ratio was altered to 16 rupees in 1900. In 1907 it was decided that half the profit on silver coinage should be applied to capital expenditure on railways; the other half of the profit, and the whole of the interest, being added to the gold

standard reserve. In June, 1922, it was decided that no portion of the profit was to be used for railway purposes until the total sterling assets of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted to £25,000,000. From April 1, 1921, the interest on investments in the Gold Standard Reserve, when that Reserve reaches £40,000,000, is appropriated in reduction of the rupee securities created for the special purpose of the Currency Reserve. The total receipts from profit on coinage, interest and discount, and profit by exchange up to March 31, 1924, amounted to £46,922,000. Of this sum £1,123,655 has been used for capital expenditure on railways, the remainder has been paid to the Gold Standard Reserve, for the purpose of maintaining the rate of exchange between England and India. On March 31, 1924, the investments of this fund in sterling securities amounted to £39,999,059 (estimated value), while £241 was held in cash in England. India has a paper currency. The 1, 2½, 5, 10, 50, and 100 rupee notes are legal tender everywhere in India, but other notes only within their circles of issue. In 1918 a branch of the Royal Mint was established at Bombay for the minting of gold coins.

ARMY—In peace time, the Army in India consists, first, of British troops, about 68,000; and, secondly, of Indian troops (largely Muhammadans), about 143,000, excluding followers. In addition, the Indian State troops furnished by Indian States contribute 21,000, including cavalry, transport corps, and sappers. Further, there are 37,000 European and Eurasian volunteers (efficients). For police duties and frontier service the regular military is supplemented by frontier militia and local levies. During the period (1902-9) when Lord Kitchener was Commander-in-Chief, considerable changes were effected in the organisation and training of the Army. On June 1, 1907, there was a redistribution of the Army of India. The net military expenditure (including marine) has risen from about £20,000,000 in 1912-13 to about 6,527 lakhs (£43,512,000) in 1922-23. The estimated net expenditure for 1924-25 is 6,025 lakhs (£40,166,000). During the Great War of 1914-18 the Government of India recruited on a voluntary basis over 800,000 combatants and more than 400,000 non-combatants, giving a grand total of about 1·3 million men. 1,225,000 officers and men were sent on service overseas from India, the total Indian casualties were 201,000. In 1917 the bar hitherto precluding the admission of Indians to King's Commissions was removed, the pay and pensions of the Indian soldiery were improved. India has an Auxiliary Force on a volunteer basis. Ague is the chief cause of sickness among British troops, and enteric fever the chief cause of death.

The ROYAL INDIAN MARINE consists of 14 sea-going vessels, and numerous smaller steamers and launches.

Director R.I.M., Bombay, Capt E J Headlam, C.M.G., D.S.O. (p.t.) Rs. 2,800

EDUCATION—Elementary education is based, so far as possible, on an adaptation of indigenous institutions and traditions. Higher education is an imported product. It is popular, and has undoubtedly been attended with beneficial results. As is natural with an imported product, its development is marked by some crudities, and its influence has to some extent been unsettling. It has appealed to the natural intellectuality

of the people, and has succeeded only partially in stimulating practical application. There are 14 Universities, viz., those of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Benares (Hindu), Patna, Dacca, Aligarh (Muhammadan), Lahore, Hyderabad, Mysore, Lucknow, Rangoon and Delhi. In State institutions education is secular. The institutions in 1921-22 numbered 208,206, and the scholars 8,381,350, including 1,418,422 females. Of the institutions, about 75 per cent. are maintained by the State or aided by grants, the rest being private and unaided. Of the total expenditure on education in 1921-22, £12,250,000, £2,534,000 came from fees, and £7,665,000 from provincial revenues or local and municipal funds. The census of 1921 showed that only 139 males and 21 females per thousand are literate, in the sense of being able to write a letter and read the reply thereto.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, municipal and rural, in its present form, is a product of British rule. The municipalities at the end of 1920-21 numbered 749, controlling a total population of over 18 millions, and receiving an income of £5,341,000 from rates and taxes (octroi, taxes on houses and lands, water, lighting, and conservancy rates, &c.) and £1,299,900 from other sources (excluding loans). Out of 20,396 members of municipal bodies 1,514 were officials and 8,822 non-official. In almost all districts in British India there are local district boards, partly representative. Over 41 per cent. of their total expenditure of about £7,203,000 in 1920-21 was devoted to civil works, 34 per cent to education, and the remainder largely to sanitation and hospitals.

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.—There are about 11,000 officers exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction. Many of the superior and the great majority of the inferior officers are Indians. In 1920, 2,314,000 civil suits were instituted; 2,216,000 persons were tried, and 973,250 convicted, in criminal cases, of whom 470 were sentenced to death, 2,016 to transportation, and 171,961 to imprisonment. The strength of the police in 1920 was 14,122 officers and 192,488 men. There were 773 prisons, with a daily average of 124,075 prisoners. At the convict settlement of Port Blair (Andamans) there were 11,532 prisoners on March 31, 1921.

VITAL STATISTICS—The reporting of vital occurrences is still defective. The recorded death rate for British India in the decennium ended 1913 ranged between 38·21 per 1,000 in 1908 and 28·72 in 1913. It was 35·9 per 1,000 in 1919 and 30·8 in 1920. There were over 22 million deaths from influenza during 1918-19. Fevers of various kinds are by far the commonest cause of death, cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea, smallpox, and (since 1896) plague being other chief causes. The reported deaths from plague up to the end of 1920 were about 10,700,000 in India as a whole. Over 20,000 people were killed by snakes in 1920. In 3,342 hospitals and dispensaries, maintained mostly from public funds, 36,240,000 patients were treated in 1920. The number of persons vaccinated in 1920 was 9,624,000. According to the census of 1921 there were 102,400 lepers.

SURVEYS—The Survey Department superintends forest and cadastral surveys, as well as trigonometrical and topographical surveys, special explorations, and map production. Marine, geological, botanical, and archaeological surveys

are in operation The Meteorological Department is of great service in forecasting rainfall.

TRADE OF INDIA—Among the countries constituting the British Empire, India comes second to the United Kingdom itself in the volume of its sea-borne trade, which almost equals that of Canada and Australia combined. During the five years ending 1913-14 both imports and exports were, on the average, twice as great as they were 25 years ago. The ordinary course of Indian trade shows yearly a large net export of merchandise and a net import of treasure, but in 1920-21 and 1922-23 there was an excess of imports. The table below exhibits the leading figures for the last five years in thousands of pounds sterling (Rupees being converted at the rate of 15 to the £).

During the year 1923-24 as compared with 1922-23 the value of the imports decreased by Rs 1940 lakhs (£12,931,000), and the exports increased by Rs 4,772 lakhs (£31,814,000). In imports the principal articles showing increases were—Vegetable, mineral and animal oils (Rs 164.6 lakhs = £1,097,000), textile fabrics (Rs 95 lakhs = £634,000), woollen yarns and manufactures (Rs 92.5 lakhs = £617,000), vehicles, excluding locomotives for railways (Rs. 91.5 lakhs = £610,000), raw and waste cotton (Rs 77.4 lakhs = £516,000), apparel (Rs 39.6 lakhs = £264,000), tea (Rs 36.7 lakhs = £245,000).

In the export trade (Indian merchandise) black tea increased by Rs 961.8 lakhs (£6,412,000), wheat by Rs 567.8 lakhs (£3,785,000), linseed by Rs 226.7 lakhs (£1,512,000), gunny bags by Rs 221.4 lakhs (£1,476,000), and rape by Rs 177.7 lakhs (£1,184,000). There were decreases in sugar, lac, raw jute, raw wool, cotton twist and yarn.

As will be seen, the bulk of the imports consists of manufactured articles, while two-thirds of the exports consist of food, tobacco, and raw materials.

The following statement shows the chief articles of the foreign trade of India in 1923-24 (converted at Rs 15 = £1) —

IMPORTS (000 omitted)

Cotton Goods	£41,370	Fruits & Vegetables	£1,139
Machinery, &c	12,754	Precious Stones	1,199
Iron and Steel	11,748	Coal and Coke	1,174
Sugar, &c	10,301	Rubber Manuf's	1,120
Railway plant	7,816	Copper	1,090
Mineral Oils	5,594	Matches	972
Cotton Yarn	5,428	Paints	872
Hardware, &c	2,948	Apparel	942
Articles by post	2,294	Build'g, &c, Mat'ls	832
Silk Goods	2,268	Soap	795
Instruments, &c	2,172	Silk (raw)	794
Liquors	2,097	Salt	736
Dyes	1,957	Halbada shery, &c	660
Woollen Goods	1,898	Stationery	594
Mot'r's, cy'ls, &c	1,875	Belt'ng	588
Provisions	1,872	Aluminium	571
Paper, &c	1,807	Tea	548
Spices	1,725	Tea Chests	433
Brass, &c	1,678	Arms, ammuni-	
Glass	1,638	tions, &c	431
Cigarettes, &c	1,508	Government Stores	
Chemicals	1,365	Rly plant, &c	£1,520
Drugs & Medicines	1,209	Mach'y & millw'k	666

EXPORTS (000 omitted)

Cotton (raw)	£65,564	Brass, &c	£856
Grain & Flour	33,914	Wood	847
Jute Manuf's	28,189	Dyes	813
Tea	21,081	Rubber	766
Seeds	19,878	Paraffin Wax	761
Jute (raw)	13,334	Spices	739
Cotton Yarn and Manufactures	8,135	Opium	688
Lac	6,042	Tobacco	686
Hides and Skins	4,737	Sugar	646
Leather	4,005	Mica	576
Metals & Ores	3,855	Hemp	509
Wool (raw)	2,117	Fruits & Vegetables	479
Opium	1,776	Re-Exports	
Oils	1,757	Cotton Manuf's	2,813
Oilcake	1,294	Sugar	1,074
Manures	1,059	Government Stores	
Coffee	1,050	Opium to Govt of Hong-Kong, &c	529

SEA-BORNE TRADE	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	£ (000 omitted)	£ (000 omitted)	£ (000 omitted)	£ (000 omitted)	£ (000 omitted)
Imports of Private Merchandise	138,647	223,732	177,564	155,138	151,751
Government Stores	9,153	7,692	10,834	8,990	6,363
Total Merchandise	147,800	231,424	188,398	164,128	158,114
Treasure—Private	7,416	15,610	20,766	42,030	34,802
Government	44,744	7,565	100	357	668
Total Treasure	52,160	23,175	20,866	42,387	35,470
Total Imports	199,960	254,599	209,264	206,515	193,584
Exports of Private Merchandise					
Indian Produce, &c	208,186	160,008	154,253	199,441	232,398
Foreign Goods (re-exports)	11,852	12,029	9,376	10,109	8,716
Government Stores	3,977	6,392	2,143	1,164	977
Total Merchandise	224,015	178,429	165,772	210,714	242,091
Treasure—Private	5,013	17,201	12,662	1,854	2,370
Government	4,107	246	50	157	79
Total Treasure	9,120	17,447	12,712	2,011	2,449
Total Exports	233,136	195,876	178,484	212,725	244,540
Total Sea-borne Trade	433,096	450,475	387,748	419,240	438,124
Net Imports of Treasure	43,040	5,728	8,154	40,376	33,021
Net Exports of Merchandise	76,215	52,095*	22,626*	46,586	83,977
Excess of Exports	33,175	58,723†	30,780†	6,210	50,956

* Net Imports of Merchandise

† Excess of Imports

The following table shows the distribution of the Indian private sea-borne trade in 1923-24.

COUNTRIES	PRIVATE MERCHANDISE ONLY	
	Imports	Exports
Total Value (000 omitted)	£151,751	£232,398
	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	57.8	24.9
Belgium	2.4	3.9
Ceylon	0.6	3.6
China (excluding Hong Kong)	1.6	3.0
Egypt	0.2	1.2
France	0.9	5.7
Germany	5.2	6.5
Holland	1.0	1.6
Hong Kong	0.4	1.3
Italy	1.2	6.3
Japan	5.9	14.4
Java and Borneo	6.6	1.1
Mauritius	0.05	0.5
Straits Settlements	2.1	2.4
Switzerland	0.8	0.1
United States	5.7	9.6
Mesopotamia	0.5	0.6
S. Africa	0.3	0.6
Kenya	0.9	0.2
Canada	0.4	0.7
Australia and New Zealand	0.4	1.9
Persia	0.8	0.5
Spain	0.04	1.1
Arabia	0.3	0.7
Siam	0.1	0.5
All other countries	3.8	7.1

(Note.—Rupee figures converted at rate of Rs 15 = £1.)

CUSTOMS DUTIES.—The general import tariff, which stood at 5 per cent *ad valorem* since 1894, was raised to 7½ per cent. in 1916, to 11 per cent. in 1921, and to 15 per cent. in 1922. The principal exceptions to the general rate are as follows.—Cotton twist, yarn and thread pay 5 per cent, but the duty on other cotton goods is 11 per cent, an Excise duty of 3½ per cent. being levied on those woven in Indian mills. Arms and ammunition, and certain "luxury" articles, including silver manufactures, pay 30 per cent, sugar 25 per cent, cigars and cigarettes 75 per cent, spirits generally Rs 21 As 14 a gallon, salt Rs. 1¼ a maund (82 lb), gold and silver plate 30 per cent., Kerosene As 2 P 6 (with an additional As 6 per gallon on motor spirits, an excise duty of As. 6 per gallon is levied on motor spirit and an excise duty of A 1 per gallon on kerosene produced in India), coal As 8 a ton. Machinery, grain, tea-chests, printing materials, iron, steel, and railway material pay 10 per cent., and a few other articles pay 2½ per cent. The duty on manufactured tobacco is Rs. 2 As 4 per lb, matches Rs 1 As 8 per gross, splints for match-making 4½ As per lb, veneer for making match boxes 6 As per lb, beer As 8 per gallon, perfumed spirits Rs 36 a gallon. Gold, metallic ores, living animals, raw hides, skins, raw cotton and wool, certain agricultural requisites, quinine, and a few other articles are free. There are export duties of As. 3 a maund on rice, Rs 1½ per 100 lb on tea, Rs 4½ per bale of 400 lb. on raw jute other than cuttings, in the case of which the rate is Rs. 1¼ per bale, Rs 20 per ton on jute sacking, Rs. 32 per ton on heesians, and 15 per cent. *ad valorem* on raw hides and skins, with a rebate of two-thirds of the duty on hides and skins exported to countries within the British Empire.

SHIPPING.—In 1922-23 the number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India was 7,429, with a tonnage of 15,495,000. Of this tonnage, nearly 77 per cent was under the British flag.

PORTS.—The chief ports are Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon, and Madras. These ports are administered by port trusts having wide powers, but subject to Government supervision.

FOREIGN LAND TRADE OF INDIA.—The most important countries in the land trade are Nepal and the Shan States. The imports of merchandise and treasure in 1921-22 were £10,077,000, and the exports £8,387,000.

AGRICULTURE is by far the most important occupation of the people of India. In British territory in 1921-22, 257 million acres were cropped, an increase of 18 million acres as compared with 1920-21. Of the total area cropped nearly 9 per cent. was under wheat, 31 per cent. under rice, and 44 per cent. under other food-grains and pulses, 5½ per cent. under oilseeds, and 5 per cent. under cotton, jute, and other fibres. Jute cultivation has been extraordinarily profitable. Sugar, tea, and tobacco are other important crops. The total area under irrigation was 48 million acres.

BANKS AND CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.—Besides the three Presidency Banks, closely associated with the Government, there are joint-stock banks, European and Indian, and many small native banks. Much success has been achieved in rural districts by co-operative credit societies. In 1920-21 there were in British India and Indian States 1,559 central, 42,582 agricultural and 3,322 non-agricultural societies, with a total membership of 1,757,000 and a capital of £17,620,000.

MINERALS.—The output of coal in India in 1922 was 19,011,000 tons. The production has much increased in recent years. Nine-tenths of the total comes from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The production of crude petroleum in India (chiefly Burma) has increased from 19 million gallons in 1897 to 299 millions in 1922. The production of salt is about 1,450,000 tons. The production of manganese ore in 1922 was about 474,000 tons, and of saltpetre 11,700 tons. The yield of gold (nearly all from Mysore) was about 438,000 oz in 1922. There is a considerable output of mica and a fluctuating output of rubies and jade. Monazite and tungsten ore have now taken an important place in the list of minerals of economic value produced in India. The output of the former in 1922 was 125 tons, and of the latter 943 tons.

MANUFACTURES.—In India the ancient village handicrafts still survive, though they suffer more and more from the competition of machine-made goods. Cotton-weaving is by far the most important hand industry. Power mills have grown up under European auspices, but are now largely owned by natives. The 280 cotton mills at work in British India and Native States in 1920-21, mostly in Bombay and Ahmedabad, contained 6,652,000 spindles and 118,000 looms. Up-country cotton mills have increased. The production in 1920-21 was 660 million lb. of yarn (mostly of low counts) and 367 million lb. of woven goods. There is a tendency to produce finer yarns and to pay more attention to weaving. The 78 jute mills, mostly situated in or near Calcutta, contained 870,000 spindles and 42,000 looms. There were, in 1920-21, 10 woollen and 8 paper mills, 21 breweries, and various other factories.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL INDIAN RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS, SHOWING THE SALUTES TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, AND THE AREA, POPULATION, PREVAILING RELIGION, AND REVENUE OF THEIR STATES.

STATE, SALUTE, AND TITLE OF CHIEF.	Date of Succes- sion	Area in sq miles	Population in 1921	Prevailing Religion	Revenue for last year recorded or approx- imate
Salutes of 21 Guns					
Baroda, The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of	1875	8,127	2,126,522	Hindus	£ 1,417,000
Gwalior, The Maharaja (Sindha) of	1886	26,380	3,195,022	"	1,400,000
Hyderabad, The Nizam of	1911	82,698	12,471,770	Hindus and Muhammadans	3,334,000
Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of	1885	84,258	3,320,518	Muhammadans	1,222,000
Mysore, The Maharaja of	1895	29,475	5,978,892	Hindus	2,080,000
Salutes of 19 Guns					
*Bhopal, The Begum (or Nawab) of	1901	6,902	692,448	Hindus	414,000
*†Indore, The Maharaja (Holkar) of	1903	9,519	1,151,578	"	759,000
†Kalat, The Khan (Wali) of	1893	73,278	328,281	Muhammadans	85,000
*Kolhapur, The Maharaja of	1922	3,217	833,726	Hindus	584,000
†*Mewar (Udaipur), The Maharana of	1884	12,756	1,380,063	"	340,000
†Travancore, The Maharaja of	1885	7,625	4,006,062	(Hindus and Christians)	1,271,000
Salutes of 17 Guns					
Bahawalpur, The Nawab of	1907	15,003	781,191	Muhammadans	284,000
Bharatpur, The Maharaja of	1900	1,982	496,437	Hindus	198,000
†Bikaner, The Maharaja of	1887	23,315	659,685	"	536,000
Bundi, The Maharao Raja of	1889	2,220	187,060	"	66,000
Cochin, The Maharaja of	1914	1,479	979,080	(Hindus and Christians)	370,000
Cutch, The Maharao of	1876	8,167	484,547	Hindus	253,000
Jaipur, The Maharaja of	1922	16,682	2,338,802	"	555,000
Karauli, The Maharaja of	1886	1,242	133,730	"	53,000
†Kota, The Maharao of	1889	5,684	630,060	"	317,000
Marwar (Jodhpur), The Maharaja of	1918	34,963	1,842,462	"	802,000
†Patiala, The Maharaja of	1900	5,942	1,499,739	(Hindus and Sikhs)	904,000
Rewa, The Maharaja of	1918	13,000	1,401,524	Hindus	248,000
†Tonk, The Nawab of	1867	2,586	287,898	"	136,000
Salutes of 15 Guns					
†Alwar, The Maharaja of	1892	3,213	701,154	Hindus	220,000
Banswara, The Maharawal of	1913	1,606	190,362	Ajainists	22,000
Datia, The Maharaja of	1907	911	148,659	Hindus	120,000
Dewas (Senior Branch), The Maharaja of	1899	449	77,005	"	47,000
Dewas (Junior Branch), The Maharaja of	1892	419	66,998	"	41,000
Dhar, The Maharaja of	1898	1,778	230,333	"	94,000
†Dholpur, The Maharaj-Rana of	1911	1,155	229,734	"	106,000
Dungarpur, The Maharawal of	1918	1,447	169,272	"	43,000
Idar, The Maharaja of	1911	1,669	226,351	"	72,000
Jaisalmer, The Maharawal of	1914	16,062	67,652	"	22,000
Khanpur, The Mili of	1921	6,050	193,131	Muhammadans	156,000
†Kishangarh, The Maharaja of	1900	858	77,734	Hindus	33,000
†Ochha, The Maharaja of	1874	2,080	284,948	"	67,000
Partabgarh, The Maharawat of	1890	886	67,110	"	39,000
Rampur, The Nawab of	1889	899	453,607	(Hindus and Muhammadans)	400,000
Sikkim, The Maharaja of	1914	2,818	81,721	Buddhists and Hindus	25,000
Sirohi, The Maharao of	1920	1,958	186,639	Hindus	66,000
Salutes of 13 Guns					
†Benares, The Maharaja of	1889	870	362,860	Hindus	149,000
Bhavnagar, The Maharaja of	1919	2,860	426,404	(Hindus and Muhammadans)	472,000
Cooch Behar, The Maharaja of	1922	1,318	592,489	"	218,000
Dhrangadhra, The Maharaja of	1911	1,167	88,406	"Hindus"	167,000
Jaora, The Nawab of	1895	601	85,778	"	70,000
Jhalawar, The Maharaj-Rana of	1899	810	96,122	Muhammadans	46,000
†Jind, The Maharaja of	1887	1,259	308,183	(Hindus and Sikhs)	180,000

* Within their own territories these chiefs have salutes of 21 guns permanently.

† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns.

STATE, SALUTE, AND TITLE OF CHIEF	Date of suc- cession	Area in sq miles	Population in 1921	Prevailing Religion	Revenue for last year recorded or approx- imate £
†Junagadh, The Nawab of	1911	3,284	465,493	Hindus and Muhammadians	343,000
†Kapurthala, The Maharaja of	1877	598	284,275	Muhammadians and Hindus	247,000
Nabha, The Maharaja of	1911	928	263,334	Hindus and Sikhs	163,000
†Nawanagar, The Maharaja of	1907	3,791	345,353	Hindus and Muhammadians	391,000
Palanpur, The Nawab of	1918	1,766	236,694	Hindus and Muhammadians	64,000
Poibandar, The Maharaja of	1908	642	101,881	" Hindus	145,000
Rajpipla, The Raja of	1915	1,517	168,454	"	127,000
Ratlam, The Maharaja of	1893	693	85,489	"	60,000
Tripura, The Raja of	1923	4,116	304,437	"	170,000
Salutes of 11 Guns					
Ajaingarh, The Maharaja of	1919	802	84,790	"	33,000
Chamba, The Raja of	1919	3,216	141,867	"	36,000
Charkhari, The Maharaja of	1920	880	123,405	"	46,000
Chattarpur, The Maharaja of	1867	1,130	166,549	"	37,000
Faridkot, The Raja of	1918	643	150,661	Sikhs and Hindus	121,000
Gondal, The Thakur Sahib of	1869	1,024	167,071	Hindus and Muhammadians	240,000
Janjira, The Nawab of	1922	377	98,530	"	70,000
Mandi, The Raja of	1913	1,200	185,048	" Hindus	91,000
Mamrupur, The Maharaja of	1891	8,456	384,016	"	48,000
Morvi, The Thakur Sahib of	1922	913	96,697	"	60,000
Panna, The Maharaja of	1902	2,596	197,600	"	68,000
Pudukota, The Raja of	1886	1,179	426,813	"	143,000
Rajgarh, The Raja of	1916	962	114,972	"	52,000
Sailana, The Raja of	1919	279	27,165	"	20,000
Sirmur (Nahan), The Maharaja of	1911	1,198	140,468	"	40,000
Telni (Gathwal), The Raja of	1913	4,180	318,414	"	77,000

N B — There are also 13 other chiefs entitled to salutes of 11 guns

† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns

STATES OF THE RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA

THE States in India whose chiefs are in subordinate alliance with, or under the suzerainty of, the King-Emperor, comprise about two-fifths of the area, but only two-ninths of the population of India. Their administration, with a few unimportant exceptions, is not under the direct control of British officials, but it is subject, in varying degrees, to the Supreme Government. The chiefs are entitled to British protection, but have no power of making war and peace, or of sending ambassadors to one another or to foreign States, the military force they maintain is strictly limited, no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction, and in case of misrule the Supreme Government can dethrone the chief or temporarily suspend him from the exercise of his powers. In matters of Imperial interest, trade, main lines of railway, &c, the Supreme Government has jurisdiction. Some States pay tribute, most do not. Tributes aggregating £583,000 (£233,000 from Mysore) were paid to the Government of India in 1922-23. Generally speaking, the States are governed by their Princes, Ministers, and Councils, with the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government. This officer may have charge, as British Resident, of one large State, or may be the Agent for a

group of States. A common characteristic of all Indian States, important or insignificant, is that in their territory British Indian law does not run. For them the Indian Legislature or the Provincial Legislative Councils cannot legislate, and over them the High Courts or Chief Courts of the Provinces have no jurisdiction.

The Assigned Districts of Mysore (Bangalore), Kalat (Quetta), and Belair are still technically Indian States territory. The Shan States, on the other hand, are technically part of British India, though administered by local Sawbwas or petty chiefs. Excluding these territories, the Indian States have a combined area of 711,032 square miles, and a population of 71,939,187. They maintain in the aggregate a considerable body of troops of inferior military organisation in addition to their Indian State forces. Many treaties provide that States shall furnish troops on the requisition of the Supreme Government, and troops of Indian States served in almost every Indian campaign of the 19th century. Lord Curzon inaugurated an Imperial Cadet Corps of Indian princes and nobles. The States vary greatly in size and importance. Hyderabad is nearly as large as Great Britain, and the Nizam enjoys a very large revenue. On the other hand, in Kathiawar and

elsewhere, where family custom has led to minute sub-division, there are many chiefs of single villages. In these petty estates the nominal chief may have some very limited magisterial powers, but the administration is regulated and carried on by the Supremo Government in its executive capacity. The amount of control thus exercised over an Indian State in its internal affairs depends on a number of considerations, and varies from State to State. The rulers have not necessarily any religious or tribal connexion with the majority of their subjects. Thus the Nizam of Hyderabad is a Muhammadan, but most of his people are Hindus. Although the Indian States, large and small, number 693, only about 200 are of any real importance. The majority represent the scattered military chiefships which sprang from the ruins of the Moghul Empire in the 18th century. The rulers of Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda are all descendants of successful generals who then rose to power. Most of these States are of more recent origin than the British power in India. A unique step was taken in 1910, when a new Indian State was created out of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

The salutes enjoyed by the Indian princes indicate their relative importance. Those with eleven guns or more are addressed as His Highness. On pages 632-3 are the names of 73 ruling chiefs who have salutes of eleven guns or more with some particulars of their States. Some well-known Indians of title, such as H. H. the Agha Khan, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., the Maharaja of Darbhanga, G. C. I. E., and the Maharajah of Burdwan, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., are not ruling chiefs. The States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Sikkim, and Kalat, and those belonging to the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, 175 in all, are under the direct supervision of the Governor-General in Council. The remainder, chiefly minor States, are under the supervision or control of various Provincial Governments. The States of first magnitude, which have a superior Resident, are Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Jaipur, Udaipur, Gwalior, Indore, and Travancore and Cochin.

The Indian States may be thus classified—
1. *Hyderabad*, the premier State in India (capital, Hyderabad, pop. 404,187—the fourth city in India). This State is in the centre of the Deccan or central plateau of Southern India. The ruling dynasty is of Turkoman origin, and is descended from Asaf Jah, who became Viceroy of the Deccan in 1724, and then independent of the Moghul Emperor. Telugu and Marathi are the chief languages. Wheat, rice, and cotton are produced. The Nizam's Guaranteed Railway is the principal line. 2. *Mysore*. This State, situated on a plateau in Southern India, was administered by the Indian Government from 1831 to 1881, when it was restored to native rule, under a somewhat strictly framed instrument of transfer. In Dec. 1913, the instrument was replaced by a new Treaty putting the relations between the British Government and the State on a footing more in consonance with the actual position of the Maharaja among the Feudatory Chiefs of India. Kanarese and Telugu are the chief languages. There is a Mysore State Railway. Millets, pulses, and rice are the principal crops. Mysore has important goldfields. 3. *Baroda*, situated in Western India in Gujarat and Kathiawar and much interlaced with British districts. The reigning Gaekwar was the adopted

heir of the ruler deposed in 1875 for misgovernment and misconduct. 4. *The Himalayan Hill States*, west of Nepal, including Kashmir. The important frontier State of *Kashmir* (capital, Srinagar, pop. 141,735) was granted to Gholab Singh by Lord Hardinge, after the First Punjab War (1846). It comprises Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh, Gilgit, and Baltistan. A British force stationed at Gilgit watches the northern passes and controls the feudatory chiefships of Hunza and Nagar, while on the west the subordinate chiefship of Chitral is occupied by British troops, depending for their support on the Peshawar border. 5. *Sikkim*, a frontier State situated on the borders of Tibet, between Nepal and Bhutan, acknowledged the British protectorate in 1890, when also the boundaries of Tibet were defined by the Sikkim-Tibet Convention. 6. *The Sikh States*, in the Sirhind plain, south of the Sutlej. The most important of these is *Patiala*. 7. *Rajputana*, comprising the ancient sovereignties lying between Sind and the United Provinces. *Rajputana* (pop. 9,844,384) extends some 460 miles from north to south, and is 530 miles in breadth and is larger than the British Isles. About half of the area is desert. It comprises 20 States of varying size and importance. Of these 17 are ruled by hereditary Rajput chiefs, two by Jat chiefs, and one by a Muhammadan. The Governor-General's Agent's headquarters are at Ajmer; he has under him Residents for Eastern and Western Rajputana, and about twenty other officers, distributed among the States to supervise the administration, and give advice when it is required. The most important States are *Jodhpur* (Mawar), *Udaipur* (Mewar), and *Jaipur*. The Rajput dynasties, the most ancient in India, go back before the Moghul Empire, and resemble feudal monarchies. 8. *The States of Central India*, lying to the north of the Nerbudda and to the south and east of Rajputana, although in the aggregate one-third less in extent than those of Rajputana, are nearly four times as numerous. All but 17 are petty chiefships. The most important are *Gwalior* and *Indore*, which include between them one-half of the whole area. The 31 minor States of Bundelkhand (largest, *Rena*) are in political relation with the Central India Agency. *Bhopal*, one of the principal Muhammadan States in India, is now for a fourth generation under female rule. 9. *The Malayalm States of Travancore and Cochin*, lying together in S.W. India. These important States, attached to Madras Presidency, represent ancient Hindu dynasties. 10. *The three northern Muhammadan States of Khairpur* (Sind), Bahawalpur, and Rampur. 11. *Kalat* (including Makran and Kharan) and Las Bela, with tribal areas in the possession of the Marri and Bugti tribes. 12. *Gujarat*, including Kutch and the numerous petty chiefships of Kathiawar. 13. *The Southern Mahratta States*. 14. *The numerous Afghan and Baluch tribes of the N.W. frontier*, inhabiting the mountains from the north of Peshawar to the base of the Suleiman range, a distance of 800 miles. The names of some of these tribes, Waziris, Orakzais, Afridis, &c., have become familiar owing to the many expeditions against them. 15. *The aboriginal Gond and Kol tribes*, under petty princes of aboriginal or Rajput blood, in Chota-Nagpur, Orissa, the Central Provinces, and the Jaipur (Vizagapatam) Agency. 16. *The Indo-Chinese group of States*, and the numerous hill tribes of the N.E. frontier.

Countries Contiguous to India.

NEPAL

Sovereign, His Majesty Maharaja Dhiraja Trilohitana Bii Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamsher Jung, *suc* 1911 Salute in British territory, 21 guns

Prime Min, H H Maharaja General Sir Chandra Shamsher Jung, Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L. Personal salute in British India, 19 guns

Nepal (area, about 54,000 sq miles, pop 5,600,000) lies between British India and Tibet on the S. slopes of the Himalayas, and includes Mt. Everest (29,141 ft.). Amid the sterile mountains lie many fertile valleys. The lower hills are covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound. Rice, wheat, &c., are grown. Nepal is divided into four provinces. In 1922 its exports to British India were £3,494,000, while its imports amounted to £1,867,000. The chief trade routes are that between Kathmandu and the Bihar and Orissa frontier (76 miles). Nepal exports rice and other grains, hides, oilseeds, *gha*, cattle, jute, &c., and imports cotton goods and yarn, sugar, salt, spices, metals, &c. The revenue, realised chiefly from land rent, forests, customs, &c., is over £1,000,000. The aborigines are Mongolian in type, and their religions are Buddhism and Hinduism. The country was conquered in 1769 by the Gurkhas, who are Hindus and claim to be Rajputs. Their frequent aggressions led to a war with the British in 1814-6. Relations have now long been friendly. The policy of seclusion is, however, consistently followed by the Nepal rulers. The real political power rests with the Prime Minister. This office is always held by a member of his family, the succession being determined by special rules. The present Prime Minister, Sir Chandra Shamsher Jung, paid a most successful visit to England in 1908. The army numbers about 45,000. By arrangement with Nepal, India obtains many fine recruits for its Gurkha regiments. During the Great War, and in the subsequent Afghan war, the Nepal Government rendered unstinted and unconditional assistance to the British Government in men, money and material. A new Treaty was concluded in December, 1923, between the British and Nepalese Governments, by which *inter alia* the internal and external independence of the State was recognised.

CAPITAL, Kathmandu (pop. 80,000)—*British Envoy at the Court of Nepal*, Lieut.-Col. W. F. T. O'Connor, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.V.O. Rs. 3,000

BHUTAN

Bhutan (area, about 20,000 sq miles, pop. about 250,000, mainly Buddhists) also lies on the S.E. of the Himalayas, and its products resemble those of Nepal. In 1863, owing to outrages on British subjects, portions of it were annexed to India, an annual allowance being paid by the Indian Government as compensation. By a treaty in 1910 this allowance was fixed at £6,667, and Bhutan agreed to be guided in its external relations by the advice of the British, who, however, will not interfere in its internal affairs. The former dual government of a spiritual chief and a temporal chief came to an end when the Tongsa Penlop, the chief councillor and virtual ruler, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., was chosen hereditary Maharaja in 1907. He has a salute of 15 guns in British territory. The estimated annual revenue is £13,000. Bhutan's total trade with India in 1900-3 was £152,000. There is no British Resident.

CAPITAL, *Pemakha*.

AFGHANISTAN.

Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies, H. M. Amu Amanulla Khan, *suc* 1919. Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Afghan Minister in London, Sardar Abdul Hadi Khan, 25 Knightsbridge, S.W. 1.

Afghanistan lies on the N.W. frontier of India. Estimated area, 245,000 sq miles, and pop. 6,380,500. It is bounded on the W. by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S. by Baluchistan (boundary fixed 1866-7), on the N. by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed 1886-7 and 1893-5), and on the E. by the N.W. Frontier Province (boundary fixed 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar on the Persian frontier to Kushik, the Russian railway terminus on the branch line from Meiv, and thence N.E. to the Oxus, which forms the boundary from Khamiah to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier was fixed by the Pannu agreement of 1895. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1893. On this frontier from the Pannu to the Gomal Pass are many Pathan tribes, who are much influenced by mullahs.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, Helmand, and Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures. The population is very mixed. The Duranis have predominated since 1747, especially in Kandahar, next come the Ghilzais (military and commercial) and the Tajiks (aboriginals, who are cultivators or retail traders). All are Sunni Muhammadans, except the Hazaras and Kirizbashis, who belong to the Shiite sect. The national tongue is Pushtu, but Persian is more universally spoken.

Afghanistan is divided into five major provinces, Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Turkestan, and Badakhshan (with Qataghan, Kafiristan (now Nuristan), and Wakhan), and four minor provinces, the Eastern, Southern, Farah, and Maimana, which are under governors, with subordinate nobles and judges, police, and revenue officers. Amir Abdurrahman (1880-1901) established a strong central government, with a regular civil and military organisation, including offices for public works, posts, police, finance, trade, &c. He first formed a national army, paid and controlled by himself. It comprises about 90,000 regulars and irregulars, but lacks discipline and cohesion. Considerable quantities of rifles and artillery have been purchased in Europe under arrangements made with the Government of India. Factories for arms and ammunition, and for various commercial products, have been erected in Kabul. The Afghan laws are Islamic sacred laws, tribal laws, and those of the Amir, who is the Court of Appeal. They have recently been codified under the name of the "Fundamental Law." Recently steps have been taken to develop education, hitherto controlled by the mullahs. Two schools under French and German superintendence respectively have recently been opened. Most of the people are industrious cultivators, and the country has become fairly settled, peaceful, and prosperous. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet,

maize, and *dal*. Afghanistan is rich in fruits. Sheep and transport animals are bred. Silk, woollen, and hair cloths and carpets are manufactured. Salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies, and gold are found. The roads are generally unsuitable for wheeled traffic, but are being improved. Goods are conveyed by pack animals. The chief trade routes to India are the Khatir Pass route, from Kabul to Peshawar (220 miles), along which a motor service was established by the late Amir, and the road from Kandahar to Chaman (70 miles). The Sind-Pishin railway is now completed to the Baluchistan-Persian frontier. The trade of Afghanistan with India in 1922-23 was about £1,400,000. The exports to India are mainly fruits and nuts, raw wool, and *ghu*, while the imports therefrom are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, leather goods, tea, and sugar. The Afghan customs duties are heavy. There is a large export of wool to Persia and Russia, cotton and silk goods, sugar, &c., being taken in exchange. The annual revenue is unknown, and consists largely of payments in kind. It may amount to £1,500,000. There are taxes on land, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, poll-taxes, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories, and mining royalties.

As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1904-5 the engagements which had existed with the Amir Abdurrahman since 1880 were renewed by the treaty of March 21, 1905. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence.

His Majesty the late Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated on February 20, 1919, his brother, Nasrullah Khan, by a *coup d'état* thereupon seized and temporarily held the reins of government at Kabul, but the Amir's third son, Amanullah Khan, soon after declared himself, and was recognised as Amir. Afghan troops crossed the Indian frontier on May 2, on which the Indian Government took immediate steps to expel them, fighting followed and Dacca was occupied by British troops, but overtures were made by the Amir and a treaty of peace was signed in August. By this treaty Afghanistan is left officially free and independent.

A treaty was signed by representatives of Afghanistan and Great Britain on the Nov. 22, 1921, by which the two Governments agreed to respect one another's internal and external independence, to recognise boundaries then existent, subject to a slight re-adjustment near the Khyber to receive Legations at London and Kabul and consular officers at Delhi, Calcutta, Karachi, Bombay and Kandahar and Jalalabad respectively. The Afghan Government are allowed to import free of customs duty such material as is required for the strengthening of their country. The export of goods to British territory from Afghanistan is permitted. A Trade Convention has been concluded and one to deal with Posts and Telegraphs is under consideration.

CAPITAL, *Kabul* (about 100,000). The chief commercial centre is *Kandahar* (60,000). Other provincial capitals are *Herat* (20,000), *Nazar-i-Sherif* (20,000), and *Khanabad* (5,000).

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Lieut.-Col. Sir F. H. Humphrys, K.B.E., C.I.E. (1922).

British Consul at Kandahar, Khan Sahib Mahmud Khan.
British Consul at Jalalabad, Khan Sahib Saiyid Muhammad Shah.

MESOPOTAMIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF—For three centuries England has taken the lead in the Gulf trade. She has suppressed piracy, slavery, and inter-tribal warfare on land and sea, made surveys, and laid down buoys and cables. Vigorous measures have been taken against gun-running. England and India still have the lion's share of the trade, the bulk of which is conducted by Indians, who make Bombay their *entrepôt*. The Arabian shores are low-lying deserts, the Persian coasts mountainous, at the head of the Gulf are great alluvial plains. The heat is intense in summer. Natural harbours are few. The British Government have been entrusted with the mandate for Mesopotamia. Municipal Councils, representative divisional councils, and a Council of State have been set up. Emir Faisal was elected King in 1921. The port of Basra has been greatly developed and a large capital expenditure has been incurred on rail ways during the British occupation. *High Commissioner, Mesopotamia*, Sir Henry Dobbs, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (See also pp. 716-8).

Bahrain (capital, Manama), governed by Sheikh Sir Hamid Isa bin Allal Khalifah, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., and under the protectorate of the Indian Government, is the largest of a group of islands half-way up the Gulf, near the Arab coast (El Hasa). It is the headquarters of extensive pearl fisheries, and a distributing centre for the adjacent mainland. Pearls are the only notable export, rice, cotton goods, dates, sugar, and spices the chief imports. In 1919-20 the value of the exports was £946,000, and of the imports £1,414,000. The people (about 120,000) are Muhammadans. The Sheikh has been in treaty relations since 1820 with the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at Bahrain. In 1880 he engaged not to make treaties with any other State.

The Sultan of *Oman* (Muscat) is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at his Court.

The independent tribes on the *Pirate* (Arab) Coast from Ras-el-Khema to Odeid are bound under treaties with the Indian Government (dating from 1820, and confirmed in 1853 by a Treaty of Perpetual Peace) to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery, and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Hence then chiefs are sometimes called the "Trucial" chiefs. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. In 1802 these tribes agreed not to enter into relations with, or cede territory to, any other Power than the British. The trade of the Arab coast ports largely consists in exports of pearls to India *via* Lingah and Bahrain.

Important caravan routes converge at *Koweit*, which has an excellent harbour. The Sheikh is under treaty obligations with the Indian Government.

Political Resident, Persian Gulf, Lt.-Col. A. P. Trevor, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 4,000
Pol. Agent, Muscat, Major R. G. Hinde Rs. 1,750
Do., Koweit, Major J. C. More, D.S.O. . . Es. 1,300
Do., Bahrain, Bt. Major C. K. Daly . . . Rs. 1,100

PERSIA (*q v*) borders on Baluchistan and Afghanistan. The demarcation of the Perso-Baluch frontier, partially carried out in 1875 and 1895, was completed in 1905.

ASIATIC RUSSIA—A portion of what was once the Russian Empire is continuous with Persia and Afghanistan. The Trans-Caspian Railway runs, *via* Merv, to Samarkand and Andijan, with a branch to Tashkent. The Murghab Valley branch from Merv to Kushk on the Afghan frontier, opened in 1898, brings the Russian railways within 70 miles of Herat, and within 450 miles of the Chaman terminus of the Indian railways. Another important strategic line connects Tashkent directly with Orenburg. The Amu-Darya, or Oxus, which separates Bokhara from Afghanistan for 330 miles, is navigated by Russian steamers.

CHINA—India is in contact with two dependencies of China, Chinese Turkestan and Tibet, and one province, Yunnan.

Chinese Turkestan is surrounded by the mountains of Tianshan, the Pamirs, and Kuenlun. There are three difficult passes into Russian Turkestan and two still more difficult ones into India. The boundary between Kashmir and Chinese Turkestan has not been officially defined. There is a British consul-general at Kashgar (Lt-Col R A Lyall). Trade with India is chiefly carried over the Karakoram Pass (8,500 feet) *via* Ladakh, in Kashmir.

Tibet, a plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, forms the northern frontier of India (boundary imperfectly defined), from Kashmir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas. India imports from Tibet wool, borax, salt, and musk, in exchange for cotton and woollen goods and grain. The total trade in 1922-23 was about £670,000. Trade passes from Bengal (through Sikkim) and from the Punjab and the United Provinces. Under the Anglo-Chinese Sikkim Convention of 1890, a trade mart was opened at Yatung, but as the Tibetans persistently disregarded the Convention, a political mission was despatched from India, with a military escort. It reached the capital, Lhasa, after sharp fighting, on August 3, 1904. A new Convention was signed (Sept. 7), providing for the erection of boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet, for three trade marts, with British and Tibetan agents, for unrestricted traffic by existing routes, and for payment of an indemnity. The Tibetans pledged themselves not to alienate any territory or grant concessions to, or permit the intervention of, any foreign Power. By the Convention of Peking (April, 1906) China accepted the Conventions of 1890 and 1904, and declared that no foreign State should interfere in Tibet, while England also undertook not to interfere in the administration of Tibet or annex territory. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug. 1907, both Powers recognised the suzerain rights of China in Tibet, agreed to maintain its territorial integrity, to refrain from intervention in its internal administration, to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government, not to send representatives to Lhasa, not to assign any territory to either Power, and not to obtain railway, mining, or other concessions, but direct relations between British commercial agents and Tibetan authorities under the Conventions of 1904 and 1906 are permitted. In Dec. 1905, the ruler of Tibet, the Tashi Lama, visited India. The Dalai (or Sacred) Lama, who fled before the British advance on Lhasa, returned to Tibet in Jan.,

1920. The Chinese had meanwhile strengthened their hold over the administration, despite the opposition of the Lamas, or monks, who resented the loss of their authority. In Feb. 1920, the Dalai Lama again fled to India, pursued by Chinese troops. He was then deposed by the Chinese Emperor. The British Government refused the Dalai Lama's appeal for their intervention, but allowed him to remain at Darjiling. He left India in June, 1921, for Lhasa, where sharp fighting occurred between the Chinese and Tibetans, the former being worsted. In August, 1922, the British Minister at Peking presented a Note to the Chinese Government, urging that China should not actively intervene in internal administration in Tibet. To this the Chinese Government agreed, and representatives of the British, Chinese, and Tibetan Governments met in conference at Simla in Oct., 1923, to discuss the relations between the three countries. A convention, the terms of which have not been made public, was initiated by the three representatives, but the Chinese Government have so far refused to ratify it.

Yunnan is a Chinese province to the N.E. of Burma. By Anglo-Chinese agreements of 1894 and 1897 a boundary was fixed between Burma and Yunnan, and arrangements were made regarding trade, extradition, &c. Part of the boundary is still undefined. By an agreement of 1896 Great Britain and France agreed to share equally all privileges or advantages that might be conceded by China in Yunnan. Trade with Yunnan is chiefly by a difficult route from Bhainio, in Upper Burma. The direct trade was about £1,595,000 in 1922-23. Burma imports from Yunnan hides, raw silk, &c., and exports cotton goods, &c. Teng-yueh and Samao, near the Burma frontier, are treaty "ports." There are British consuls at Teng-yueh and Yunnan-fu.

SIAM (*q v*) matches with Burma for many hundreds of miles through mountainous country, and considerable trade is carried on over this frontier, mainly with Chienngai. Burma imports from Siam teak, cattle, silk goods, &c., and exports cotton goods, &c. In 1922-23 the value of the total trade was about £504,000. The boundary of Burma and N.W. Siam was demarcated in 1898-3. France in 1904 recognised the portion of Siam west of the Menam basin, including the Malay peninsula and adjacent islands, as within the British sphere of influence.

TRADE BY LAND OF BRITISH INDIA WITH

FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1922-23

(Converted at the rate of Rs 15 = £1.)

(000 omitted.)

	Imports from	Exports to
	£	£
Persia	625	821
Afghanistan ..	1,098	1,050
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	205	480
Chinese Turkestan	150	148
Central Asia ..	140	177
Tibet	430	241
Nepal	350	1,867
Sikkim	462	104
Bhutan	95	56
Western China	1,035	57
Siam	331	272
Shan States ..	3,582	4,214
Other Countries ..	232	259

£12,225 £10,136

The Dominion of Canada.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals	Area (English Sq Miles)	Population	
		Census, 1911	Census, 1921.
Alberta (Edmonton)	255,285	374,295	588,454
British Columbia (Victoria)	355,855	392,480	524,582
Manitoba (Winnipeg)	251,832	461,394	610,118
New Brunswick (Fredericton)	27,985	351,889	387,876
Nova Scotia (Halifax)	21,428	492,338	523,837
Ontario (Toronto)	407,262	2,527,292	2,933,662
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown)	2,184	93,728	88,615
Quebec (Quebec)	706,834	2,005,776	2,361,199
Saskatchewan (Regina)	251,700	192,432	757,510
Yukon (Dawson)	207,076	8,512	4,157
North-West Territories (Ottawa)	1,242,224	6,507	7,988
Royal Canadian Navy ..			485
Total	3,729,665	7,206,643	8,788,483

Land Area, 3,603,509 square miles, Water Area, 125,756 square miles. The rural population, in 1921, was 4,436,041, and the urban population, 4,352,442. Of the total immigration of 148,560 in 1923-24, 38,143 were from England and Wales, 28,057 from Scotland, 9,719 from Ireland, and 20,521 from the U S A.

Increase of the People.

Census Year	Population			Decennial Increase	Immigrants
	Males	Females	Total		
1861			3,090,561		
1871	1,764,311	1,721,450	3,485,761	544,463	27,000
1881	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810	635,553	48,000
1891	2,460,471	2,372,768	4,833,239	508,429	82,165
1901	2,751,708	2,619,607	5,371,315	538,076	49,149
1911	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	1,835,328	311,084
1921	4,529,945	4,258,538	8,788,483	1,581,840	148,477

Racial Origins.	1911	1921	Religions	1911	1921
British Races	3,896,985	4,869,090	Roman Catholics	2,833,041	3,383,663
English	1,823,150	2,545,496	Presbyterians	1,116,071	1,408,812
Scottish	997,880	1,173,824	Anglicans	1,043,017	1,407,959
Irish	1,050,384	1,107,817	Methodists	1,079,993	1,158,744
Other	25,511	41,953	Baptists	382,120	421,730
European Races	2,978,611	3,696,933	Lutherans	229,864	281,484
French	2,054,890	2,452,782	Greek Church	88,507	169,822
Scandinavian	107,535	161,359	Jews	74,564	125,190
Hebrew	75,681	126,196	Mennonites	44,625	58,797
Italian	45,411	66,769	Congregationalists	34,054	30,574
Polish	33,365	53,403	Confucians	14,562	27,319
Finnish	15,497	21,494	Salvation Army	18,834	24,763
Belgian	9,593	20,234	Evangelical Associations	10,595	13,908
Other	636,645	788,696	Christian Science	5,073	13,826
Asiatic Races	43,017	65,131	Doukhobors	10,493	12,658
Chinese	27,774	39,587	Brethren	9,278	11,626
Japanese	9,021	15,868	Buddhists	10,012	11,288
Other	6,222	10,276			
Indian	105,492	110,596	Indian Population (1901) 127,941, (1911) 105,492;		
Negro	16,877	18,221	(1921) 110,596. Eskimos (1921) 3,269.		
Unspecified	165,653	27,122			

Canada was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first settlement (Quebec) was founded by them in 1608. In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of THE DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America.

The Dominion of Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska and part of the coast of Labrador), from 49° North latitude to the North Pole, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. The boundaries between Quebec and the Labrador coast region of Newfoundland are expected to be settled shortly by a Judicial Commission.

Relief.—From a physical point of view Canada may be divided into an eastern division, a western division, the Red River Valley, in long. 97°, forming the separating line, and a northern division. The eastern division comprises two areas, presenting radically distinct aspects—(1) The south-eastern area, bounded by the line of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, from Belle Isle to Montreal, thence by a line running directly south to Lake Champlain, which is generally hilly, and sometimes mountainous, with many fine stretches of agricultural and pastoral lands. (2) The southern and western area, presenting, in the main, a broad, level, and slightly undulating expanse of generally fertile country, with occasional step-like ridges or rocky escarpments. The main hydrographical feature is the chain of lakes, with an area of 95,000 square miles, contributing to the great river system of the St. Lawrence. The northern division, embracing nearly two-thirds of the Dominion, with an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, is pre-eminently a region of waterways, and including the great Laurentian mountain range. In this area are found the other great river systems, the Nelson and the Mackenzie. The western division referred to may also be said to possess two areas equally distinct in character. The first stretches from the Red River Valley to the Rocky Mountains. Here, between lat. 49° and 54°, is the great Prairie Region, rising to the west in three terrace-like elevations, the lowest of which is 700 feet, and the third about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. North of the 54th parallel the country passes again into forest. The second area, from the western edge of the Prairie to the Pacific coast, is a distance of 400 miles, and contains the Rocky Mountains (Mount Robson, 13,668 feet) and the Selkirk and Cascade Ranges, whose summits are from 4,000 to 16,000 feet high, the country being on the whole densely wooded. The highest mountain peaks in Canada are Mount Logan, 19,850 feet, and Mount St. Elias, 18,008 feet, both in the Yukon.

Climate.—The climate in the eastern and central portions of the Dominion presents greater extremes of cold and heat than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months. The soil is generally fertile and all the products of the temperate zone are cultivated.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867

Name	Date of Appointment	Date of Assumption of Office
Viscount Monck	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
Sir John Young (Lord Lisgar)	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
Earl of Dufferin (Marquess of Dufferin and Ava)	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
Marquess of Lorne (Duke of Argyll)	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
Marquess of Lansdowne	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
Lord Stanley of Preston (Earl of Derby)	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
Earl of Aberdeen	May 22, 1893	Sept. 18, 1893
Earl of Minto	July 25, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
Earl Grey	Sept. 26, 1904	Dec. 10, 1904
Field-Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.	Mar. 21, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911
Duke of Devonshire, P.C., K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Aug. 8, 1916	Nov. 11, 1916
General Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.	June 3, 1921	Aug. 11, 1921

GOVERNMENT.

Canada is a self-governing Dominion within the British Empire, its constitution resting on the British North America Act of 1867, under which the Dominion of Canada came into being on July 1, 1867 (Dominion Day). The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign and aided by a Privy Council.

Governor-General and Staff.

<i>Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief</i> , General Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1921)	\$10,000
<i>Secretary</i> , A. F. Sladen, C.M.G., C.V.O.	\$6,000
<i>Private Secretary</i> , Major P. K. Hodgson, O.B.I.	
<i>Deputy of the Governor-General's Secretary</i> , James F. Crowdy, M.V.O., P.A.	\$4,200
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i> , Capt. Hon. F. W. Erskine, Major Willis O'Connor, D.S.O., Major J. T. V. Archambault, D.S.O., M.C.; Major Robert Wolrige Gordon, M.C.	
<i>Honorary Aide-de-Camp</i> , Brig.-Gen. D. M. Ormond, C.M.G., D.S.O., Brig.-Gen. C. H. McLaren, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Brig.-Gen. T. L. Tremblay, C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. Sir A. P. Sherwood, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. A. Macphail, C.M.G., D.S.O., Lt.-Col. J. B. Rogers, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.; Lt.-Col. C. W. Peck, F.C., D.S.O., Lt.-Col. C. M. Edwards, D.S.O., Lt.-Col. W. W. Foster, D.S.O., Lt.-Col. G. R. Pearkes, F.C., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. L. R. La Fleche, D.S.O., Col. C. R. E. Willets, D.S.O., Lt.-Col. L. H. R. Iwing, D.S.O., M.C., Col. J. L. Ralston, C.M.G., D.S.O., Lt.-Col. A. MacMillan, D.S.O., Lt. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O., Major A. Payette, M.C.	
<i>Honorary Naval Aide-de-Camp</i> , Commodore W. Hose, C.B.I., R.C.N.	
<i>Honorary Air Aide-de-Camp</i> , Wing-Commander W. G. Barker, F.C., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.	
<i>Honorary Physician</i> , Maj.-Gen. J. T. Fotheringham, C.M.G., M.D.	

THE EXECUTIVE

The executive government and authority are vested in the King, and exercised in his name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council.

THE DOMINION CABINET

<i>Prime Minister, Secretary of State for External Affairs and President of the Privy Council</i> , Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, C.M.G., LL.D.	\$15,000
<i>Minister of Finance</i> , Rt. Hon. William Stevens Fielding, P.C., LL.D.	10,000
<i>Minister of National Defence</i> , Hon. E. M. MacDonald	10,000
<i>Post-Gen.</i> , Hon. Charles Murphy B.A., K.C.	10,000
<i>Minister without Portfolio</i> , Hon. Raoul Dandurand, LL.D., K.C.	
<i>Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and the Minister in charge of and to administer the Department of Health</i> , Hon. Henri Severin Beland, M.D.	10,000
<i>Minister of Justice and Attorney-General</i> , Hon. Ernest Lapointe, LL.B., K.C.	10,000
<i>Minister of Customs and Excise</i> , Hon. Jacques Bureau, LL.B.	10,000
<i>Minister of Marine and Fisheries</i> , Hon. P. J. A. Cardin	10,000
<i>Solicitor-Gen.</i> , Hon. Edward J. McMuray	7,000
<i>Minister of Trade and Commerce</i> , Hon. Thomas Andrew Low	10,000
<i>Secretary of State</i> , Hon. Arthur Bliss Copp, LL.B.	10,000
<i>Minister of Railways and Canals</i> , Hon. George P. Graham	10,000
<i>Minister of the Interior, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs and Minister of Mines</i> , Hon. Charles Stewart	10,000

* Note.—In every case—including the Prime Minister's—four thousand dollars is paid in addition to a Minister of the Crown as his seasonal indemnity as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada.

<i>Minister of Agriculture</i> , Hon. William Richard Motherwell	\$10,000
<i>Minister of Labour</i> , Hon. James Murdock	10,000
<i>Minister of Immigration and Colonization</i> , Hon. James Alexander Robb	10,000
<i>Minister without Portfolio</i> , Hon. John Ewen Sinclair	
<i>Minister of Public Works</i> , Hon. James H. King, M.P.	10,000
<i>Minister without Portfolio</i> , Hon. H. B. McGiverea	
<i>Leader of the Opposition</i> , Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C. (b. 1874)	10,000

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS
AGRICULTURE

<i>Minister of Agriculture</i> , Hon. W. R. Motherwell	\$10,000
<i>Private Secretary</i> , Miss Isabel Cummings	3,300
<i>Deputy Minister</i> , J. H. Gisdale, D.S.A.	7,500
<i>Assist. do. and Secretary</i> , Lt. Col. A. L. F. Jarvis, I.S.O.	5,100
<i>Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner</i> , J. A. Ruddick	5,000
<i>Veterinary Director-General</i> , Dr. George Hilton	4,320
<i>Director of Experimental Farms</i> , E. S. Archibald	5,000
<i>Seed Commissioner</i> , George H. Clark	5,000
<i>Comm. for Canada of International Agricultural Institute</i> , T. K. Doherty, B.O.L.	4,000
<i>Livestock Commissioner</i> , H. S. Aikell	4,800
<i>Dominion Entomologist</i> , A. Gibson	4,500
<i>Dominion Chemist</i> , F. T. Shutt, D.Sc.	4,000
<i>Dominion Horticulturist</i> , William T. Macoun	3,900
<i>Dominion Cerealist</i> , L. H. Newman	3,000
<i>Dominion Agrostologist</i> , G. P. McRostie	3,120
<i>Dominion Poultry Husbandman</i> , F. C. Elford	3,300
<i>Don Animal</i> , G. B. Rothwell, B.S.A.	3,300
<i>Fruit Commissioner</i> , G. E. McIntosh	3,900

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

<i>Auditor-General</i> George Gonthier, C A	
<i>Asst do</i> , Wm Kearns	\$5,100
<i>Audit Accountants</i> (Grade I), J W	
Reid, J S Stevenson, A H Brown ;	
E E Stockton, E S Johnston each	4,200

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

<i>Chairman</i> , Hon W J Roche, M D, LL D	\$7,000
<i>Commissioners</i> , Michel G La Rochelle,	
K C, LL D, Clarence Jameson each	6,000
<i>Secretary</i> , William Foran	5,100

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

<i>Minister of Customs and Excise</i> , Hon	
Jacques Bureau	\$10,000
<i>Private Secretary</i> , W Ide	3,400
<i>Deputy Minister</i> , R R Farrow	6,000
<i>Com of Tariffation</i> , R W Breadner	10,000
<i>Asst Deputy Minister</i> , George W Taylor	5,100
<i>General Executive Assistant</i> , C P Blah	4,800
<i>Chief Accountant</i> , H V Burke	4,500
<i>Departmental Solicitor</i> , Noel Chase	3,120
<i>Chief Inspector</i> , E S Busby	4,920
<i>Dominion Customs Appraiser</i> , J A Watson	4,220
<i>Dominion Inspector of Excise</i> , Wm Caven	3,960
<i>Chief, Preventive Service</i> , W F Wilson	4,500
<i>Chief Analyst</i> , F W Babington	3,300
<i>Board of Customs—The Deputy Minister</i>	
(<i>Chairman</i>), G W Taylor, C P Blah,	
W F Wilson, R W Breadner	

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

<i>Secretary of State</i> , The Prime Minister	
<i>Under Sec of State for External Affairs</i> ,	
Sir Joseph Pope, K C M G, C V O, I S O	\$8,000
<i>Asst Under Sec</i> , W H Walker, I S O	4,200
<i>Counsellor</i> , O D Skelton, Ph D	4,200
<i>Accountant</i> , F M Baker	3,240
<i>High Commissioner's Office, London, England</i>	
(<i>Command House</i> , Pall Mall East, S W 1)	
<i>High Commissioner</i> , Hon Peter C Tarkin	10,000
<i>Secretary</i> , Lucien T Pacaud, K C	7,000
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> , E P Luke	3,700
<i>Paris Agency Office</i>	
<i>Commissioner General</i> , Philippe Roy	12,000
<i>Secretary</i> , Pierre Dupuy	3,500
<i>Agent of the Department of External Affairs</i>	
in Washington, U S A	
M M Mahoney (British Embassy)	5,000

FINANCE

<i>Min of Finance</i> , Rt Hon W S Fielding	\$10,000
<i>Deputy Minister and Sec. Treasury Board</i> ,	
J C Saunders	10,000
<i>Comptroller of Dominion Currency</i> , G W	
Hyndman	5,400
<i>Chief Accountant</i> , J G Macfarlane	4,500
<i>Accountants</i> , E L Brittain, W L Blair	
each	4,020
<i>Departmental Solicitor</i> , R B Viets	4,020
<i>Departmental Secretary</i> , B J Roberts	4,020
<i>Tariff Commissioner</i> , J A Russell	6,000

HEALTH

<i>Minister of Health</i> , Hon Henri S Beland,	
M D (<i>Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-</i>	
<i>Establishment</i>).	
<i>Deputy Minister</i> , J A Amyot, C M G, M D	\$6,000
<i>Asst do</i> , D A Clark, M D	4,560
<i>Chief, Quarantine Division</i> , J D Page, M D	5,300
<i>Superintendent, Marine Hospital Service</i> ,	
C H. Godin, M.D.	3,360

<i>Chief, Division of Medical Research</i> ,	
N McL Harris	\$5,000
<i>Chief Dominion Analyst</i> , H M Lancaster	4,800
<i>Chief, Division of Child Welfare</i> , Helen	
MacMurchy, M D	4,200
<i>Chief, Division of Venereal Disease Con-</i>	
<i>trol</i> , J J Heagerty, M D	3,540
<i>Chief, Division of Patent Medicines</i> , L P.	
Teevens	2,880
<i>Chief, Division of Narcotics</i> , F W Cowan	2,760
<i>Architect</i> , B E Parry, M R A I C	3,300
<i>Accountant</i> , J Anderson	3,240
<i>Secretary</i> , F H Brown	3,060

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

<i>Minister</i> , Hon James A Robb	\$10,000
<i>Deputy Minister</i> , W J Egan	6,000
<i>Asst Deputy Minister</i> , F C Blair (acting)	4,800
<i>Director of European Immigration</i> , W R	
Little	
<i>Supt of American Emigration</i> , J Bruce	
Walker	
<i>Commissioner of Immigration (Canada)</i> ,	
A L Jolliffe	
INDIAN AFFAIRS	
<i>Deputy Supt-General</i> , Duncan C Scott,	
FRSC	\$6,000
<i>Asst do and Sec</i> , J D McJean	4,500
<i>Accountant and Purchasing Agent</i> , F H	
Paget	4,200

INSURANCE

<i>Superintendent</i> , G D Finlayson, A I A	\$10,000
<i>Senior Actuary</i> , A D Watson	
<i>Senior Actuarial Exam</i> , W H Gilliland	
<i>Actuarial Examiner</i> , R W Warwick	
<i>Senior Examiner of Companies</i> , A J	
O'Reilly	
<i>Examiners</i> , A D Jamieson, T B Holmes,	
W R McDonald, J R E Patterson,	
C A Ransom	

INTERIOR

<i>Minister of Interior</i> , Hon Charles Stewart	\$10,000
<i>Private Secretary</i> , W J F Platt	2,520
<i>Deputy Minister</i> , Wm Wallace Cory, C M G	8,000
<i>Asst do</i> , R A Gibson	5,100
<i>Secretary</i> , J M. Roberts	4,200
<i>Financial Controller</i> , P Marchand	4,200
<i>Solicitor</i> , K R Daly	4,020
<i>Director-General of Surveys</i> (vacant)	
<i>Gold Commissioner, Yukon Territory</i> ,	
G P. MacKenzie (Dawson City)	5,000
<i>Director, Astronomical Observatory (Ottawa)</i> ,	
R M Stewart	4,500
<i>Director, Astrophysical Observatory (Vic-</i>	
<i>toria, B C)</i> , J S Plaskett	4,800
<i>Comm, Dominion Lands</i> , J W. Greenway	4,800
<i>Deputy do</i> , H E Hume	4,020
<i>Comm, Dominion Parks</i> , J B Harkin	4,800
<i>Direc of Dominion Water Power</i> (vacant)	
<i>Supt. Geodetic Surveys</i> , N Ogilvie	4,800
<i>Commissioner, International Boundary</i>	
<i>Survey</i> , J J. McArthur	4,500
<i>Director of Forestry Branch</i> , E H	
Finlayson (acting)	3,360
<i>Supt, Forest Products Laboratory (Mon-</i>	
<i>tréal)</i> , W Kynoch	4,200
<i>Supt of Mining Lands</i> , H H Rowatt	4,500
<i>Director, Natural Resources Intelligence</i>	
<i>Branch</i> , F C C Lynch	4,500
<i>Controller of School Lands</i> , W T Rollins	4,020
<i>Controller of Land Patents Branch</i> , N. O.	
Cote, I S O.	4,200

Controller of Timber and Grazing, B. L.

York	\$4,200
Chief Geographer, J. E. Chalfour	3,600
Director, N.W.T. and Yukon Branch, O. S. Finnie, D.L.S.	4,500
Supt., B.C. Lands and Townsites Branch, G. Wyld	3,600
Supt., Oidance Lands Branch, J. P. Dunne	3,480

JUSTICE

Minister of Justice and Attorney- General, Hon. E. Lapointe, LL.B., K.C.	\$10,000
Private Secretary, J. E. Tremblay	3,960
Solicitor-General, Hon. E. J. McMuray, M.P.	7,000
Private Secretary, W. M. Dickson	3,400
Asst. Deputy Minister, W. Stuart Edwards	6,500
Supt. of Penitentiaries, Brigadier-General W. St. P. Hughes	4,920
Chief, Clemency Branch, M. F. Gallagher, B.A. (actg.)	4,420
Legal Officers, J. Chisholm, J. P. Bill, J. A. Renaud, \$5,500 each, C. P. Plav- don, \$4,620, F. P. Varcoe, \$4,200, R. de Salaberry	3,120
Librarian, E. Miall	3,480
Accountant, J. E. Narraway, B.A.	4,000

LABOUR

Minister of Labour, Hon. Jas. Murdock	\$10,000
Private Secretary, Miss Sadie McCool	3,300
Deputy Minister, H. H. Ward	6,000
Asst. Deputy Minister, Gerald H. Brown	4,500
Superintendent, Government Annuities, S. T. Bastedo	4,440
Director, Technical Education, A. W. Crawford	4,200
Director, Employment Service, R. A. Rigg	4,020
Industrial Engineer and Registrar of Com- bines Investigation Act, Harry Heiford	3,660
Accountant, E. A. Thomas	3,240

MARINE AND FISHERIES

Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. P. J. A. Cardin	\$10,000
Private Secretary, Antonio Lussier	
Deputy Minister, Alexander Johnston	
Asst. do., H. E. A. Hawken	
Executive Assistant, F. McVeigh	
Chief Engineer, B. H. Fraser	
Commissioner of Lights, J. G. Macphail, B.Sc.	
Chairman, Board of Steamship Inspection, F. McDonnell	
Chief Naval Architect, C. F. M. Duguid	
Supt., St. Lawrence Ship Canal, V. F. W. For- neret	
Chief Hydrographer and Director of Tidal and Current Surveys, W. J. Stewart	
Director of Radiotelegraphy, C. P. Edwards, O.B.E.	
Director of Fisheries Service, W. A. Pound	
Dominion Wreck Commissioner, Capt. L. A. Demers	
Director of Pilotage, Capt. G. E. L. Robertson	
Supt. of Harbour Commissioners, A. R. Tibbits	
Chief Accountant (Marine), A. Boyle	
Purchasing and Contract Agent, Geo. H. Flood	
Supt. of Agencies, A. de B. Tiernane	
Supt. of Masters and Seamen, D. F. Burnett	
Marine Superintendent, Capt. L. G. Dixon	
Supt. of Dominion Steamers and Life Saving Service, Comm. H. Thompson	

Chairman, Lighthouse Board, A. Johnston
(Deputy Minister)
Director, Meteorological Service (Toronto), Sir R.
F. Stupart.

MINES

Minister of Mines, Hon. Charles Stewart (Minister of Interior).	
Deputy Minister, Charles Cammell, B.Sc.	\$6,000
Secretary, L. L. Bolton, M.A.	3,720
Accountant, P. R. Marshall	3,000
Director Mines Branch, John McLeish, B.A., F.S.S.	5,100
Chief, Division Fuel Testing, B. F. Haanel, B.Sc.	4,500
Chief, Ore Dressing and Metallurgical Division, W. B. Timm, B.Sc.	4,320
Chief, Division of Mineral Resources, A. W. G. Wilson, Ph.D.	4,320
Chief, Ceramics and Road Material Divn., H. Fiechette, M.Sc.	4,140
Chief, Mines Chemical Laboratory, F. G. Wait, M.A.	4,000
Director, Geological Survey, W. H. Collins, Ph.D.	5,400
Chief, Division of Palaeontology, E. M. Kindle, Ph.D.	4,500
Chief, Division of Mineralogy, E. Porter	3,300
Chief Topographical Engineer, W. H. Boyd, B.Sc.	4,200
Director, Victoria Memorial Museum, Wm. McInnes, LL.D.	4,800
Chief, Division of Anthropology, E. Sapin, Ph.D.	4,200
Archaeologist, H. I. Smith	4,200
Chief, Divn. of Biology, R. M. Anderson, Ph.D.	4,200
Ornithologist, P. A. Tavenner	4,200
Chief Inspector of Explosives, Lt.-Col. Gordon Ogilvie, C.M.G., R.A.	5,000

NATIONAL DEFENCE *

Minister, Hon. E. M. Macdonald, LL.B., K.C.	\$10,000
Deputy Minister, G. J. Desbarats, C.M.G.	
Asst. do., H. W. Brown	5,100
Chief of Staff, Maj.-Gen. J. H. McBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	8,000
Director of the Naval Service, Commodore W. Hosc, C.B., A.D.C., R.C.N.	5,000
Quartermaster-General, Maj.-Gen. E. C. Ashton, C.M.G.	47,500
Adjutant-General, Maj.-Gen. H. A. Panet, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	7,500
Director of the Royal Canadian Air Force, Group-Capt. J. S. Scott, M.C., A.F.C. (actg.)	
Chief Accountant, R. P. Brown	4,500
Departmental Sec., Lt.-Col. Charles L. Panet	4,200
Director of Contracts, J. A. McCann	4,700

POST OFFICE.

Postmaster-General, Hon. Chas. Murphy	\$10,000
Private Sec., T. P. Murphy (acting)	3,060
Deputy P.M.G., Louis J. Gaboriau	8,000
Financial Supt., W. J. Glover	5,400
Secretary, Arthur Webster	3,780
Genl. Supt. Postal Service, P. T. Coolican	5,700
Supt., Mail Service Branch, G. C. Anderson	5,400
Supt., Equipment and Supply Branch, T. P. Murphy	4,200

* Note.—See note under "Defence" on page 645.

<i>Division Supt., Eastern, J. Taylor (acting)</i>	\$3,780
<i>Do., Western, H. E. Atwater</i>	3,780
<i>Supt., Money Order Divn., F. E. S. Grout</i>	4,300
<i>Do., Savings Bank Divn., J. H. Fairweather</i>	3,600

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

<i>President of the Privy Council, The Prime Minister</i>	
<i>Clerk of the Privy Council, Ernest J. Lemme</i>	\$6,000
<i>Assistant do., G. G. Kezai</i>	4,500

PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY

<i>King's Printer, F. A. Acland</i>	\$8,000
<i>Director of Printing, P. M. Draper</i>	5,100
<i>Supervisor of Publications, Fred Cook</i>	4,500
<i>Supt. of Supplies, J. O. Patenaude</i>	4,300
<i>Accountant, F. G. Brouskill</i>	3,660
<i>Production Supervisor, R. E. Cook</i>	3,600
<i>Supt. of Stationery, E. Ryder</i>	3,600

PUBLIC WORKS

<i>Minister of Public Works, Hon. J. H. King, M. D.</i>	\$10,000
<i>Private Secretary, Gustav Heidman</i>	3,950
<i>Deputy Minister, James B. Hunter, B. A.</i>	8,000
<i>Asst. do., R. C. Desrochers</i>	4,500
<i>Secretary, S. E. O'Brien</i>	4,000
<i>Chief Engineer, K. M. Cameron</i>	5,700
<i>Asst. do., R. de B. Courveau</i>	4,875
<i>Chief Architect, R. C. Wright</i>	5,100
<i>Asst. do., T. W. Fuller</i>	4,600
<i>Gen. Supt. Govt. Telegraphs, J. E. Gobeil</i>	3,735
<i>Chief Accountant, A. G. Kingston</i>	4,500
<i>Purchasing Agent, G. W. Dawson</i>	4,000
<i>Solvent, T. J. Carter, K. C.</i>	4,000
<i>Director, National Gallery, Eric Brown</i>	4,500

RAILWAYS AND CANALS

<i>Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. George P. Graham</i>	\$10,000
<i>Private Secretary, Miss H. F. Sheriitt</i>	
<i>Deputy Minister, Graham A. Bell, C. M. G.</i>	10,000
<i>Asst. do., George W. Yates</i>	4,800
<i>Chief Engineer, Col. A. E. Dubuc, D. S. O.</i>	8,000
<i>Comptroller, W. V. Cope</i>	4,800
<i>Secretary, J. W. Pugsley</i>	4,200

Railway Commission

<i>Chief Commissioners, Hon. H. A. McKeown, K. C.</i>	\$12,500
<i>Asst. do., S. J. McLean, Ph. D.</i>	9,000
<i>Deputy do., Hon. W. B. Nantel, K. C., LL. D.</i>	8,000
<i>Commissioners, A. C. Boyce, Calvin Lawrence, Frank Oliver</i>	8,000
<i>Secretary, A. D. Cartwright</i>	6,000

SECRETARY OF STATE

<i>Secretary of State, Hon. A. B. Copp</i>	\$10,000
<i>Private Sec., T. W. Quayle</i>	3,960
<i>Under Sec., Thomas Mulvey, B. A., K. C.</i>	8,000
<i>Asst. do., P. Pelletier</i>	4,500
<i>Asst. Dep. Registrar Gen., A. G. Learoyd</i>	3,360
<i>Chief Clerk, Naturalization Branch, A. Biophy</i>	3,540
<i>Dominion Archivist, A. G. Doughty, C. M. G., LL. D.</i>	8,000
<i>Chairman, Historical Documents Publication Board, Adam Shortt, C. M. G., LL. D.</i>	6,000
<i>Accountant, M. J. Birdwhistle</i>	2,580
<i>Legal Officer, Compasses Branch, W. J. O'Meara</i>	3,240

SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT

<i>Minister, Hon. Henri S. Beland, M. D. (Minister of Health)</i>	
<i>Deputy Minister, N. F. Parkinson</i>	\$6,000
<i>Asst. do. and Sec., E. H. Scammell</i>	4,400
<i>Asst. Sec., R. M. Stewart</i>	

<i>Director of Medical Services, Dr. W. C. Arnold</i>	
<i>Do., of Administration, E. Flexman, D. S. O.</i>	
<i>Chief Accountant, J. F. Waddington</i>	

TRADE AND COMMERCE

<i>Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. Thomas A. Low</i>	\$10,000
<i>Private Secretary, Miss C. Whittton</i>	3,360
<i>Deputy Minister, F. C. T. O'Hara</i>	8,000
<i>Assistant do., J. G. Paimelee, O. B. E.</i>	4,200
<i>Chief Accountant, H. B. Boirbridge</i>	3,120
<i>Chief Clerk, F. E. Bawden</i>	3,360
<i>Director of Electricity and Gas, O. Hignam</i>	4,500
<i>Director of Weights and Measures, E. O. Way</i>	4,500
<i>Director Can. Govt. Motion Picture Bureau, R. S. Peck</i>	4,200
<i>Secretary, Commercial Intelligence Service, G. H. Payne</i>	3,540
<i>Chief Grain Commissioner, Leslie H. Boyd</i>	6,500
<i>Grain Chemist, H. J. Richard, Ph. D.</i>	4,600

Bureau of Statistics

<i>Dominion Statistician, R. H. Coats, B. A., F. S. S.</i>	5,400
<i>Chief, Division of Demography, E. S. Macphail</i>	4,500
<i>Chief, Division of External Trade, W. A. Waite, B. A.</i>	3,600
<i>Chief, Division of Agriculture, E. H. Godfrey, F. S. S.</i>	3,600
<i>Chief, Division of Industries, J. C. Macpherson</i>	3,300
<i>Chief, Division of Internal Trade, F. J. Hoising, B. A.</i>	3,420
<i>Chief, Transportation Division, G. S. Wong, B. Sc.</i>	3,540
<i>Chief, Educational Statistics and Editor of Year Book, S. A. Cudmore, M. A., F. S. S.</i>	3,420
<i>Chief, Metallurgical and Chemical Division, S. J. Cook, B. A.</i>	3,300
<i>Chief, Financial Division, J. R. Munro</i>	3,000

Patents and Copyrights.

<i>Com. of Patents, George F. O'Halloran</i>	8,000
<i>Chief, Patents Branch, W. J. Lynch, I. S. O.</i>	3,960

Canadian Trade Commissioners

<i>Argentina Republic—E. L. McColl, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires</i>	
<i>Australia—D. H. Ross, Box 140 G. P. O., Melbourne</i>	
<i>Belgium—A. Stuart Bleakney, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels</i>	
<i>Brazil—P. W. Cook, Caixa Postal 2164, Rio de Janeiro</i>	
<i>British West Indies—H. R. Poussette, P. O. Box 125, Port of Spain, Trinidad (Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Porto Rico and Venezuela), James Cornack, 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston, Jamaica (Jamaica, Cuba, Hayti, San Domingo, Central American States, Colombia, Bermuda and the Bahamas)</i>	
<i>China—J. W. Ross, P. O. Box 300, Shanghai.</i>	
<i>Denmark—B. S. Webb, Rådhuspladsen 45, Copenhagen (Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland)</i>	

France—Hercule Barré, 27 and 29 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

Germany—L D Wilgress, Raboisen 8, Hamburg 1 (Germany, Russia, the countries on the eastern shore of the Baltic, Poland and Czecho Slovakia).

India and Ceylon—H A Chisholm, P O Box 2003, Calcutta.

Italy—W McL Clarke, Via Carlo Cattaneo 2, Milan.

Japan—A E Bryan, P O Box 230, Kobe.

Mexico—C Noel Wilde, Apartado Num 126-bis, Mexico City.

Netherlands—F H Palmer, Zuudblaak 26, Rotterdam.

New Zealand—C M Croft (Acting), Union Buildings Customs Street, Auckland.

South Africa—R S O'Meara (Acting), P O Box 683, Cape Town.

Straits Settlements—A B Muddiman, P O Box 121, Singapore (Straits Settlements, British Borneo, Netherlands East Indies and Siam).

United Kingdom—Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E C 2, England, J E Ray, 4, St Ann's Square, Manchester, J Forsyth Smith, Century Buildings, 31 North John Street, Liverpool; Douglas S Cole, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol; Gordon B Johnson, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland (Scotland and Ireland).

United States—Frederic Hudd, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City.

Canadian Commercial Agent—Australia—B Millin, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N S W.

Special Canadian Representatives

United Kingdom—Lucien T Pacaud, K C, Secretary to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London, Kinnaird House Pall Mall East, London, S W 1, England.

France—Philippe Roy, Commissioner-General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

United States—Department of External Affairs of Canada M M Mahoney, representative, care of British Embassy, Washington D C.

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, Ottawa

This Commission has final jurisdiction over all questions involving the use of boundary waters between Canada and the United States.

Canadian Commissioners

Chairman, Charles A Magrath \$7,500

Commissioners, Henry A Powell, K C

Sir W H Hearst, K C M G . . . each 7,500

Secretary, Lawrence J Burpee, Hope

Chambers, Ottawa . . . 4,000

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The Senate consists of 26 members, nominated for life by the Governor-General, distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for Ontario, 24 for Quebec, 20 for Nova Scotia, 20 for New Brunswick, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 6 for British Columbia, 6 for Manitoba, 6 for Alberta, and 6 for Saskatchewan; each Senator must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural-born or naturalised subject of the King, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to \$4,000. The Speaker of the Senate is chosen by the Government of the day. The House of Commons is elected every five years at longest, and the

next (25th) Parliament will consist of 245 members, elected as follows: 82 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 24 for Nova Scotia, 22 for New Brunswick, 27 for Manitoba, 24 for British Columbia, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 26 for Alberta, 27 for Saskatchewan, and 1 for Yukon. The House of Commons is also composed of natural-born or naturalised subjects of the King, no property qualification is necessary, its members are elected upon a very wide suffrage, and at the General Election in Dec 1921 women exercised the franchise on the same terms as men for the first time in a Federal Election. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, returning a member on a majority of votes taken by ballot. The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker, and twenty, including the Speaker, form a quorum. Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive \$4,000 per Session, with travelling expenses and deductions for non-attendance.

The Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire on Feb 6, 1916, the new buildings being started the same year, the foundation stone was laid by H R H the Duke of Connaught (Gov Gen), Sept 2, 1917, and the corner stone of the main tower by H R H the Prince of Wales, Sept 1, 1919. The Speaker's Chair in the new House of Commons (a replica of that at Westminster) was presented in 1921 by Viscount Ullswater (ex-Speaker of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom) on behalf of the Empire Parliamentary Association of the Houses of Lords and Commons.

The Senate

Speaker of the Senate, Hon Hewitt Bostock \$5,000

Clerk of the Senate & Clerk of the Parliaments, Austin Blount, C M G 6,000

Deputy Clerk and 1st Clerk Assistant, J C Young 5,000

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Ernest J Chambers 4,020

Law Clerk, J G A Creighton, C M G, K C 4,000

The House of Commons

Speaker of the House of Commons, Hon

Rodolphe Lemieux, K C, LL D, M P 6,000

Deputy Speaker, George N Gordon, K C, M P

Clerk, W B Northrup, M A, K C 4,000

Clerk Assistant, A Beauharnois, B L, K C 6,000

Sergeant-at-Arms, Lt-Col W H Bowie 4,020

THE JUDICATURE

The Judicature—Justice is administered, as in England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first-named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and five puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by separate judges, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of King's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails.

Supreme Court of Canada

<i>Chief Justice of Canada, Hon. F. A. Anglin</i>	\$15,000
<i>Puisne Judges, Hon. J. Idington, Lt. Hon. Lyman Poole Duff, Hon. Pierre B. Mignault, Hon. E. L. Newcombe, Hon. T. Rinfret</i>	each 12,000
<i>President of the Court of Exchequer for the Dominion, Hon. A. K. McLean</i>	10,000
<i>Puisne Judge of the Exchequer Court, Hon. Louis A. Audette, LL.D.</i>	9,000
<i>Registrar of the Supreme Court, E. R. Cameron, K.C.</i>	6,000
<i>Registrar of the Exchequer Court, C. Moise, K.C., D.C.L.</i>	5,000

DEFENCE

The Militia of Canada is classified as Reserve and Active, the latter being subdivided into Permanent and Non-permanent Forces. The Permanent Force consists of 15 units of all arms of the service, with an establishment limited to 10,000 (with a strength in 1924 of 3,500). The Non-permanent Active Militia is made up of cavalry, artillery, machine-gun, signalling and other corps, with a total establishment of 10,568 officers and 112,893 other ranks. The Reserve Militia is a framework designed to serve as a basis for contingent military organisation, drill and training are voluntary and entail no expense to the public.

Expeditionary Force in the Great War—The number enlisted up to the cessation of hostilities was 595,441, of whom 418,052 were sent overseas. Over 80% of all enlistment was voluntary. The total outlay for the War is estimated at \$2,000,000,000.

Royal Canadian Navy.

The Royal Canadian Navy consists (Aug. 1924) of 2 Destroyers and 4 Mine-sweepers on the Active List and 1 Light Cruiser and 2 Submarines on the Reserve List, with a personnel of 467 officers and men. There is also a Naval Reserve (500) and a Naval Volunteer Reserve (1,000).

Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Headquarters Ottawa

Hon. Commandant, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.
 Commissioner, Cortlandt Starnes
 Asst. do, G. S. Worsley
 Liaison and Intelligence Officer, Col. C. F. Hamilton
 Secretary, G. T. Hann.

EDUCATION.

Education is under the control of the Provincial Governments, the cost being met by local taxation, aided by grants from the several Provincial Governments. There are (1922) 28,924 elementary and secondary schools (attendance at the former being compulsory except in the Province of Quebec), with 1,859,447 pupils, and 65 colleges with 20,086 students. The 23 universities had 31,792 students in 1921-22.

FINANCE

Year ended March 31	Consolidated Fund	
	*Revenue	Expenditure
	\$	\$
1919	312,046,747	232,721,283
1920	349,746,335	303,843,930
1921	434,386,537	361,118,145
1922	381,052,387	347,560,691
1923	394,614,900	335,254,008
1924	396,837,682	324,813,190

RECEIPTS	Year ended March 31, 1923	Year ended March 31, 1924
	\$	\$
From Taxes—		
Customs	118,056,469	121,500,798
Excise	35,761,996	38,181,747
War Tax	181,614,873	182,036,261
Post Office	29,016,771	28,865,374
Canals & Public Works	1,228,858	1,400,167
From various sources	28,935,933	24,853,335
Total Receipts	394,614,900	396,837,682
*EXPENDITURE	Year ended March 31, 1923	Year ended March 31, 1924
	\$	\$
Debt Charges	137,892,735	136,237,872
Provincial Subsidies	12,207,313	12,386,136
Civil Government	10,114,859	10,514,983
Pensions	32,985,998	33,411,082
Public Works	9,978,440	11,900,847
Post Office	27,794,502	28,305,941
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	12,974,858	9,970,993
Other Expenditure	91,305,393	82,084,336
Total Expenditure	335,254,007	324,813,190

* Beginning with 1920 Railway Revenue has been applied against working expenses.

WAR TAX REVENUE DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1915-1924

Year	Banks	Trust and Loan Companies	Insurance Companies	Business Profits	Income Tax	Inland Revenue Department	Total War Tax Revenue
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1915	—	—	—	—	—	98,057	98,057
1916	1,300,447	324,250	459,247	—	—	1,536,838	3,600,782
1917	1,114,023	202,415	419,699	12,506,517	—	2,059,584	16,300,238
1918	1,115,758	269,129	496,540	21,271,084	—	2,227,390	25,379,901
1919	1,099,764	323,340	546,114	32,970,062	9,349,720	11,888,508	56,177,508
1920	1,170,223	274,216	638,731	44,145,184	20,263,740	15,987,707	82,079,801
1921	1,257,534	293,808	807,667	40,841,401	46,381,824	78,803,099	168,385,387
1922	1,293,997	283,994	749,959	22,815,667	78,684,355	73,655,489	177,484,161
1923	1,244,437	312,391	852,328	13,031,461	59,711,539	106,482,718	180,634,873
1924	1,236,652	308,632	857,587	4,752,681	54,204,028	120,676,376	128,036,168

DEBT

Year ended March 31	Gross Public Debt \$	Net Public Debt \$
1919	2,460,183,021	1,812,584,819
1920	3,041,529,587	2,248,868,624
1921	2,902,482,117	2,340,878,984
1922	2,902,347,137	2,422,135,801
1923	2,888,827,237	2,453,776,869
1924	2,819,610,470	2,417,783,285

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

FIELD CROPS	1923	1923	1923
	1918	bush	bush
Fall Wheat	815,706	23 75	19,315,000
Spring Wheat	21,856,158	20 75	454,884,000
All Wheat	22,671,864	21 00	474,199,000
Oats	14,367,807	39 25	563,997,500
Bailey	2,784,571	27 75	76,997,800
Rye	1,448,142	16 00	23,231,800
Peas	169,330	17 00	2,898,200
Beans	63,151	16 50	1,041,700
Buckwheat	440,121	22 25	9,743,700
Flax	629,938	11 30	7,139,500
Mixed Grains	843,757	35 25	29,750,500
Corn for husking	317,729	42 75	13,608,000
Potatoes ..	560,942	99 00	55,497,000
Turnips, &c	194,512	196 00	38,116,500
Short ton, 2,000 lb		tons	tons
Hay and Clover	9,725,602	1 55	14,844,900
Grain Hay	1,920,432	2 25	4,336,100
Alfalfa	391,116	2 65	1,028,600
Fodder Corn	659,070	8 10	5,320,800
Sugar Beets	22,450	9 60	216,200

The live stock included 3,530,641 horses, 9,246,231 cattle, 2,753,860 sheep, 4,405,316 swine, and 45,469,292 poultry.

In dairy produce the total Dominion output of butter was 163,556,759 lb., valued at \$56,929,008, and of cheese 151,504,353 lb., valued at \$28,633,461.

Fur Farming—A comparatively new industry, but one which is assuming appreciable proportions, is that of fur farming. There were 1,240 fur farms in the Dominion in 1923, mainly in Prince Edward Island, 1,179 of which were fox farms, the remainder being divided between mink, raccoon, marten, skunk, fisher, Karakul sheep, beaver, and muskrat. The total number of animals on the farms at the end of 1923 was 40,125, valued at \$6,325,668, born in captivity, 26,980, sold from farms, 7,106, value \$1,314,683, pelts sold, 9,539, value \$860,468, the total sale for live animals and pelts being \$2,175,151 as compared to \$1,537,525 in 1922.

Fisheries—The fisheries are an important source of wealth, and include salmon, cod, halibut, whitefish, herrings, mackerel, and lobsters. The total value of the catch in the calendar year 1923 was \$22,565,545 as against \$21,908,076 in 1922 and \$60,750,544 in 1918, the banner year of the fishery harvest. The capital invested in vessels, &c., engaged in catching operations in 1923 was \$27,672,866, and the number of men employed 68,964. The number of canning and curing establishments in operation in 1923 was 938.

Lumbering—The net value of production, including (a) logging operations and (b) mill operations, was in 1921 \$233,909,759, and in 1922 \$230,108,403, a decrease of approximately 2 per cent. The principal items of production in 1922 were sawn lumber \$84,554,172, shingles \$10,397,080, and laths \$5,690,328, miscellaneous mill products \$13,683,000. Products of logging operations which do not reach the sawmill were valued at \$115,783,823 in 1922.

Industrial Statistics—Industrial establishments of all kinds in 1922 had a total capital of \$3,125,772,761, the value of the products being \$2,439,843,766. These industries employed 462,573 hands, the total pay roll for whom was \$497,113,554.

Minerals—The metals produced in 1923 were as follows: Gold, 1,223,601 oz. (\$25,294,076), silver, 17,754,706 oz. (\$11,518,008), copper, 87,942,458 lb. (\$12,682,182), nickel, 62,453,843 lb. (\$18,332,077), lead, 110,730,730 lb. (\$7,949,359), cobalt, 966,020 lb. (\$2,753,157), zinc, 60,038,000 lb. (\$3,988,514), asbestos, 231,231 tons (\$7,508,138), coal, 16,984,022 tons (\$73,504,361), gypsum, 559,778 tons (\$1,165,953), salt, 202,960 tons (\$1,553,645), natural gas, 14,675,760 M cu ft (\$5,875,150). The total value of the mineral output, 1923, was \$224,019,832.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(Twelve months ended March 31, 1924.)

Countries	Imports for consumption	Exports of Canadian Produce
	\$	\$
British Empire		
United Kingdom	153,613,033	360,094,021
Oceania—		
Australia	1,037,451	19,923,997
New Zealand	2,179,727	12,735,620
British South Africa	98,410	8,019,853
British East Indies—		
British India	9,260,656	3,120,578
British West Indies—		
Barbados	7,020,415	1,619,811
Jamaica	3,289,478	3,132,042
Trinidad and Tabago	1,459,648	3,447,013
Other B W I	2,049,750	2,702,846
British Guiana	6,221,841	2,528,930
Newfoundland	1,474,920	10,507,868
Hong Kong	1,971,011	3,803,213
Total British Empire	195,385,632	436,475,719
Foreign Countries		
Argentina Republic	4,173,562	7,305,866
Austria	168,776	53,458
Belgium	5,340,875	17,455,442
Brazil	1,439,497	2,624,310
Bulgaria	5,687	1,985
Chile	97,959	621,208
China	2,712,886	12,973,145
Colombia	480,080	220,166
Costa Rica	73,584	134,185
Cuba	10,781,047	6,776,605
Czecho-Slovakia	768,890	94,964
Denmark	94,793	3,749,799
Ecuador	247	56,039
Egypt	34,441	953,329
Estonia		236,226
Finland	6,090	1,754,279
France	15,770,145	18,879,097
French Africa	404,162	77,491
French West Indies		63,428
St Pierre & Miquelon	30,169	1,781,365

Countries	Imports for Consumption	Exports of Canadian Produce.	Home Produce Exported, 1923-24
<i>Foreign Countries</i>	\$	\$	Vegetable Products (except Chemicals, Fibres and Wood) . . . \$430,932,150
Germany	5,379,955	16,153,650	Animals and their Products (except Chemicals and Fibres) . . . 140,423,264
Greece	507,916	6,095,301	Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products . . . 8,055,083
Guatemala	324,843	76,446	Wood, Wood Products and Paper . . . 273,354,776
Haiti	161,250	401,659	Iron and its Products . . . 66,975,571
Honduras	12,381	196,450	Non-ferrous Metals and Products . . . 65,911,171
Hungary	8,234	27,405	Non-metallic Minerals and their Products (except Chemicals) . . . 26,776,330
Iceland	8,020	19,400	Chemicals and allied Products . . . 15,349,956
Italy	1,849,844	18,501,578	All other Commodities . . . 17,362,733
Japan	6,292,867	26,931,860	Total . . . \$1,045,141,936
Lettonia		160,143	
Luberia		3,533	<i>Imports for Consumption, 1923-24</i>
Lithuania	525	5,887	Vegetable Products (except Chemicals, Fibres and Wood) . . . \$186,468,685
Mexico	2,647,184	3,510,397	Animals and their Products (except Chemicals and Fibres) . . . 45,026,734
Morocco	1,655	15,030	Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products . . . 173,795,660
Netherlands	5,360,344	9,488,976	Wood, Wood Products and Paper . . . 40,976,833
Neth East Indies	4,820,024	1,104,074	Iron and its Products . . . 173,473,503
Neth Guiana		108,187	Non-ferrous Metals and their Products . . . 43,432,617
Neth West Indies	829	29,521	Non-metallic Minerals and their Products (except Chemicals) . . . 155,899,393
Nicaragua	16,593	121,984	Chemicals and allied Products . . . 26,088,401
Norway	698,547	5,252,239	All other Commodities . . . 48,205,401
Panama	1,706	206,648	Totals . . . \$893,366,867
Persia	132,509	1,206	
Peru	4,038,668	568,295	<i>COMMUNICATIONS</i>
Poland and Danzig	40,122	1,841,980	<i>Railways</i> —The total length of railways in operation on Dec 31, 1923, was 40,004 miles, the capital liability of the steam railways being \$3,264,674,038, the earnings being \$478,338,046, and the working expenses \$413,862,818. There were also 1,736 miles of electric railways with a capital of \$199,069,870, earnings \$50,191,387, and working expenses \$36,171,923. In 1923 the passengers carried numbered 44,834,337 (steam), and freight 118,289,604 tons (steam), 3,145,863 tons (electric).
Portugal	260,401	1,015,496	
Azores and Madeira	89,191	302,191	
Portuguese Africa		323,015	
Rumania	1,940	12,860	
Russia	344,770	115,980	
Salvador	94,179	81,998	
Sau Domingo	8,800,060	298,252	
Siam	46,485	115,781	
Spain	1,666,566	794,720	
Canary Islands	1,133	66,053	
Spanish Africa		5,950	
Sweden	1,056,121	3,716,603	
Switzerland	8,420,621	1,289,581	
Syria	5,113	21,136	
Turkey	331,307	169,804	
United States	601,295,121	430,715,496	
Alaska	266,995	306,204	
American Virgin Is	52	2,145	
Hawaii	153,136	183,188	
Philippine Islands	108,760	288,508	
Porto Rico	927	602,663	
Uruguay	174,878	460,365	
Venezuela	170,589	872,799	
Yugo Slavia		66,616	
Total For Countries	697,981,235	608,665,337	
Grand Total	893,366,867	1,045,141,936	
Total Trade	\$1,938,507,923		

Shipping (Dec 31, 1922) — 3,253 sailing vessels and 4,388 steamers (total net tonnage, 1,236,226). The sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1923 were Canadian 14,929 (6,861,202 tons), British 4,239 (10,471,403 tons), Foreign 17,170 (10,261,865 tons), total tonnage 27,594,410. The number of coasting vessels entered and cleared was 162,593, with a registered tonnage of 70,970,078.

Banking — There were 16 chartered banks on Dec 30, 1923, with 4,422 branches, with liabilities of \$2,686,246,003, assets of \$2,700,424,103, deposits \$2,121,753,037. The balance of undrawn deposits in the Post Office and Dominion Government savings banks on March 31, 1924, was \$33,209,638.

Name	Miles operated	Capital
Canadian National Railway		\$
System	20,574	2,207,502,745
Canadian Pacific	13,564	623,960,137
Other Lines	5,956	433,211,156

Total, 1923 . . . 40,094 3,264,674,038

Canals — In 1923 the vessels passing through the canals of the Dominion numbered 30,451 of 16,343,779 tons. There are six systems under control of the Dominion Government with a total waterway of 1,594 miles (of which 117 miles are constructed canals).

Posts and Telegraphs — There were 12,288 post-offices on Mar 31, 1923. The postal revenue was \$28,865,374 in 1923-24. In 1923 there were almost 4,000 rural mail delivery routes on which were erected 202,467 boxes. The length of Government telegraph lines in 1922 was 11,455 miles, and of other lines 41,641 miles. In 1923-24 there were 33,457 wireless and radio stations, 31,609 of which were private receiving stations. A long-distance station is operated at Glace Bay, Cape Breton, N.S. with a range of 3,000 miles. Messages during 1923-24 numbered 372,464. Twenty-eight Government steamers are equipped with wireless, having an average range of about 175 miles.

On December 31, 1922, there were 944,089 telephones and 2,396,805 miles of telephone wire in use, earnings, \$39,559,149; expenses, \$29,966,181.

Provinces of the Dominion.

ONTARIO

Area and Population—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 407,262 sq miles, with a population (1921) of 2,933,662, an increase since the last census (1911) of 406,370. Of the total population 1,226,379 live in towns, townships, and villages, and 1,707,283 in cities.

Government—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 111 members elected for four years which meets every year at Toronto. Executive Council of eleven members (three without portfolio) act as the Ministry of the Province.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon Col Harry Cockshutt (1921) \$10,000
Official Sec, Col A Fraser, LL D 1,400

Executive
 (July 16, 1923)

Premier and President of the Council and Minister of Education, Hon George Howard Ferguson \$12,000

Attorney-Gen, Hon William Folger Nickle, K C 6,000

Provincial Treasurer, Hon William Herbert Price, K C 6,000

Agriculture, Hon John Strickler Martin 6,000

Lands & Forests, Hon James Lyons 6,000

Provincial Secretary, Hon Lucius Goldie 6,000

Public Works and Highways, Hon George Stewart Henry 6,000

Labour & Health, Hon Forbes Godfrey 6,000

Mines, Hon Charles McCrea 6,000

Ministers without Portfolio, Hon Sir Adam Beck, Hon Leeming Carr, Hon J R Cooke

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon Joseph E Thompson 2,600

Chairman, Hydro-Electric Commission, Sir Adam Beck \$12,000

Do., Workmen's Compensation Board, Samuel Price 10,000

Do., Railway and Municipal Board, D M McIntyre, K C 6,000

Civil Service Commr, J M McCutcheon, B A 6,000

Chairman, Ontario Govt Railways, George W Lee 7,500

Do., Board of License Commr, James Hales 6,000

SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO

Chief Justice of Ontario, Hon Sir William Mulock, K C M G \$10,000

Chief Justice of the Second Divisional Court, Hon Francis R Latchford 9,000

Chief Justice, Common Pleas, Hon R M Meredith 10,000

Justices of Appeal, Hon J Magee, Hon F E Hodgins, Hon W N Ferguson, Hon J Smith each 9,000

Punkte Judges, Hon H MacD Mowat, Hon W R Riddell, Hon W E Middleton, Hon H F Kelly, Hon H I S Lennox, Hon C A Masten, Hon H E Rose, Hon W A Logie, C B, Hon J F Orde, Hon R G Fisher, Hon W H Wright each 9,000

Agent-General for Ontario in the British Isles, William C Noxon, 163, Strand, London, W C 2

Assistant, S E Percival.

Finance.—The Ordinary Receipts of the Provincial Government for 1923 were \$34,110,212.62, and the Ordinary Expenditure \$49,305,439.15.

Agriculture and Live Stock—The total area is 234,163,200 acres, and in 1923 the area of cleared land was 15,054,463 acres, of which 10,206,961 acres were under field crops. The total value of the agricultural production in 1922 was \$441,418,000. Cheese factories produced 99,535,415 lb of cheese in 1923 valued at \$18,842,102, and creameries made 54,773,180 lb of butter valued at \$19,443,505. In 1923 there were 673,371 horses, 2,838,087 cattle, 907,673 sheep, 1,734,734 pigs, and 15,203,384 poultry. Free grants of land are obtainable in the great clay belt of Ontario, opened up by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway. Improved farms, orchards and smallholdings can be bought on reasonable terms in the older settled parts of the Province. There is a scheme of land settlement, with free land and financial assistance for returned soldiers, both Imperial and Canadian. There is always a demand for farm workers.

Iron Products—The total production of log and timber products and wood pulp amounted in 1921 to \$52,507,720, or 25 per cent of the lumber and pulp trade of the whole Dominion.

Manufactures—Ontario is the chief manufacturing province of Canada. The total value of its manufactures in 1922 was \$1,274,424,802. There were, in 1922, 237,319 employees, an invested capital of \$1,643,187,941, and an annual wage bill of \$268,662,730. The chief manufacturing centres in 1922 were Toronto (\$304,065,052), Hamilton (\$100,280,131), Ottawa (\$49,202,686), Oshawa (\$40,131,834), London (\$35,487,959), and Ford (\$31,690,257).

Minerals—Ontario is the leading mineral Province in the Dominion, the output in 1923 being \$68,284,658. The principal metals are gold, \$20,082,586, silver, \$6,905,741, nickel, \$9,563,416, and copper, \$3,456,067.

Hydro-Electric Power—One of the greatest Government-owned public utility organisations in the world is the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, supplying light and power from Niagara and elsewhere. These works are now developing 750,000 horse power, and a further development of 250,000 horse-power is now under construction.

Principal Cities—CAPITAL, TORONTO, population (1921) 521,893, with great shipping interests on the Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial and commercial activity. Hamilton, the "Birmingham of Canada" (141,151), Ottawa, the Federal capital (107,845), with a large lumber trade and woodenware manufactures, London (60,959), Brantford (29,440), Kingston (21,753), Peterborough (20,004), Windsor (38,591), Port William (20,541), Kitchener (21,763), Guelph (18,128), St Catharines (19,891), Sault Ste Marie (21,092).

QUEBEC

Area and Population—The Province of Quebec contains an area estimated at 706,834 square miles, with a population (1921) of 2,361,199, an increase since the last Census of 355,433. In 1912 the Province was enlarged by 351,780 square miles by the addition of the greater part of the Labrador Peninsula, known as Ungava (or New Quebec).

Government—The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor, the Council of Ministers, a Legislative Council consisting of 21 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 86 members elected for five years to represent the same number of electoral districts in the Province.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. N. Pérodeau \$10,000
Aide de-Camp, Lt. Col. J. D. Papineau hon

Executive

Prime Minister and President of the Council & Attorney-General, Hon. L. A. Taschereau

Lands and Forests, Hon. Honoré Mercier \$12,000

Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Jacob Nicol, K.C. 6,000

Agriculture, Hon. J. E. Caion 6,000

Provincial Secretary, Hon. A. David 6,000

Public Works and Labour, Hon. A. Galt-peault 6,000

Colonization, Mines, and Fisheries, Hon. J. E. Perrault 6,000

Roads, Hon. J. L. Peirou 6,000

Without Portfolio, Hon. E. Moreau, Hon. M. Madden, Hon. J. Lapierre

The Legislature

Speaker, Legislative Council, A. Fugeon \$4,000

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. N. Bouché 4,000

The Judiciary

King's Bench—**Chief Justice**, Hon. Eug. Lafontaine \$10,000

Provincial Judges, Hons. R. A. E. Green-shields, Ed. Guérin, C. E. Dorion, A. R. Hall, S. Letourneau, E. E. Howard, J. M. Telher, V. Allard, Alphonse Bernier, A. Rivard each 9,000

Superior Court—

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir F. X. Lemieux, LL.D., born 1851 \$10,000

Just. of Peace, Hon. J. E. Martin 9,000

Do (acting), Hon. J. S. Aichbald 9,000

Provincial Judges, Hons. M. F. Hackett, A. A. Bruneau, D. Monet, L. P. Demers, P. G. Martineau, W. Mercier, A. M. Tessier, C. Archer, W. A. Weir, C. Pouliot, B. Letellier, L. A. Panneton, A. Globensky, C. Lane, Pierre d'Anteuil, L. J. H. Loran-ge, E. J. Flynn, A. E. Delorimier, L. Coderre, C. A. Duclos, F. S. MacLennan, G. F. Gibson, L. N. Du Plessis, A. Sevigny, E. F. Survever, P. Cousineau, L. J. A. Déry, J. Demers, C. A. Wilson, Gonsalve Desautels, Arthur Tahan, L. R. Roy, I. N. Belleau, A. Stein each \$9,000

Circuit Court—

Judges, Hons. C. Le Beuf, John D. Purcell, A. Dorion, J. B. Archambault

Court of Sessions of the Peace—

Montreal—Hons. J. L. DeCaie (Chief Justice), F. T. Enright, Gustave Penault, Amédée Monet, Victor Cusson

Quebec—Hons. Art. Lachance (Chief Justice), P. A. Choquette

Agent-General for Quebec in England (vacant)

Asst. do., Capt. C. H. Veige, 38 Kingsway, W.C.2

Finance—The annual revenue for the year 1923-4 was \$23,170,733 and the actual expenditure \$21,867,293. The Debt is stated at \$56,638,801.

Production and Industry—The total value of manufactured products in 1922 was \$696,143,225 (1923, \$899,900,253), the principal manufacturing centres being (1922) Montreal (\$406,846,230),

Quebec (\$28,470,352), Three Rivers (\$19,315,504), Shawinigan Falls (\$11,541,506), Sherbrooke (\$11,236,117) and Hull (\$10,642,332). The lumber industry is still by far the most important trade, but the settled portion of the country has been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial Government has found it necessary to organise an effective service of rangers to prevent the destruction of trees by forest fires. The forest lands cover an area of over 130,000,000 acres, of which 45,000,000 are under licence to cut timber. The wood pulp industry is assuming great importance, several large factories have recently been built, and the value of the output, which was only \$2,516,683 at the census of 1911, was, in 1923, \$58,566,143. Improved farms may often be obtained in the eastern townships, largely occupied by settlers from Great Britain, at from £4 to £6 per acre, including dwelling-house, outbuildings, and fencing, while unimproved lands may be bought from the Government at 60 cents per acre, and the purchase-money paid in five instalments. The area of land subdivided for the purpose of settlement unsold on June 30, 1924, was about 7,000,000 acres. In 1923 the value of dairy industry products was cheese 46,770,556 lb (valued at \$8,768,782), and butter 60,179,616 lb (valued at \$20,741,454). In 1923 there were in the Province 341,651 horses, 1,781,751 cattle, 822,997 sheep, 797,726 swine, and 6,482,256 poultry.

Education—The Superintendent of Instruction, assisted by a Council of 44 members, is invested with the central control of Education. The schools, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, are maintained partly by local taxation and partly by Government grants. There were, in 1922, 7,805 schools with 570,430 scholars, including the high and superior schools and 14 normal schools supported by the State. There are also Schools of Agriculture, Commercial and Classical Studies, and four Universities—two Protestant (McGill University Montreal, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville), and two Roman Catholic (Laval University, Quebec, and Montreal University).

Principal Cities—CAPITAL, QUEBEC (population, 95,193), historic city visited annually by thousands of tourists, and one of the great seaport towns of Canada, and Montreal (population, 618,506), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the Canadian grain export trade, situate at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. Ocean-going steamers ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal. Other important cities are Hull (24,117), Sherbrooke (23,515), Trois Rivières (22,367), Verdun (25,001).

NOVA SCOTIA

Area and Population—NOVA SCOTIA is a peninsula between 43° 25'–47° N lat and 59° 40'–66° 25' W long, and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about thirteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 21,428 square miles (360 miles of which consists of lakes, rivers and inlets of the sea) with a total population, at the Census of 1921 of 523,837, an increase since the last census of 31,499 persons.

Government—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council of 21 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 43 members.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. MacCallum Grant. \$9,000

Executive.

Premier and Minister of Public Works and Mines, Hon E H Armstrong	\$7,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon W J O'Hearn . . .	6,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon D A Cameron	6,000
Minister of Highways, Hon. William Chisholm	6,000
Ministers without Portfolio, Hons O T Daniels, J C Tory, J W. Comeau, J J Kinley, J A. McDonald	
Deputy Provincial Secretary, Clerk of the Executive Council, & Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Arthur S Barnstead.	
Deputy Attorney-General, F F Mathers	
Provincial Highway Board (Chairman), A. S Macmillan	
Secretary for Agriculture, M Cumming	
Commissioner of Forests and Game, J A. Knight.	
Chief Health Officer, A C Jost, M D	
Workmen's Compensation Board (Chairman), V J Paton	
Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities (Chairman), John U Ross	
Power Commission (Chairman), Hon E. H. Armstrong	
Provincial Auditor, W H Studd.	
Deputy Registrar-General and Secretary of Industries and Immigration, W B MacCoy	

The Legislature

President, Legislative Council, Hon J M. Mack, K C	\$1,500
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon Robert Irwin	1,500

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon R E Harris	\$10,000
Judge in Equity, Hon J J Ritchie	
Puisne Judges, Hons J J Ritchie, R Russell, J A Chisholm, H Mellish, T S Rogers, D D McKenzie each	9,000
Judge, Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon H Mellish	1,000

Agent-General for Nova Scotia in England,
John Howard, 33 St James Square,
S W 1 8,000

Agriculture and Live Stock—About 10,000,000 acres are fit for tillage, and the soil is of good average fertility. The climate is delightful, the winter being less severe than in most of the other parts of the Dominion. In 1922 there were about 5,000,000 acres of land occupied, of which about 2,000,000 acres were under crop, 3,000,000 acres in pasture and partially wooded lands, and about 70,000 acres in gardens and orchards. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and Nova Scotia apples yielded a crop of 1,700,000 barrels in 1922, the principal fruit belt being the Annapolis Valley. The products of the farms in 1922 were valued at \$26,045,100. Improved farms of 100 to 250 acres, with house and buildings, may be obtained at from £100 to £1,000, whilst the Government offer uncleared Crown lands at \$80 per 100 acres, or 80 cents per acre for any additional quantity. Through the Land Settlement Act, the Government gives practical assistance to skilled farmers. There is a Government agricultural college and experimental farm at Truro for men and women, and a well-equipped technical college at Halifax. In 1922 the live stock included 271,048 cattle, 258,537 sheep, and 851,885 poultry.

Manufactures.—In 1922 the total value of the manufactures was \$66,542,692. The capital invested was \$27,799,273, and 13,320 hands were employed, the principal industrial centres being Dartmouth (\$21,021,421), Sydney (\$12,497,273) and Halifax (\$9,120,745).

Fisheries—The total value of the fish marketed in 1922 was \$11,780,000, and the number of persons employed was about 25,000.

Minerals—The mineral product in 1922 was valued at \$30,534,176, the coal deposits are extensive and are estimated to last for 200 years. 6,179,690 gross tons were produced in 1922. Iron ores are plentiful, and extensive manufactures of iron and steel are carried on at Sydney and Sydney Mines, Cape Breton.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, HALIFAX (population 58,372), one of the terminals of the Inter-colonial Railway Branch of the Canadian National Railways, with a magnificent harbour, is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and the entrepot of a large trade with the West Indies and South America. A shipyard for the building of large ocean-going steamers is one of the leading industries. Other towns are Sydney (22,545), Glace Bay (17,007).

CAPE BRETON ISLAND

Cape Breton Island, formerly a distinct Colony, now incorporated with Nova Scotia, contains an area of 3,975 square miles, with a population of 131,495 inhabitants. The chief city, Sydney (pop 22,545), on the eastern coast, has valuable collieries in the neighbourhood and is the site of the largest steel works in Canada. The plate mill recently erected will supply the steel plates required by the various steel shipbuilding plants of Canada. The Canadian National Railway connects the island with the mainland.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Area and Population—NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°—48° N lat and 63° 47'—69° W long., and comprises an area of 27,985 square miles, with a population in 1921 of 387,876, an increase since the last census of 35,987 persons. It was first colonised by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by the inhabitants of New England, who were dispossessed of their property in consequence of their loyalty to the British Crown.

Government—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members elected by the people.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon William F Todd, LL D	\$9,000
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Executive

Premier and Minister of Public Works, Hon Peter J. Veniot	3,000
Minister of Lands and Mines, Hon J E Hetherington	3,500
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Hon J E Hetherington	3,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon James P Byrne	3,500
Agriculture, Hon D W Mersereau	3,000
Health, Hon W F Roberts, M D	3,000
Without Portfolio, Hon F Magee, Hon J E Michaud	
Deputy Provincial Secretary and King's Printer, R W L Tibbitts	2,200
Clerk, Executive Council, Miles B Dixon	
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. A. Allison.	
Dysart.	

The Judicature
Court of Appeal and Chancery Division
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir J. Douglas Hazen,
K. C. M. G. \$10,000
Judges, A. S. White; W. C. H. Grimmer each 9,000

King's Bench Division
Chief Justice, Harrison A. McKeown 10,000
Judges, J. H. Barry, O. S. Crockett,
William B. Chandler each 9,000

Court of Vice-Admiralty
Judge, Hon. Sir J. Douglas Hazen \$1,000
Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes
Judge, Hon. O. S. Crockett 500

Finance—The ordinary receipts for 1923 were \$3,445,878, and the ordinary expenditure \$3,708,971

Agriculture and Live Stock—The total land area is 18,663,000 acres, of which 909,945 acres were under field crops in 1923. The total value of the field crops in 1923 was \$20,864,300. The live stock (1923) included 212,901 cattle, 157,808 sheep, 66,182 pigs, and 50,644 horses. Fine grains of land are offered, and settlement encouraged. Improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates. The fisheries include salmon, cod, mackerel, herring, and shad, value of the fisheries (1923) \$4,548,535. In 1923 the cheese factories in operation produced 825,369 lb, value \$161,497, and the creameries 1,231,471 lb of butter (\$456,557)

Manufactures—The value of the total output of manufactured goods in 1922 was \$64,614,137, the principal manufacturing centre being St. John (\$27,027,086). The chief industrial pursuits arise from the produce of the forests and the fisheries. Natural gas has been found in immense quantities in Albert County, and the south-eastern section of the Province is remarkably rich in oil shales. Coal is found, also silver, lead, antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities.

Principal Cities—CAPITAL, FREDERICTON, population (1921), 8,114. St. John (pop. 47,166) is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and is connected by C. P. R. and Intercolonial Railways with Montreal, Moncton (17,488)

MANITOBA

Area and Population—Manitoba, formerly the Red River Settlement, is situated in about the centre of the continent, between 49°—60° N. lat. and 95°—101° W. long., with a total area of 251,822 square miles and a population (1921) (census) of 610,118, an increase since the last census of 148,724, or 32.23 per cent.

Government—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 6 Ministers, who are members of the Legislative Assembly of 55 members, each in receipt of an annual sessional allowance of \$1,500.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir James A. M. Aikins (1 Aug., 1926) \$9,000

Executive

Prime Minister, President of the Council, and Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, Hon. John Bracken \$6,400

Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Telephones, Hon. F. M. Black 6,600

Attorney-General, Hon. R. W. Craig 5,400

Public Works, Hon. W. R. Clubb 5,400

Education, Hon. Charles Cannon 5,400

Municipal and Public Utilities Commissioner, Hon. D. L. McLeod 5,400
Provincial Secretary, and Lands and Railways Commissioners, Hon. Albert Proulx 5,400

The Judicature

Court of Appeal—
Chief Justice, Hon. W. E. Perdue \$10,000
Justice Judges, Hon. C. P. Fullerton,
J. E. Pendergast, R. M. Dennistoun,
C. B. E., W. H. Trueman each 9,000

King's Bench—
Chief Justice, Hon. T. G. Mathers 10,000
Justice Judges, Hon. D. A. Macdonald,
A. C. Galt, J. P. Curran, A. K. Dysart,
J. E. Adamson each 9,000

Finance—The revenues of the provincial government for the year ended Aug. 31, 1923, were \$9,711,243 and the expenditures \$10,672,312, debt \$71,619,254.

Agriculture and Live Stock—The total land area in Manitoba is 148,432,640 acres of which 6,719,522 acres were cultivated in 1923. The soil is fertile and productive, immigration is invited and encouraged and liberal grants of land are made to settlers. The value of the crops in 1923 was \$60,706,700. The live stock included 368,407 horses, 791,711 cattle, 93,162 sheep, 291,236 swine, 3,289,051 poultry. The dairy output was 250,000 lb of cheese, 10,770,150 lb of creamery butter (\$3,648,251), and 9,095,318 lb of dairy butter (\$2,000,970), the total dairy products being valued at \$12,497,944, and the poultry products at \$1,045,700, the honey production was 3,041,712 lb, worth \$456,256, an average of 156 lb per hive.

Manufactures—The total value of the manufactured products in 1922 was \$94,417,608. The capital invested in manufacturing enterprises amounted to \$84,562,378 and the hands employed 13,789. The chief industrial centres being Winnipeg (\$67,804,075), St. Boniface (\$11,394,288), Brandon (\$4,005,610), and Portage la Prairie (\$2,403,651). In 1923 the Province had 4,585 miles of railway.

Principal Cities—CAPITAL, WINNIPEG, population (1921), 179,087, the third largest city in Canada. Brandon (15,397), St. Boniface (12,821), Portage la Prairie (6,766).

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Area and Population—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 355,855 square miles, with a population (Census of 1921) of 524,522, the census of 1911 gave 392,480 (251,619 males and 140,861 females), an increase since the former Census of 213,823.

Government—The Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly of 48 members.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. W. C. Nichol \$9,000
Private Sec., H. J. S. Muskeet 2,400

Executive

Premier & President of Council, Hon. John Oliver \$9,000

Minister of Education, Finance and Industries, Hon. J. D. MacLean, M. D. 7,500

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. E. D. Barrow 7,500

Minister of Lands, Hon. T. D. Pattullo 7,500

Attorney-General & Labour, Hon. A. M. Manson, K. C. 7,500

Minister of Public Works and Railways,
Hon W. E. Sutherland, M. D. \$7,500
Minister of Mines, Commissioner of Fisheries,
and **Provincial Secretary,** Hon William
Sloan ... 7,500

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon J A Buckham

The Judiciary

Court of Appeal—Chief Justice, Hon J. A.
Macdonald ... \$10,000

Puisne Judges, Hons A Martin, W. A.
Gallagher, Albert E McPhillips, A M
McDonald each 9,000

Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Hon Gordon
Hunter 10,000

Puisne Judges, Hons D Murphy, F B
Gregory, Aulay Morrison, D A Mac-
donald each 9,000

Local Judge in Admiralty, Hon Archer
Martin 1,000

Agent-General in London, W A McAdam (acting),
British Columbia House, 1 Regent Street, S W 1

Finances—The ordinary receipts of the provincial government in 1923 were \$19,618,904, and the expenditure \$20,799,467

Agriculture and Live Stock—The field crops of British Columbia were valued in 1923 at \$18,912,000, which was a falling off from previous years. The fruit crop in 1922, however, was the heaviest on record. The live stock (1923) included 54,017 horses, 264,144 cattle, 53,336 sheep, 42,845 swine and 2,165,516 poultry. The butter output totalled 2,961,154 lb., valued at \$1,250,485, and the cheese 290,086 lb., worth \$65,855

Production and Industry—The total value of the output of manufactures in 1922 was \$148,996,468, the principal manufacturing centres being Vancouver (\$63,172,964), Victoria (\$8,777,622), New Westminster (\$6,561,061) and Prince Rupert (\$2,093,713). The yield of the other industries in 1921 was minerals, \$38,045,000, lumber, \$54,394,000, fisheries (1920), \$22,329,161. There are extensive coal measures, and a vast and compact area of merchantable timber, the mines have produced over \$80,722,782, and are still in the early stages of development. Only one-tenth of the available agricultural and fruit lands is at present settled, and there are miles of pulpwood as yet unexploited. There are undeveloped deposits of magnetite and hematite iron. The climate is healthful and temperate. The principal exports are fish, coal, gold, silver, minerals and timber.

Principal Cities—CAPITAL, VICTORIA. Population 1921, 38,727. Other centres are Vancouver (117,217), New Westminster (14,495), Nanaimo (9,088).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Area and Population—Prince Edward Island lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46°-47° N lat and 62°-64° 30' W long. It is about 130 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth, its area is 2,184 square miles (rather larger than that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (Census, 1921) 88,615 (47,069 males and 46,659 females in 1911), a decrease since the last census of 5,113 persons. The island was first settled by the French, who held it for many years as a fishing station. The British took it from them

in 1745, but afterwards restored it. They seized it again, however, during the Seven Years' War (1756-1763) and compelled the greater part of the French inhabitants to leave, and from that time it has remained British.

Government—The Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people, 15 as Councillors (with a property qualification) and 15 as Assembly-men (on manhood suffrage).

Lieut.-Governor (1924-1929) Hon Frank Richard Heartz ... \$7,000

Executive

Premier and Attorney-Gen., Hon James D Stewart ... \$4,000

Prov. Sec and Treas and Minister of Agriculture, Hon John H. Aves ... 2,000

Minister of Public Works, Hon John A. McDonald ... 2,000

Without Portfolio, Hons J A McNeill, A P Frowse, W J McMillan, Leonard Wood, Murdoch Kennedy, A F Arsenault

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, L. L. Jenkins

Departmental Offices

Provincial Auditor, John Anderson ... \$1,800

Sup. of Education, H. H. Shaw ... 2,000

Assist. Sec and Treas and Clerk of Elec. Council, Arthur Newberry, I.S.O. ... 2,200

Sec. Public Works, L. B. McMillan ... 1,650

Registrar of Deeds and Commissioner of Public Lands, Francis Koughan ... 1,200

The Judiciary

Chief Justice, Hon John A. Matheson ... \$10,000

Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, William S Stewart

Assistant Judges, Hon Francis L. Hazard, Hon Aubin E. Arsenault each 9,000

Agriculture and Live Stock—The value of the field crops in 1923 was estimated at \$10,174,000. The soil consists for the most part of a rich red loam, uniform in character and peculiarly suited to the growth of grasses. Nearly the whole of the land is now cleared, and improved farms can be bought at from \$20 to \$60 an acre (including buildings), according to condition and locality. The breeding of silver black foxes in captivity is an established and profitable industry. There are about 450 fox ranches, conducted by incorporated companies and private partnerships or individuals. The live stock included 32,314 horses, 130,578 cattle, 83,933 sheep, 42,011 pigs and 827,450 poultry.

Manufactures—The total value of the manufactures in 1923 was \$4,405,037, against \$2,326,708 in 1900.

Principal Cities—CAPITAL, CHARLOTTETOWN (Pop. 12,347), on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour. Other towns are Summerside (3,230), Souris (1,100), and Georgetown (882).

ALBERTA

Area and Population—The Province of Alberta has an estimated area of 255,285 square miles, including about 2,500 square miles of water, with a population (1921) of 588,454, an increase since the 1911 census of 214,159.

Government—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 60 members, elected for five years,

representing 51 electoral districts into which the Province is divided. The Executive Council consists of eight members

Lieut.-Gov., Hon. R. G. Blett, LL.D. (1915) \$9,000

Executive

Premier and Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. Herbert Greenfield \$8,500
 Attorney-General and Provincial Secretary, Hon. J. E. Brownlee .. 6,000
 Public Works, Hon. Alex. Ross 6,000
 Provincial Treasurer, Hon. R. G. Reid 6,000
 Education, Hon. P. E. Baker 6,000
 Agriculture and Health, Hon. George Hoadley 6,000
 Railways and Telephone, Hon. V. Winfield Smith 6,000
 Without Portfolio, Hon. Miss Irene Pailby 4,800
 Clerk of the Executive Council, J. D. Hunt

Speakers of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. O. L. Macpherson \$2,500

The Judiciary

Chief Justice, Hon. Horace Harvey \$10,000
 Puisne Judges, Hon. C. A. Stuart, N. Du B. D. Beck, W. C. Simmons, W. L. Walsh, J. D. Hyndman, W. C. Ives, M. S. McCarthy, T. M. Tweedie, A. H. Clarke .. each 9,000

Agriculture and Live Stock—There is a succession of wheatfields, homesteads, villages, and towns, and settlers from the U.S., Eastern Canada, and the British Isles arrive in annually increasing numbers. The total area in crops, 1923, was 12,000,000 acres. The Department of Agriculture in the Provincial Government has established nine Demonstration Farms at different points, and on six of these are free schools of agriculture. Free homesteads are available for thousands of settlers in desirable localities. The value of the field crops in 1923 was estimated at \$150,397,067, wheat, \$508,722,304, oats, \$32,193,644, hay and clover, \$2,427,258, grain hay, \$12,591,972, potatoes, \$8,533,144, barley, \$5,615,842. The live stock included 844,519 horses, 411,446 milch cows and 1,117,751 other cattle, 335,243 sheep, and 706,753 swine. The creamery butter made totalled 17,750,000 lb., valued at \$5,724,335, and cheese 1,850,000 lb., valued at \$356,125.

Manufactures—The total value of the output in 1922 was \$51,509,887, against \$1,313,375 in 1900, the principal manufacturing centres being Calgary (\$17,833,762) and Edmonton (\$17,386,618). CAPITAL, EDMONTON Population, 58,821. Calgary (63,300) Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, and Westaskin are the principal cities of the Province.

SASKATCHEWAN

Area and Population—The Province of Saskatchewan lies between Manitoba on the east and Alberta on the west, and has an area of 251,700 square miles, the population at the Census of 1921 being 757,510, an increase of 109,675 persons since the Census of 1911.

Government—The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, aided and advised by an Executive Council of seven members. The Province is divided into 66 electoral districts. Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. H. W. Newlands, K.C. \$9,000

Premier, President of Council, Provincial Treasurer, and Minister of Railways, Hon. C. A. Dunning \$7,500

Minister of Agriculture and Municipal Affairs, Hon. C. M. Hamilton 6,000
 Public Works and Telephones, Hon. A. P. McNab 6,000

Provincial Secretary and Public Health, Hon. J. M. Uhrich 6,000

Attorney-General and Minister in Charge of Bureau of Child Protection, Hon. J. A. Cross 6,000

Minister of Highways and Minister in Charge of Bureau of Labour and Industries, Hon. J. G. Gaidner 6,000

Minister of Education, Bureau of Publications, and King's Printer, Hon. S. J. Latta 6,000

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. George A. Scott

The Judiciary

Chief Justice, Court of Appeal, Hon. Sir Frederick W. G. Haultain, born 1857 \$10,000

Puisne Judges, Hon. J. H. Lamont, W. F. A. Turgeon, J. McKay and W. M. Martin .. each 9,000

Ch. Justice, King's Bench, Hon. J. T. Brown 10,000

Puisne Judges, Hon. H. Y. MacDonald, H. V. Bigelow, J. T. L. Embury, C.M.G., G. E. Taylor, D. MacLean and P. E. McKenzie .. each 9,000

Agriculture and Live Stock—Saskatchewan is the largest wheat producing province of the Dominion, and one of the most productive grain areas in the world. In 1923 wheat yield totalled 252,000,000 bushels. The approximate value of agricultural products in 1923 was \$448,076,000, grain and field crops, \$249,213,000, live stock, \$163,500,000. The live stock included 1,245,875 horses and mules, 1,535,087 cattle, 137,240 sheep, and 699,867 swine.

Industries—The capital invested in manufacturing enterprises in 1922 was \$30,268,144, and the value of the manufactured products \$38,672,828, the principal industrial centres being Regina (\$14,228,413), Moose Jaw (\$8,756,133), and Saskatoon (\$7,272,562).

CAPITAL, REGINA. Population (1921), 24,430. Other large centres are Saskatoon (25,740), Moose Jaw (19,300), and Prince Albert (7,558).

TERRITORIES.

THE YUKON TERRITORY was constituted a separate political unit in 1898. It is governed by a Gold Commissioner and a Territorial Council of three elected members. The area of the Territory is 207,076 square miles. The population in 1921 was 4,157 (2,819 males and 1,338 females). Mining is the chief industry. The gold output for the year ending March 31, 1923, was \$1,042,536.

Gold Commissioner, Geo. P. Mackenzie \$6,500
 Legal Adviser, etc., John Black
 Disbursing Officer, G. A. Jeckell
 Judge, Hon. C. D. Macaulay

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, as now constituted, have been divided into 3 Provincial Districts, Mackenzie, Keewatin, and Franklin. They are governed by a Commissioner and 6 Councillors appointed by the Governor in Council. The area of the Territories is 1,242,224 square miles. Population in 1921, 7,988.

Commissioner, N. W. T., W. W. Cory, C.M.G.
 Deputy do., R. A. Gibson
 Public Administrator (Mackenzie), H. Milton Martin (Edmonton).

Newfoundland.

AREA AND POPULATION.

	Area (English Sq Miles)	Population		
		Census of 1901	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921
Newfoundland	42,750	217,037	238,670	259,259
Labrador Coast	120,000	3,947	3,949	3,774
Total	162,750	220,984	242,619	263,033

Increase of the People

Year	Increase			Decrease			Marriages
	Births	Immigrants	Total	Deaths	Emigrants	Total	
1913	7,406	13,788	20,194	4,417	14,255	18,672	1,871
1920	7,799	10,996	18,795	4,259	15,422	19,681	1,838
1921	7,372	8,865	16,137	3,497	8,233	11,730	1,522
1922	7,392	8,116	15,508	3,719	13,070	16,789	1,441
1923	7,046	11,034	18,080	3,646	18,818	22,464	1,357

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Island of Newfoundland is situated between $46^{\circ} 37' - 51^{\circ} 37' N.$ latitude and $52^{\circ} 41' - 59^{\circ} 30' W.$ longitude, on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle. The island is about 317 miles long and 316 miles broad, and is triangular in shape, with Cape Bauld (N.), Cape Race (S.E.), and Cape Ray (S.W.) at the angles. The coast is extremely rugged, and the coastal regions are mountainous, the north and east being cold during winter and early spring owing to the quantities of ice brought down from the Greenland seas. The interior is undulating and is covered with fells (round hills) interspersed with lakes, rivers, and swamps, but containing many fertile valleys, where the climate is favourable to agriculture, and a great wealth of forests, mainly of spruce, fir, pine, and birch. The climate is salubrious, and the people are a strong, brave, healthy, hardy, industrious race. The thermometer seldom falls below zero in winter, and ranges in the shade in summer from 70° to 80° .

GOVERNMENT

Newfoundland, the oldest English colony, was discovered by John Cabot on June 24, 1497, the first land seen was hailed as *Prima Vista*—the present Cape Bonavista. The island was afterwards visited (1500) by the Portuguese navigator Gaspar de Cortereal, and soon became the centre of an extensive fishing industry, with settlements of Portuguese, Basque, and French. In August, 1583, the island was formally occupied by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) the whole island was accorded to be British. A Governor was first appointed in 1728, and in 1855 "Responsible Government" was accorded to the island.

The executive is entrusted to a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two houses. The *Legislative Council* is appointed by the Crown and consists of 24 members, the *House of Assembly* consists of 36 members, elected by the people, every male British subject aged 21 being entitled to the franchise.

GOVERNOR

Governor, His Excellency Sir William Lamond Allardyce, K.C.M.G. (1922) . . . \$15,000
 Private Sec., Capt A. G. S. Goodfellow
 Aide-de-Camp, Major A. R. Moncreiff, M.C.

THE MINISTRY (June 9, 1924)

Premier & Minister of Education, Hon Walter S. Monroe \$4,000
 Colonial Secretary, Hon J. R. Bennett 4,000
 Justice, Hon W. J. Higgins, K.C.
 Finance & Customs, Hon Sir J. C. Crosbie, K.B.E. 4,000
 Posts & Telegraphs, Hon W. J. Woodford 4,000
 Without Portfolio, Hon A. B. Moirne, K.C., M. S. Sullivan, Rd. Cramm, F. G. Bradley, Jos J. Long
 Not in the Cabinet
 Minister of Agriculture & Mines, W. J. Walsh \$4,000
 Minister of Public Works, C. E. Russell, J.P. 4,000
 Minister of Marine & Fisheries, W. C. Winsor . . . 4,000

LEGISLATURE

The *Legislative Council* consists of not more than 24 members, appointed for life, the *House of Assembly* of 36 members, elected by the people for 4 years.
 President of the *Legislative Council*, Hon James D. Ryan \$500
 Speaker of the *House of Assembly*, Hon. Cyril J. Fox 750

JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon Sir W H Horwood \$8,000
Assist Judges, Hon G M Johnson, Hon
 F M Kent each 7,000
Registrar, Rt Hon Sir W F Lloyd, P C,
 K C M G, D C L, K C

DEFENCE

Newfoundland contributed 11,922 men to the fighting forces of the Empire during the War, in addition to 3,000 enlisted in Canadian and other forces

EDUCATION

Education is denominational, and is assisted by Government Primary and Secondary schools were attended in 1922 by 55,152 pupils The Government grants in 1922 amounted to \$814,495

RELIGION

At the Census of 1911 and 1921 the following statistics were obtained —

Religion	1911	1921
Roman Catholics	81,177	86,576
Church of England	78,616	84,665
Methodists	68,045	74,305
Presbyterians	1,876	1,876
Salvation Army	10,121	13,023
Various	2,767	2,688

FINANCE

The revenue, expenditure and debt of Newfoundland for the six years ended June 30, 1921, are stated as under (\$1 at par = 4s 2d or \$4 86 = £1 sterling) —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
	\$	\$	\$
1913-14	3,920,176	3,920,178	30,450,765
1917-18	5,528,540	6,197,876	35,445,785
1918-19	5,535,725	6,766,389	42,032,786
1919-20	10,597,562	9,247,007	43,033,036
1920-21	8,438,040	10,951,489	49,033,067
1921-22	8,269,681	9,127,543	55,030,027
1922-23	8,876,773	9,552,302	54,957,765

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The external trade of the island for the five years ended June 30, 1922, is stated as follows —

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
	\$	\$	\$
1913-14	15,193,726	15,134,543	30,328,269
1919-20	40,533,388	34,865,438	75,398,826
1920-21	28,909,727	22,441,267	51,350,994
1921-22	18,209,853	19,478,417	37,688,270
1922-23	19,321,824	20,956,863	40,278,687

The trade was chiefly distributed in 1922-23 as under —

Country	Imports from	Exports to
United Kingdom	\$3,130,605	\$6,961,491
United States	7,001,069	1,859,647
Canada	8,251,715	1,679,678
Portugal	60,222	2,671,177
Spain	129,889	2,832,451

The principal imports are flour, textiles, coal, hardware, and provisions, the principal exports are codfish, cod and seal oil, pulp and paper, herrings, seal-skins, tinned lobsters, iron pyrites, and other minerals, the total value of the fishery products in 1922-23 was upwards of \$12,374,169

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays, nearly 10,000 being engaged in fishing—for cod in summer, a large proportion of which is exported to South

America—and seal fishing in winter and spring Agriculture, mining, and lumbering are also engaging attention and affording means of employment, while large pulp and paper mills have been erected The larger portion of the interior is practically in a state of nature, but the railways have opened up large tracts of rich agricultural, mineral, and timber lands hitherto of small value. A valuable discovery of copper has been made at Little Bay, about 200 miles from St John's

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways—There were 905 miles of railway open in 1923 and 47 miles of private line The trans-insular line runs to Port-aux-Basques, via Exploits River and Bay of Islands, with branch connections to Placentia, Bonavista, Bay de Verde, Hearts Content, Trepassey, the principal settlements in Conception Bay, and to Lewisporte (in Notre Dame Bay) Communication between various points on the coast and Sydney, C B, is maintained by a fleet of 14 first-class steamers

Posts and Telegraphs—There were 850 post-offices in 1923 (130 of which were also telegraph offices) and 89 telegraph offices additional, dealing with 4,000,000 letters and post-cards, 3,600,000 newspapers and books, and 273,800 parcels 250 telephone stations are open, mostly in post offices. There are 4,600 miles of telegraph line and 1,000 miles of telephone wire Postal and telegraph revenue, £81,356, expenditure, £281,163

Shipping—On Dec 31, 1923, the Mercantile Marine of Newfoundland consisted of 3,238 sailing vessels of 143,340 tons, and 148 steam vessels of 18,480 tons In 1922-23 the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Newfoundland ports was 2,294,080 tons, of which 1,342,595 tons were British

TOWNS

The CAPITAL, ST JOHN'S (population 38,264), contains two cathedrals, several banks, and numerous public buildings Other towns are Harbour Grace (3,825), Bonavista (4,052), Carbonear (3,320), and Twillingate (3,217)

HIGH COMMISSIONER

High Commissioner in London, Capt Victor Gordon, 58 Victoria Street, S W 1

LABRADOR.

Labrador, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of the North American continent, and extends from Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chidley, at the entrance to Hudson's Straits (or to Cape Wolstenholme), on the north, the boundaries between Quebec and Labrador being a matter of keen controversy which is expected to come up for settlement before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council Labrador possesses valuable cod, herring, trout, and salmon fisheries One of the grandest spectacles in the world is provided by the Great Falls of Labrador, on the Hamilton River The inhabitants of this 850 miles of coastal America are mainly Eskimos, engaged in fishing and hunting. There are no towns, but there are Moravian Mission stations at Makkovik, Hopedale, Nain, Okak, Hebron, and Killisnoak Pulp and paper mills have been founded at Sandwich Bay and Hamilton Inlet to deal with the almost inexhaustible supply of timber

The Commonwealth of Australia.

AREA AND POPULATION.

States and Capitals	Area (English Sq Miles)	Population *			
		Census of 1911	Census of 1921	Increase 1911-1921	Estimated March 31, 1924.
New South Wales (Sydney)	309,432	1,646,734	2,100,371	453,637	2,218,376
Victoria (Melbourne)	87,884	1,315,551	1,531,280	215,729	1,637,278
Queensland (Brisbane)	670,500	605,813	755,972	150,159	816,072
South Australia (Adelaide)	380,070	408,558	495,160	86,602	526,541
Western Australia (Perth)	975,920	282,114	332,732	50,618	350,469
Tasmania (Hobart)	26,215	191,211	213,780	22,569	215,277
Northern Territory (Darwin)	523,620	3,310	3,867	557	3,572
Federal Capital Territory (Canberra)	940	1,714	2,572	858	3,677
Total	2,974,581	4,455,005	5,435,734	980,729	5,777,262

Increase of the People

Year	Increase			Decrease			Marriages
	Births	Overseas Arrivals	Total	Deaths	Overseas Departures	Total	
1918	125,739	78,925	204,664	50,249	55,566	105,815	33,141
1919	122,392	222,956	345,246	65,931	56,663	122,584	40,540
1920	136,406	109,109	245,515	56,289	24,503	137,792	51,552
1921	136,198	87,938	224,136	54,076	72,284	126,360	46,869
1922	137,496	93,513	231,009	51,311	55,490	106,801	44,731
1923	135,222	92,859	228,081	56,236	55,310	111,555	44,541

Inter-censal Increases, 1871-1921

Year of Census	Result of Census			Decennial Increase	Net Immigration during Period	
	Males	Females	Total			
1871	910,511	752,528	1,663,039	504,224	1861-1871	166,565
1881	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	552,155	1871-1881	191,804
1891	1,704,039	1,470,353	3,174,392	924,198	1881-1891	382,741
1901	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	599,409	1891-1901	24,879
1911	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	681,201	1901-1911	40,485
1921	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	980,729	1911-1921	207,571

Races and Religions.

Races	1911	1921	Religions	1911	1921
European	4,402,662	5,387,143	Church of England	1,710,443	2,372,830
Chinese, incl half caste	25,772	20,826	Presbyterians	558,326	626,974
Japanese do	3,576	2,928	Methodists	547,806	622,621
Hindus and Cingalese do	4,052	4,056	Other Protestants	458,379	637,662
Aborigines (estimated)	60,000	60,000	Roman Catholics	921,425	1,134,002
Do half-caste	10,113	11,526	Jews	17,227	21,615
Other Races	8,830	9,245			

* Exclusive of full blood Australian Aborigines who are estimated at 60,000

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Australian Commonwealth includes the Continent of Australia and the Island of Tasmania.

Australia (mainland) is probably the oldest of all land surfaces in either hemisphere, and may be regarded as the largest island or the smallest of the Continents, being surrounded by the following waters — *North*, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait, *East*, Pacific Ocean, *South*, Bass Strait (which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southern Ocean, and *West*, Indian Ocean. The total area of the Continent is 2,948,366 English square miles, the island of Tasmania having an area of 26,215 square miles, and making a total area for the States and Territories of 2,974,581 square miles. The coast-line of Australia is approximately 12,210 miles, and the geographical position of the Continent is between $10^{\circ} 41' - 39^{\circ} 8'$ South latitude and $113^{\circ} 9' - 153^{\circ} 39'$ East longitude; the greatest length East to West is 2,400 miles, and from North to South 1,971 miles. Its nearest distance to England is about 11,000 miles.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area, the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora, the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, part of which is below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. The Great Barrier Reef extends parallel with the East coast for 1,200 miles, at a distance of about 60 miles from the mainland. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert covered with spinifex, and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity, the *strike* of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N to S, and the tertiary formation to be found in the N, S, and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a rich grazing country, admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The most extensive mountain system takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The principal rivers are the Murray, with its tributaries, the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the island, which fall into the sea on the south coast; on the east coast, the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin, on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy, on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria, and Daly, and the Roper, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt, the scarcity of the natural water supply has been, however, mitigated by successful borings. Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal in large quantities, antimony, mercury, tin, zinc, &c.

Climate — The seasons commence about March 21 (Autumn), June 21 (Winter), Sept. 22 (Spring), and Dec. 22 (Summer). The climate is extremely dry, but, except in the tropical coast-land of the north, the continent is everywhere highly beneficial to Europeans, the range of temperature being smaller than that of other countries similarly situated.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Empire, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by a Federal Executive Council of nine Ministers of State and such honorary Ministers who may be appointed thereto. The Commonwealth was constituted by an Act of the Imperial Parliament dated July 9, 1900, and was inaugurated Jan. 1, 1901. Under the Constitution the Federal Government has acquired and may acquire certain defined powers as surrendered by the States, residuary legislative power remaining with the States. Trade and customs passed under Federal control immediately on the establishment of the Commonwealth, posts, telegraphs and telephones, naval and military defence, lighthouses and quarantine on proclaimed dates. The Commonwealth also now controls such matters as Old Age Pensions, Patents and Copyrights, Naturalization, Navigation, &c. A complete list of the matters regarding which the Commonwealth may legislate is given in Chapter I. (Part V.) of the Constitution. The right of a State to legislate is not abrogated except in connexion with matters exclusively under Commonwealth control, but where a State law is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth the latter prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL
Governor-General, His Excellency the Rt
Hon Lord Forster, P.C., C.M.G. (1920) £10,000
Military Secretary, Hon C. H. Mul-
holland, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt G Pitt-Rivers, Capt
A Lawrence; Lieut W J Seymour, O.B.E.
Official Secretary, J. H. Stirling, O.B.E.
Executive Council (Feb. 9, 1923)
*Prime Minister and Minister for External
Affairs*, Rt Hon Stanley Melbourne
Bruce, P.C., M.C. £2,100
Treasurer, Hon E. C. G. Page 1,650
Minister for Home and Territories, Rt
Hon G. F. Pearce, P.C. 1,650
Attorney-General, Hon Sir L. E. Gloomi,
K.C.M.G., K.C. 1,650
Postmaster-General, Hon W. G. Gibson 1,650
*Minister for Trade and Customs and for
Health*, Hon H. E. Pratt 1,650
Minister for Works and Buildings, Hon
W. C. Hill 1,650
Minister for Defence, Hon E. K. Bowden 1,650
Vice-Pres., Executive Council, Hon L.
Atkinson 1,650
Honorary Ministers, Hon R. V. Wilson,
Hon T. W. Crawford

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS
Prime Minister's Department —
Sec., P. E. Deane, C.M.G. £1,250
Public Service Board, Maj-Gen Sir C. B. B.
White, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.,
£2,500, W. J. Skewes, £2,000, Brig
Gen J. P. F. McIlhenny, C.M.G., C.B.E., V.D.
Secretary and Chief Inspector, W. J.
Clemens 1,000
Auditor-General, J. W. Israel, I.S.O.
(and allowance £500) 1,000
Sec. to Auditor-General, G. H. Gatehouse 805
Treasury —
*Secretary and Commissioners of Pensions
and Maternity Allowances*, J. R. Collins,
C.M.G., C.B.E. (and allowance £250) £1,500
Asst. Sec., C. J. Ceritity 1,000
Accountant, J. T. Heathershaw ... 900
Commissioner of Taxes, R. Ewing
(and allowance £250) 1,250
Governor, Commonwealth Bank, J. Kell
(acting)
Attorney-General's Department —
*Secretary, Solicitor-General and Parlia-
mentary Draftsman*, Sir Robert R.
Garrahan, K.C.M.G. £2,000
Asst. Sec. and Asst. Parly. Draftsman,
G. S. Knowles, O.B.E. 1,000
Crown Solicitor, Gordon H. Castle 1,300
Commr. of Patents, C. V. Watson 900
Public Service Arbitrator, Atlee Hunt,
C.M.G. 2,000
Home and Territories —
Sec. to Dept., J. G. McLaren, B.A. £1,100
Chief Clerk, F. J. Quinlan 780
Commonwealth Statistician, C. H. Wickens,
F.I.A., F.S.S. (and allowance £200) 1,050
Chief Electoral Officer, (vacant) 900
Surveyor-General and Director of Lands,
J. T. H. Goodwin (and allowance £150) 900
Administrator, Northern Territory, F. C.
Urquhart 1,750
Lieut. Governor, Papua, Hon J. H.
Murray, C.M.G. 1,800
Administrator, Territory of New Guinea,
Brig Gen E. A. Wisdom, O.B., C.M.G.,
D.S.O., V.D. ... 1,800

Administrator, Nauru, Brig-Gen T.
Giffiths, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Administrator, Norfolk Island, Lieut-
Col E. T. Leane, C.B.E.
Commonwealth Meteorologist, H. A. Hunt £900
Postmaster-General —
Sec. to Dept., H. P. Brown £2,500
Chief Clerks, J. C. T. Vaidon, P. Howe each 705
Chief Electrical Engineer, J. M. Crawford 1,050
Chief Accountant, G. G. Haldane 850

Defence —
Secretary, T. Trumble, C.M.G., C.B.E. £1,150
Chief Clerk, W. A. Newman ... 730
Finance Secretary, Col T. J. Thomas 1,000
Chief Military Accountant, T. W. Joliffe
(and allowance £100) 755
Chemical Adviser, Marcus Bell ... 1,200
Sec., Naval Board, Paym.-Com. G. L.
Macandie, C.B.E. (and allowance £100) 880
Trade and Customs —
*Comptroller-General and Chairman, Tariff
Board*, R. McK. Oakley, C.B.E., V.D.
(and allowance £500) £1,500
*Director-General of Health and Director of
Quarantine*, J. H. L. Cumpston, M.D.,
D.P.H. 1,200
Analyst, W. P. Wilkinson 900
Director of Lighthouses, J. F. Ramsbotham 1,000
Director of Navigation, Capt J. K. Davis 850
Director, Bureau of Science and Industry,
Sir George H. Knibbs, C.M.G. 2,000
*Director, Commercial and Industrial
Bureau*, Stirling Taylor

Works and Railways —
Secretary, W. D. Bingle, I.S.O. £1,140
Director-General of Works, Col P. T. Owen
(and allowance £150) 1,250
Commissioner, Commonwealth Railways,
N. G. Bell 1,800
Repatriation Commissioners, Col J. M.
Semmens, O.B.E., V.D., Lieut-Col
L. E. Tilney, D.S.O., Major A. H. Teece,
M.C.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Federal Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate contains 36 members, six from each of the Original States, elected for six years by universal suffrage. The House of Representatives, similarly elected for a maximum of three years, contains members proportionate to the population, with a minimum of 5 Representatives for each State. The House of Representatives, 1924, is made up of 28 for New South Wales, 20 for Victoria, 10 from Queensland, 7 from South Australia, 5 each from Tasmania and Western Australia, and 1 (entitled to debate but not to vote) from the Northern Territory. Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive £1,000 per annum, with travelling expenses.

President of the Senate, Hon Thomas Givens
Speaker, House of Representatives, Rt Hon
William Alexander Watt, P.C.

THE JUDICATURE

There is a Federal High Court with a Chief Justice and 6 Judges, having original and appellate jurisdiction, subordinate to the final Appeal Court of the Empire, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.
Chief Justice, Rt Hon Sir Adrian Knox,
P.C., K.C.M.G. £3,500

Judges, Rt Hon Isaac Alfred Isaacs, P C,
Hon Henry Bourne Higgins, Hon
Frank Gavan Duffy, Hon. Charles
Powers, Hon George Edward Rich,
Hon Hayden Eiskine Staikie . . each £3,000
Arbitration Court, President, Hon Charles
Powers 3,000
Deputy Presidents, Hon Sir John Quick,
Noel Augustin Webb . . . each 2,000

DEFENCE

Navy.

The Australian fleet consists of the *Melbourne* (flag-ship), *Sydney*, *Brisbane*, *Adelaide*, 3 sloops, 12 destroyers, and several auxiliaries. H M A S *Sydney* destroyed the German cruiser *Emden* at Cocos Island on Nov 9, 1914. The personnel of the fleet is mainly Australian in character, although still supplemented to some extent by Imperial officers and men. The seagoing forces on May 15, 1924, consisted of approximately 377 officers and 3,200 petty officers and men. There is also a R A N Brigade composed of members of the Citizen Naval forces, a section of the Commonwealth Compulsory Military Training System.

Army.

By a Federal Law of 1910 military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 12 and 26—in *Cadet Corps* 12-18, and *Citizen Soldiers* 20-26, with short periods of training in the field. The Universal Training Law was continued in 1922, but its operation is restricted to the more populous centres, and confined to youths of 16-18 years. Australia had, up to the end of the Great War, enlisted no fewer than 416,809 men, fully equipped for service in the war. New South Wales, 164,030, Victoria, 112,399, Queensland, 57,705, South Australia, 34,959, West Australia, 32,231, Tasmania, 15,485. The Australian forces behaved with the greatest gallantry whenever engaged with the enemy. To December 31, 1919, their record of Honours and Decorations was F 65, C M G 3, K C M G 9, C M G 149, K C B 9, C B 42, K B E 2, C B E 33, O B E 125, M B E 99, D S O 619, R V O 2, R R C 147, M C 2,366, D C M 1,756, M M 9,926, M S M 1,176, A M 3, D F C 58, A F C 16, A F M 2, and 1,032 foreign decorations. The *Total Casualties* in the A I F were killed, 59,342, wounded, 166,819, sick, 87,957, not specified, 218—total, 314,336.

The *total cost of the War* to the Commonwealth Government from August, 1914, to the end of June, 1924, was £543,462,000, of which amount £193,879,513 was charged against revenue.

Air.

The permanent strength of the Australian Air Force as at June 1, 1924, was 51 officers and 297 airmen. The sum of £422,882 was provided on the 1923-24 Estimates for Air Force and Civil Aviation purposes.

FEDERAL FINANCE

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Balance payable to States
	£	£	£
1919-20	52,783,102	46,062,610	6,720,492
1920-21	65,517,608	58,677,445	6,840,163
1921-22	64,897,046	57,861,511	7,035,535
1922-23	64,720,635	57,535,684	7,185,551

The Customs and Excise Revenue is collected by the Commonwealth and partly repaid to the

States at the rate of 25% per head of the population.

DEBT.

The total of the Commonwealth Public Debt on June 30, 1923, was £410,996,316, including a War Loan from the British Government of £90,388,604. Adding the indebtedness of the States to that of the Federal Government (and making allowances for certain amounts included in both) the total public debts of Australia amounted (June 30, 1923) to about £905,484,946. The Commonwealth has undertaken responsibility for the Northern Territory Debt and the Port Augusta-Coodnadatta Railway Debt, whose combined amounts were £3,902,914 at June 30, 1923. The other State Debts remain at the charge of the State Governments.

Banking—On June 30, 1923, the Australian liabilities of the Banks of Issue throughout the Commonwealth amounted to £317,766,716, and the Australian assets to £327,458,496. At the close of the financial year 1922-23 there were 3,598,901 depositors in the Savings Banks, the amount of deposits being £171,645,812.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

The estimated values of the products of Australia in 1921-22 and 1922-23 were—

	1921-22	1922-23.
Agricultural	£81,890,000	£84,128,000
Pastoral	69,254,000	91,475,000
Dairying, &c	44,427,000	43,542,000
Forests and Fisheries	10,373,000	10,845,000
Mining	19,977,000	20,316,000
Manufacturing	120,751,000	131,848,000
	£346,662,000	£382,208,000

Agriculture and Live Stock—The total land area of Australia is estimated at 1,903,731,840 acres, of which 16,543,555 were under cultivation in 1922-23.

Crop	Acreage	Produce
Wheat	9,763,861	109,454,842
Oats	1,014,376	14,982,155
Barley	342,196	6,548,935
Maize	313,202	7,388,314
Hay	3,338,456	4,148,992
Sugar Cane	216,886	2,315,982

Live Stock

	1921	1922
Sheep	82,226,470	78,803,261
Cattle	14,441,309	14,326,673
Horses	2,438,182	2,350,490
Pigs	960,385	985,930

In 1923 Australia produced 640,964,689 lb of wool (as in the grease), against 631,514,435 lb in 1921-2, 234,995,009 lb of butter, 23,710,559 lb of cheese, and 62,475,970 lb of bacon and hams.

Mineral and Minerals—In 1923 the value of gold produced was £3,134,114, silver and lead, £3,014,301 (1922), copper, £844,126 (1922), tin, £395,755 (1922), coal, £10,486,419 (1922), the value of all minerals produced in 1922 being £20,316,160.

Manufactures—In 1922-23 there were in Australia 19,173 industrial establishments, employing 412,410 hands, wages paid amounted to £71,133,152; value of plant and machinery, £86,081,910, of lands and buildings, £74,381,308, of materials used, £186,082,663, value added by

* In addition, the following amounts were spent from 1922-23 to 1923-24: 1922-23, £24,600,000; 1923-24, £28,000,000; 1922-23, £2,000,000; 1923-24, £7,146,643.

manufacture, £140,414,473; and total value of final output, £326,497,136

Labour Statistics—In 1923 there were 383 Trade Unions with 699,743 members, of whom 90,923 were women. The estimated total number of employed persons over 20 years of age in 1923 was 1,149,530 males and 275,080 females. The number of unemployed members of trade unions averaged 7 per cent. The average cost of food, groceries and housing combined, in the six capital towns was 6 per cent more in 1923 than in 1921, and 70 per cent more than in 1911. Wholesale prices increased during 1923 by 10.6 per cent, and were 94.4 per cent higher than in 1911. Average nominal weekly rates of wage rose from 91s 6d in 1922 to 94s 6d in 1923, but owing to the higher cost of living effective wages were in 1923 6.2 per cent higher than in 1911. During 1923, 274 industrial disputes occurred, involving 76,321 workers and entailing an estimated loss of 1,145,977 working days, and £1,275,506 in wages.

EXTERNAL TRADE

The value of gold and silver coin and bullion is included in the totals.—

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1918-19	102,335,159	113,963,976	216,299,135
1919-20	98,974,292	149,823,509	248,797,801
1920-21	103,801,826	132,158,912	235,960,738
1921-22	103,066,436	127,846,535	230,912,971
1922-23	131,757,835	117,870,147	249,627,982

Total trade of 1918-19 £42 11s 4d per head, 1919-20 £46 18s 2d per head, 1920-21 £54 14s per head, 1921-22 £41 18s 2d per head, and 1922-23 £44 6s per head.

Country	Imports From	Exports To
United Kingdom	£68,394,423	£51,975,381
Canada	5,064,253	394,732
Ceylon	1,001,412	814,435
India	4,393,685	3,107,584
Malaya (British)	272,759	1,343,029
New Zealand	2,003,307	4,302,281
South African Union	758,720	1,967,861
Belgium	906,050	4,299,926
China	873,579	278,121
France	3,231,197	12,206,665
Germany	593,812	4,186,864
Italy	1,174,489	5,950,726
Japan	3,936,150	9,309,560
Netherlands	580,888	640,818
Do East Indies	4,361,302	1,862,864
Norway	1,686,439	47,696
Sweden	1,629,515	168,112
Switzerland	2,189,854	14,277
United States	24,851,303	9,630,770

Principal articles (£ sterling, 000 omitted) —

Imports	1921-22	1922-23
Tea	2,051	2,679
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	2,467	2,233
Whisky	1,121	1,298
Cocoa	1,085	788
Socks and Stockings	1,253	2,072
Corsets	340	509
Gloves	513	688
Trimmings and Ornaments	1,198	1,261
Piece Goods:—		
Canvas and Duck	756	1,092
Cotton and Linen	10,243	12,369
Silk, or containing Silk	4,244	4,147
Woolen or containing Wool	3,122	4,741
Sewing Silks, Cottons, &c.	1,090	1,247
Carpets and Carpeting	999	1,348

Imports	1921-22	1922-23
Floorcloths and Linoleums	951	1,344
Bags and Sacks	2,132	2,610
Yarns—Wool	1,080	1,730
Petroleum Spirit, Benzine, &c.	3,085	3,485
Kerosene	779	790
Electrical Machinery and Appliances	3,058	4,591
Agricultural Machinery	619	473
Tools of Trade	712	908
Cutlery	503	725
Chassis for Motor Cars	2,928	6,118
Iron and Steel.—		
Plate and Sheet	2,592	4,436
Pipes and Tubes	855	1,137
Rubber and Rubber Manufactures	1,156	2,005
Timber, Undressed Logs, &c.	1,948	2,791
China, Earthenware, &c.	856	848
Glass and Glassware	765	1,062
Paper, Printing	1,944	2,205
Stationery, Books, &c.	1,488	2,221
Drugs, Chemicals, &c.	3,553	3,896
Musical Instruments, Pianos &c.	427	740
All other articles	41,108	50,972

Total Imports	1921-22	1922-23
Exports	103,066	131,758
Butter	7,988	6,134
Cheese	428	222
Meat	5,546	7,671
Milk and Cream	2,133	1,329
Fruits (Dried)	999	1,232
Fruits (Fresh)	974	1,040
Fruits (Preserved in liquid)	739	1,186
Wheat	28,644	8,470
Flour	5,520	4,522
Jams and Jellies	164	79
Hides and Skins	3,122	6,673
Wool	47,977	57,139
Tallow	1,443	1,635
Coal	1,100	1,200
Concentrates	685	1,706
Copper (Matte, Ingot and Ore)	707	666
Lead (Pig and Matte)	1,730	2,562
Tin (Ingots)	284	321
Leather	835	819
Timber	1,198	1,067
Gold	3,483	2,228
Silver	855	1,117
Soap	248	271
All other articles	10,994	9,631
Total Exports	127,846	117,870

Share of the various States in the external trade of Australia in 1922-23 —

State	Imports	Exports*
New South Wales	£55,020,083	£42,581,874
Victoria	46,720,100	33,768,701
Queensland*	10,782,906	15,782,072
South Australia	10,846,619	13,683,003
Western Australia	6,788,165	9,679,496
Tasmania*	1,588,198	2,460,374
Northern Territory	12,804	14,627

£131,757,835 £117,870,147

* Goods transferred from one State to another for transhipment to an overseas country are counted as an export from the State whence they were finally despatched from Australia, thus, much of the produce of Queensland is credited to New South Wales and of Tasmania to Victoria.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways—Total length of Government (and private) railways open at June 30, 1923, private lines being included in the totals and shown in parentheses —

State	Miles open
New South Wales	5,689 (371)
Victoria	4,394 (60)
Queensland ..	7,280 (1,275)
South Australia	3,503 (55)
Western Australia	4,845 (836)
Tasmania	896 (233)
Federal Capital Territory	5 —
Northern Territory	199 —

Total 26,711 (2,830)

Of the private railway mileage 1,001 miles were open for passengers and goods, the remainder for special traffic only. The gross earnings of all Government lines in 1922-23 were £39,524,527, working expenses £29,513,440, and net earnings £10,011,087, being at the rate of $\text{2s } 5\text{d}$ per train mile, and representing a return on the total cost (£29,524,527) of 3.95 per cent, as against 3.43 per cent in 1921-22. In 1922-23 passenger journeys numbered 353,322,989, and 32,127,075 tons of goods and live stock were carried on the Government railways, the train miles run being 61,926,739.

Tramways—There are 608 miles of tramways in Australia, 460 miles of which are of electric, 94 of steam, 46 of cable and 8 of horse traction. The several Governments control 449 miles, municipal authorities, 113 miles, and the remaining 46 miles are operated by private companies and individuals. The principal gauge in use is 4 ft 8½ inch (491 miles) 95 miles are at 3 ft 6 inch, and the remainder, 5 ft 3 inch and 2 ft 0 inch gauge. The total capital cost of tramways at June 30, 1923, was £21,385,939, (electric, £17,587,960, steam, £1,420,328, cable, £2,357,751, and horse, £19,899).

The revenue of electric tramways for the year 1922-23 was £5,908,803, working expenses £4,675,289, and net revenue £1,233,514, or 5s 5d per car mile. 53,791,000 car miles were run and 580,473,000 passenger journeys recorded.

Shipping—The entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in overseas trade at the various Australian ports in the 5 years 1918-1923 were as follows (tonnage in brackets) —

Year	Entered	Cleared
1918-19	1,350 (2,329,060)	1,264 (2,941,426)
1919-20	1,476 (4,041,544)	1,505 (4,044,963)
1920-21	1,830 (4,758,916)	1,844 (4,744,102)
1921-22	1,567 (4,560,381)	1,544 (4,520,897)
1922-23	1,489 (4,737,854)	1,446 (4,502,925)

Of the vessels entered (1922-23), 1,093 of 3,649,237 tons were under the British flag (Australia, 297, of 645,867 tons, U.K., 665, of 2,754,316 tons, N.Z., 57, of 66,521 tons, Canadian, 34, of 110,095 tons, other British, 40, of 72,438 tons), and 396 of 1,088,617 tons under foreign flags (Dutch, 42, of 121,264 tons, French, 55, of 114,102 tons, Japanese, 74, of 243,935 tons, Norwegian, 63, of 148,873 tons; United States, 69, of 194,180 tons, other foreign, 93, of 246,263 tons).

Shipping entering the ports of the capital cities during 1922-23 was Sydney 8,377 vessels of 8,823,432 tons, Melbourne 4,170 (7,015,030), Brisbane 1,203 (3,121,839), Adelaide 4,037 (4,065,796),

Fremantle 601 (2,664,643) and Hobart 604 (529,248). At December 31, 1923, there were 2,489 vessels of a total net tonnage of 486,381 on the shipping registers of the several states.

Posts and Telegraphs—In year ended June 30, 1923, there were 8,494 post and receiving offices, dealing with 839,553,255 letters, &c., there were 6,987 telegraph stations, with 154,080 miles of wire, transmitting 15,828,629 telegrams, receiving 533,977 and dispatching 539,629 cablegrams in 1922-23. At the end of year, 1922-23, 281,703 telephones were connected with 2,825 telephone exchanges, approximately 274,000,000 "local" and 15,746,837 "trunk line" calls were recorded for the year.

Motor Vehicles—At June 30, 1923, there were 172,745 motor vehicles registered in the several States. These comprised 116,658 cars, 42,649 motor cycles and 13,438 commercial vehicles. The revenue derived from motor registration fees and motor tax, &c., was £619,447 for the year.

Civil Aviation—58 aeroplanes of various types were registered under the Department of Civil Aviation at June 30, 1923. During the year 4,709 flights of a total duration of 3,246 hours were effected. 241,866 miles were flown, and 4,984 passengers carried. On the subsidized aerial mail routes 109,999 letters were carried in Western Australia and 8,821 in Queensland.

CAPITAL—CANBERRA, in the Federal Capital Territory, transferred to the Commonwealth by the State of New South Wales on Jan. 1, 1911, is being laid out as the capital of the Commonwealth. Meanwhile the seat of Government is MELBOURNE.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICES IN LONDON,
Australia House, Straud, W.C. 2

<i>Hugh Commissioner</i> , Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, P.C., G.C.M.G.	£3,000
<i>Official Secretary in Gt. Britain of the Commonwealth of Australia</i> , M. L. Shepherd, I.S.O.	2,000
<i>Assistant Sec.</i> , Lt.-Col. G. J. Hogben, O.B.E.	£700
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , G. L. Campbell	648
<i>Military Adviser</i> , Brig.-Gen. T. A. Blamey, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	950
<i>Naval Representative</i> , Capt. J. B. Stevenson, R.A.N.	950
<i>Director of Migration and Settlement</i> , Percy Hunter	
<i>London Manager, Commonwealth Shipping Line</i> , E. A. Eva	

Commissioner for Australia in America, J. A. M. Elder
Official Secretary, D. M. Dow, Room 1013, South Ferry Buildings, 44, Whitehall Street, New York £1,000

Trade Commissioner in the East Straits Settlements, E. T. Sheaf, Singapore

NORTHERN TERRITORY.

The Northern Territory occupies the centre of the Australian continent between 120°—138° East longitude as far as 26° South latitude, and its administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on Jan. 1, 1911.

The area is estimated at 523,620 sq. miles. The population on March 31, 1924, was 3,677 (exclusive of full-blood aborigines).

Limited portions of the country are considered to be quite suitable for tropical and semi-tropical agriculture, and the Federal Government grants suitable areas rent free for the original settler's lifetime or for 21 years (whichever shall be longer). The staple industry is pastoral, cattle and horses do well south of the 15th parallel. For the months of April to September the climate is delightful. From October to December it is hot and humid, from January to March is the wet season, when travelling becomes extremely difficult. The chief rivers are Victoria, Adelaide, Daly, Roper, Liverpool, Gwyder, McArthur, and the Robinson. The first five are navigable from 40 to 100 miles from their entrance for boats drawing 4 feet. Pearl fishing is carried on round the coast, the shell being of good quality. There are considerable mineral resources, gold, silver, lead and tin being indicated, and when communications are opened up, the industry will become important.

The only railway is from Darwin to Emmagalan (200 miles). A further extension to Daly Waters (160 miles) is being proceeded with.

Darwin, the seat of Government, occupies an elevated site 80 feet above high water mark, overlooking Port Darwin, one of the finest harbours in Australia, and contains the offices of the Administrator and officials of the Territory. The cable owned by the Eastern Extension Company lands at Darwin from Singapore. The town is healthy and free from malaria. The Darwin Botanical Gardens are about 1½ miles from the town.

<i>Administrator of Northern Territory,</i>	
<i>Frederic Charles Urquhart</i>	£1,750
<i>Government Secretary, Charles Barnett</i>	
<i>Storey</i>	750
<i>Director of Lands and Mines Dept., E. C. Playford</i>	650
<i>Judge Supreme Court, D. A. Roberts</i>	1,000
<i>Special Magistrates, E. Copley Playford, Norman Bell</i>	

PAPUA.

The Territory of Papua, which was placed under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1906, comprises a part of the New Guinea mainland situated between the meridians of 141° and 150°50' E longitude, and between the 5th and 12th parallels of South latitude, also the Trobriand Group of islands, Woodlark, the d'Entrecasteaux Group, the Louisiades, the Configi Group, and the Laughlan Group. The total area of Papua is 90,540 sq miles, of which 87,786 are on the mainland. There is an Executive Council of seven members who, with three non-official members, form the Legislative Council. The white population in 1923 was 1,086. The official estimate of the native population is 275,000. In 1923, 60,044 acres were under crops (46,360 coconuts, 7,171 rubber and 5,828 sisal hemp). Owing to heavy rainfall Papua is well watered and possesses a large number of streams. The best known rivers are the Mily (650 miles long and navigable by steam launch for 500 miles) and the Purari. The climate is favourable to the cultivation of all tropical products.

	1921-22	1922-23
Revenue	£123,288	£120,624
Expenditure	124,912	123,691
Imports	305,705	315,423
Exports	222,276	179,452

<i>Lieut. Gov. and Chief Judicial Officer,</i>	
<i>J. H. P. Murray, C.M.G.</i>	£1,800
<i>Commr. for Lands and Direc. of Agric.,</i>	
<i>Hon M. S. C. Smith, M.B.E.</i>	1,000
<i>Govt. Sec., Hon H. W. Champion</i>	900
<i>Dep. Judicial Officer, Hon C. E. Heibert</i>	1,200
<i>Treasurer, Hon R. W. T. Kendrick</i>	775
<i>Chief Med. Officer and Govt. Anthropologist,</i>	
<i>W. M. Strong, M.D.</i>	825
<i>Commr. for Native Affairs, Hon L. I. Bell</i>	725
CAPITAL, Port Moresby.	

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.

The part of "German New Guinea" over which Australia was given a mandate is situated in latitude between the Equator and 8½° S, and in longitude between 140° E and 156° E. It consists of Kaiser Wilhelm Land (70,000 sq miles), Bismarck Archipelago (1,800 sq miles), and the two northernmost Solomon Islands (3,400 sq miles) (Bougainville, and Buka). The principal river in Kaiser Wilhelm Land is the Sepik, which is navigable for 250 miles.

The climate is hot and moist along the coast, with a steady drop as the higher altitudes are reached. It is suitable to the growth of all tropical products. In 1922-23 there were 172,218 acres under crops (coconuts, 167,428, rubber, 3,382). The white population in 1923 was 1,308, the native population in 1922 was 197,258 (Natives living in areas not under complete Government influence are not included in the above total, as no reliable estimate can be made).

Australia has full power of administration and legislation over the Territory as an integral part of the Commonwealth, and may apply to it her own laws. The mandatory must promote to the utmost the material and moral well-being and the social progress of the inhabitants. The natives must not be militarily trained, and no naval and military bases are to be established.

	1921-22	1922-23
Imports	£468,711	£516,455
Exports	499,197	630,892
<i>Administrator, Brig.-Gen. E. A. Wislom,</i>		
<i>C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.</i>		£1,800
<i>Chief Justice, D. S. Wanless, C.M.G.</i>		1,200
<i>Dir. of Pub. Health, Dr. R. W. Clement (actg.)</i>		1,200
<i>Government Sec., H. H. Page, D.S.O., M.C.</i>		804
<i>Treasurer, H. O. Townsend, O.B.E.</i>		804
<i>Commr. of Native Affairs, H. C. Cardeau</i>		780
<i>Anthropologist, E. W. P. Chinnery</i>		780
<i>Chief Collector of Customs, E. F. Phibbs</i>		732½
<i>Secretary for Lands, Mines, Survey and</i>		
<i>Forests, J. H. Hunt</i>		756
<i>Director of Agriculture, G. Bryce</i>		1,250
<i>Director of Public Works, S. M. H. Fowler</i>		900

NORFOLK ISLAND.

This island is about 930 miles from Sydney and 400 miles from New Zealand. It is about five miles in length, by three in breadth, and was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. Its area is 8,528 acres and circumference 20 miles. The climate is mild, with a mean temperature of 68° and an annual rainfall of 55 inches. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were brought here from Pitcairn Island in 1856. The population in April, 1921, was 717.

<i>Administrator, Lieut.-Col. E. T. Leane, C.B.E.</i>	
<i>President Laws Council, A. Randall</i>	

States of the Commonwealth.

I. NEW SOUTH WALES.

The State of New South Wales is situated almost entirely between the 29th and 37th parallels of S lat and 141st and 154th meridians of E long, and comprises an area of 310,372 square miles (inclusive of 940 square miles of Federal Capital area)—i.e., more than five times that of England and Wales, and nearly three times the size of the United Kingdom.

POPULATION

Census	Males	Females	Total
1881	411,149	340,319	751,468
1891	612,562	515,672	1,128,234
1901	712,456	646,672	1,359,128
1911	888,850	789,896	1,678,746
1921	1,071,501	1,028,870	2,100,371

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1914	53,615	18,777	17,353
1920	53,974	20,901	20,181
1921	54,634	20,034	18,518
1922	55,214	19,178	17,583
1923	54,112	21,051	17,507

Vital Statistics—Annual rate per 1,000 of population in 1923—Births, 24.68, Deaths, 9.60, Marriages, 7.99. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births, 61.0.

Religions.

All religions are free. There is no State Church. About three-fourths of the people are Protestants, the members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the Census of 1921, number 1,027,301, Roman Catholic 482,575, Presbyterian 219,932, Methodist 181,977, Congregational (Independent) 22,235, Baptist 24,722, Salvation Army 9,490, and Hebrew 10,150.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Relief—The Eastern or coastal district is traversed by a mountain range known as the Great Dividing Range, the names distinguishing the various portions of the Range in N.S.W. being (from N to S), Macpherson, New England, Laverpool, Main or Blue Mountain, Cullumbin, Goulburn, Monaro, and Murrumbidgee Ranges—the highest points being Mount Kosciuszko, 7,328 feet, and Townsend 7,266 feet.

Rivers—The eastern or coastal district is watered by the Tweed, Brunswick, Richmond, Clarence, Bellinger, Macleay, Hastings, Manning, Karuah, Hunter, Hawkesbury, George, Shoalhaven, Clyde, Murrumbidgee, Bega, Towamba, and Snowy Rivers. The western portion of the country is not so well watered, but immense reservoirs are being constructed for irrigation purposes, and there are many artesian bores. The Darling and the Murrumbidgee are both tributaries of the Murray, which has a total length of 1,600 miles, 1,200 miles forming part of the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Victoria.

Climate—New South Wales is situated entirely in the Temperate Zone. The climate is dry and very healthy. At the capital (Sydney) the average mean shade temperature is 63.1°; the mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 66° to 69°, south coast 54° to 63°,

northern tableland 56° to 59°, southern tableland 45° to 57°. North-western slopes, the mean annual temperature ranges from 64° to 66°. In the Central-western slopes 59° to 64°, and in the Western Division from 61° to 70°.

GOVERNMENT

New South Wales was first colonised as a British possession in 1788, and after progressive settlement a partly elective legislature was established in 1843. In 1855 "Responsible Government" was granted, the present Constitution being founded on the Consolidating Act of 1902. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the King), assisted by a Council of Ministers.

GOVERNOR

Governor of New South Wales, His Excellency Admiral Sir Dudley Rawson Stratford De Chair, K.C.B., M.V.O., born 1864 (1923) £5,000

Private Secretary, Com. D. Grant, R.N.
Official Secretary, H. S. C. Budge.
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir William Forster Cullen, K.C.M.G., LL.D., born 1855.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (Sept. 1924)

President, H. E. the Governor.
Premier, Hon. Sir George Warrington Fuller, K.C.M.G., M.L.A. £2,000

Vice-President of the Executive Council, Hon. Sir J. H. Carruthers, K.C.M.G., LL.D., M.L.C. 900

Land and Forests, Hon. Walter Ernest Weaine, M.L.A.

Colonial Secretary and Minister for Public Health, Hon. Charles William Oakes, C.M.G., M.L.A. 1,500

Attorney-General, Hon. Thomas Rainsford Bavin, M.L.A. 1,600

Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Sir Arthur Alfred Clement Cocke, K.B.F., M.L.A. 1,500

Public Works and Railways, Hon. Richard Thomas Ball, M.L.A. 1,500

Public Instruction, Hon. Albert Bruntnell, M.L.A. 1,500

Mines and Local Government, Hon. John Charles Lucas Fitzpatrick, M.L.A. 1,500

Justice, Hon. Thomas John Ley, M.L.A. 1,500

Labour and Industry, Hon. E. H. Farrel, M.L.C. 1,500

Agriculture, Capt. Hon. Frank Augustus Chaffey, M.L.A. 1,500

Without Portfolio, Hon. Francis Stewart Boyce, M.L.A.

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

Public Service Board, J. S. Marks (Chairman), £2,500, W. D. Loveridge, J. Leslie Williams, B.A., C.M.G., M.B.E., £1,500, T. S. Champion (Secretary), £708

Under-Secretary, Chief Secretary's Dept., Department of Public Health and Chief Electoral Officer, E. B. Haikness, C.M.G. 1,113

Treasury Director of Finance, John Spence, B.A. 1,225

Chief Accountant and Dep. Director of Finance, B. S. B. Stevens 1,000

Lands, E. P. Fleming 1,112

Under-Sec. for Public Works, T. B. Cooper
Attorney-General and Dept. of Justice, W. J. Kessell 1,112

Mines, R H Cambage, F I S	£1,112	Chief Mechanical Engr, Ernest E. Lucy	£1,400
Agriculture, George Valde	1,300	Engineer-in-Chief for Existing Lines,	
Dept of Labour & Industry, F W Kitching	1,000	R L Ranken	1,250
Education, S H Smith	1,260	Chief Traffic Mgr, Charles A Hodgson	1,300
Local Government, J Garhuk	1,112	Comptroller of Stores, F C Garbide	1,000
Secretary, Premier's Dept., Clifford Henderson Hay, C M G M V O	992	Solicitor, John S Cargill	1,292
Govt Statistician, Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Registrar and Actuary of Friendly Societies and Trade Unions, H A. Smith, F I S S	1,110	Medical Officer, Dr George H Taylor	1,000
Registrar-General, W G Hayes-Williams	1,242	Signal Engineer, Cyril B Byles	900
Auditor-General, F A Coghlan	1,250	Traffic Auditor, William H Demeene	1,000
Parliamentary Draftsman, A H Uthel, B A, LL B	1,300	Tramway Traffic Mgr, Edward J Doran	1,250
Public Trustee, E J Payne	1,500	Chief Electrical Engineer (Railways and Tramways), Orlando W Bram	1,350
Commissioner of Taxation, W H Whiddon	1,400	Engineer (Tramways), Geo R Cowdrey	900
Commissioner of Stamp Duties, W E Forsyth	1,000	Estates Agent and General Manager Railway Refreshment Rooms, P S Hunt	1,100
Government Printer, A J Kent	1,010	Chief Engineer for Metropolitan Railway Construction, J J C Bradfield	1,200
Director-General of Public Health		Chief Engineer, Railway and Tramway Construction, W H Hutchinson	1,200
R Dick, M B, D P H	1,242	Sydney Harbour Trust, President, C C Lance	1,500
Comptroller of Accounts, A Lynch	908	Commissioners, R T McKay, M I N S T C E	1,500
Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, G H S King (Chairman), Dr W G Armstrong, J P Osborne	1,500	Secretary, E W Austin	900
Board of Trade, President, His Honour Judge Beely		Engineer-in-Chief, W E. Adams, M I N S T C E	1,250
do, Deputy President, J B Holme, B A, LL B	1,000	AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON	
Commissioners, W T Willington, T Routley, A G Cooper, Hon E I Kavanagh, M L C	750	Agent-General in London, Sir F A Coghlan, K C M G, I S O, Australia House, Strand, W C 2 (and allowance, £800)	£1,850
Secretary, H L Lamond, LL B	692	Secretary, J W Ferguson	650
Superintendent of Navigation, Capt J E Morris	908	Consulting and Inspecting Engineer, J Davis, M I C E	
Inspector-Gen of Police, James Mitchell, O B E	1,500	THE LEGISLATURE	
Inspector-Gen of Mental Hospitals, Eric Sinclair, M D	1,400	Parliament consists of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. Members of the Legislative Council (81 in August, 1924), are appointed by the Crown for life. Members are not entitled to remuneration, but travel free on the State railways and tramways. The Legislative Assembly consists of 90 members, representing 24 electoral districts. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives £600 per annum, and members travel free over the Government railways and tramways in the State, and are provided with official stamped envelopes for the free transmission of correspondence through the post. The Women's Legal Status Act, 1928, removed disqualification regarding the election of women to be members of the Legislative Assembly. Several women have since contested seats, but none has been elected. With few exceptions all natural-born or naturalised persons 21 years of age, who have resided 6 months in the Commonwealth, 3 months in the State and one month in the electoral district, are entitled to the franchise, which was conferred upon women in 1902, and was first exercised by them in 1904. The Proportional Voting System is in force. The ballot papers contain the names of candidates in alphabetical order and voters are required to mark candidates in the order of preference. At the last State General Election in March, 1922, of 636,662 male electors enrolled and qualified to vote in contested electorates 466,949, or 73.3, voted, and similarly of 614,361 female electors 408,515, or 66.5, voted.	
Compt-Gen of Prisons, W Urquhart	918	President of the Legislative Council, Hon F Flowers	£995
Commissioners for Water Conservation and Irrigation, The Minister for Agriculture (Chairman) (ex-officio), H H Dave, M E, G J Evatt	1,250	Chairman of Committees, Hon B B O'Connor, LL B	500
Chief Engineer for National and Local Government Works, Percy Allan	1,242	Clerk of the Parliaments, W. L. S Cooper	885
Secretary and Business Manager (acting as Constructor of Buildings), J R. Cameron	775		
Dep. Govt Architect, G McL Blair	908		
Government Astronomer, W E Cooke, M A	941		
Valuer-General and Land Resumption Officer, E J Stevers	1,250		
Surveyor-General, A H Chesterman (and £500 allowance as Member of Land Settlement Board)	992		
Chief Engineer, Water Supply and Sewerage, E M de Burch (and £250 allowance for work in connection with Murray River Water Agreement)	1,242		
Chief Engineer, Harbours and Drainage, T E Burrows	1,142		
Chief Electrical Engineer, H G Carter	1,000		
Acting Manager, Govt Dockyard (Newcastle), A C Waters	1,000		
President, Metropolitan Bd of Water Supply, W J Millner, M I C E	1,100		
Chief Railway Com, J Fraser, C M G	3,000		
Assistant Commissioners, The Hon J H Cann, H Fox	1,500		
Secretary, W J Morris	1,000		
Chief Accountant, T J Hartigan	1,200		

<i>Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. D Levy, LL.B.</i>	£1,400
<i>Chairman of Committees, R. B. Walker</i>	840
<i>Leader of Opposition, J. T. Lang, M.L.A.</i>	
(in addition to allowance as M.P.)	250
<i>Clerk of Assembly, W. S. Mowle, C.M.G.</i>	985
<i>Librarian, P. P. Quinn (acting)</i>	678
<i>Principal Shorthand Writer, R. E. Carrington</i>	835
<i>Sec., Standing Committee on Public Works, Arthur Blenkins</i>	735

THE JUDICIATURE

The judicial system includes a Supreme Court (with a Chief Justice and seven Puisne Judges), Land and Valuation Court, an Industrial Arbitration Court, District Courts, Courts of Quarter Sessions, Petty Sessions and Children's Courts. Trial by jury has been in force since 1824.

Supreme Court

<i>Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. P. Cullen, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (Hon. P. W. Street, acting)</i>	£3,500
<i>Puisne Judges, Hon. P. W. Street; Hon. A. Gordon, Hon. D. G. Ferguson; Hon. J. M. Harvey, Hon. A. G. F. James, Hon. J. L. Campbell, Hon. L. M. L. Owen, C.B.E.</i>	each 2,600
<i>Land and Valuation Court Judge, His Honour Mr Justice Herbert Pike</i>	2,600
<i>Ch. Judge in Equity and Judge in Bankruptcy, Hon. P. W. Street</i>	
<i>Judge in Divorce & Matrimonial Causes, Hon. L. M. L. Owen, C.B.E.</i>	
<i>Probate Judge, Hon. J. M. Harvey</i>	
<i>Industrial Arbitration Court Judge, His Honour Mr Justice W. Edmunds</i>	£2,500
<i>Additional Judges, His Honour Judge Rolin, His Honour Judge Curlewis, His Honour Judge Beehy</i>	each 1,500

District Courts

His Honour Judge Scholes, His Honour Judge Cohen, His Honour Judge Bevan, His Honour Judge Armstrong, His Honour Judge White, His Honour Judge Mocatta and His Honour Judge Edwards

1,500

(The several District Court Judges are also Chairmen of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Judges of the Court of Review within their respective districts, and Judges of the Court of Marine Inquiry.)

Children's Courts and Fair Rent Courts have also been established

Crown Solicitor, J. V. Tillett

£2,000

EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14 years. It is non-sectarian and free at State primary schools. The total enrolment in 1923 in 3,243 State schools was 330,082, and the average daily attendance 254,633. The State expenditure on Education (exclusive of Technical Education) was £3,888,712. The University of Sydney, with which 5 colleges are affiliated, including the Women's College, was incorporated in 1851, and had 2,755 students (2,133 male and 622 female) in 1923. The total number of students at State Technical classes numbered 23,496, and 1,113 attended at the State Agricultural College and Farms. In addition to the State schools there were, in 1923, 681 private colleges and schools, with 80,723 scholars, exclusive of many business and shorthand schools and schools at Charitable Institutions, &c.

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt of New South Wales for the five years ended June 30, 1923, are stated as under:—

Year	Revenue, including Advances repaid	Expenditure, including Transfers and Advances	Public Debt.
1920	£28,650,406	30,210,023	152,776,082
1921	34,031,396	34,476,802	164,336,492
1922	35,637,820	36,966,525	176,674,387
1923	36,145,944	38,348,436	183,571,556
1924	37,361,809	37,951,419	210,493,974

To the total revenue during 1922-23, Railways and Tramways contributed £19,082,302, and other Business Undertakings, £2,678,502. A sum of £2,600,198—equal to £1 4s 9d per head of the population—was returned to the State by the Commonwealth Government, in lieu of Customs and Excise revenue collected by the latter. Revenue from Taxation amounted to £7,799,118. Included in the total Expenditure were the following:—Interest upon Public Debt and Special Deposits, £1,827,102 (exclusive of interest charged to Business Undertakings); Public Instruction, £3,941,200; Business Undertakings, including interest on capital, £2,228,765. Similar details for 1923-24 are not yet available.

Banking, &c.—There were (June 30th, 1924) 17 banks within N.S.W., with total assets, £144,660,959, including advances, £122,873,479; coin, bullion, and Australian Government Notes, £23,822,600; and liabilities, £114,318,567, including deposits, £111,820,251. The savings bank deposits on March 31, 1924, amounted to £64,989,300, representing 1,290,642 depositors. The amount assured in Life Assurance Societies in New South Wales in 1923 was £76,387,712. Ordinary and £13,381,335 Industrial. The membership of Friendly Societies was 214,663, and the funds at June 30, 1923, were £2,727,991. Members of Trade Unions numbered 262,494, the funds of 212 Unions at Dec 31, 1922, being £229,104.

Shipping.—Excluding coastal trade, 3,332 vessels entered ports of N.S.W. during 1923-24, the net tonnage being 8,956,152, the clearances were 3,263 vessels of 9,041,437 net tonnage. Sydney is the chief port. In 1923-24 the shipping entries at Sydney, including coastal, were 8,518 vessels of 9,022,037 net tonnage. The dock accommodation at Sydney includes four large graving docks, five floating docks, and six patent slips.

Railways.—The railways and tramways of New South Wales with the exception of a few short lines, representing about 128 miles, are controlled by the State. At June 30, 1924, the mileage of the State railways open for traffic was 5,223, the capital cost amounted to £93,385,167, and the net earnings for the year 1923-24 to £4,699,086, or 3s 11½d per train mile. There were also 228 miles of State tramways, the capital cost being £10,758,958, and the net earnings £542,385, or 4d. per train mile.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.—The postal, telegraphic, and telephonic services are administered by the Federal Government. In 1922-23 there were 2,599 post offices in New South Wales. The postal matter carried included 254,196,263 letters and postcards, 66,647,279 newspapers, 34,569,781 books, packets and parcels, and 8,138,901 telegrams were received and despatched. The telephone line connections numbered 87,352.

TRADE.

The overseas imports into New South Wales during 1922-23 were valued at £58,225,404, and the overseas exports at £43,135,665.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture is one of the principal industries of the State; 4,656,459 acres, excluding areas double-cropped, were under cultivation during the year ended June 30, 1923, producing 28,667,949 bushels of wheat, 3,287,523 bushels of maize, 1,250,772 bushels of oats, besides other kinds of grain, with 35,726 tons of potatoes and 27,122 cwt of dried leaf tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 147,992 tons was crushed, and 771,206 gallons of wine, and 1,084,707 bushels of citrus fruit, and 233,526 cases of bananas, almost every kind of fruit and vegetable is grown. The area sown for wheat for the year 1922-23 was 3,909,440 acres, including 301,230 acres which were fed off. The wheat yield was 33,040,000 bushels of grain and 700,060 tons of hay.

Land Alienation—The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation on June 30, 1922, was 64,473,761 acres, while the area of land leased for pastoral occupation and home stead, mining, and other purposes at the same date was 112,050,378 acres.

Livestock—The great plains are admirably adapted for sheep-farming, and several breeds of sheep, including the celebrated merino, which was introduced in 1797. On June 30, 1923, there were 660,031 horses, 958,287 dairy cows, 2,292,893 all other cattle, 34,862,747 sheep, 340,853 swine, 31,440 goats, and 819 camels. In 1922-23, 293,571,000 lb (stated as in the grease) of wool were produced, in addition to 693,852 cwt of tallow, 773,723,597 lb butter, 5,198,905 lb cheese, and 19,245,866 lb bacon and ham. During 1922-23 there were 137,300 persons permanently employed in rural occupations, 120,900 being males, and 16,400 females.

Values of Rural Industries—The agricultural industry was valued in 1922-23 at £21,301,000, dairying and farm-yard produce at £13,445,000, and pastoral industry at £34,009,000, a total of £68,755,000.

Forests, Fisheries and Trapping—The value of these industries in 1922-23 was £4,810,000, and 6,900 persons were employed.

Mining Industry—The goldfields were discovered in 1851. Coal, coke, copper, silver lead, zinc, bismuth, tin, iron, antimony, asbestos, platinum, alunite, wolfram, scheelite, molybdenite, cobalt, marble and kerosene shale diamonds, rubies, opals, and other precious stones are also found. The total value of minerals won during 1923 was £14,232,009, coal accounting for £8,607,802, silver, silver lead and ore £2,026,862, and gold £79,998. The value of machinery at all mines was £8,772,740, and tools used, £213,897. The value of land, buildings, &c., was £4,047,277. The mining industry gave employment to 27,767 miners during the year.

Manufacturing Industry—In 1922-23 there were 6,702 manufacturing and works, the employees numbered 152,266, of whom 114,970 were males and 37,296 females, the amount of £27,050,730 being paid in salaries and wages. Male workers received on an average £213 16s 5d and females £97 4s 8d. The capital value of land, buildings and fixtures amounted to £34,559,510, and of machinery, tools and plant £37,548,766. The machinery in use represented

613,898 h p, including steam, 398,675 h p; gas, 20,514 h p; electricity, 191,348 h p; water, 55 h p; oil, 3,306 h p. The value of goods manufactured or work done was £122,735,140, materials used, £77,222,401, and fuel consumed, £4,021,068, the production, i.e., value added to raw materials, was £51,491,671. Iron and steel are produced at Lithgow and Newcastle.

The principal products of the factories during 1922-23 were—

	Quantity	Value at Works
Saw milling native logs	147,108 217 sup ft	£1,838,804
Bacon and ham	17,505 343 lb	801,801
Butter	69,255 086 lb	6,130,755
Biscuits	39,959 144 lb	1,294,625
Jams and preserves	34,145 056 lb	1,660,201
Pickles and sauces	9,660 098 punts	243,997
Flour	354,724 tons	4,177,739
Bran and Pollard	148,910 tons	1,217,163
Milk, condensed &c	3,702 485 lb	244,586
Raw sugar (cane)	371,596 cwt	559,782
Beer and stout (on which excise was paid)	24,432 133 gal	2,290,750
Aerated waters condols &c	7,322,494 doz	794,935
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes	12,203,800 lb	4,232,009
Boots &c	1,207,444 pairs	1,833,547
Bricks	368,404 346 no	1,288,727
Cement	201,222 tons	897,122
Gas	8,932,921 342 cub ft	1,705,349
Electric light and power	443,281,236 units	2,757,360
Wool, scoured (Greasy Wool)	16,850 750 lb	1,712,183
" " (skins)	12 983 936 lb	1,572,753
" " Tops and Noils	5 944 066 lb	1,734,224
Tweed and Cloth	1,929 916 yards	666,575
Meat, tinned	4 459 504 lb	168,395
Soap	356 669 cwt	822,977
Tallow	257 804 cwt	596,652
Leather	21,413 476 lb	1,202,882
Coke	725 263 tons	851,472
Pig Iron	738 112 tons	

The production of steel during the year 1923 was rails, 27,692 tons, bars and sections, 42,132 tons, billets, 658 tons.

The control of the fisheries of the State is in the hands of the Board to supervise the industry, and a Commission administers the Forestry Act. The value of production of forests, fisheries and trapping, in 1922-23, was £4,810,000. The total value of all primary industries in 1922-23 was £83,984,000, manufacturing £51,492,000, making a total for all industries £135,476,000, which is equal to £62 6s 10d per head of population.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION.

Matters relating to the conditions of industrial employment in New South Wales are determined by a Court of Industrial Arbitration, which is empowered to make awards fixing the lowest rates of wages, the hours and times of work, rates of payment for overtime, &c., and the proportionate number of apprentices and improvers in any industry, and granting preference of employment to members of any trade or industrial union of employees. Industrial agreements between employers and employees may be enforced as an award. Awards were formerly made by subsidiary tribunals known as Wages or Industrial Boards, constituted for each industry, but their functions are now absorbed by Judges of the Industrial Arbitration Court. At June 30, 1923, there were 299 awards and 118 industrial agreements in force. The industrial laws provide for the registration of industrial unions of employers and employees, and for mediation in industrial disputes. Under certain conditions strikes may be recognised as lawful, except strikes by Government employees, or by persons engaged in military or naval contracts, or by employees in an industry of which

the conditions are regulated by award or industrial agreement; but when an award has been in operation for twelve months, the employees may decide by secret ballot to withdraw from its conditions.

When a strike occurs or is contemplated, the Minister for Labour may order a secret ballot to ascertain if the majority of the employees favour a strike.

A "Board of Trade of New South Wales" was constituted in 1918 with extensive powers regarding industrial matters, one of its functions being to declare the rate of living wage for adult employees of each sex, to be used as a standard in determining rates of wages.

A Declaration made March 7, 1924, fixed the Living Wage for adult employees at £4 2s per week for males and £3 18s 6d per week for females.

Industrial matters which extend beyond the limits of one State are determined by the Commonwealth Court of Arbitration and Conciliation.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of Local Government, with the exception of an area of 125,454 square miles in the sparsely-populated western division, the State is divided into 184 municipalities and 136 shires, governed by councils which are elected triennially. The councils are empowered to levy rates on the value of land, to float loans, to acquire land and works, to construct and maintain streets, jetties, wharfs, &c., to make regulations regarding cattle slaughtering, maintenance of public places, traffic, street and main lighting, public health and safety, management of parks, &c.

The basis of rating is almost wholly on the unimproved capital value of land, which in 1922 was £123,823,897, for municipalities, including the city of Sydney, and £135,380,748, for shires.

Gross Income		Shires
1915	£2,902,562	£1,066,121
1920	4,282,062	1,355,416
1921	5,063,677	1,547,601
1922	5,612,002	1,648,107

Gross Expenditure.		Shires
1915	£2,738,836	£1,018,870
1920	4,187,301	1,325,748
1921	5,079,601	1,557,388
1922	5,443,409	1,663,881

TOWNS

SYDNEY, the chief city and capital, stands on the shore of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of 188 miles, the depth of water at the Heads is not less than 80 feet, and at the wharves from 30 to 50 feet. There are extensive plants for loading ships, and for storing and loading grain in bulk, also for replenishing coal and oil bunkers. For 12 miles Sydney Harbour extends inland, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The total area of water in the port is 14,284 acres, of which 3,000 acres have a depth of from 35 feet to 160 feet, the rise and fall of the tide is from three to six feet. The city extends four miles north and south by three miles east and west, and contains 12½ miles of streets, and a population of 209,970 (Dec., 1923); or, including suburbs, 2,037 miles of streets, and a population of 928,400. In addition to the Government buildings, there are the branch Royal Mint, the

University and Colleges, National Art Gallery, museums, botanic gardens, zoological gardens, free public libraries, observatory, conservatorium of music, two cathedrals, numerous churches, and some large public hospitals. The parks within the metropolitan area are 4,347 acres in extent, in addition to which the National Park measures 33,800 acres and Kuring-gai Chase 35,300 acres. Kurnell, 248 acres and Parramatta Park, 252 acres. Other large towns are Newcastle (with suburbs), 90,350; Broken Hill, 22,900; Bathurst, 9,410; Bankstown, 13,380; Armidale, 5,440; Fairfield, 6,040; Dubbs, 5,000; Goulburn, 12,000; Granville, 14,880; Parramatta, 15,290; Lismore, 9,270; Maitland, 12,460; Grafton and South Grafton, 6,110; Albury, 8,110; Tamworth, 7,360; Lithgow, 12,840; Wagga Wagga, 8,090; Orange, 7,630; Auburn, 15,430; Wollongong, 7,340; Katoomba, 9,860; Lidcombe, 11,780; Liverpool, 6,450.

Approximate time in transmission of mails from London to Sydney, 32 days.

DEPENDENCY

LORD HOWE ISLAND (436 miles north-east of Sydney) Lat. 33° 33' 4" S., Long. 159° 4' 16" E. Area, 3,220 acres. Pop., Dec., 1921, 111. The island is of volcanic origin and Mount Gower reaches an altitude of 2,540 feet. The affairs of the Island and the control of the Kentia palm seed industry are vested in a Board of Control Office, Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney.

II—VICTORIA.

The State of Victoria comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes, it lies between the 34th and 36th parallels of South latitude, and the 142nd and 150th meridians of East longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420 miles, its greatest breadth is about 250 miles, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 miles, the entire area being 87,884 square miles.

POPULATION.

Year	Males	Females	Total
1918	684,167	753,266	1,437,433
1919	729,879	763,369	1,503,241
1920	753,710	774,441	1,528,151
1921	764,905	785,798	1,550,703
1922	788,625	801,637	1,590,263
1923	805,545	818,824	1,624,369

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1918	31,601	15,177	9,196
1919	31,621	19,770	11,706
1920	36,214	16,822	14,898
1921	38,594	16,166	13,676
1922	36,288	15,155	12,996
1923	35,877	17,219	13,126

Religion.

There has been no State aid to religion since 1875. Members of the Church of England in 1921 numbered 601,809; "Protestants" 28,626, Presbyterians 237,072, Methodists 123,829, Baptists 32,305, Church of Christ 22,250, Independents 15,893, and Roman Catholics 322,965.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The Australian Alps and the Great Dividing Range pass through the centre of the State, and divide it into a northern and southern watershed, the latter sloping down to the ocean

and containing, especially in the south-east, well-wooded valleys

Rivers—The Murray River forms the northern boundary of the State, and has many Victorian tributaries. The capital stands upon the Yarra-Yarra, which rises in the southern slopes of the Dividing Range

Climate—The mean temperature over a period of 68 years was 58.4° Fahrenheit, the thermometer rising (on the average four days during the year) above 100° in the shade, and falling (on the average for about two nights in the year) below 32° F. The average number of days on which rain fell was 137, and the average yearly rainfall was 25.61 inches

GOVERNMENT

Victoria was originally known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales, and was erected into a separate colony in 1851, with a partially elective legislature. In 1855 Responsible Government was conferred. The executive authority is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council of 12 members.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of the State of Victoria, Rt Hon The Earl of Stradbroke, K C M G, C B, C V O, C B E, V D (born 1862) (1920) £5,000
Aide-de-Camp, Capt C M Keppel Palmer
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir William Hill Irvine, K C M G (1918)

THE MINISTRY (November 13, 1924)

Prime Minister, Hon J Allan .. £1,551
Treasurer and Minister of Education and Labour, Hon Sir A J Peacock . . . 1,207
Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Health, Hon F S Argyle . . . 1,207
Minister of Crown Lands and Immigration, Hon A. Downward . . . 1,207
Attorney-General and Minister of Railways, Hon S W Eggleston . . . 1,207
Minister of Agriculture, Hon W. Bourchier . . . 1,207
Minister of Forests and Leader in Council, Hon S. Richardson . . . 1,207
Minister of Works and Mines, Hon. G. I. Goudie . . . 1,207
Ministers without Portfolio, Hon J McDonald, M L A., Hon E J. Mackrell, M L A., Hon W R. Crockett, M L C, Hon. M. McGregor, M L C

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Public Serv. Commissioner, C. S. McPherson. £1,250
Auditor-General, J A Norris . . . 1,250
Secretary to the Premier, G S McLean . . . 650
Clerk Executive Council, F. W. Mabbott
Chief Secretary's Department, Under-Secretary, W. P. Heatherhaw . . . 900
Under-Treasurer, H A Pitt . . . 1,250
Director of Education, F. Tate, I.S.O. . . 1,250
Law Department, A. T. Lewis . . . 950
Registrar of the Supreme Court and Registrar of Titles, N. R. Currey . . . 728
Secretary Lands, W. McIver . . . 1,750
Chairman State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, W. Cattinach . . . 2,000

Director Agriculture, S S Cameron . . . £1,000
Secretary Public Works and Mines, A H Merrin . . . 950
Pub. Health, Chairman, Dr E Robertson . . 1,000
Secretary Labour, H M Murphy . . . 950
Hospitals for Insane—Inspector-General, Dr W E Jones . . . 1,500
Victorian Railway Commr., Harold W Clapp (Chairman), £5,000, W M Shannon, F B Molomby . . . each 1,750
Chief Engineer for Railway Construction, C H Perrin . . . 1,000
Secretary, E C Evers . . . 900
Forests Commissioner, Owen Jones (Chairman) £1,000, W J Code, A V Galbraith . . . each 800
Govt. Statist, A M Loughton . . . 780
Penal and Gaols Deputy-Inspector-Gen., C S McPherson
Industrial Schools Secretary & Inspector, L Thomas . . . 780
Chief Commr. of Police, A Nicholson . . . 900
Public Librarian, R La Touche Armstrong . . 950
Astronomer, J M Baldwin . . . 728
Botanist, W Laidlaw . . . 689
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons, W B House . . . 850
Parliamentary Draftsman, J T Collins, M A . . . 1,500
State Insurance, Commissioner, W H Holmes . . . 1,000
State Electricity Commission, Lieut.-Gen Sir J Monash, G C M G, K C B . . . 3,000

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON

Agent-General in London, Hon George Fairbairn, Melbourne Place, Strand, W C 2
Secretary, H G W Neale . . . £624
 Melbourne, distant 11,267 miles, transit, 32 to 37 days.

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of two Houses—the *Legislative Council* of 34 members, elected for the 17 Provinces for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years, and the *Legislative Assembly* of 65 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years, for the 65 electoral districts, by universal adult suffrage. The electors for the Council number 380,035, and those for the Assembly 900,427.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon Francis Grenville Clarke . . . £750
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. John Mouser . . . 1,000

THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts, and general sessions and county courts, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir William Hill Irvine, K C M G . . . £3,000
Puisne Judges, Their Honours Sir Leo F B Cussen, F. W. Mann, W. J. Schutt, W. G. S. McArthur, J R MacFarlan . . . each 2,500
County Court Judges, W. H. Moule, J S Wasley, H C Winneke, C J Z Wolnarski, W. H. Williams, G. J. Dethridge . . . each 1,500
Income Tax Commissioner, R. M. Weldon . . 1,100

Deputy Commissioner of Land Tax, M
Murphy £800
Crown Prosecutors, H C G Macindoe, £500
£1,250, J A Gurnier, S Leon 750
Crown Solicitor, E J D Guinness 1,200

EDUCATION

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free between the ages of 6 and 14, there being 248,882 children on the registers in 1922, the average attendance being about 69 per cent. Secondary Education is principally under private control, 60,105 pupils being in attendance at the 486 schools in 1922. There is a State aided University at Melbourne, with four affiliated colleges (Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, and Newman) and a School of Mines at Ballarat.

FINANCE

The revenue and expenditure and State Debt for five years are given as follows—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£	£	£
1919	13,044,088	12,979,407	80,678,644
1920	15,866,184	15,754,459	87,047,739
1921	19,054,475	18,941,698	97,317,831
1922	20,357,733	20,297,279	109,099,199
1923	21,634,677	21,611,309	118,562,029

Banking, &c.—There were (Dec 31, 1923) 16 banks, with total assets £96,577,390, within the State, and liabilities £97,593,150. The savings bank deposits at June 30, 1924, amounted to over £54,000,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture.—Agriculture has of late years much improved, wheat and oats chiefly being cultivated, the dairy industry has also made marked progress. Of the 6,975,711 acres under cultivation in 1923-24, 2,454,117 were wheat crops and 520,654 oats, and 1,277,606 acres were cut for hay. In 1922-23, 1,717,490 gallons of wine were produced. The estimated value of production in 1922-23 was (including manufacturing values) £101,121,372.

Live Stock.—There were in 1924, 738,149 milch cows, producing 84,355,939 lb of butter and 3,754,958 lb of cheese, and 853,218 other cattle, 11,059,761 sheep, 259,795 pigs, and 486,075 horses.

Minerals.—The gold production in Victoria has declined very considerably, the amount produced in 1923 being 95,403 oz (£405,245). Other minerals raised consisted principally of coal, antimony, tin and gypsum.

Trade and Industry.—Wool, gold (including specie), wheat, flour, biscuit, and butter are the staple productions of the State, and the manufactures (7,096 factories, &c., employing 152,625 hands in 1922-23) are mainly for home consumption. The chief exports overseas are wool, lead, butter, wheat, flour and biscuit, leather, skins and hides, tallow, live stock, jams and jellies, milk and cream and preserved and frozen meats. The principal overseas imports of the State are iron and steel, machines and machinery, metals and metal manufactures, silks, velvets, &c., apparel and attire, bags and sacks, tea, cottons and lineus, woollens and timber.

TOWNS

MELBOURNE, the chief city and seat of federal government, is an episcopal see, and is distinguished for its university, museum, mint, public

gardens, observatory, public library, hospital, its churches and other institutions. With its suburbs it contained (31st December, 1923), a population of 852,850 inhabitants. Other towns are Ballarat, 39,960. Geelong, 37,100. Bendigo, 33,490. Warrnambool, 7,950. Castlemaine, 7,170. Mordialloc, 6,900; Carrum, 6,000; Wonthaggi, 5,600. Mildura, 5,550. Ararat, 5,500; and Hamilton, 5,110.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 30 days.

III.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The State of South Australia is situated between 26° and 37° S lat and 129° and 141° E. long, the total area being 380,070 sq miles.

POPULATION

Year	Males	Females	Total
1917	213,691	233,139	446,830
1918	219,723	237,965	457,688
1919	240,226	241,389	481,615
1920	245,325	245,852	491,177
1921	252,170	250,433	502,603
1922	257,501	255,909	513,410

NOTE.—About 30,000 were on Active Service during War.

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1917	11,326	4,365	3,252
1918	11,357	4,390	3,190
1919	11,060	5,475	3,855
1920	12,028	5,083	4,681
1921	11,974	5,982	4,383
1922	12,001	4,608	4,143

Birth rate 23.71, death rate 9.1, marriage rate 8.18 per 1,000 of population. Infantile mortality, 47.33 per 1,000 births, being one of the lowest rates in the world.

Religions.

Religion is free and receives no State aid. At the Census, 1921, the persons belonging to the principal religious denominations were as follows—Church of England, 165,966, Methodists, 122,634, Congregationalists, 15,289, Baptists, 23,033, Lutherans, 24,606, Roman Catholics, 64,054, Presbyterians, 22,659, and Churches of Christ, 15,039.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Relief.—The eastern portion of the State is divided longitudinally by the *Flanders Range*, which extends from the eastern side of the Gulf of St Vincent to the Lakes Torrens and Eyre. The western portion is partly desert which can never be brought into cultivation. The northern portion of the State, between Lake Eyre and 26° South latitude (the northern boundary since the transfer to the Commonwealth of the Northern Territory), is also unpromising in comparison with the fertile land that surrounds the hill country of the east.

Rivers.—Except for the Murray, which flows for some 250 miles through the south-eastern corner into the Southern Ocean, there are no rivers of importance in South Australia.

Climate.—The mean annual temperature at Adelaide is 63°, the winter temperature (July-August) averaging 53°, and the summer (November-March) 71°. During the summer months the maximum temperature at times exceeds 100°.

but owing to the purity and dryness of the atmosphere the inconvenience is comparatively slight.

The average annual rainfall at Adelaide, derived from 84 years' record, is 21.08 inches. This total is rather higher than the approximate average annual rainfall over the whole of the agricultural areas extending from Melrose to Cape Northumberland.

In the Mount Lofty Ranges the mean yearly rainfall in places exceeds 40 inches, while on the Adelaide plains the precipitation has fallen as low as 16 inches.

GOVERNMENT

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836, and in 1851 a partially elective legislature was established. The present Constitution rests upon a Law of Oct. 24, 1856, the executive authority being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by a Council of 6 Ministers, and the Lieutenant-Governor.

GOVERNOR

Governor of South Australia, His Excellency
Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Tom Molesworth Bridges, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.,
born 1871 (1922) £5,000

Private Sec., Legh Winsor, M.V.O.
A.D.C., Capt. H. H. Hambleton, O.B.E.
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir George John Robert Murray, K.C.M.G., LL.M., born 1863 (1916)

MINISTRY

(£7,750 is allotted as salaries to Ministers)

Premier and Treasurer, and Minister of
Irrigation and Repatriation, Hon. John
Gunn

Attorney-General and Minister of Housing,
Hon. William Joseph Deunay

Chief Secretary and Minister of Health
and of Railways, Hon. James Jelly

Minister of Crown Lands and of Agriculture,
Hon. Thomas Butterfield

Minister of Education, of Public Works,
and of Industry, Hon. Lionel Laughton
Hill

Minister of Mines and of Marine and of
Immigration, Hon. A. A. Kirkpatrick

HEADS OF CHIEF DEPARTMENTS

Under-Secretary and Clerk to the Executive
Council, H. Blinman, M.V.O. £700

Sec. to Attorney-Gen., G. G. Martin, I.S.O. 700

Under-Treasurer, R. E. Stuckey, A.I.A. 800

Secretary of Lands, P. S. Mosent 800

Secy. Public Works and Member Supply
and Tender Board, C. H. Dewhurst 675

Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, W. L.
Summers 675

Surveyor-General, T. E. Dav 675

Engineer and Director, Local Govt. Dept.,
D. V. Fleming 650

Engineer-in-Chief, J. G. Stewart, M.I.C.E. 900

Sheriff, O. H. Schomburgk 745

Commr. of Insolvency, S. J. Mitchell, LL.B. 1,000

President Arbitration Court, Prof. W.
Jethro Brown, LL.D. 1,700

Controller of Accounts, State Treasury,
W. H. Selway 600

Auditor-General, W. E. Rogers 800

Commr. of Police, R. L. Leane, C.B., C.M.G. 800

Chairman, Irrigation Commission, E. J.
Field 1,250

Master of Supreme Court, &c., W. L. Stuart 870

Public Service Commissioner, S. P. Weir,
D.S.O., V.D. 800

Clerk Legus Council, J. P. Morice .. £650

Do House of Assembly, A. Searcy 650

Police Magistrate (Adelaide), E. M. Sabine 750

Dir. of Education, W. T. McCoy, B.A. 1,000

Supt. Primary Education, C. Charlton .. 700

Supt. Technical Education, C. Fenner,
D.Sc. 650

Supt. Secondary Education, W. J. Adey, B.A. 650

Chief Commissioner of Railways, W. A.
Webb 5,000

Commissioner do, J. McGuire 1,350

Chief Mech. Engr. Rlys., F. J. Shea 950

General Traffic Manager Rlys., A. N. Day 950

Chief Engineer Rlys., F. W. Stephen 900

Genl. Supt. do, G. J. Smith 700

Inspector Genl. of Hospitals, B. H. Morris,
M.B., B.S. 1,200

Architect-in-Chief, A. E. Simpson 825

Crown Solicitor, &c., F. W. Richards, LL.D. 1,100

Parliamentary Draftsman, A. J. Han-
nan, B.A., LL.B. 850

Hydraulic Engineer (vacant) .. 900

Director of Agriculture, A. J. Perkins 1,000

Princ. Agricultural College, W. J. Cole-
batch, B.Sc. 700

Horticultural Inspector, Geo. Quinn 625

Government Astronomer, G. F. Dodwell,
B.A., F.R.S. 500

Government Geologist, L. K. Ward, B.A. 850

Chairman Central Board of Health, &c.,
W. Ramsay Smith, D.Sc. 900

Conservator of Forests, W. Gill, F.L.S.,
F.R.H.S. 650

Commissioner of Taxes, E. H. Cornish 775

Commissioner of Stamps, ... 650

Manager Produce Export Department,
G. A. W. Pope 1,025

Registrar-General of Deeds, T. G. Black-
well 650

Supt. of Mental Hospital, M. H. Downey, M.B. 750

Director Chemistry Department, W. A.
Hargreaves, D.Sc. 850

Chairman S.A. Harbours Board, Arthur
Searcy 1,000

Deputy Chairman do, J. B. Labatt 900

Commissioner do, E. A. Fairhair ... 900

Public Trustee, W. Wright 800

President Licensing Court, R. G. Nesbit 750

Public Actuary (vacant) 600

Govt. Printer, R. E. E. Rogers 650

Govt. Statist, W. L. Johnston 500

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON

Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir Edward
Lucas, Australia House, W.C. 1,200

Secretary, J. B. Whiting 650

Trade Commissioner, R. M. K. Lewis .. 750

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of
20 members elected for 6 years, one-half retiring
every 3 years, and a *House of Assembly* of 46
members, elected for a maximum duration of 3
years. Election is by ballot, with universal adult
suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British
subjects, male and female, there is a small
property qualification for electors to the Legisla-
tive Council, who numbered 86,513 (21,401 women)
in 1922, those for the Assembly numbering
277,760.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon.
Sir J. L. Stirling, K.C.M.G. ... £800

Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon.
— McKelvey .. 800

THE JUDICATURE

Law and Justice—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges, there are Courts of Vice-Admiralty and Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Courts, with stipendiary magistrates and the usual Police Courts. The Supreme Court convictions average about 50 annually, which is at the rate of 1 in every 10,000 of the population.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty,

Hon Sir G J R Murray, K C M G, B A, LL B £2,500

Second Judge, Hon Sir J Hannah Gordon 2,000

Third Judge, Hon T S Poole, LL B 2,000

Fourth Judge, Hon H A Parsons, LL B 2,000

EDUCATION

Public Education (Primary, Secondary and Technical) is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible Minister, it is secular, compulsory, and free, there are 991 State schools, with 2,101 teachers and 81,079 scholars, the expenditure in 1921-22 was £491,000. The Government grants Exhibitions and Scholarships, carrying the holders to higher schools and the University. Private schools number 171, with 816 teachers and 13,951 scholars. There is an endowed University at Adelaide, founded in 1874, with 781 undergraduates, and 1,166 other students, all classes are open to women. A State School of Mines and Industries has also been established with branches at 7 country centres, and technical education is also provided. The public library, museum, art gallery and local institutes are supported or assisted by the State.

FINANCE

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt for the five years ended June 30, 1919-1923, are stated as follows—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£	£	£
1919	5,798,313	5,876,811	42,650,206
1920	6,584,788	6,457,039	43,753,146
1921	7,151,366	7,543,640	48,556,554
1922	7,771,754	7,826,241	54,388,688
1923	8,429,322	8,418,000	64,451,873

Most of the revenue is derived from inland revenue, railways, and territorial receipts, while most of the expenditure is on account of public works and railways, and interest on public debt.

Banking—There are 10 banking institutions in Adelaide, in addition to the Commonwealth Government Bank, with 295 branches and agencies, and £36,591,527 authorised capital, having a total liability of £23,402,000 and assets £22,557,000 in June, 1923. The savings banks on June 30, 1923 had 433,000 depositors with £18,249,000 to their credit. Over 80 per cent of the population have Savings Bank accounts. The total banking deposits, £37,373,764, averages nearly £75 per head of population.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture (1921-22)—Of the total area about one-half is farmed or grazed, and 5,300,000 acres cultivated—under wheat 1,500,000 acres, hay 600,000, oats 200,000, barley 200,000, orchards and vineyards 75,000, and potatoes 5,000 acres,

with 1,700,000 acres lying fallow. Wheat produced 29,000,000 bushels. Oranges, lemons, apples, apricots, peaches, and all stone fruits, and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. There were 41,500 acres of vines, with a production of 6,370,000 gallons of wine, 76,000 cwt. of currants, and 66,000 cwt. of raisins. Considerable quantities of fruits (fresh and dried) and also wine are annually sent to overseas countries, principally the United Kingdom and the other Australian States. Brandy and other spirits are also produced. The land is also very suitable for the growing of all kinds of root crops and vegetables.

Live Stock (June 30, 1922)—There were 6,257,052 sheep, cattle 419,197, horses 267,639, pigs 87,667.

Minerals—Copper and gold, silver, lead, manganese, bismuth, iron, gypsum, salt, phosphate rock, coal, &c., are found, the total mineral output being valued at £330,000 (1922). Nearly £33,000,000 of copper have been produced since the foundation of the State.

Manufactures—In 1922 there were 1,422 factories, employing 31,171 hands, the gross value of the output being £23,854,857, and the wages paid £5,313,927. Plant, machinery, land, and buildings were valued at £9,607,286.

Value of Production, 1921-22—(100s, total value, £11,610,373, average per head, £23 (cereals, hay, &c., £2,482,093, orchards, vineyards and gardens, £2,128,280), manufactures, £9,621,280, pastoral, £4,128,057, minerals, £202,549, dairying, £1,839,178, poultry, &c., £1,027,634, fisheries and game, forestry, &c., £825,270. Total value of production, £29,974,341, average £60 per head.

Trade and Commerce, 1921-2—The total value of the Imports was £9,047,242 (U.K. £5,733,274, or 63 per cent, other British countries £1,170,429, or 13 per cent, foreign countries £2,137,579, or 24 per cent). The total value of the Exports was £14,747,260 (U.K. £6,727,610, or 46 per cent, other British £3,022,889, or 20 per cent, foreign countries £4,996,761, or 34 per cent). The main items are wheat, flour, wool, meats, skins and hides, butter, tallow, leather, minerals, wines, fruits (fresh and dried), and minerals from Broken Hill.

Communication—There are 3,500 miles of railway in South Australia, 118 miles of electric tramways, 44,000 miles of roads and several good harbours. The River Murray is used for conveying the produce grown on the irrigation settlements along its banks. There are 805 post offices in the State, which transmit annually 50,000,000 letters, 9,000,000 newspapers, 6,000,000 packets and parcels, and also 2,100,000 telegrams.

Shipping (1921-2)—Ships entered numbered 1,087, tonnage 3,524,380, British 1,002 (3,236,140 tons), foreign 85 (288,240 tons).

TOWNS

ADELAIDE, the chief city and capital, population (1922) 270,329, inclusive of suburbs within 10 miles radius. Other towns are Moonta (4,000), Kadina (3,500), Wallaroo (5,500), Port Pirie (10,500) on the east, and Port Augusta (3,000) on the west of Spencer Gulf, and Kapunda (2,200), Gawler (4,500), and Peterborough (2,500) on the line from Adelaide to the north, Victor Harbor (2,800) in the south, and Mt Gambier (6,000) in the south-east.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 29 days.

IV.—QUEENSLAND.

This State, situated in lat 10° $40'$ — 26° S. and long. 138° — 152° E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent. Queensland possesses an area of 570,500 square miles (i.e., equal to more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ times the area of the United Kingdom)

POPULATION.

Census.	Males	Females	Total
1881	125,345	88,200	213,545
1891	223,779	169,939	393,718
1901	277,003	221,126	498,129
1921	398,969	359,003	755,972

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1918	19,560	7,158	4,821
1919	18,699	8,866	5,431
1920	20,257	7,946	6,670
1921	20,333	7,143	5,965
1922	19,988	7,153	5,876
1923	19,984	7,893	5,815

Religion.

Since 1861 no State aid has been afforded to religion. At the Census of 1921 there were 309,786 Church of England, 172,662 Roman Catholics, 91,620 Presbyterians, 77,566 Methodists, 17,891 Lutherans, 14,735 Baptists, and 44,132 other Christians, with 4,267 Muhammadans and Pagans, besides "Indefinite," "No religion," &c

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Relief—The Great Dividing Range on the eastern coast of the continent produces a similar formation to that of New South Wales, the eastern side having a narrow slope to the coast and the western a long and gradual slope to the central plains, where the *Kubby's Range* divides the land into a northern and southern watershed.

Rivers—The Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin rise in the eastern ranges and flow into the Pacific, the Flinders, Mitchell, and Leichhardt in the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Barcoo and Warrego rise in the central ranges and flow southwards.

Climate—At Brisbane the average temperature for 1923 was 69° , the maximum and minimum shade temperatures being 98° and 41° , mean barometer, 29.960. The coastal regions are warm and moist, the plateaus dry and temperate, whilst in the very far west the rainfall is scanty. The rainfall during 1923 was 23.23 inches, and there were 91 wet days.

GOVERNMENT

Queensland was constituted a separate colony with Responsible Government in 1859, having previously formed part of New South Wales. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of 10 members.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Queensland, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lt. Col. Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G., born 1864 (1900) ... £3,000
Private Sec., H. M. Saunders, ... 300
Asst. Sec., Capt. G. H. Turner, M.C. 300
Official Sec., F. Ryder, ... 325
Deputy-Governor, Hon. William Lennan (1900) ... 950

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(H. E. the Governor presides.)

Premier, Chief Secretary, Treasurer and Vice-President of Executive Council, Hon. E. G. Theodore, £1,300
Secretary for Agriculture and Stock, Hon. W. N. Gillies, 1,000
Secretary for Public Lands, Hon. W. McCormack, 1,000
Secretary for Mines, Hon. A. J. Jones, 1,000
Attorney-General, Hon. John Mullian, 1,000
Secretary for Railways, Hon. James Larcome, 1,000
Sec. of Public Instruction, Hon. F. I. Brennan, 1,000
Secretary for Public Works, Hon. Wm. Roigan Smith, 1,000
Home Secretary, Hon. J. Stopford, 1,000
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. M. J. Kirwan
Clerk of the Council and Chief Clerk, Chief Secretary's Dept., G. W. Watson, 525

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c

Premier and Chief Secretary's Dept., T. A. Ferry, £800
Home Sec's Dept., W. J. Gall, F.F.I.A., 900
Public Works, R. N. F. Quinn, 800
Dept. of Justice, G. A. Carter, 900
Treasury, G. L. Beal, 900
Public Lands, A. G. Melville, 800
Agriculture, E. G. E. Sciven, 900
Public Instruction, B. F. McKenna, 800
Mines, H. Marshall, 900
Parliamentary Draftsman, J. L. Woolcock, B.A., 650
Auditor-General, M. H. Robertson, F.F.I.A., 1,000
Public Service Commr., J. D. Story, I.S.O., 1,250
Commr. for Trade, W. H. Austin, F.F.I.A., 1,000
Solicitor-General, W. F. Webb, 1,250
Crown Solicitor, H. J. H. Henchman, 675
Commissioner of Police, P. Shout, 700
Commissioner of Taxes, H. Magee, 1,000
Commr. for Railways, J. W. Davidson, 2,000
Police Magistrates at Brisbane, H. L. Archdall, £700, Wm. Harris, £675, P. M. Hishon, £675, 620
Registrar, Supreme Court, C. S. Reize, 600
Public Curator, F. W. Mole, 875
Registrar-General and Registrar of Friendly Societies, G. Porter, F.F.S., 550
Commissioner of Public Health, J. I. Moore, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Irel.), D.P.H., 900
Portmaster and Chairman, Marine Board, W. V. B. Forester, 600
General Manager of Central Sugar Mills, W. J. J. Shout, 1,000
Inspector of Anquins, H. B. Ellerton, M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P., 1,000
Cotton Specialist, W. G. Wells, 1,250
Sec. to Commr. for Railways, G. R. Stear, 1,000
Chairman, Main Roads Bd., J. R. Kemp, 1,000
Chief Insp. of Schools, L. D. Edwards, M.A., 700
Assistant Chief Inspector of Schools, B. M. Riddell, 625
Government Printer, A. J. Cunningham, 925
Chief Commr. of Stamps, E. J. Fitzpatrick, 800
Registrar of Titles, E. J. Bradfield, 700
Immigration Agent, E. H. Abell, 600
Director of Museum, H. Longman, 510
Registrar of Industrial Court, J. J. McGee, 575
Superintendent of Technical Education, L. C. Morris, B.E., 700
Principal, Agricultural High School and College, J. K. Murray, B.Sc., 700
Insurance Commissioner, J. A. Watson, 1,000

<i>Engineer for Harbours and Rivers, E A E</i>	
Cullen, M Inst. C.E.	£1,000
Commr. of Irrigation, A. F. Partridge ..	1,250
Director of Forests, E. H. F. Swain ...	800
Surveyor-General, A. A. Spowers	850
Government Geologist, B. Dunstan.	700
Medical Supt., Benevolent Asylum, J Booth Clarkson, L.R.C.P.	675
Director, State Children, G. A. Ferguson ..	575
Chief Protector of Aborigines, J. W. Bleakley	500
Comptroller-General of Prisons, A. T. Pierson	575
Govt. Analyst, J. B. Henderson	700
Manager, State Stores, P. Ross	550
AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON	
Agent-General in London, Hon. John Huxham, 409-410 Strand, London, W.C.	£1,500
Secretary, P. J. Dillon	585

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Assembly* of 72 members elected by universal adult suffrage.
Speaker, Hon. W. Bertram .. £1,000
Chairman of Committee, G. Pollock .. 700
Clerk, C. A. Bernays .. 625

THE JUDICATURE

There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, and six Puisne Judges, an Industrial Court, with a President and another Judge, and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns presided over by Police Magistrates.

Chief Justice Supreme Court, Hon. T. W. McCawley .. £2,250
Pres., Indus. Court, Hon. T. W. McCawley
Puisne Judges, L. O. Lukin, W. A. B. Shand, M. A. W. Macnaughton and T. O'Sullivan, K.C. (Southern), J. W. Blair (Central), R. J. Douglas (Northern) each 2,000

EDUCATION

Primary Education is compulsory, secular, and free. In 1923 there were 1,629 State schools, 124 Provisional schools, and 11 High schools in operation, with 4,129 teachers and an average daily attendance of 102,279 children, and 169 private and 10 grammar schools, with 1,120 teachers and an average attendance of 22,510. A State-aided University was established during 1910.

FINANCE

The revenue, expenditure, and debt of Queensland for the five years ended June 30, 1923, are stated as follows—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£	£	£
1920 ..	11,293,743	11,266,910	69,680,764
1921	12,601,031	12,591,201	80,382,052
1922 ..	12,311,378	12,499,970	85,691,228
1923 ..	12,599,403	12,784,382	88,005,001
1924 ..	13,428,939	13,415,332	91,128,596

Banking.—The banking assets (1923) £32,553,571, liabilities £31,465,987. The deposits on Dec. 31, 1923, were £30,232,044. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia also has a branch in Queensland. The assets on 31st December, 1923, amounted to £23,271,413, and the liabilities to £26,667,332. These liabilities include the depositors' balances in the hands of the Commonwealth Savings Bank Branch, amounting to £20,340,430 (equal to an average of £55 13s. 4d. to each depositor).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 459,120,000 acres the Government have parted with the fee simple of 17,349,949 acres, under a system of deferred payment, 7,358,971 acres more

are in process of alienation, and an additional area of 129,353,840 acres leased out for sheep and cattle runs, 79,783,557 acres for grazing farms and homesteads, 32,529,120 acres are held under occupation licence, 454,586 acres under gold-mining and mineral lease, 303,833 for special purposes, and 3,147,890 acres perpetual lease, and scrub selections 72,886 acres, 12,588 acres sold as perpetual leases, leaving 96,759,790 practically unoccupied. Wheat, oats, and barley flourish on the Darling Downs, while a still larger area is devoted to maize, which yields an average crop of about 22 bushels per acre. Both English and sweet potatoes are cultivated, as also are coffee, cotton, oranges, peaches, pine-apples, grapes, bananas, coco-nuts, mangoes, plums, and various English fruits. India-rubber and sisal hemp plantations have also been recently started. In the year 1923, 269,175 tons of sugar were produced. The live stock in 1923 included 6,396,514 cattle, 16,756,101 sheep, 661,593 horses, and 132,243 pigs. Wool, meat, and butter are the principal products.

Forestry.—There are about 24,000,000 acres of commercial timberland in Queensland, of which there have been reserved for forestry purposes 4,763,568 acres. There are three types of forest—the cabinet wood jungles, which yield the spangled silky oak wood, the valuable so-called "Maple," really Silkwood, the rich red Rose mahogany, and many other softwoods and medium hardwoods suitable for ornamental joinery, the widespread Eucalyptus type, which produces the extraordinarily strong and durable constructional hardwoods suitable for girders, sleepers, piles, flooring, &c., and most important at the present state of development, the pine forests, the products of which are in high request for ordinary building, joinery, and plywood purposes. The Queensland pines are of supreme quality, consisting largely of Kauri equivalents, such as Hoop and Bunya Pine, and in small supply Kauri itself. The western Cypress pines yield an aromatic coniferous hardwood which is white and resistant and is used for common house-building purposes. In 1923 the wealth produced by the timber industry of Queensland was between three and four million pounds, and there were 4,452 hands employed in the sawmills alone. At the end of 1923 some 7,000 acres of cut-out State forests had been subjected to reforestation treatment by the Queensland Forest Service which employs 376 men, and is engaged actively in timber farming and wood-trading operations.

Minerals.—The total mineral output in 1923 was £2,200,782. There are rich deposits of gold, copper, tin, lead, silver, antimony, limestone, ironstone, and wolfram, while coal is found in several districts. The gold output in 1923 was valued at £376,883; silver, £99,422; copper, £430,746; tin, £114,945; coal, £295,227; wolfram, nil; molybdenite, £2,069; lead, £147,233; opals and gems, £23,809; arsenic, £27,780; cobalt, £43,449.

Commerce.—The chief articles of export overseas, the produce of the State, in 1922-3 were: Wool, £10,428,712; meat, including extract, and bacon, hams, and pork, £1,884,196; hides and skins, £526,597; tallow, £391,439; butter, cheese, and milk, £1,884,871.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Brisbane. Population Census, April 4, 1921, 210,032. Estimated Dec. 31, 1923, 235,687. The contour of the Queensland coast-line and

the relative position of its inland parts operate against any centralisation similar to that at Melbourne, Sydney, or Adelaide, and numerous ports of considerable size extend along the coast—Brisbane, Rockhampton (24,282), Maryborough (20,625), Townsville (22,248), Port Douglas, Mackay (6,320), Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns (7,455), Bowen, and Bundaberg (9,276). Other places of importance are Ipswich (20,526), Toowoomba (20,702), Charters Towers (9,499), Gympie (6,519), Mt Morgan (7,214), Warwick (6,095), Roma, and Cloncurry.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 32 days

V.—TASMANIA.

Tasmania is an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Straits, about 140 miles wide, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the State. It lies between 40° 33'—45° 39' S lat, and 144° 39'—148° 23' E long, and contains an area of 26,215 square miles.

POPULATION.

Census Year	Males	Females	Total
1891 . .	77,560	69,107	146,667
1901	89,624	82,851	172,475
1911 .	97,591	93,620	191,211
1921	107,767	106,110	213,877

Period	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality	Marriage Rate
1900-09	28.9	10.8	84	7.6
1910-14	30.0	10.6	80	7.9
1915-19...	28.0	10.0	70	6.9
1921...	26.97	10.32	78	7.83
1922 .	27.07	9.29	56	7.8

Religion.

All religions are free. In 1921 there were 82,128 members of the Church of England, 28,581 Roman Catholics, 24,975 Methodists, 15,735 Presbyterians, 4,880 Congregationalists and Independents, and 4,757 Baptists.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The surface of the country is generally undulating forest land, with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 feet in height, and expanses of level, open plains. There are numerous streams, the Derwent and the Tamar being the largest. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions, the hot winds of Australia do not reach the Island. At Hobart in 1921 the mean annual temperature was 55.5°, the mean temperature for Dec., Jan., and Feb. being 62.5°, and that of June, July, and Aug. 48.6°. The western side of the island is very wet, the eastern side having a rainfall similar to that of eastern England, the average rainfall varies from 20 inches to 100 inches in different parts.

GOVERNMENT

The island was first settled by the British in 1803 as an appendage to New South Wales, from which it was separated in 1825. In 1851 a partly elective legislature was inaugurated, and in 1856 Responsible Government was added. In 1901 Tasmania became a State of the Australian Commonwealth, and the State executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council or responsible Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Tasmania, His Excellency Sir James O'Grady, KCMG, OBE (1924) £2,750
Private Sec.,

Lieut. - Governor, Hon Sir Herbert Nicholls, Chief Justice

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (Oct 26, 1923)

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Railways, Hon J. A. Lyons £1,200

Chief Secretary and Minister of Mines, Hon, J. A. Gny 1,000

Lands, Public Works, Agriculture and Forestry, Hon J. Belton 1,000

Attorney-General and Education, Hon A. E. Ogilvie 1,000

Without Portfolio, Hon. A. Lawson

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &C

Under-Secretary, D'Arcy Addison, ISO, MVO £650

Under-Treasurer, P. J. Strutt 650

Auditor-General, E. Pretzman 850

Registrar-General, J. P. Loughton 540

Govt. Statistician, L. F. Giblin 575

Public Service Commissioner, R. J. Meagher 750

Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col J. E. C. Loid, CMG, DSO 675

Sec. for Public Works, E. O. Rowland 625

Conservator of Forests, L. G. Irby 600

Chief Engineer and General Manager, Hydro-Electric Dept., J. H. Butters, CMG, MBE 1,450

Commissioner of Taxes, H. E. Downie 750

Do., Railways, J. Miscamble 1,700

Director of Education, G. V. Brooks 850

Surveyor-General and Secretary for Lands, E. A. Counsel, ISO 625

Director of Pub. Health, E. S. Morris, MB 1,000

Government Printer, J. Vail 600

Director of Agriculture, L. A. Evans (actg) 544

Engineer of Works, W. R. Reynolds 675

Secretary for Mines, W. A. Pretzman 550

State Shipping Dept., W. Robinson 800

State Insurance Dept., E. A. Reid 800

Government Geologist, Loftus Hills, B. Sc 600

Commissioner of Stores, G. F. Dawson 600

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON

Agent-General in London, Lt.-Col R. Eccles

Snowden, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2

Secretary, H. W. Elv £500

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of two Houses, a Legislative Council of 18 members, elected for six years; and a House of Assembly of 30 members, elected by proportional representation for three years, the electors for the latter being all adult Tasmanians who have resided continuously in the State for 6 months, the electorate for the Council is smaller, having a property or educational qualification for both sexes.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon

Tetley Gant, CMG £500

Speaker of House of Assembly, Hon

J. W. Evans, CMG 500

THE JUDICATURE

There are justices of the peace and courts of petty, general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir H. Nicholls (b. 1868) £1,800

Puisne Judges, Hons N. K. Ewing, H. Crisp each 1,500

Solicitor-General, L. E. Chambers 750

Registrar Supreme Court, W. O. Wise 625

Recorder of Titles, A. A. Richardson 675

EDUCATION.

Primary education is compulsory, secular, and free, there being 500 State schools in 1922, with 39,000 children on the registers. Secondary education is also provided by the State (6 high schools with 800 scholars), and by private endowment. There is a University at Hobart, and technical schools at Hobart, Launceston, Queenstown and Zeehan.

FINANCE

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
1901	£826,163	£923,731	£8,551,005
1913-14	1,238,086	1,235,013	12,265,012
1920-21	2,105,449	2,189,157	18,776,206
1921-22	2,181,395	2,302,077	21,945,411
1922-23	2,174,061	2,472,533	22,439,176

Banking—June 30 1923, the banks of issue had total deposits £7,243,000, the savings bank deposits were £4,411,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and Live Stock—Of the total area of 16,778,000 acres there were, in 1922-23, 293,708 acres under crops. The live stock included 216,704 cattle, 1,551,273 sheep, 49,743 pigs, and 38,439 horses. The wool production was 9,634,624 lb. The butter produced amounted to 5,270,243 lb.

Electrical Energy—The Hydro-Electric Department of Tasmania has completed an important waterpower development at the Great Lake, in the centre of the State. The capacity of the present installation is 63,000 h.p., and is shortly to be increased to 75,000 h.p. The present plant is supplying the industrial needs of Hobart and district in the south, and Launceston and district in the north of Tasmania, as well as the Derwent Valley district.

Forestry Department—Total area of timber land estimated at 9,000,000 acres. "The Forestry Act" provides for the dedication by the year 1928 of 1,500,000 acres as State forests. Timber resources of the State are now being placed on a sound basis, and under the control of a Conservator of Forests, managed on forestry principles. 14,040 acres have so far been dedicated as State forests. Timber reserves total 1,608,150 acres. Area held under lease or forest permits for sawmilling, logging, &c., 271,870 acres. The amount of timber milled for 1922 was 48,224,222 super feet, valued at £411,650. This is exclusive of timber used for piles, poles, fencing, and for practically all sleepers. Undressed overseas exports for 1922-3 (excluding exports to States within the Commonwealth) approximated 4,770,565 super feet. Exports beyond the Commonwealth are chiefly for harbour works and sleepers.

Minerals—The chief minerals produced are copper, tin, silver, lead, coal and osmiridium, the value of all minerals produced in 1922 being £877,906.

Manufactures—The chief factories for export are metallurgical, fruit preserving, woollen mills and confectionery, the value of the gross output in 1921 was £5,796,625, the capital invested in the 686 establishments being £4,096,959.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Hobart. Population (1921), 51,895. Other towns are Launceston (pop. 27,256), Devonport, Ulverstone, Burnie, and Queenstown. Transmission of mails, approximate, 31 days.

VI.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 120° E long., the most westerly point being in 112° 52' E. long., and from 13° 30' to 35° S. lat. Its extreme length is 1,500 miles, and 1,000 miles from east to west, and its total area 975,500 square miles.

Physical Features.—Large areas of the State, for some hundreds of miles inland, are hilly and even mountainous, although the altitude, so far as ascertained, rises nowhere above that of Mount Bruce (4,024 ft.) in the north-west division or that of Bluff Knoll (3,640 ft.) in the Stirling Range in the south-west. The greater portion of the far interior may be described as a great tableland, with an altitude of from 1,000 to 2,000 ft. above sea-level, the surface of which consists in places of sand-dunes, varied by wide stretches of clayey soils. Long, straggling rivers, broken during the summer into a series of pools cross the country as far inland as the hills extend, widening in many cases nearer the coast into large sea-estuaries. Of the area of Western Australia, which is equal to more than half that of European Russia, probably about two-thirds is suitable for pastoral purposes, immense tracts having already been proved eminently so. Some 44,000,000 acres are as yet neither alienated nor in process of alienation in the 8 W Division, the portion more immediately fitted for agricultural purposes, especially for the production of wheat, wine, and fruit. Considerable areas, however, are already under cultivation. Gold, coal, and other minerals in abundance are found in many parts, and wide stretches of land are covered with forests of great commercial value.

POPULATION.

Year	Males	Females	Total
1919	174,981	152,879	327,860
1920	176,895	154,428	331,323
1921	178,500	157,213	335,713
1922	183,386	160,222	343,608
1923	189,429	164,386	353,815

At the census of April 4, 1921, the population was ascertained to be 377,013 males, 155,200 females, total 532,213. The tide of immigration from the United Kingdom and elsewhere has again set in, and in view of the scope Western Australia offers for further settlement, the State authorities are aiding this movement. It is confidently expected that a better knowledge of the great resources of this as yet very meagrely peopled part of the Empire will more and more attract large numbers of suitable settlers from Great Britain and other populous countries, particularly as the Western Australian Government is again offering every inducement to the *bona fide* immigrant.

Natural Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1919	6,937	3,590	2,194
1920	8,149	3,388	2,931
1921	7,807	3,480	2,656
1922	8,131	3,167	2,446
1923	7,854	2,920	2,367

Religions.

There is no State aid to religions. At the census of 1911 there were 109,435 persons

belonging to the Church of England, 56,616
Roman Catholics, 34,348 Methodists, and 26,687
Presbyterians

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The coastal regions of the west and of the north are undulating, with an interior slope to the unsettled central portion of Australia. The Darling and Hamersley ranges of the west have a western slope to the Indian Ocean, into which flow many streams, notably the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, and De Grey. In the north the Fitzroy flows from the Leopold range into the Indian Ocean, and the Drysdale and Ord into the Timor Sea.

Climate—The average temperature of Perth (lat. 32° S) for the past 26 years was 64° 2', while the mean for the barometer for 38 years was 30·017 inches. There are wet and dry seasons, the former lasting from May to October. The total rainfall at Perth during 1911 was 23·38, during 1912 27·85, during 1913 38·28, during 1914 20·21, during 1915 43·61, during 1916 35·16, during 1917 45·64, during 1918 39·58, during 1919 30·66, during 1920 40·35, during 1921 41·09, and during 1922 31·86, the average for the past 47 years being 33·86.

The climate is one of the most temperate in the world, especially in the south-western portion, where excessive cold is never and excessive heat very rarely known. The summer heat, which is mostly dry, with hardly any rainfall, is during the greater part of the hot season relieved by cool sea-breezes in the afternoon. The winters are rainy, but with occasional dry spells of perfect weather.

GOVERNMENT

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1829, and in 1890 it was granted a partially elective legislature. In 1890 responsible government was granted, and the Administration vested in a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The present constitution rests upon an Amending Act of 1899, further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1911, the Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of responsible Ministers.

GOVERNOR

Governor of Western Australia, His Excellency Lieut.-Col. Sir William Robert Campion, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., born 1870 (1924) £4,000
Private Sec., Maj. B. Kerr-Pearse, M.V.O.
Aide-de-Camp, (Vacant)
Hon. Aide-de-Camp, Maj. P. W. Dobson, M.C.
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Robert Furze McMillan, born 1858 (1921).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (May, 1924)

Premier, Colonial Treasurer and Minister for Forests, Hon. Philip Collier, M.L.A. £1,500
Minister for Lands, Immigration and Industries, Hon. William C. Angwin, M.L.A. 1,300
Minister for Mines and Agriculture, Hon. Michael F. Troy, M.L.A. 1,300
Minister for Railways, Justice and Police, Hon. John C. Willcock, M.L.A. 1,300
Minister for Public Works, Water Supply, &c., Hon. Alexander McCallum, M.L.A. 1,300
Colonial Secretary and Minister for Education, Health and the North-West, Hon. J. Michael Drew, M.L.C. 1,300

PERMANENT STAFF

Public Service Commr., G. W. Simpson £1,000
Engineer-in-Chief (vacant) 1,300
Managing Trustee Agricultural Bank, and General Manager Industries Assistance Board, E. A. McLarty 4,000
Under-Treas., S. J. Randall, L.I.C.A. 756
Sec., Premier's Dept., L. E. Shapcott, M.V.O. 756
Under-Secretary (Colonial Secretary's Dept.), H. C. Trethowan, A.I.C.A. 756
Under-Sec. for Lands, C. G. Morris 756
" **Works & Labour**, C. A. Munt 804
" **Mines**, M. J. Calanchini 756
" **Law Dept.**, H. G. Hampton 756
" **Director of Agriculture**, G. L. Sutton 900
Sec., Metropolitan Water Supply, G. C. Haywood 672
Solicitor-General, and Parliamentary Draughtsman, W. F. Savel, K.C. 1,100
Registrar, Supreme Court, T. F. Davies 756
Auditor-General, C. S. Toppin 800
Commissioner of Public Health, R. C. E. Atkinson, M.D. 1,140
Govt. Printer, F. W. Simpson 852
Registrar-General, Govt. Statistician, Registrar of Friendly Societies, and Govt. Actuary, S. Bennett, F.I.A. 804
Dir. of Education, C. R. P. Andrews, M.A. 1,020
State Mining Engineer, and Chief Inspector of Mines, A. Montgomery, M.A., F.G.S. 852
Govt. Geologist, A. Gibb Matland, F.G.S. 852
Chief Harbour-Master, Capt. F. Winzar 708
Commr. of Police, R. Connell 850
Commr. for North-West, G. Drake-Brockman 852
Sec. for North West and Chief Protector of Aborigines, A. O. Neville 552
Govt. Astronomer, H. B. Curlewis, B.A., F.R.A.S. 672
Conservator of Forests, S. L. Kessell, B.Sc. 672

ROYAL MINT

Deputy Master, J. F. Campbell £1,100
RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY DEPARTMENT
Commissioner, Col. H. Pope, C.B. £2,000
Secretary for Railways, I. F. Tomlinson 650
Chief Traffic Manager, C. S. Gallagher 900
Chief Mechanical Engineer, E. A. Evans 1,000
Chief Engr. Way and Works, H. A. Cresswell 1,000
Chief Accountant, L. H. Gwynne 800
Comptroller of Stores, W. H. C. Blomfield 750
General Manager, Tramways and Electricity Supply, Wm. H. Taylor 1,000

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON

Agent-General in London, Hon. H. P. Colebatch, C.M.G. **Offices**, Savoy House, 115-116, Strand, W.C. 2 £1,500
Secretary, C. B. Rushton (and allowance, £182) 672

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a **Legislative Council** of 30 members elected for 6 years, and a **Legislative Assembly** of 50 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage, the electorate of the Council is restricted by a property qualification, that of the Assembly being subject to residence and registration.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir E. H. Wittenoom, K.C.M.G. £700
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. Thomas Walker 700

THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts and general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon Sir R. F. Macmillan, K.T. £2,000
 Puisne Judges, Hon. R. B. Burnside, J. A. Northmore, and T. P. Draper, C.B.E. each 1,700

EDUCATION.

Education—Education is compulsory and free, and numerous elementary schools are under the control of the Minister of Education. There are a training college, technical schools, a school of mines and a Goldfields High School at Kalgoorlie (State Secondary Schools in various centres and the capital), and a University. The total amount expended on education during the year ended June 30, 1924, was £580,548, in addition a grant of £17,000 was made to the University.

It has been consistently the object of successive Governments to place within the reach of each child in the State every advantage of education, from the kindergarten to the university.

FINANCE

The revenue and expenditure and gross public debt of the State for the 5 years ended June 30, 1920-1924, are stated as under—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£	£	£
1920	5,863,501	6,531,725	46,822,003
1921	6,789,565	7,476,291	49,039,668
1922	6,907,106	7,639,241	54,959,778
1923	7,207,492	7,612,856	58,485,854
1924	7,865,594	8,094,753	62,768,281

Banking—There were, including the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, 11 cheque-paying banks, formerly banks of issue, in the State on June 30, 1924, with total assets £17,062,809 and liabilities £13,837,303. The amount due to depositors in the State Savings Bank at June 30, 1924, was £5,669,074, in the School Savings Bank, £72,662; and in the Commonwealth Savings Bank the amount due to depositors in Western Australia on March 31, 1924, was £2,053,540.

Wai Funds—The public contributions in Western Australia to a variety of Wai Funds up to Dec 31, 1920, totalled approximately £1,188,650, or between £3 10s and £4 per head of the mean population during the war period.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Crops and Live Stock—Of the total area (624,588,800 acres) about 2,223,300 acres were under crops in 1923-24, wheat for grain accounting for 1,656,925 acres. In 1923 the live stock included 953,764 cattle, 6,595,867 sheep, 61,478 pigs, 30,824 goats, and 181,944 horses. There were about 5,000 acres of vineyards.

Land Settlement and Aquaculture—It is only a few years since the immense capabilities of the State as one of the world's potential great wheat-producers were more generally realised. In those few years the area under wheat for grain has increased annually by leaps and bounds, the acreage in 1908 being only 279,609, whilst in 1916 it was 1,734,117. From 1916, owing to the War, a temporary retrogression set in, the acreage in 1924 being, as above stated, 1,656,925. Large numbers of English and other migrants were then annually settled on the still unoccupied agricultural areas of the State. With the energetic policy of development now once more initiated by the Government, assisted therein by

the British Emigration Scheme, land settlement is again progressing rapidly, and Western Australia is absorbing an increasing stream of migrants. A very large portion of the South-Western division of the State, containing many millions of acres, is especially suitable for wheat-growing, whilst the valleys of the Swan (or Avon) and other rivers and the hills in many portions of the State produce grapes, apples, oranges and other excellent fruit in the greatest variety. The export trade in dried and other fruits during the last few years has assumed considerable dimensions.

Manufacturing Industries—There were on December 31, 1922, a total of 1,323 industrial establishments in the State employing either machinery or at least four hands. The total number of persons employed in them was 20,253. The combined output of these establishments was computed at £12,870,741.

Forestry—The forests are among the most extensive within the Commonwealth, and contain some of the very finest hardwoods in the world. Two of these, Jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), are largely exported. The quantity of timber cut during 1923 is computed to have been over 190 million super feet.

Minerals—The groups of the Coolgardie gold-fields (covering a vast portion of the interior and extending to the 125th meridian), as well as other fields, are being constantly worked, the production of gold being 504,512 oz. in 1923, and 249,488 oz. in the first six months of 1924. The total amount produced in the State from 1886 to June 30, 1924, is 35,594,368 fine oz. Magnetic iron, lead, copper, and tin ores exist in large quantities, as also coal.

Trade—The principal ports are Fremantle, Albany, Bunbury, Geraldton, and Broome. The opening of the Trans-Australian Railway in Oct 1917 afforded another means of ingress and egress, both for travellers and merchandise. The imports chiefly consist of provisions, sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits, beer, soap, machinery, ironmongery, clothing of various kinds, &c. The principal exports are of wool, gold, jarrah timber, silver, tin, copper ore, sandalwood, barks for tanning, pearls and pearl-shells, hides and skins, wheat, flour, fruit, &c. The values of some of these were for the year ended June 30, 1924—Wool, £4,237,122; timber, £1,367,713; sandalwood, pearl shell, hides and skins, £1,112,580; wheat, £2,542,626; and flour, £824,743.

During 1922-23 the total imports into Western Australia were valued at £13,777,679, including £4,010,895 from the United Kingdom, and £7,277,343 from other States of Australia. The exports totalled £11,105,220, including £4,106,769 to the United Kingdom and £1,131,675 to other States of Australia.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Perth. Population (1923) of Metropolitan area, including Fremantle, 171,869.

Perth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle. The King's Park (approximately 1000 acres), on a hill overlooking the city and the wide estuarine reaches of the river, possesses unique natural beauty. Other towns are Fremantle (including suburbs, 25,526), Albany (3,980), Kalgoorlie and Boulder (over 16,000), Bunbury (4,478), Claremont (5,508), Geraldton (4,270), Midland Junction (4,935), and Northam (3,823).

Transmission of mails, approximate, 27 days.

THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

Contributed by the Right Hon. W. F. Massey, P.O., Prime Minister of New Zealand.

THE climate of New Zealand is probably the healthiest in the world, and to that statement there is ample testimony in the low death-rate in the Dominion. The variation in the climate of the three islands of New Zealand seems to have been specially adjusted by Nature to suit virtually all tastes. The northern end is semi-tropical, and there oranges and lemons can be grown out of doors. It has, indeed, become a habit of the residents to claim that the territory in which they live is winterless. If absence of frosts and snow means that the people of the north are without a winter, then they are right in the praiseworthy appellation applied to their land. At the southern end of the Dominion—there are nearly 1,000 miles between extreme north and extreme south—the climate is like that of Scotland. The population in the two southern provinces is mostly of Scottish descent, and Scottish in their characteristics. They are industrious, hardworking and energetic settlers, enthusiastically loyal to King, Country and Empire, as is typically the New Zealander.

In scenery and the grandeur of its natural features, New Zealand stands out pre-eminently. In almost every part of the three islands there is the same endowment of scenic beauty. From Auckland in the north, to Southland in the south, a range of snow-capped mountains like the European Alps runs practically through both big islands and gladdens the heart with their majesty and magnificence. With mountain and glacier and forest and lake and torrent, the finest scenery it is possible to imagine is provided. New Zealanders must be a free people now and in the future, and will, as the poet puts it, look up to their hills and thank Heaven the land is free—

“Free as the torrents are that leap our rocks
And plough our valleys without asking leave,
Or as our peaks that wear their caps of snow
In very presence of the regal sun.”

The Thermal Springs of the North Island of New Zealand have become world famous. The large areas in which they are located are dotted over with lakes and springs, some cold, some hot, even to boiling point, and geysers spouting here and there to varying heights. In places the roar of steam (generated by subterranean heat caused by chemical action) escaping to the surface, adds to a scene weird and wonderful, such as can be witnessed in very few countries of the world. Many of the hot springs of the Dominion are possessed of important curative properties. Around a number of them there are bath-houses, comfortably fitted up, in which sufferers from rheumatic complaints particularly may “take the waters,” and indulge in a course of baths as recommended by medical experts skilled in the knowledge of the healing properties of the different springs. During the summer months—from November to March—a very large number of tourists come from all parts of New Zealand and overseas to enjoy the sights of the wonderland, or to test the efficacy of its waters. And remarkable results have been achieved in the treatment of sufferers.

The fishing in the cold lakes and streams of the Thermal District of the Dominion is among the best in the world. There rainbow trout,

especially, have grown to abnormal size. Trout of 20 lb. in weight are not infrequent. In the southern lakes and rivers, both Atlantic and Pacific salmon are increasing very rapidly, and enthusiastic fishermen from England, the United States, and other countries come to New Zealand year after year to enjoy the fishing alone. It is a fact, though by some hard to believe, that in the thermal regions fish may be caught in one stream or lake, and cooked in a boiling spring only a very few yards away.

Besides the three major islands which New Zealanders regard as the mainland, numbers of other islands are under the control and guardianship of the Government of the Dominion. There are, for example, the Chatham Islands which are occupied by settlers, both Maori and European, who use them mostly for sheep-farming purposes. Then there is the Western Samoa Group, formerly belonging to and under the control of Germany, which were occupied by New Zealand troops a few days after war was declared. The celerity with which the Samoan Islands were taken makes interesting reading. The news of the declaration of war came to New Zealand on August 5, 1914. Ten days later two ships, with 2,000 of the Dominion's soldiers on board, fully equipped, sailed out of Wellington Harbour for Samoan territory, nearly 2,000 miles away, escaped the German cruisers which were in the Pacific, and landed without a casualty on the principal island of the group. The German Governor and his officers surrendered. Since then, Samoa has been under the control of New Zealand, held under a mandate from the League of Nations accepted by His Majesty. The Samoa Islands are fertile and the climate healthy. The natives are now quite reconciled to their new friends of the British Empire. Brigadier-General G. S. Richardson, formerly of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force of the Great War, holds the position of Administrator of the Islands, and his work has been a great success. Then there are the Cook Islands where the natives, like the Samoans, are Polynesian. The natives are civilised, their children are educated by European teachers, and the young people are being taught the latest methods of scientific agriculture, suitable to a tropical climate.

New Zealand is interested, along with the Governments of Great Britain and Australia, in working the phosphate deposits of Nauru and Ocean Islands. The Union Group, close to Samoa, is also likely to be placed under the administration of the New Zealand Government. From these islands up near the Equator, to the Ross Sea at the Antarctic is a somewhat far cry, but at the request of the British Government, and with the object of protecting the whale and seal fisheries there, New Zealand has consented to the extension of its boundaries to take in that territory. The whale fisheries in the Ross Sea are well worth looking after, over sea whales being caught there by American whalers in a few weeks during last whaling season.

New Zealand and her Dependencies occupy a unique position, not only in the British Empire, but in many other parts of the world, and as population and national wealth increase, their influence and usefulness are bound to become very much greater than they are to-day.

The Dominion of New Zealand.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Islands	Area (English Sq Miles)	Population.		
		Census of 1911	Census of 1916	Census of 1921
North Island and Islets	44,131	563,733	651,072	741,255
South Island and Islets	58,120	444,120	447,809	477,051
Stewart Island and Islets	662	357	349	397
Chatham Islands	372	258	219	210
Auckland Islands	225			
Campbell Island	44			
Antipodes Islands	13			
Bounty Islands	1			
Snares Islands	1			
Kermadec Islands	13	4	...	...
Cook Islands	150		12,797	13,209
Other Islands annexed in 1901	130	12,598	34,500	35,042
Western Samoa (Mandatory)	1,050		49,776	52,751
Maori Population		49,844		
Total	104,912	1,070,914	1,196,522	1,320,275

Estimated Population, June 30, 1924 — N Z (excl MAORI) 1,292,806, Maoris, 54,020; Cook and other Pacific Islands, 13,328—Total, Dominion of New Zealand, 1,400,696.

Increase of the People.

Year	Increase			Decrease			Marriages
	Births	Immigrants	Total	Deaths	Emigrants	Total	
1919	24,483	20,931	45,414	10,808	19,877	30,685	9,519
1920	29,921	44,062	73,983	12,109	32,924	45,033	12,175
1921	28,567	41,882	70,449	10,682	28,559	39,141	10,635
1922	29,006	35,233	64,239	10,977	28,380	39,366	9,557
1923	27,967	36,488	64,455	11,511	29,668	41,179	10,070

* Excluding troops of Expeditionary Forces

Inter-censal Increases (Exclusive of Aborigines)

Year	Results of Census			Quinquennial Increase	Immigration during five corresponding calendar years
	Males	Females	Total		
1886	312,221	266,261	578,482		
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658		
1896	371,415	331,945	703,360	48,176	73,816
1901	405,992	366,727	772,719	76,702	105,787
1906	471,008	417,570	888,578	69,359	91,263
1911	531,910	476,558	1,008,468	115,859	151,579
1916	551,775	547,674	1,099,449	119,890	104,730
1921	622,243	595,670	1,218,913	90,981	193,834
				119,464	114,347

Races and Religions.

Races	1911		Religions	1921	
	1911	1921		1911	1921
Europeans	1,005,838	1,209,239	Church of England	41 14	42 22
Maoris	45,663	49,625	Presbyterians	23 32	24 57
Half-caste	4,181	7,325	Methodists	9 43	9 22
Chinese	2,630	3,266	Roman Catholics	13 97	13 47
Other race aliens	...	2,172			

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Dominion of New Zealand is distant about 1,200 miles south-east of the mainland of Australia, and consists of three main islands in the South Pacific Ocean, known as the North, South, and Stewart Islands having a length of 1,100 miles, between $34^{\circ} 22'$ and $47^{\circ} 18'$ South latitude and 162° East longitude - 173° West longitude, with several groups of smaller islands lying at some distance from the principal group.

Geographical.—The two principal islands of New Zealand have a total length of 1,040 miles, the total coast-line reaching 4,330 miles. A large portion of the surface is mountainous in character. The principal range is that of the Southern Alps, having its culminating point in Mount Cook (12,349 ft.). The North Island mountains include several active and dormant volcanoes Mt Ruapehu (9,175 ft.) and Mt. Ngauruhoe (7,515 ft.) are the most important. Of the numerous glaciers, the Tasman (18 miles by 1½) is the largest. The North Island in particular is noted for its hot springs and geysers. For the most part the rivers are too short and rapid for considerable use in navigation. The more important include the Waikato (220 miles in length), Wanganui (140) and Clutha (210). Lakes (Taupo, 238 sq. miles in area; Wakatipu, 112; and Te Anau 132) are abundant; many of them of great beauty.

Meteorological.—Owing chiefly to its great length, New Zealand's climate varies very considerably in its different divisions. In general it is mild with an abundant rainfall. Snow is rarely seen except upon the higher levels. Annual averages—North Island, mean temperature 56° F., rainfall 48 in. (days with rain 159), South Island, mean temperature 52° F., rainfall 43 in. (days with rain 150)

GOVERNMENT.

The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands' East India Company), on December 13, 1642. The islands were visited in 1769 by Captain Cook, who returned to them in 1773, 1774, and 1777. In 1793 the Government of New South Wales despatched H.M.S. *Daedalus* to the islands on a diplomatic mission. The first settlement of Europeans was made in 1814, but no colonisation took place until 1825. In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on May 3 1841, New Zealand was, by letters patent, erected into a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. On Sept. 26, 1907, the designation was changed to *The Dominion of New Zealand*. The Constitution rests upon the Act of 1852, under which the executive authority is entrusted to a Governor (now Governor-General) appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of Ministers, with a Legislature of two houses.

GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand His Excellency General Sir Charles Fergusson, Bart., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., born 1865, apptd. 1924 £7,500
Private Sec. G. J. Little
Official Secretary, A. Cecil Day, C.B.E.
Military Sec. and A.D.C.,

A.D.C.

Hon. A.D.C.'s, Col. H. Hart, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. R. Young, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. A. E. Stewart, C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. Hugh Stewart, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.O., Lieut.-Col. R. C. Allen, D.S.O.
Hon. Physician, Col. E. J. O'Neill, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B.
Hon. Surgeon, Maj.-Gen. Sir Donald J. McGavin, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.

* EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 1924

His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.
Prime Minister and Minister of Finance,
Stamp Duties, and Minister in Charge
of Land and Income Tax, State
Advances, Valuation, Electoral, and

* Members of the Executive Council travelling within the Dominion on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding £2 per diem when so engaged, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly. A house allowance of £200 is also paid where a Government residence is not provided.

Public Trust Depts., Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, P.C. £1,800
Attorney-General, Minister of External Affairs, and Leader of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Francis Bell, G.C.M.G., K.C. 1,170
Member of the Executive Council without portfolio, Hon. D. H. Guthrie
Minister of Agriculture and Immigration and Minister in charge of Tourist and Health Resorts and Legislative Depts., Hon. Wm. Nosworthy 1,170
Minister of Public Works, Railways and Native Affairs, Postmaster-General and Minister of Telegraphs, and Minister in charge of Native Trust, Roads and Public Buildings, Hon. J. G. Coates, M.C. 1,170
Minister of Education and Justice, and Minister in charge of Police and Prisons Dept., Hon. C. J. Parr, C.M.G. 1,170
Minister of Labour, Mines and Marine, Minister in charge of Pensions, Printing and Stationery, and Inspection of Machinery Depts., Hon. G. J. Anderson 1,170
Minister of Defence, Commissioner of State Forests, Minister in charge of War Pensions, Government Life and Accident Insurance, State Fire Insurance, National Provident Fund, Friendly Societies, and Public Service Superannuation Depts., Col. Hon. Sir E. H. Rhodes, K.B.E. 1,170

<i>Minister of Customs and Industries and Commerce, Minister in charge of Board of Trade, Hon. W. Downie Stewart</i>	£1,170
<i>Minister of Health and Member of the Executive Council representing the Native Race, and Minister in charge of Hospitals and Charitable Aid, Mental Hospitals, and Cook Islands, Hon. Sh. Maui Poinare, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.D.</i>	1,170
<i>Minister of Internal Affairs, Minister in charge of High Commissioner, Audit, Museum, Registrar-General's, Census and Statistics, Laboratory and Advertising Depts., Hon. R. F. Bolland</i> ...	1,170
<i>Without Portfolio, Hon. D. H. Guthrie</i>	
<i>Minister of Lands, Minister in charge of Land for Settlements, Discharged Soldiers Settlement, Scenery Preservation and Repatriation Depts., Hon. A. D. McLeod</i>	1,170
<i>Clerk of the Executive Council, F. D. Thomson, B.A., C.M.G.</i>	887

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

<i>Public Service Commr., P. D. N. Verschaffelt</i>	£1,350
<i>Paymaster-General, J. J. Eason, C.M.G.</i> ..	1,138
<i>Controller & Auditor-Gen., G. F. C. Campbell, C.M.G.</i>	1,170
<i>Commissioner Govt. Insurance Dept., A. T. Travers, F.I.A.</i>	1,001
<i>Public Trustee, J. W. Macdonald</i>	1,137
<i>Inspector-General Mental Hospitals, F. Hay, M.B., C.M.</i>	1,047
<i>Director-General of Health, T. H. A. Valentine, C.B.E., M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.</i> ..	1,047

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &C

<i>Internal Affairs, James Hislop, O.B.E., M.V.O.</i>	£920
<i>Customs, G. Craig, LL.M.</i>	1,137
<i>Education, J. Caughley, M.A.</i>	1,137
<i>Justice (Including Prisons and Patents) C. E. Matthews</i>	956
<i>Police, A. H. Wright</i>	920
<i>Public Works, F. W. Finkett, A.M.I.O.E., A.M.I.M.E.</i>	1,138
<i>Mines, A. H. Kimbell</i>	765
<i>Lands, J. B. Thompson, M.N.Z. Soc. C.E.</i> ..	1,001
<i>Surveyor-General, W. T. Neill</i>	765
<i>Registrar-General, W. W. Cook</i>	565
<i>Census and Statistics, M. Fraser, O.B.E.</i> ..	715
<i>Printing and Stationery, W. A. G. Skinner</i> ..	765
<i>Inland Revenue, D. G. Clark, O.B.E.</i>	1,137
<i>Valuation, F. W. Flanagan, O.B.E.</i>	874
<i>Railways, R. W. McVilly, M.V.O.</i>	1,700
<i>Gen. Post Office, A. T. Markman</i>	1,137
<i>Chief Telegraph Engineer, E. A. Shimp-tou, M.I.E.E.</i>	1,115
<i>Museum, J. A. Thomson, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S.</i> ..	765
<i>Govt. Astronomer, C. E. Adams, D.Sc., F.R.S., A.I.A.</i>	665
<i>Domestic Analyst, J. S. MacLaurin, D.Sc., F.C.S.</i>	874
<i>Agriculture, C. J. Reakes, C.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.Sc.</i>	1,070
<i>Tourist and Health Resorts, B. M. Wilson</i> ..	765
<i>Labour, F. W. T. Bowley</i>	765
<i>Marine, C. E. Godfrey</i>	775
<i>Pensions, G. C. Fache, O.B.E.</i>	837
<i>External Affairs and Cook Islands, J. D. Gray</i>	791
<i>Industries and Commerce, J. W. Collins</i> ..	615
<i>State Forest Service, Capt. L. McIntosh</i> ..	
<i>Ellis, B.Sc., C.S.F.E.</i>	1,000

<i>Law Drafting, J. Christie, LL.M.</i>	£920
<i>Principal Law Officer, A. Fair</i>	1,138
<i>Administrator, Western Samoa, Major-General G. S. Richardson, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.</i>	1,725
<i>Defence, Major General C. W. Melville, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.</i>	1,001
<i>Immigration, H. D. Thomson</i>	765
<i>Native, R. N. Jones</i>	956
<i>Native Trust, W. E. Rawson</i>	920
<i>Naval, Commodore A. F. Beal, C.M.G., R.N.</i> ..	1,115
<i>State Advances, W. Waddell</i>	1,001
<i>State Fire Insurance, J. H. Jerram</i> ..	920

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

<i>High Commissioner in London, Col. Hon. Sir James Allen, K.C.B., New Zealand Government Offices, 415 Strand, W.C.2</i> ..	£2,000
<i>Secretary, Alexander Crabb</i>	925

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a General Legislative Council appointed by the Governor (prior to 1891 the appointments were for life, since that date for 7 years only), at present consisting of 41 members, and a House of Representatives consisting of 80 members elected for 3 years. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the natives. Women are entitled to vote and to be elected Members of the House of Representatives (Women's Parliamentary Rights Act, 1919). Members of the Upper House receive £315 per annum and of the Lower House £450 per annum, in each case with travelling expenses and deductions for non-attendance.

<i>Speaker of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir W. C. F. Carnarvon</i>	£720
<i>Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. C. E. Statham</i>	900

THE JUDICATURE

The judicial system comprises a Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal, also Magistrates' Courts, having both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

<i>Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Stout, P.C., K.C.M.G., LL.D.</i>	£2,250
<i>Puwha Judges, Hons. Sir W. A. Simm, T. W. Stringer, J. H. Hosking, A. L. Heidman, J. R. Reed, C.B.E., A. S. Adams, W. C. MacGregor, K.C. (and a vacancy)</i> ..	each 2,000

In 1923, 45,837 civil cases were tried in Magistrates' Courts, while summary convictions in criminal cases were 37,104. In 1923 convictions (or sentences) in Supreme Courts were 1,663. Civil cases to number of 422 were tried, judgment being entered for a total amount of £300,698.

POLICE.

On March 31, 1924, the strength of the Police Force was 1,027 of all ranks, equivalent to 1 for every 3,322 of the population. Average cost of police protection per inhabitant was, in 1923-24, 5s. 8½d.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government the Dominion is divided into counties and ridings, with incorporated boroughs, under elected county and municipal councils, town, road and harbour boards. Electors are adult ratepayers of both sexes.

<i>Revenue of local bodies, 1922-23</i>	£10,521,732
<i>Receipts and revenue, 1922-23</i>	7,399,674
<i>Expenditure, 1922-23</i>	15,625,597
<i>Net indebtedness, March 31, 1923</i> ..	28,176,776

PASSPORTS.

With certain exceptions, no person over 15 years is permitted to land unless in possession of a passport issued by a competent British authority.

DEFENCE.

Army.

The New Zealand Defence Forces consist of the Permanent Force, the Territorial Force and the Senior Cadets.

Units of the N Z Permanent Forces are the New Zealand Staff Corps, the Royal New Zealand Artillery, the New Zealand Permanent Air Force, the New Zealand Permanent Staff, the New Zealand Army Ordnance Corps, the New Zealand Army Pay Corps, and the New Zealand Permanent Army Service Corps. These are responsible for the training of all branches of the New Zealand Forces and for all administrative matters connected therewith. The Territorial Force consists of 9 regiments of Mounted Rifles, 21 batteries of Artillery, 3 Depôts of Engineers (Field), 3 Depôts Corps of Signals, 3 Brigades of Infantry, 3 Depôts Army Service Corps, and 3 Depôts Medical Corps. The Dominion, for purposes of defence, is divided into 3 Commands, each of which produces one third of the above Units. The Force is capable of producing, on mobilization, 1 Division and 3 Brigades of Mounted Rifles, and also produces the machinery for the duplication of this Force, and the provision of the necessary requirements to maintain it in the Field. The Senior Cadets are reorganised in Battalions and receive physical and elementary military training. There are a large number of Rifle Clubs in the Dominion established for the encouragement of rifle shooting. Military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 14 and 25, in the Senior Cadets from the age of 14 to 18, and in the Territorial Force from the age of 18 to 25, and in the Reserve from the age of 25 to 30.

During the South African War, New Zealand despatched 20 Contingents, totalling 6,500 men, to the assistance of the Imperial Forces in South Africa. On the outbreak of the Great War, the Dominion contributed a Force which captured and garrisoned German Samoa, and an Expeditionary Force for service in Europe. The latter force was engaged in Egypt and Gallipoli, and being subsequently expanded to a Division and a Brigade of Mounted Rifles, continued to operate on the Western Front and in Palestine until the termination of hostilities. During this period of service the Expeditionary Force absorbed 100,000 men, and 10,000 more were ready for embarkation or under training when the Armistice was signed. Seventeen thousand of the Dominion's soldiers lost their lives on service. The New Zealand Troops established a very high reputation for their gallantry and general behaviour under all circumstances. The tremendous amount of transport work involved in the conveyance of the Forces to Egypt, France, Britain, Gallipoli and Samoa was carried out with extraordinary success, not one New Zealand Transport having been lost while conveying troops.

Navy.

In 1909 New Zealand presented the battle-cruiser *New Zealand* to the Imperial Government.

The Naval Defence Act, 1913, provides for the establishment of a New Zealand Naval Force by

voluntary enlistment for a prescribed period of not less than two years, members on discharge to be drafted into the New Zealand Royal Naval Reserve for such period as may be prescribed for service only in time of war; the ships and personnel forming the Force to pass under the control and to be at the disposition of the Imperial Government in time of war. A commencement was made with the formation of a New Zealand Division immediately prior to the war, when H M S *Philomet* was commissioned with ranks and ratings lent from the Royal Navy to serve as a training ship for the formation of a small Naval Force. The *Philomet* was employed under the orders of the British Admiralty throughout the war and no opportunity was afforded for the commencement of a scheme of training. This vessel has been placed in commission again, and also carries out the duty of depot ship at Auckland. In 1919 Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., visited New Zealand in H M S *New Zealand* and presented his report, making recommendations and suggestions for the Naval Defence of the Dominion. In 1920 H M S *Chatham* was loaned free of charge to New Zealand by the Imperial Government and was commissioned on 1st October with officers and men of the Royal Navy. A commencement was made in May, 1921, with the recruiting of New Zealand boys and youths for training as seamen and stokers. H M S *Chatham* was relieved in May, 1924, by H M S. *Dunedin*, an oil-burning light cruiser of the latest type. A Naval Board was constituted, charged with the control of all matters relating to the Naval Forces, upon the policy directed by the Minister, and vested with the executive command of the Naval Forces the Board to be composed of the Minister of Defence (President) and the following members: the Commodore Commanding New Zealand Station (1st Naval Member), the Chief Staff Officer to the Commodore (temporarily, as and Naval Member), the Secretary to the Commodore Commanding (Secretary to the Board). By Order-in-Council of the 20th June, 1921, it was provided that the ships and personnel comprising the New Zealand Naval Forces shall be described respectively as forming and belonging to "The New Zealand Division of the Royal Navy," which shall be the official designation of the Force. H M S. *Veronica* (Sloop), which had been on the New Zealand station since 1920, was recommissioned in May, 1924, for further service on the station. H M S *Tararua* arrived in New Zealand waters from England in March, 1922, and was recommissioned in March, 1924.

FINANCE

Revenue and expenditure (Consolidated Fund) and debt of New Zealand for the 5 years ended March 31, 1924 —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Gross Debt
1920	£26,081,340	£23,781,924	£201,170,755
1921	34,260,961	28,068,729	206,324,319
1922	28,127,007	28,466,837	219,054,385
1923	27,579,443	26,263,760	218,953,324
1924	27,960,370	26,128,005	221,616,361

Taxation by General Government.—The total taxation for the year ended March 31, 1924, was £16,416,870, representing £12 6s. 1d. per head of population.

Customs and Excise Duties	£7,870,309
Land-tax	1,426,463
Income-tax	3,781,532
Death Duties	1,817,315
Other taxes	1,821,251

Land Valuation.

Unimproved value of North Island. South Island land	£111,127,022	£119,653,969
Value of Improvements	121,025,442	71,587,361

Capital value	£362,162,464	£191,241,330
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Banking.—At the end of 1923 there were six banks of issue doing business, two of which were New Zealand banks. Total assets (average of four quarters of year), £59,541,235, liabilities, £56,204,292, value of notes in circulation, £6,593,068.

Post-office and private savings banks had, at the close of the year 1923-24, 827,599 depositors, having £51,315,000 to their credit.

EDUCATION.

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. There were (December, 1923) 2,266 public primary schools, with 6,167 teachers and 214,778 scholars, there are also 294 registered private primary schools, with 26,020 scholars, and, in addition, 124 village schools for the Maoris with 6,186 scholars. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 37 endowed colleges and grammar schools, and in 14 technical high schools. In addition there are 68 secondary dept. of district high schools, 17 private secondary schools, and 11 schools for Maoris. The University of New Zealand (to which are affiliated Auckland University College, Victoria University College, Canterbury College, and the University of Otago, the four colleges having 4,202 students in 1923) has power to confer degrees.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Forestry.—The total area of the Dominion (excluding annexed islands) is 66,390,262 acres, and 43,572,465 acres of this were in occupation in 1924, this acreage representing 86,140 holdings. New Zealand is a pastoral rather than an agricultural country, but the quantity of wheat and oats grown is sufficient for the Dominion's requirements. The area under wheat in 1923-24 was 173,864 acres, giving a yield of 4,174,537 bushels. An area of 63,842 acres of oats was threshed, the yield totalling 1,964,511 bushels; while 326,650 acres were converted to chaff, hay, or ensilage. Other acreages were barley, 21,226; rye-grass, 43,487, and potatoes, 20,970. An area of 487,370 acres was sown in turnips and mangolds. Amongst the forest productions are the Kauri pine (found only at the northern extremity of the islands), much valued for shipbuilding and for its resin (Kauri gum). New Zealand flax is used for the manufacture of ropes and twine.

Live Stock.—The cattle in 1924 numbered 3,563,676; sheep, 23,775,776; pigs, 474,100; and horses, 330,535. The pastures of the South Island produce the celebrated sheep of the Canterbury Plain.

Minerals.—Coal-mining is one of the largest industries, the output in 1923 being 1,669,834 tons, the approximate total output to the end of 1923 being 57,221,143 tons. Gold-mining, both alluvial and quartz, is an important in-

dustry in many districts, and rich iron ore, in the form of iron sand, has been found in Taranaki, and in the form of brown hematite at Parapara, near Nelson.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total imports and exports of the Dominion are valued as follows, for the 5 years 1919-23:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1919	£30,671,698	£53,970,075	£84,641,773
1920	61,595,828	46,441,946	108,037,774
1921	42,942,443	44,828,827	87,771,270
1922	35,012,501	42,726,249	77,738,750
1923	43,378,493	45,967,165	89,345,658

The principal articles of import and export in 1923 were:—

	Imports	Exports
Apparel	£2,819,297	£10,904,658
Books and Music	480,410	2,642,866
Boots and Shoes	1,200,581	3,531,273
Coal	520,302	120,777
Drugs and Chemicals	1,126,785	665,666
Fancy Goods and Toys	629,868	206,090
Fruit, fresh, preserved	723,827	340,579
Hosiery	566,991	384,173
Hardware and Ironmongery	613,196	
Iron and Steel	2,437,823	
Machinery and Machines	3,007,509	
Manures	347,230	
Motor Vehicles	3,494,402	
Oils	2,315,463	
Paper and Stationery	1,342,786	
Silks	643,131	
Spirits	916,178	
Sugar	1,454,911	
Tea	818,977	
Textile Piece Goods	5,231,853	
Timber	628,620	
Tobacco, Cigars, &c	1,484,508	
Wool		£10,904,658
Butter		2,642,866
Frozen Meat		3,531,273
Cheese		120,777
Sheep-skins Pelts		665,666
Tallow		206,090
Gold		340,579
Kauri Gum		384,173
Hides		
Preserved Milk		
Timber		
Rabbit Skins		
Sausage Skins		
Phosphorus Fibre		

The external trade of 1923 was shared by the principal counties as under:—

Country	Imports from	Exports to
United Kingdom	£24,002,671	£37,324,665
Australia	4,259,323	2,642,866
United States	6,696,723	3,531,273
Fiji	859,577	120,777
Canada	2,930,626	665,666
Japan	548,622	206,090
France	127,121	340,579
India and Ceylon	1,434,024	384,173

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—In March, 1924, there were 3,022 miles of Government railway lines in working order, and more under construction, and 125 miles of private lines, together with an excellent coaching system. The number of passengers carried in 1923-24 was 23,836,312, while goods

carried amounted to 6,935,227 tons. Revenue and expenditure were £6,984,211 and £5,403,766 respectively

Shipping—During 1923 the vessels entered inwards numbered 664 (tonnage, 2,111,879), and those entered outwards 646 (tonnage, 2,060,502), exclusive of coasting vessels

Posts and Telegraphs—The annual postal circulation was (1923) 258,625,252 letters and post-cards, 38,138,697 newspapers, 79,546,000 books and packets, and 6,886,858 parcels, and the work is effected by 2,130 post-offices. There are 12,954 miles of telegraph line, with 52,910 miles of wire. The telephone service is highly efficient and universal in all centres. Telegrams transmitted during year, 14,476,866

TOWNS

CAPITAL, WELLINGTON, in the North Island

The estimated population of the Urban Areas, at March 31, 1924, was as follows—Wellington, 114,510. Auckland, 172,925. Dunedin, 75,755. Christchurch, 115,360. Invercargill, 30,520. Napier, 18,205. Gisborne, 15,365. Palmerston North, 18,310. Nelson, 11,400. Timaru, 16,710. Wanganui, 24,895. New Plymouth, 14,470. Hamilton, 16,120. and Hastings, 14,035

THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND

The following islands form part of the Dominion proper—*North Island* and adjacent islets, *South Island* and adjacent islets, *Stewart Island* and adjacent islets, and *Chatham Islands*, between 43° 30' S lat and 175° 40'–177° 15' W long. Chatham Islands have a population of 209 Europeans and 245 Maoris and half-castes. They support large flocks of sheep and some cattle.

The following are included in the geographical boundaries of New Zealand as proclaimed in 1847—*The Three Kings* (discovered by Tasman on the Feast of the Epiphany), in 34° 9' S lat and 172° 8' 8" E long (uninhabited). *Auckland Islands*, about 200 miles south of Bluff Harbour, in 50° 31' S lat, and 166° 13' E long. The islands contain several good harbours, but are uninhabited. *Campbell Island* (uninhabited). *Antipodes Group* (49° 41' 15" S lat, and 178° 43' E long) uninhabited, and *Bounty Islands* (47° 43' S lat, 179° 0' 30" E. long) uninhabited.

The following islands have been annexed to New Zealand—

The Kermadec Group, between 29° 10' to 32° 30' S lat, and 177° 45' to 179° W long, includes Sunday, Macaulay, Curtis Islands, and L'Esperance, and some islets. The group is uninhabited.

Cook Islands, included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Mangaia, Atin, Mauke, Mitiharo, The Heveys (Manuae and Aoutu), Takutea, Palmerston, Penrhyn (or Tongareva), Maua Niki, Rakahanga, Pukapuka (or Danger), Niue (or Savage), Suvariov, and Nassau. The population at the Census of 1921 numbered 13,209, all except 360 being Natives. The chief products are bananas, oranges, and other tropical fruits, copra, coffee, pearl-shell, and hats (Niue). The trade is chiefly with New Zealand and the United States of America. The exports (1923)

were valued at £131,937, and the imports at £149,778. Rarotonga is the chief island, with a native population of 3,287, and a population other than native of 216. The government is administered locally under the direction of New Zealand. The Island Council of the Cook Islands is under the direction of the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga. The five Arikis of Rarotonga are of equal rank and are all members of the Council. Rarotonga is a place of call for the mail steamers between Sydney, N.S.W., and Wellington, N.Z., and San Francisco, U.S.A. Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga, H.F.

Ayson (and allowance £100) £915
Resident Comm. Niue, G.N. Morris 700

Ross Dependencies—By Imperial Order in Council of July 30, 1923, the coasts of the Ross Sea, with adjacent island and territories, were proclaimed a British Settlement under the control of the Governor-General of New Zealand.

The Mandated Territories are—

Western Samoa, consisting of the islands of Savaii, Manono, Apollima, Upolu, Fauatapu, Namua, Nuutele and Nuulua (the remaining islands of the Samoan group belonging to the U.S.), have a total area of 1,050 square miles and a population at the Census of 1921 of 35,402. The largest islands are Savaii (660 square miles) and Upolu (340 square miles). Upolu contains the harbours of Apia and Saluafata, of which the former is the capital. In 1899 a disastrous tidal wave wrecked three U.S.A. warships and the "Eber" and "Adler" of the German Navy, *H.M.S. Calliope*, of the British Navy, effecting its escape. The disaster is recorded in "A Footnote to History," by R.L. Stevenson, whose home was at Vailima (near Apia), where also he is buried. The natives of the islands are Christians of different denominations, including a few adherents of the Latter Day Saints (Mormons). Coco-nuts (copra), and cocoa are the chief products of the islands.

Administrator, Maj-Gen G.S. Richardson, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.

Nauru Island, just South of the Equator, was captured by an Australian Expedition in 1914, and is administered by the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand. The island has a population of about 1,000. There are valuable deposits of phosphates on the island.

THE EMPIRE'S LONGEST TUNNEL.

The official opening of the Otira Tunnel took place on August 4, 1923, the Prime Minister declaring the tunnel open. The Otira (or Arthur's Pass) Tunnel is the longest in the British Empire and the seventh longest in the world. It will give direct rail communication between the East and West Coasts of the South Island, the respective terminals being Christchurch, and (on the other side of the Southern Alps) Greymouth. Time-table trains have made the through trip as from August 6th. The tunnel, which is 5½ miles in length, cost £1,515,576, including the electrification of eight miles of track, electric locomotives being used in the tunnel.

NOTE.—"The Dominion of New Zealand," an article contributed by the Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, P.C., Prime Minister, will be found on p. 678.

The Union of South Africa.

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AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles)	Census of 1921.	
		White.	Total
Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town)	276,966	650,609	2,782,719
Natal (Pietermaritzburg)	35,284	136,838	1,429,398
Transvaal (Pretoria)	110,450	543,485	2,087,636
Orange Free State (Bloemfontein)	49,647	188,556	628,827
South-West Protectorate	322,200	19,432	227,739
Total	794,547	1,538,920	7,156,319

Of the total population of the Union (1921), 3,536,992 were males, and 3,391,588 were females. The increase for the Union (1904-11) was 15·41 per cent. For the Provinces it was as follows—Cape, 6·44 per cent.; Natal, 7·69 per cent.; Transvaal, 32·78 per cent.; Orange Free State, 36·37 per cent.

The increase for the Union (1911-21) was 15·99 per cent. For the Provinces it was as follows—Cape, 8·49 per cent., Natal, 19·71 per cent.; Transvaal, 23·81 per cent., Orange Free State, 19·066 per cent.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages of White Population.

Number				Rate per Thousand			
Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Year	Births.	Deaths	Marriages
1917	40,722	14,665	12,350	1917	28·99	10·26	8·64
1918	41,582	*24,972	11,919	1918	28·59	*17·17	8·19
1919	39,724	*17,534	13,513	1919	26·91	11·88	9·15
1920	43,445	16,034	14,934	1920	28·97	11·09	9·96
1921	43,302	15,855	12,922	1921	28·44	10·41	8·49
1922	42,832	14,753	12,184	1922	27·52	9·48	7·83
1923	42,004	15,284	12,085	1923	26·59	9·68	7·65

* Increase due to influenza epidemic.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—The provinces of the Union extend from the southernmost point of the African Continent to the course of the Limpopo River, i.e., from 34° 50' - 22° South latitude, and include all the British territories within those limits, with the exception of Basutoland and the Swaziland and Bechuanaland Protectorates, while provision is made for the future inclusion within the Union of those territories and of the territories of the British South Africa Company.

Relief.—The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps towards the interior. The south-western peninsula contains the famous *Table Mountain* (3,582 feet), while the *Great Zwartbergen* and *Lange Bergen* run in parallel lines from west to east of the Cape province. Between these two ranges and the *Roggeveld* and *Neuwveld* to the north is the Great Karoo Plateau, which is bounded on the east by the *Succenbergen*, containing the highest summit in the province (Compassberg, 7,800 feet). In the east are ranges which join the *Drakensbergen* (11,000 feet), between Natal and the Orange Free State.

The Orange Free State presents a succession of undulating grassy plains with good pasture-land, at a general elevation of some 3,800 feet, with occasional hills or kopjes. The Transvaal is also mainly an elevated plateau with parallel ridges in the *Magalies* and *Waterberg* ranges of no great height. The veld or plains of this northernmost province is divisible into the Hooge Veld of the south, the Banker Veld of the centre, and the Bush Veld of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the Transvaal and the last a mimosa-covered waste. The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land between the slopes of the *Drakensberg* and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces.

Rivers.—The *Orange*, with its tributary the *Vaal*, is the principal river of the south, rising in the *Drakensbergen* and flowing into the Atlantic between the Protectorate of South-West Africa and the Cape of Good Hope. The *Limpopo*, or Crocodile River, in the north, rises in the Transvaal and flows into the Indian Ocean through Portuguese East Africa. Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other seasons.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The *Cape of Good Hope* was discovered in 1486 by Bartholomew Diaz, the commander of one of the many expeditions sent out by successive Kings of Portugal to discover an ocean route to India. Diaz merely doubled the Cape and returned home. Eleven years later, in 1497, Vasco da Gama not only doubled the Cape and landed in what is now Natal, but successfully accomplished the voyage to India. The Portuguese, however, did not make any permanent settlement at the Cape, although it was used by their vessels, and subsequently also by those of England and Holland, as a place of call in going to and from the East Indies. In 1652 the Netherlands' East India Company took possession of the shores of Table Bay, established a fort, and occupied the adjacent lands, in order to be always ready with supplies for their passing ships. In 1814 the Cape was formally ceded to the British Crown.

Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery on Christmas Day, 1497, by the celebrated Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama. The first European settlement was formed (1824) by a small party of Englishmen, who came by sea and established themselves on the coast where Durban now stands. Natal was then a part of the great Zulu kingdom under T'Chaka. Between 1835 and 1837 another settlement was formed by a large body of Dutch Boers, who came with their waggon overland from the Cape Colony and settled in the northern districts, where to this day the Boers preponderate. In the year 1843 Natal was proclaimed as British and annexed to the Cape Colony. In 1856 it was erected into a separate colony, with representative institutions, and in 1893 acquired responsible government.

The *Transvaal* was formed as the *South African Republic* by parties of Dutch Boers from the English colonies who "trekked" into the interior of the continent and wrested the land across the Vaal river from the native chiefs. The discovery of the goldfields within its borders led to the settlement of large numbers of foreigners, and eventually to hostilities with the British Government. A war of nearly three years' duration was fought with great tenacity, and its close was marked by the inclusion of the South African Republic within the British Empire, "responsible government" being granted almost immediately.

The *Orange Free State* was founded, in much the same way as the *Transvaal*, by Boer emigrants from Cape Colony, and its independence was granted in 1854. Its subsequent history is identical with that of the *Transvaal*.

Delville Wood.—The title deeds of Delville Wood, containing the graves of South African troops who fell there during the battles on the Western Front in France during the Great War, are held by the Government of the Union of South Africa, and Delville Wood is part of South Africa.

GOVERNMENT.

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII., cap. 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909. In terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the *Transvaal*, and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those Colonies becoming original Provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the *Transvaal*, and the Orange Free State respectively.

The Union Government is seized of all State property, and the Railways, Ports, Harbours and Customs are administered by Union Commissioners for the benefit of a Consolidated Revenue Fund. The former debts of the Provinces are administered by and form a first charge upon the funds of the Union. Provision is made in the Act of 1909 for the admission to the Union of Rhodesia, and for the transfer to the Union Government of the administration of protected and other native territories. The Union was inaugurated by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., in 1910.

The Government publishes annually an "Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa," giving full statistics and descriptive information on all matters of public concern.

The seat of the Government is Pretoria; the seat of the Legislature is Cape Town.

The Executive is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign, and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two Houses.

Governor-General (Pretoria), Brigadier-General the Earl of Athlone, G.C.B.,

G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C. (1924) £10,000

Secretary, Major J. U. F. C. Alexander, O.B.E. 900

Private Secretary and Comptroller, Captain R. C. Hargreaves, M.C. 400

Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. G. A. V. Hawkins, D.S.O., R.N.; Captain the Lord Bingham,

M.C.; Captain the Hon. C. G. W. Weld-Forester, Royal Horse Guards;

Captain L. Meyers, U.D.F.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (June, 1924)

H R H the Governor-General presides	
<i>Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs</i> , Gen. the Hon J. B. M. Hertzog	£3,500
<i>Minister of the Interior and of Public Health and of Education</i> , Hon Dr D. F. Malan	2,500
<i>Minister of Defence and Labour</i> , Col the Hon F H P Creswell	2,500
<i>Minister of Mines and Industries</i> , Hon F W Beyers	2,500
<i>Minister of Finance</i> , Hon N C Havenga	2,500
<i>Minister of Justice</i> , Hon Tielman J Roos, K C	2,500
<i>Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and of Public Works</i> , Hon T. Boydell	2,500
<i>Minister of Agriculture</i> , General the Hon. J C G Kemp	2,500
<i>Minister of Railways and Harbours</i> , Hon C W Malan	2,500
<i>Minister of Lands</i> , Hon P G W. Grobler	2,500

PERMANENT HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

<i>Prime Minister's Department</i> —	
<i>Secretary to the Prime Minister and Clerk of the Executive Council</i> , H Gordon Watson, I S O	900

<i>Controller and Auditor-General</i> , J de Villiers Roos	1,800
<i>Agriculture</i> , P J du Toit	1,580
<i>Interior</i> , A G E. Plenaar	1,700
<i>Mines</i> , H W Smyth, C M G	1,550
<i>Finance</i> , Edmund Hugh Farrel, C M G	1,620
<i>Commissioner for Customs and Excise</i> , G Owen-Smith, I S O	1,500
<i>Labour</i> , C W Cousins, M A	
<i>Lands</i> , J. Sommerville, O B E	1,430
<i>Justice</i> , W E Bok, LL B	1,620
<i>Native Affairs</i> , Major J F Heibst, C B E.	
<i>Education</i> , G M Hofmeyr	1,460
<i>Postmaster-General</i> , E A Sturman, C B E	1,540
<i>Mining Engineer</i> , Sir R N Kotze	2,000
<i>Defence</i> , Brig.-Gen. A J Brink	1,420
<i>Public Works</i> , Charles Murray, C M G, LL D	1,550
<i>Public Health</i> , Dr J A. Mitchell	1,620
<i>Act Director of Census</i> , A W Carruthers	1,140

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

<i>High Commissioner</i> , Hon Sir Edgar Walton, K C M G, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W C 2	
<i>Secretary</i> , Sir R A. Blankenberg, K B E	
<i>Trade Commissioner</i> , A Canham	
<i>Commissioner for Commerce on the Continent of Europe (at Rotterdam)</i> , C Plenaar	

THE LEGISLATURE

The *Senate* consists of 40 members. For ten years after the establishment of Union eight are nominated by the Governor-General in Council and 32 are elected, eight for each Province. The first election was made prior to the establishment of the Union by the two Houses of each of the Colonial Legislatures sitting as one body, and a vacancy will be filled by the choice of the Provincial Council in respect of whose Province a vacancy occurs.

The *House of Assembly* consists of 125 elected members, 51 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 17 Natal, 50 Transvaal, and 17 the Orange Free State. Members of both Houses must be British subjects of European descent.

<i>President of the Senate</i> , Hon. H. C. van Heerden	£1,200
<i>Speaker of the House of Assembly</i> , Hon. E G Jansen	2,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

A Provincial Council in each Province has power to legislate by ordinance on certain subjects specified in the Act, and on such other subjects as may be delegated to it. All ordinances passed by a Provincial Council are subjected to the veto of the Governor-General in Council. Members of the Provincial Council are elected on the same system as Members of Parliament, but the restriction as to European descent does not apply. Provincial administration is in the case of each Province vested in an Administrator, with an Executive Committee of four members. The Provincial Council in each case consists of the same number of elected members as there are electoral divisions of such Province for the House of Assembly, unless that number is less than 25 (as in the cases of Natal and the Orange Free State), when the number is 25. Each Council exists for a period of three years. Direct taxation is permitted for Provincial purposes, and legislation is authorised on certain specified subjects.

Administrators of the Provinces

<i>Cape</i> The Hon Sir N F. de Waal, K C M G, LL D	£2,500
<i>Natal</i> The Hon Sir G. T. Plowman, K C M G	2,000
<i>Transvaal</i> The Hon J H Hofmeyr	2,500
<i>Orange Free State</i> The Hon E R Grobler	2,000

Provincial Secretaries

<i>Cape</i> A Weisbecker	1,150
<i>Natal</i> J M N Hershensohn	1,110
<i>Transvaal</i> D E van Velden	1,400
<i>Orange Free State</i> R A Gregorowsky (Acting)	1,200

THE JUDICATURE**SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA****APPELLATE DIVISION**

(Bloemfontein)

<i>Chief Justice of South Africa</i> , The Rt Hon Sir J. Rose-Innes, K C M G	£3,000
<i>Judges of Appeal</i> , Hon Sir W H Solomon, K C S I, K C M G, £3,000, Hon Sir J G Kotze, £2,750, Hon J de Villiers, £3,250, and Hon Sir J W. Wessels	3,250
<i>Registrar, Taxing Officer and Librarian</i> , M C Cloete	725
<i>Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division</i>	
<i>Judge President</i> , Hon Sir M W. Searle	2,500
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hon E. F. Watermeyer, Hon. F G Gardiner; Hon L E Benjamin; Hon H S Van Zyl, and Hon H M Lourens	2,250
<i>Registrar, Taxing Officer and High Sheriff</i> , R G Russouw	925

Eastern Districts Local Division

<i>Judge President</i> , Hon Sir T L Graham	2,500
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hon V. Sampson and Hon. F J W. van der Riet	2,250
<i>Registrar</i> , A. M. Black	800

Gratland West Local Division.

<i>Puisne Judge</i> , Hon. F A. Hutton	2,250
<i>Assistant Registrar</i> , T O'Hagan	500

Transvaal Provincial Division.

<i>Judge President</i> , Hon J S. Curlewis	3,000
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hon. D. de Waal, Hon J. Stratford, Hon. B. A. Tindall, Hon F. E. T. Krause, and Hon R. Feetham, C M G	2,250
<i>Registrar, Taxing Master and Sheriff of the Transvaal</i> , I. G. Horak	875

Natal Provincial Division.

<i>Judge President</i> , Hon Sir J. C. Dove	
Wilson, K C	£2,500
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hon T. F. Carter, K C,	
Hon K H Hathorn, K C, and Hon.	
F. S. Tatham	each 2,250
<i>Registrar</i> , K W McAllister	850

Native High Court, Natal.

<i>Judge President</i> , Hon. H G Boshoff	1,500
<i>Judges</i> , A. W. Leslie; F. A. Farrer; C. F. Hignett	each 1,400
<i>Registrar</i> , W. H. D. Goss	700

Orange Free State Provincial Division.

<i>Judge President</i> , Hon. Sir Jean Etienne Reenan de Villiers	2,500
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hon. A. J. McGiegor,	
Hon H F Blaine	2,250
<i>Registrar</i> , W. H. Fitchett	800

Masters of the Supreme Court

<i>Master (Transvaal Provincial Division)</i> ,	
U. S. Barrett	1,800
<i>Master (Cape Provincial Division)</i> , R. J. Barry	1,080
<i>Master (Natal Provincial Division)</i> , H. G. Botha-Reid	875
<i>Master (O F S Provincial Division)</i> ,	
R. N. Harley	950

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

<i>Secretary for Justice</i> , Dr W. E. Rok	£1,660
<i>Under-Secretary for Justice</i> , D. D. Keay	1,270
<i>Law Advisers</i> , E. L. Matthews, C M G,	
£1,650, L. G. Nightingale, C W H	
Lansdown	each 1,300
<i>Attorney-General (Transvaal)</i> , C. W. de Villiers	1,800
<i>Professional Assistant</i> , G. G. R. Biebner	900
<i>Crown Prosecutor (Johannesburg)</i> , A. S. Welsh	1,240
<i>Attorney-General (Cape)</i> , E. W. Douglass	1,700
<i>Professional Assistant</i> , C. C. Jarvis	925
<i>Solicitor-General (Grahamstown)</i> , Dr. A. A. Schoch	1,050
<i>Attorney-General (Natal)</i> , W. S. Bigby	1,210
<i>Attorney-Gen (O F State)</i> , S. J. de Jager	1,400

POLICE.

<i>Commissioner, South African Police</i> , Sir T. G. Truter, K B E, C M G	£2,000
<i>Deputy Commissioner, in charge Transvaal Div.</i> , and <i>Secretary</i> , H. C. Bredell	1,142

PATENTS OFFICE

<i>Registrar of Patents, Designs, Trade Marks and Copyrights (also Registrar of Companies, Transvaal Province)</i> , C. W. T. B. Juta	£1,050
Staff employed in Government Service (excluding Railways), 1922-23, 34,899	

DEFENCE

The South Africa Defence Act 1912, became law on June 14, 1912. This Act, as amended by the South Africa Defence Act Amendment Act of 1922, provides for the establishment of Defence Forces comprising—

1. *The South Africa Permanent Force*, which consists of—

- (i) The South African Staff Corps
- (ii) The South African Instructional Corps.
- (iii) The South African Naval Service
- (iv) The South African Field Artillery.
- (v) The 1st Regiment, South African Mounted Riflemen.

(vi) The South African Permanent Garrison Artillery.

(vii) The South African Engineer Corps.

(viii) The South African Air Force.

(ix) The South African Service Corps.

(x) The South African Medical Corps.

(xi) The South African Ordnance Corps.

(xii) The South African Veterinary Corps.

(xiii) The South African Administrative, Pay, and Clerical Corps.

The South African Naval Service includes the officers and men of the South African Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve engaged for whole-time service.

2 *The Coast Garrison Force*

3 *The Citizen Force*

4 *The Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve*

5 *Special Reserves*

Every citizen between the ages of 17 and 60 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 17 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed peace training with the Active Citizen Force spread over a period of four consecutive years. The Act states, however, that only 50 per cent. of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number.

The establishment of Rifle Associations is a marked feature of the Act, citizens between the ages of 21 and 25 who are not entered for peace training with the Active Citizen Force are to be compelled to undergo training during these four years in a Rifle Association, thus ensuring that, in course of time, all citizens will at least know how to handle and use a rifle. Provision is also made in the Act for the cadet training of boys between 13 and 17 in urban and other populous areas, where facilities can conveniently be arranged.

The Union is divided into 15 military districts. To each military district has been allotted various units of different arms, to which the citizens entered for peace training in their 20th and 21st years are posted.

The object of the amending Act is to provide for a small standing army with an efficient Air Force and the nucleus of a Naval Service for coastal defence. Under the Act the Permanent Force is relieved of all Police duties in peace time for which they were liable under the Act of 1912, and becomes a purely military force. The provision of a Police Reserve to take the place of the South African Mounted Riflemen, when on active service, is no longer necessary, and has been expunged from the Act of 1912 accordingly.

EDUCATION.

In the South Africa Act, Section 85 (iii), it is provided that "Education, other than higher education, for a period of five years and thereafter, until Parliament otherwise provides, shall be and remain under the jurisdiction of the respective Provincial Councils." For practical purposes it has been provisionally determined that all post-matriculation instruction shall be deemed to constitute higher education. The Department of Education, under the Minister, is therefore concerned with—

(1) The University of South Africa, established April, 1918, as successor to the University of the Cape of Good Hope, with the following constituent Colleges—(a) Rhodes University

College, Grahamstown (1904) (h) Huguenot University College, Wellington (1907) (i) Grey University College, Bloemfontein (1910) (d) Transvaal University College, Pretoria (1910) (f) Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg (1909) (g) Potchefstroom University College (1911) (2) The University of Cape Town (1918—in succession to the South African College—1829) (3) The University of Stellenbosch (1918—in succession to the Victoria College). (4) The University of the Witwatersrand (1921—in succession to University College, Johannesburg—1910). The Department is further charged with the Teachers' First Class Certificate examinations.

The total number of students at these Colleges in 1923 was 4,166. The State expenditure on higher education in 1923 was £253,800.

Provision is made on the Vote of the Department of a grant-in-aid to the Potchefstroom University College (124 matriculated students in 1923) and to the South African Native College at Alice, Cape Province, an institution for the higher education of natives, which was formally opened in February, 1916, and has present accommodation for more than 50 students.

Primary Education and Education other than Higher Education.—The central direction of public education (other than higher education) is exercised by the Provincial Education Department in each of the four Provinces of the Union. Each Department is controlled by a Director or Superintendent of Education. In the Cape Province practically all the schools are State-aided. In Natal they are partly State schools, and partly State-aided. In the Transvaal and Orange Free State they are in the main State schools. In all Provinces primary education is free.

Number of Schools in the Union in 1922.—For white scholars, 4,750; for coloured scholars, 3,288; total, 8,038.

Number of Scholars and Teachers in 1922.—White scholars, 331,081; coloured scholars, 251,872; total, 582,953. Teachers, 20,829.

Expenditure from State Funds in 1922.—Cape, £2,514,412; Natal, £575,245; Transvaal, £2,556,905; Orange Free State, £822,293; total, £6,468,855.

In all Provinces Normal Colleges and other institutions for the training of teachers are maintained by the Education Departments.

Superintendent General of Education, Cape,

W J Viljoen, M.A., Ph.D.

Supt. of Education, Natal, H Bryan, M.A.

Director of Education, Transvaal, H S Scott (Acting)

Director of Education, Orange Free State, C F Schmidt, B.A.

UNION FINANCE

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure of the Union (exclusive of Railways and Harbour Administration) for the five years ended March 31, 1924, are stated as under:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1919-1920	26,882,057	20,771,950
1920-1921	29,676,186	25,597,718
1921-1922	28,824,270	28,409,025
1922-1923	27,234,515	24,065,556
1923-1924	24,252,828	24,340,698

DEBT

The Public Debt of the Union at March 31, 1924, was £208,232,528, composed as follows:—

Rate	Funded Debt	Floating Debt
	£	£
3% . . .	54,098,740	2,077,400
3½% . .	28,530,744	22,500
3¾% . .	3,000,000	19,500
4% . . .	27,430,789	14,918,200
4½% . .	13,033,900	721,266
5% . . .	40,833,699	3,559,390
6% . . .	19,986,400	
	£186,914,272	£21,318,256

At 31st March, 1923, the Funded Debt was £175,281,582 and the Floating Debt, £24,404,286.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE

Prior to the passing of the Provincial Relations Act the four Provincial Administrations (Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange Free State) received no revenues beyond the amount voted by Parliament by way of subsidies for the performance of the services and duties assigned to them. On the passing of the Act (April 1, 1913) certain revenues were transferred and assigned to the various provinces, and, in addition, subsidies were voted by Parliament equal to half the normal or recurrent expenditure. The Cape Province receives an additional amount equal to one-half the expenditure by local bodies. Natal and Orange Free State Provinces receive additional grants of £100,000 each, and Natal receives a special grant in lieu of trading and liquor licences payable to local authorities.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the seven years ended March 31, 1923, were as follows:—

Financial Year	Revenue transferred or assigned	Subsidies	Total Ordinary Revenue	Total Ordinary Expenditure
	£	£	£	£
1915-16	1,134,566	2,069,628	3,204,194	3,365,705
1916-17	1,423,666	2,345,517	3,769,183	3,708,684
1917-18	1,723,049	2,611,435	4,334,484	4,255,051
1918-19	2,093,753	3,028,428	5,122,178	5,272,710
1919-20	2,405,134	3,553,581	5,958,715	6,368,052
1920-21	3,596,766	4,477,998	8,074,764	8,217,256
1921-22	3,738,150	4,681,998	8,420,148	8,829,282
1922-23	3,551,443	4,167,266	7,718,709	8,506,312

Joint Stock Banks—Assets and Liabilities,

31st December, 1923

Capital and Reserve	£7,887,091
Notes in Circulation	1,043,798
Deposits	77,764,715
Balances due to other Banks, Head Office and Branches	7,205,074
Bills and other Liabilities	6,731,300
Gold Certificates and Bullion in hand	2,720,991
Balances due by other Banks, Head Office and Branches	18,736,742
Securities	11,680,173
Bills under Discount	17,441,951
Advances	38,934,367
Other Liquid Assets	8,207,381
Other Assets	4,970,353

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture.—The exports in 1923 of the principal articles of agricultural production were —

Article	Quantity	Value
Wool	161,487,578 lb	£12,388,186
Mohair	14,985,851 lb	947,883
Hides	20,768,272 lb	599,309
Skins	38,813,048 lb	1,886,527
Ostrich Feathers	384,883 lb	339,903
Meatles	1,228,314,250 lb	3,084,334
Fruit, fresh		543,591
Wattle Bark	†276,283,943 lb	925,381

* Including nuts † Wattle bark and extract

Production of Crops, 1922-23

Crop (1,000 lb)	Cape	Natal	Trans	O F S
Wheat	298,579	652	44,902	17,343
Oats	131,526	803	19,382	31,575
Bailey	51,479	103	6,127	525
Maize	172,244	393,419	1,056,125	1,621,167
Kaffir Corn	6,629	20,952	92,622	78,439
Rye	37,888	27	734	6,157
Potatoes	55,561	25,374	73,220	56,939
Tobacco	3,076	398	4,972	132
Tea (Green Leaf)		2,862		
Cotton (Seed)	27	3,975	3,285	
Monkey Nuts	35	1,158	5,482	60

Agricultural Statistics

Province	Cultivated, 1921	Irrigated, 1921	Total Area of Farms, 1921	No of Occupied Farms 1923
	Acres	Acres	1,000 Acres	
Cape	2,972,055	478,270	136,071	34,142
Natal	1,029,228	23,730	10,089	9,594
Transvaal	2,987,473	227,437	46,447	24,869
O.F.S.	2,729,337	88,425	30,212	17,318

Live Stock, 1923

Stock	Cape	Natal	Trans	O F S	Native Locations Reserves, &c.
Cattle	1,789,134	1,019,690	2,042,190	1,784,844	2,793,314
Horses	245,823	70,786	126,065	247,601	167,285
Sheep	15,383,142	1,243,531	3,319,009	8,047,092	3,150,272
Goats	4,545,010	405,056	447,706	121,246	2,674,536
Pigs	200,534	79,136	184,401	117,873	285,535
Mules	76,763	7,498	14,547	18,623	1,532
Asses	355,078	43,621	157,234	45,594	128,515
Ostriches	298,830	635	890		747

* Not enumerated

Manufactures.—The development of local industries has been most marked during the last three years, the scarcity of overseas supplies, with the consequent increase in prices, having served as a very effective measure of protection, under which enterprise has flourished to a degree previously unknown. New industries have sprung up in the principal centres of trade, and existing industries have largely extended their operations. From the recently published returns of manufactures in the Union, the total output during the year 1917-18 was £60,806,910 sterling, 1918-19, £70,934,098. 1919-20, £94,913,844, 1920-21, £98,307,910, 1921-22, £79,446,299, and 1922-23, £74,426,292. Amongst the new industries which have been established during the period of the War may be mentioned the

following—Wattle extract; industrial alcohol (motor fuel) from molasses; calcium carbide, sulphate of ammonia, bottle-making, starch from maize, iron smelting (still in the initial stage), arsenic production, detinning of scrap tin, copper manufacture, &c. As indicating the production during 1922-23 of certain specified industries, the following figures may be of interest—

PARTICULARS OF CERTAIN MATERIALS USED OR TREATED AND OF ARTICLES PRODUCED IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES DURING 1922-23

Industry	Quantity	Value
Woolwasheries—		£
Wool scoured	24,540,943 lb	—
Received for scouring	—	115,224
Tanneries—		
Value of leather produced	—	700,758
Wattle bark used	4,390 tons	28,515
Brush and Broom Factories—		
Value of brushes and brooms made	—	82,655
Bacon and Ham Factories—		
Bacon and ham produced	5,700,850 lb	342,607
Lard produced	615,699 lb	25,109
Pigs, Cattle, and Sheep used	10,088,272 lb	292,908
Butter and Cheese Factories—		
Butter Produced	11,863,459 lb	927,523
Butter fat used	10,116,840 lb	609,727
Cheese produced	5,111,611 lb	252,931
Milk used	5,540,471 lb	156,799
Flour and Grain Mills—		
South African wheat treated	213,359 tons	2,854,808
Imported wheat treated	50,338 "	613,631
Maize treated	427,155 "	2,803,350
Other grain treated	20,264 "	161,375
Printing Works—		
Value of articles manufactured	—	3,633,031
Value of materials used	—	972,056
Tobacco, Cigar, and Cigarette Factories—		
Tobacco made	7,723,444 lb	502,151
Cigars and cheroots made	3,925,318 lb	12,057
Cigarettes made	1,607,341,408	1,512,834
South African leaf used	8,080,331 lb	324,105
Imported leaf used	69,015 lb	26,869
Rhodesian	3,352,178 lb	257,752
Boot and Shoe Factories—		
Value of boots, shoes, veldschoens, &c, made	—	1,429,609
Coach and Wagon Works—		
Value of articles (including wagons, trollies, Cape carts, farm carts, &c.) made and repairs ..	—	746,720

Industry— <i>contd.</i>	Quantity	Value
Soap Factories—		£
Output of soap ...	42,944,008 lb.	1,234,937
Glycerine produced	887,503 lb.	19,321
Candle Factories—		
Output of Candles	21,081,308 lb.	567,320
Paraffin wax used ...	18,515,979 lb.	247,392
Stearine used ...	1,580,333 lb.	41,419
Breweries—		
Ale, Beer and Stout	6,193,027 gall.	1,289,532
Clothing Factories and Tailoring Establishments—		
Total value of articles made and work done	—	1,750,226
Total value of materials used	—	871,187
Jam Factories, Fruit Preserving Works, & Sweet Factories—		
Total value of articles produced	—	1,338,315
Total value of materials used	—	769,272
Bakeries—		
Bread	197,671,047 lb.	2,423,708
Biscuits	8,499,195 lb.	348,591
Cakes	8,768,573 lb.	475,997
Total value of materials used	—	2,148,416

Mines and Minerals—Gold mining still continues the chief source of the country's wealth. At the outbreak of war the diamond mines closed down. The value of the mineral output of the Union in 1922 was —

Gold ..	38,862,794	Silver	197,888
Diamonds	6,038,207	Salt	114,225
Coal ..	3,713,706	Asbestos	121,453
Copper ..	404,511	Osmium	43,580
Tin ..	170,337	Cornudum	22,543
Lime ..	239,992		

The mineral production for the Union of South Africa was as follows —

Gold		
1919	... 8,331,651 fine oz.	£35,390,609
1920	8,158,455	34,654,922
1921	8,128,710	34,528,564
1922	7,009,858	29,775,984
1923	9,149,073	38,822,794

The labour employed in the gold industry in December, 1923, Transvaal, was 18,358 whites and 188,839 coloured; 17,920 whites and 188,229 coloured were working in the Transvaal in December, 1922.

Diamonds		
1919	... 2,656,651 metric carats	£11,734,495
1920	2,612,511	14,762,809
1921	2,828,036	3,103,448
1922	669,859	2,266,631
1923	2,053,095	6,038,207

The labour employed in diamond mining, including individual diamond digging, was in December, 1923, Transvaal, 5,439 whites, 10,872 coloured; Cape, 3,265 whites, 14,682 coloured. O.F.S., 597 whites, 4,357 coloured, a total of 9,355 whites and 20,911 coloured. The value of diamonds owned throughout the world was stated to be £600,000,000 in 1922, one half being owned by residents in U.S.A.

Coal.		
(Tons of 2,000 lb)		
1923.		
Transvaal	6,742,289 tons	£1,771,091
Cape	6,359	4,604
O.F.S.	865,496	240,194
Natal	4,308,892	1,697,817
Totals	11,917,036	£3,713,706

The labour employed in coal mining in December, 1923, was Natal, 809 whites, 16,925 coloured, Transvaal, 770 whites, 14,632 coloured, Cape, 8 whites, 60 coloured, O.F.S., 133 whites, 2,336 coloured, a total of 1,720 whites and 33,953 coloured.

Silver
There are no silver mines in the Union. The output, valued at £197,888 in 1923, represents silver contained in gold bullion and base metal ores.

Copper
(Tons of 2,000 lb)
In 1923, 6,613 tons of concentrates were produced in the Transvaal, 2,846 tons of matte and ore, valued at £159,713, were shipped from the Cape during 1923.

Tin
(Tons of 2,000 lb)
In 1921 1,416 tons of tin concentrates, valued at £138,670, were shipped from the Transvaal, and 9 tons, valued at £1,018, from the Cape. The Union figures for 1923 are 1,422 tons, valued at £170,337, 1,422 tons were produced in the Transvaal and 3 tons in the Cape Province.

Other Minerals
The value of the total mineral production of the Union for 1923 was £54,630,492. The value of miscellaneous products (bricks, cement, &c.), £1,644,105; quarry products, £100,922; lime, £239,992; lead, £133,573; magnesite, £2,943; graphite, £1,837.

EXTERNAL TRADE

The total value of the Imports and Exports in the five years 1919-1923 (exclusive of specie) was as follows —

Year	Imports	Exports	Total Trade
1919	£50,791,205	£106,402,627	£157,193,832
1920	101,827,104	98,796,483	200,723,587
1921	57,800,316	74,354,154	132,154,470
1922	51,413,450	64,978,524	116,391,974
1923	57,814,440	81,047,094	138,861,534

IMPORTS		
	1922	1923
Apparel	£3,341,624	£3,677,336
Arms and Ammunition	400,517	568,595
Bags	884,340	1,103,869
Cotton Manufactures	3,137,083	2,857,485
Drugs and Chemicals	1,050,436	1,141,714
Electrical Wire and Fittings	1,035,343	1,893,320
Food and Drink	5,598,165	6,903,443
Furniture	632,409	748,930
Glycerine	143,164	285,296
Haberdashery	1,135,446	1,136,362
Hardware	2,271,639	2,828,824
Hats and Caps	521,663	559,872

Imports—contd	1922	1923
	£	£
Implements Agricultural	403,029	712,309
Iron and Steel	1,207,952	1,553,477
Leather Manufactures	1,249,698	1,305,353
Machinery	2,598,351	3,065,967
Oils	1,986,838	2,047,852
Tobacco	12,122	1,186
Wax (Candle)	200,654	228,622
Wood and Timber	1,279,711	1,799,058
Woolen Manufactures	1,384,177	1,585,710

Exports (S A Produce)	1922	1923
	£	£
Asbestos	160,469	174,817
Bark Wattle	1,003,139	925,381
Buchu Leaves	15,793	26,587
Coal	1,061,350	1,190,688
Copper	5,007	81,171
Diamonds	4,386,554	7,207,087
Blasting Compounds	110,766	106,392
Feathers, Ostrich	393,919	339,903
Fish	360,281	317,492
Fodder	33,120	42,705
Fruit	839,027	773,177
Gold (1920, £46,776,046)	31,840,882	41,711,658
Hides and Skins	1,953,175	2,485,836
Mohair	1,152,470	947,883
Oil Whale	447,833	253,590
Sugar	592,771	658,745
Tin Ore	102,357	147,799
Tobacco	35,359	50,536
Wines	77,254	104,977
Wool	11,000,942	12,388,186

73 81 per cent of the exports from the Union were shipped to the United Kingdom during 1923

Imports from U K (1923) £31,078,832
Exports to U K (1923) 59,822,834

Imports from	1922		1923	
	Value	Per cent	Value	Per cent
	£		£	
United Kingdom	29,022,939	54.2	31,078,832	52.1
Australia	1,413,892	2.1	2,103,402	3.2
India	1,919,936	4.0	3,127,217	4.2
Canada	1,272,951	2.5	1,841,714	3.3
Other British Possessions	1,530,140	3.3	2,068,782	3.8
Total British Possessions	6,136,919	11.9	8,331,115	14.5
Total—British Empire	35,159,858	66.1	39,409,947	66.6
Foreign Countries				
Germany	2,731,211	5.7	2,729,955	4.9
United States	5,805,094	12.0	7,151,473	12.8
Belgium	743,597	1.5	879,915	1.6
Sweden	929,748	2.8	1,146,181	2.0
Holland	438,672	0.9	554,025	1.0
Brazil	684,024	1.3	741,636	1.3
France	860,112	1.7	922,155	1.6
Other Foreign Countries	4,061,134	9.0	4,279,153	8.2
Total Foreign Countries	16,253,592	33.9	18,404,493	33.4
Total Imports	51,413,450	100.0	57,814,440	100.0

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways—The first railway in South Africa was commenced in April, 1859, the first sod being turned by the then Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, Sir George Grey. This was very shortly followed by Natal, who started the construction of a line running from Durban. Another two lines finally linked up at Heidelberg in 1895. The Cape line was opened for public traffic to Stellenbosch in 1862 and to Wellington in 1863, while a track to Wynberg was opened to traffic in 1864. Little progress was however made in succeeding years, and it became evident that the development of the country could not be left to private enterprise. The existing Cape lines were therefore purchased by the Government on Jan. 1, 1873, and in 1876 Natal followed by acquiring the railways in that colony. Increased working at once took place, and the construction of four lines was pushed inland from Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, and East London. Bloemfontein was reached in 1890, and two years later a line to Germiston linked up with the system already established in the Transvaal.

The total open mileage of Government-owned lines at the end of March, 1923, was 10,987 miles (comprising Cape 4,254, Orange Free State 1,342, Transvaal 2,644, Natal 1,416, and South-West Africa 1,331), of which 10,063 miles are 3 ft 6 in gauge and 924 miles a ft gauge. The capital expenditure on Government railways up to March 31, 1923, amounted to £108,658,662. The gross earnings for the year ending March 31, 1923, were £20,146,797, and the net profit, after payment of interest, £636,559. Working expenditure (excluding depreciation) amounted to £14,680,606, or 72.9 per cent of the gross revenue, as compared with £15,546,602, or 74.7 per cent of the gross revenue for the previous year. The Cape to Cairo Railway, projected by Cecil Rhodes, had advanced to Bulawayo by 1902, 1,362 miles from Cape Town, and 3,600 miles from Cairo. In 1922 there were certain small links to be completed along the Congo River, where steamers fitted the gaps, and a big link between Stanleyville and El Obeid. The Trans Zambezi Railway, from Dondo (on the Beira Mashonaland line) to the Zambezi, was opened July 1, 1922, thus placing the Union in direct communication with Nyasaland.

Posts and Telegraphs—On March 31, 1924, there were in the Union 2,887 post and telegraph offices open. 153,705,000 letters and cards, 99,915,000 newspapers, books, and circulars, 5,441,000 parcels, 3,210,000 registered articles, 17,156,000 official letters and other articles, and 5,381,000 telegrams were received and despatched during the year ended March 31, 1924. The number of money orders issued during the year ending March 31, 1924, was 419,006, while 366,177 were paid, 3,031,874 postal orders were issued, and 2,611,703 paid. The revenue of the Department of Posts, 1922-23, was £1,741,376, expenditure, £1,643,617. The revenue of the telegraph service was £457,007, that of the telephone service, £799,590, and the expenditure £1,142,174. 9,347 miles of telegraph line, carrying 40,696 miles of wire, and 4,215 miles of telephone route, carrying 207,538 miles of wire, were open in 1923-24. There are 4 wireless stations in the Union. During 1923-24, 14,103 messages, valued at £4,146, were sent, as compared with 14,288 messages in 1922-23, valued at £4,498. The number of depositors in the

Government Savings Bank on March 31, 1924, was 202,482, the amount to their credit being £6,244,824.

Shipping—In 1923, 4,377 vessels (12,692,729 net tons) entered and 4,349 vessels (12,642,864 net tons) cleared at the ports of the Union of South Africa.

RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS BOARD

The railways, ports, and harbours of the Union are administered and worked under the control and authority of the Governor-General in Council, exercised through a Minister of State, who is advised by a Board consisting of three Commissioners.

The management and working of the railways and harbours are subject to the control of the Minister of Railways and Harbours, carried on by the General Manager, who is governed by such regulations as the Minister may from time to time frame, after consultation with the Board. The constitution of the Board at date is as follows.—

Chairman, Hon. C. W. Malan, Minister of Railways and Harbours.

Members, Hon. T. O. O. M. G., The Hon. J. F. B. Rissik, and C. T. M. Wilcocks.

Secretary, C. M. Hoffe.

Chief Officers

Gen. Manager, Johannesburg, Col. Sir William Wilson Hoy, K.C.B.

Asst. do., Johannesburg, R. B. Gettliffe.

Asst. do., Bloemfontein, P. F. Potter.

Asst. do., Cape Town, J. W. Carr, D.S.O.

Asst. do., Durban, J. R. Mote, M.I.C.E.

Chief Civil Engineer, Johannesburg, R. C. Wallace, M.I.C.E.

Chief Mechanical Engineer, Pretoria, F. R. Collins, D.S.O.

Chief Accountant, Johannesburg, G. A. Reid.

Chief Railway Storekeeper, Johannesburg, H. J. Lyddon.

Catering Manager, Johannesburg, A. H. Simmons.

Publicity Manager, Johannesburg, A. H. Tatlow.

South-West Africa.

Administered under Mandate as an integral part of the Union of South Africa.

Administrator, G. H. Reitz Hofmeyr, O.M.G.

Secretary, H. F. Smit.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA lies between S lat 17° 23' and the Orange River. There is in addition a narrow strip lying between 18°-18° 30' S lat extending from 21° to 25° E long. This is known as the Caprivi Zipline, and gives access to the Zambezi river. The estimated area of the country is 325,440 square miles, and the population amounts to approximately 227,739, of whom 19,432 are Europeans. These figures include the estimated population of certain areas, which it was found impracticable to enumerate in connection with the recent census, viz. Ovambo-land, 90,030; Kuring Kuru, 20,010; Kaokoveld, 10,970; Franzfontein, 300. Running more or less parallel to the coast, and roughly at a distance of 60 to 100 miles from it, is a broken range of mountains, from which there is a gradual slope to the sea. The country between these mountains and the coast is barren desert except towards the North, and is known as the Namib. Towards the East from these mountains the land slopes eastward and forms the western edge of the great Kalahari Plateau. The Northern and Southern boundaries are the Okavango and Cunene, and the Orange Rivers, all perennial streams of considerable volume, and on the Orange are the

Great Falls, twice the height of Niagara. All the other rivers in the country are dry except occasionally in the rainy season, but in most of them water can always be obtained at suitable places by sinking a shallow well. Of these the most important are the Kuiseb, Swakop, Omaruru, Ugab, and Hoarusib in the West, Great and Little Fish Rivers in the South, the Elephant, Black and White Nosob in the South-East, and in the North are broad sandy beds named by the natives Omuatambas. The townships are dependent almost entirely for their water on wells or springs. At such places as Windhoek and Grootfontein in the latter give a strong supply. Along the Auob River, in the Gibeon District, artesian water has been discovered in such quantity as to have converted what was formerly a dry river bed into a stream running for 70 miles before it disappears into the sand. Sink-hole lakes occur in the "Karst" region extending from Grootfontein to Outjo. The Etoscha Pan, which lies across Lat 19 and its intersection with Long 16, and is about 70 by 40 miles in extent, is a geographical feature of great interest. In the summer during the rainy season it sometimes becomes filled with water partly from the Cunene River, 100 miles away, which then overflows its banks. In the winter it is dry and is frequented by game of all kinds in large numbers. Except by means of pumping, the waters of the Orange River are not available for agricultural purposes so far as South-West Africa is concerned, as the stream flows in a deep valley with precipitous sides and can only be crossed at one or two places. In 1919, Professor E. H. L. Schwartz, F.R.S. (Professor of Geology at Rhodes University College, Grahamstown), propounded a scheme for making permanent use of the waters of the Cunene by building across it a small dam which would ensure that the Etoscha Pan was continuously filled. His scheme also embraced the Okavango, most of the waters of which at present drain away into the Zambesi, but which in former times ran into Lake Ngami and the Makalaki Lake, both situate in the Bechuanaland Protectorate. He advanced the theory that if these waters are turned to their original purpose the whole of South Africa will benefit by increased rainfall. Among the mountain features of the country, which is geologically of great interest, are the Chaikab (3,520 ft.) near Luderitz, the Khomas Highlands (6,000) near Windhoek, the Onyati (7,198), 40 miles N.E. of Windhoek, the Anas (6,500), just south of Windhoek, the highest peak of which is the Moltebliek (8,148 ft.), the Omatako in the North (8,790 ft.), the Gansberg (7,662) in Great Namaqualand, the Erongo, the Waterberg, the Brandberg and many others, including the large extinct volcano near Berseba named Gotsi Gubib. The climate is dry. Rain falls only in the shape of thunderstorms and in the later summer months. The actual rainfall varies from ¼ inch at the coast to 4 inches in the southern portion of the interior and 20 in the northern. Very little agriculture is undertaken, and except at one or two places such as on the Auob River and in the Grootfontein neighbourhood, few cereals are grown. Several irrigation schemes are now being considered, and settlers are being encouraged to undertake water conservation. The soil is of a high fertility in the greater part of the territory, and an extensive dam-making programme is expected to give an appreciable fillip to agricul-

tural production. Apart from mining the staple industry of the country is stock raising, and it is remarkably well suited for this; in the South for small stock and in the centre and North for cattle. Horse breeding is also undertaken successfully. Except in the desert the veld is for the most part of the thorn-bush type so prevalent in many parts of North, East and South Africa. After the annual rains grass of good food value grows plentifully, and when ripe retains its nutritive qualities as hay for some three years, even though remaining in the soil. In the far North palms and some useful trees are to be found. Though somewhat hot in summer, in winter the climate is magnificent. At Swakopmund, owing to the influence of the Benguela current, the temperature varies but little throughout the year, and this town compares not unfavourably with any other watering place in South Africa. The principal source of revenue lies in the diamond fields of Luderitz. The existence of diamonds in this area was discovered on April 11th, 1867, by a Cape coloured boy who had formerly worked in the Kimberley mines, and they are now worked in considerable quantities. In 1903 the output was 433,229 carats. About half of the value goes to the Administration as revenue. Recently all the important German companies were bought out by the Consolidated Diamond Mines, Limited, a company with its headquarters in Capetown, and in which various Johannesburg, British and American financiers are interested. The deposits lie on or near the surface, and working is easy, save for the absence of water and fuel. Electricity is furnished from a central station at Luderitz. An electric railway has been built to serve the fields and runs as far as Bogenfels, 70 miles to the South. Copper mining is also carried on to a considerable extent, the principal mine being at Tsumeb in the North, and producing about 5,000 long tons a month. This is by far the most productive metalliferous mine in the territory, and one of the most successful base mineral ventures in South Africa. Game abounds throughout the whole country. Game-fowl are to be found practically everywhere, and there are many other game birds, and every variety of small buck and also kudu and gemsbok exist throughout the land, while in certain places hartebeest, wildebeest and eland run in considerable numbers. The species of lesser bustard known as Ruppell's korhaan is believed only to be found in this territory. In the less frequented parts of the northern portion of the country elephant, rhinoceros and giraffes exist, and on the Cunene and Okavango many varieties of game are met with. Lions abound in the Kaokoveld and the north-western portion of the country.

The native races are:—In the South, Hottentots. In the centre, Beersos and Bergdamares, with the exception of the Rehoboth district which is occupied by a mixed race known as the Bastards; and in the North, Ovambos. To the North and East there are many small bushmen tribes, some pure bushmen, but the remainder a mixture of aboriginal native tribes and bushmen. The Kaokoveld (the North-Western area) is very scantily inhabited by Hottentots and Ovatombas, and contains no white inhabitants with the exception of a few trek Boers from the Boer Settlement in Angola. It is very mountainous, and in many places well supplied with water.

The Administration of the country is vested

in the Government of the Union of South Africa by mandate, and is actually exercised by the Governor-General, who has, however, delegated most of his powers to an Administrator appointed by the Union Government. The seat of the Administration is Windhoek, which lies practically in the centre of the country and is 5,590 ft. above sea level. The Territory is divided into 17 Districts ruled over by Magistrates as the representatives of the Government. The Territory of Walvis Bay, which is actually part of the Cape Province of the Union, is administered so far as possible as a portion of South-West Africa, and its magnificent harbour will undoubtedly in the future prove of great benefit. The only other harbour which can be made use of is at Luderitz. A regular service of steamers from Capetown to these two ports has now been in existence for some time, as also a monthly service direct from Rotterdam of passenger and cargo boats. The power of Legislation is vested in the Administrator under the authority delegated to him by the Governor-General of the Union. There is no Parliamentary representation in the country, but an Advisory Council has been appointed to assist the Administrator in his task of governing the country. It consists of nine members, representatives of all classes and interests in the country, and one is specially appointed on behalf of the natives. Among other industries than those already referred to are the export of fish, sealskins, guano, horns, hides, wool, ostrich feathers, marble, lead and other ores. A brisk trade with the Union has sprung up in slaughter cattle, and a scheme for the establishment of Cold Storage with a view to creating an export trade with Europe in meat is under consideration. The country is sparsely inhabited by Europeans, and large tracts of Crown land are available on easy terms for settlement by persons of moderate capital as farmers. Enquiries in this connection should be addressed to the Senior Officer, Lands Branch, Windhoek, S.W.A.

The railway system in South-West Africa, now controlled and worked by the South African Railways and Harbours Administration, and connected with Union Lines (De Aar to Nakop Protectorate border 344 miles), comprises:—

Union Lines—		Miles
Broad Gauge		
Walvis Bay to Swakopmund Border	...	20
De Aar to Nakop Border	...	344
South West Territory Lines—		
Broad Gauge (2 feet 6 inches):		
Nakop (border) to Swakopmund	.....	770
Seehelm Junction to Luderitz	...	198
Narrow Gauge.		
Usakos to Tsumeb	.....	280
Otavi to Grootfontein	.....	57
Otjiwongo to Otjiwo	.....	46
*Kalkfeld to Iron Mine	.....	7
In addition, the Administration works 99 miles of privately owned lines		
The Capital of the Protectorate is Windhoek (white population, 1901, 3,460), other inland towns being Keetmanshoop (white population, 1901, 1,000), Aroab, Bethanie, Gibson, Gubbis, Grootfontein, Karibib, Okahandja, Omaruru, Otjiwarongo, Otjiwo, Rehoboth, Warmbad and Maltahöhe. The ports are Swakopmund (white population, 1901, 1,070) and Luderitz Bay (white population, 1901, 1,000).		

* Private siding

Provinces of the Union of South Africa.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

The Province of the Cape of Good Hope reaches in S lat from 26° to 34° 50', and in E long from 16° 25' to 30°. The extent of the country is, N E to S W 750 miles, and from N.W to S E 800 miles, with a coast-line of nearly 1,300 miles

Area and Population

	Sq miles	Pop. 1911	Pop. 1921
The Colony	208,661	1,553,630	1,698,817
East Griqualand	6,602	243,222	264,827
Tembuland	3,339	227,432	234,988
Transkei ...	2,504	188,895	198,095
Pondoland	3,906	234,637	264,904
Walvis Bay, &c	430	3,076	1,177
Bechuanaland ...	51,524	99,553	119,911

Cape Province . 276,966 2,564,965 2,782,719

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1921

Race	Males	Females	Total
European	329,394	321,215	650,609
Non-European	1,019,195	1,112,915	2,132,110
Total	1,348,589	1,434,130	2,782,719

Of the non-European population in 1921, 7,696 were Asiatics, 1,640,162 were Bantu, and 484,252 were of mixed and other races. Of the European population in 1921, 81,685 were primary producers, 38,370 industrial, 14,366 transport and communication, 45,122 commercial, 26,490 professional, 11,308 personal service, 7,991 independent, 412,141 dependent, 13,116 others. Of the coloured population, the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1919	49,039	48,011	14,294
1920	54,029	44,790	14,783
1921	53,801	41,538	13,165
1922	58,055	36,002	13,982
1923	57,747	37,266	13,889

Religion — In 1921 there were 1,684,506 Christians — 546,065 Dutch Churches, 358,827 Anglican Churches, 395,696 Presbyterians, 115,641 Congregationalists, 134,085 Methodists, 76,421 Lutherans, 47,293 Roman Catholics, 16,102 Baptists, and 24,476 other Christian sects. Mohammedans 24,513, Jews 21,244, Heathen 1,002,450, other 49,606

Education — The Province is divided into 124 school districts, each under the control of a School Board, two-thirds of the members being locally elected, and one-third nominated partly by Government and partly by Municipal or Divisional Councils. Education is compulsory for children of European extraction. The necessary grants are provided from Provincial Council revenues, primary education being free.

Aided Schools, Dec 31, 1922, 4,552 average enrolment for year, European scholars, 132,865, average attendance, 123,194, average enrolment, non-European scholars, 161,736, average attendance, 134,348. There are 137,581 European pupils and 160,085 non-European pupils. There are 10,011 teachers. Government expenditure on education, exclusive of Higher Education (for which see Union of S.A.), for 1913-14, £253,448;

1914-15, £919,485, 1915-16, £927,856, 1916-17, £976,294, 1917-18, £1,106,059, 1918-19, £1,435,385, 1919-20, £1,676,208, 1920-21, £2,003,567, 1921-22, £2,450,629; 1922-23, £2,514,412.

Charitable Institutions, Hospitals, Pauperism. — In the hospitals 22,612 in-patients were treated during 1922, and there were 115,082 out-patient attendances at Government-aided Hospitals.

Harbours and Works — There are magnificent harbours at Table Bay (Cape Town), Port Elizabeth, East London, and Mossel Bay. There are electric tramways in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Kimberley.

Administration — The Province is administered by an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General, aided by a Provincial Council of 51 members (elected for three years). There is an Executive Committee of four members in addition to the Administrator, who is Chairman of the Committee.

Local Government — There are 129 municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are 75 Village Management Boards.

Administrator, Hon Sir N. Frederic de Waal, K.C.M.G. £2,500

Executive Committee, A. I. Chappina, G. H. Geldenhuys, D. Retief, G. F. Zondagh

Prov. Sec., A. Weisbecker

CAPITAL, CAPE TOWN. Total population (1921),

white and coloured (with suburbs), 207,404

Cape Town is 5,979 miles from Southampton, transit, 16 days

NATAL

The Province of Natal comprises an area of 35,284 square miles, (including Zululand, 10,427 square miles), with a seaboard of 360 miles

	Census 1921	Males	Females
Population			
Europeans	136,838	70,477	66,361
Indians and Asiatics	141,649	80,314	61,335
Natives and other coloured	1,150,911	556,809	594,102

Total 1,429,398 707,600 721,798

In 1923 the European births registered numbered 3,240, deaths 1,392, and marriages 1,179. The race question in Natal is complicated by the presence of large numbers of Indian subjects of the Crown, brought over during the latter half of the nineteenth century to supply the deficiency of local labour.

Education — A University College has been founded at Pietermaritzburg, and there are 175 primary schools (exclusive of 164 farm schools), and 15 beyond primary schools for white children, 1 art school, 1 agricultural and trades school. There are also 2 Technical Institutes, 47 Asiatic schools, 499 native schools, and 21 other coloured schools, which receive Government aid, and a large number of private schools.

Administration — The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members. Administrator, Hon Sir G. T. Plowman, K.C.M.G. Executive Committee, W. P. Bowden; J. Dyson; F. J. Fahey; A. J. McGibbon

Provincial Secretary, John M. Herschensohn.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of the Provincial Government, is situated about 34 miles inland from Port Natal. Total population (white and coloured), 36,033 in 1901.

In Durban (population, 1901, 146,310), or Port Natal, is the only harbour of any importance on the south-east coast. The entrance is now safe and navigable for any vessel at any time, the average low-water depth at the entrance, the bar being no longer existent, for 1908 being 33 ft. 7 in.

Natal, 6,800 miles; transit, 20 days

ZULULAND.

Zululand, annexed in 1897, comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River, on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the Portuguese possessions; and on the west by the new territory (formerly Utrecht and Vrijheid districts of the Transvaal) and Swaziland. The *Amputaland Protectorate*, created by proclamation of Nov. 22, 1897, was annexed to Zululand on Dec. 27, 1897, and now forms part of the Province. The *Northern Districts* territory (consisting of the Magisterial Divisions of Vrijheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, and Babanango) was annexed to Natal on January 27, 1903

THE TRANSVAAL

TRANSVAAL, 1901

Race	Males	Females.
European	284,388	259,097
Native	847,446	648,423
Other Coloured .	27,596	20,686

The Province of the Transvaal has a total area of 110,450 square miles, about 20,000 square miles lying within the tropics. The Census of 1901 showed a population of 2,087,636, of whom 1,199,430 were males and 928,206 females, the population comprised 543,485 Europeans or whites, 1,495,869 natives, and 48,282 other coloured races. In 1903 there were 20,667 births (15,539 European), 15,453 deaths (5,771 European), and 6,688 marriages (4,317 European)

Religion—The religious statistics for 1901 are:—

Churches	Whites.	Others
Dutch Churches	287,630	49,578
Anglican	98,849	94,543
Presbyterian	31,715	12,407
Methodists	37,981	143,441
Roman Catholics	23,419	14,490
Lutherans	4,583	136,335
Other Christians	19,542	64,437
Jews	33,515	4
Hindus, &c.	1,804	15,499
No Religion	4,597	1,023,417

Education—There were 1,153 schools for white children in 1901, with an average enrolment of 119,117 and an average attendance of 109,744, 5 normal colleges, and 4 normal college preparatory classes. There were also 393 native schools, 4 Asiatic schools, and 23 coloured schools, with 36,225 pupils.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 30 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr
Executive Committee, B. D. G. Pienaar, J. F. Brown, E. de Sousa, T. C. Stoffberg.
Provincial Secretary, D. E. van Velden.

The Capital is PRETORIA, pop. 1901, 74,022 (white 45,361, coloured 28,661). Pretoria, which is also the seat of the Union Government, is pleasantly situated on the River Aaples, and has wide, shady streets and magnificent buildings. The principal town is JOHANNESBURG, 5,500 feet above sea level, about 35 miles S.W. of the capital. Johannesburg is the centre of the Witwatersrand goldfields, and possesses magnificent buildings. Among its other industries are printing, brickmaking, brewing, tobacco manufactures and iron foundries. The population in 1901 was 282,131 (white 151,836, coloured 136,295).

Pretoria is distant from London 7,300 miles; transit, via Capetown, 19 days.

ORANGE FREE STATE

The Province of the Orange Free State has a total area of 50,386 square miles, and is divided into 24 districts. The population at the last five censuses was—

Year	White	Coloured	Total
1890	77,716	129,787	207,503
1904	142,679	244,636	387,315
1911	175,189	352,985	528,174
1918	181,678		
1921	188,556	440,271	628,827

In 1901, of the whites, 97,776 were males and 90,780 females, and of the coloured races, 223,597 were males and 216,674 females.

The number of births registered in 1903 was 4,828, deaths 1,570, marriages 1,310 (white persons). The registration laws affecting births and deaths apply to white persons only.

Religion—The Census of 1901 showed the following results:—Dutch Churches, 207,536, Anglican Churches, 50,807, Presbyterians, 13,562, Congregationalists, 2,763, Methodists, 135,778, Lutherans, 7,931, Roman Catholics, 9,879, Jews, 4,761, Heathen, 174,697, Others, 607,714

Education—Higher education is under the control of the Union Ministry. In 1902 there were 871 public and aided private schools, with an enrolment of 64,799 pupils, and, except when the parents object, both official languages are taught.

Administration—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members. *Administrator*, Hon. E. R. Grobler.
Executive Committee, Dr. D. G. Conradie, E. A. van der Walt, D. J. de Villiers, H. J. J. van Rensburg.

Provincial Secretary (Acting), R. A. Gregorowski

BLOEMFONTEIN, the Capital and seat of the Provincial Government, had a population of 39,034 (19,267 whites, 19,667 coloured) in 1901. A new sewerage system and an additional water supply are in successful operation. Six new bridges of masonry, 85 ft span, have been built over the Bloem Spruit, which has been straightened to avoid a repetition of the serious flood of Jan., 1904.

Bloemfontein is distant from London 6,900 miles; transit, via Capetown, 19 days.

Imperial Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

NOTE.—The Indian Empire, The Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, The Commonwealth of Australia, The Dominion of New Zealand, and The Union of South Africa are shown separately.

ASCENSION.

(See ST HELENA.)

BAHAMAS.

The Bahamas (or Lucayas) are an archipelago of the British West Indies, lying between $21^{\circ} 42' - 27^{\circ} 34' N$ lat and $75^{\circ} 40' - 79^{\circ} 5' W$ long, and extending from the coast of Florida on the north-west to Haiti on the south-east. The group consists of about twenty inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 4,404 square miles, and a population in 1917 of 59,928, the most part being descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are: New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), San Salvador, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, Harbour Island, Inagua, Andros Island, Watlings Island, Rum Cay, Long Cay, Ragged Island, and Bimini. Originally settled by Englishmen, the Bahamas were, in 1781, surprised by the Spanish, but at the peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious, and in the winter Nassau, which is outside the tropics, is frequented by many Americans. The chief industry is sponge-gathering, the exports of sponge in 1923 being valued at £111,386. The fruit trade is principally with the United States, bananas, coco-nuts, fruit and vegetables being exported. Tomatoes are being cultivated in large quantities for shipment to the United States. Mahogany, bignum-vitæ, mastic, nonwood, ebony, logwood, and satinwood are found throughout the islands. A fine industry is largely established, the land under the fine plant being about 20,000 acres, and the value of Bahamas hemp fibre exported in 1923, £38,381. The imports are chiefly food-stuffs, wines, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, and hardware.

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a nominated Legislative Council of 9 members, and an elective Representative Assembly of 29 members.

CAPITAL, Nassau.

	1922-23	1923-24
Public revenue	£852,573	£553,376
Expenditure	377,104	452,044
Public debt	23,405	20,319
Total imports	£1,963,152	£1,120,136
Total exports	1,827,735	1,835,051
Imports from U.K.	672,785	768,041
Exports to U.K.	35,021	39,483
Governor, His Excellency Maj Sir H. E. S. Cordaux, K.C.M.G., C.B.		£2,600
A.D.C., Capt I. H. Macintyre		
Chief Justice, Sir Sydney C. K. F. Nettleton	1,250	
Colonial Sec., A. C. Burns	1,100	
Attorney-Gen., Hon. Willoughby Bullock (and fees)		700
Receiver-Gen., P. W. D. Armbrister		550
Pres., Legislative Council, G. H. Gamblin		150
Speaker, House of Assembly, H. G. Malcolm, K.C., O.B.E.		240
Postmaster, C. O. Anderson		450
Surveyor-Gen., William Miller		400
Command. of Police, C. J. Wheelbell (acting)		400
Stipendiary & Circuit Magistrate, Maj. D. R. Osborne (and £85 travelling allowance)		550

Civil Engineer, G. M. Gordon . . . £650
Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses,
Capt G. E. Corbett, C.B.E., R.N. . . 800

Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4,000 miles, transit, 14 to 21 days, via New York.

BARBADOS.

the most windward of the West India Islands, is situated in $13^{\circ} 4' N$, and longitude $59^{\circ} 37' W$. It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 106,470 acres (about 166 square miles), about 100,000 acres being cultivated. The population (Census of 1921) was 156,312. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum, and cotton, and the imports rice, salted meat, corn, salted fish, butter, flour, and Indian corn meal. Liberal provision is made for elementary education, and Harrison's College provides for higher education. Unlike most of the neighbouring islands, Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by which it was settled in 1625. In 1885 it was constituted a distinct government, with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and an Executive Committee, a Legislative Council of 9 members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of 24 members elected yearly on the basis of a moderate franchise.

The CAPITAL and port is Bridgetown (pop. 1921, 13,486), on the shores of an open roadstead (Carlisle Bay).

	1922-23	1923-24
Revenue	£519,213	£444,646
Expenditure	402,544	420,461
Public debt	652,400	592,400
Total imports	2,480,320	2,531,882
Total exports	1,259,109	1,289,740
Imports from U.K.	784,335	827,449
Exports to U.K.	159,700	427,677

Total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1923, 1,600,199, of which 1,227,953 tons were British.

Governor, His Excellency Lt.-Col. Sir Chas.

Richard Mackey O'Brien, K.C.M.G. £2,500

Priv. Sec. and A.D.C. A. L. Bailey (acting) 200

Colonial Secretary, W. E. F. Jackson, C.M.G. 1,000

Officer Commanding Local Forces, Lt.-Col. M. D. Harrel.

Chief Judge, Sir Wm. Herbert Greaves 1,200

President of Legislative Council, His Hon. Sir W. K. Chandler, LL.D., C.M.G.

Clerk, do, J. B. Howell

Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Sir F. J. Clarke, K.C.M.G. 250

Clerk, do, F. A. Layne 400

Attorney-Gen., Hon. Sir Charles Clarke, K.C. 1,000

Solicitor-Gen., H. W. Reece, K.C. and fees 250

Treasurer, W. L. C. Phillips, O.B.E. 700

Auditor-General, S. S. Phillips 500

Controller of Customs, S. T. Harrison, C.M.G., O.B.E. 600

Inspector-Gen. of Police and Supt. of Fire Brigade, Lt.-Col. M. D. Harrel 600

Colonial Postmaster, H. W. Collymore, I.R.O. 500

Registrar, W. W. Gowdrey 500

Port Health Officer, J. D. Alleyne, M.D. (and fees) 500

Barbados, distant 3,635 miles; transit, 13 days.

BERMUDA.

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (15 or 16 only of which are inhabited, the rest being mere rocks) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in $32^{\circ}15'N$ lat and $64^{\circ}51'W$ long, comprising an area of about 10 square miles, and containing a population (1923) of 20,846 (7,183 white, and 13,663 coloured). These islands derive their name from Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted them in 1527, but they were first colonised by Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here in 1609, on his way to Virginia. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, 580 miles distant.

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is also commander-in-chief of the military forces. He is advised by an Executive Council of 6 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 9 members appointed by the Crown, and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members.

The climate is mild and healthy. There are no streams or wells, and the inhabitants are dependent on the rainfall stored and preserved in tanks. Vegetation is prolific, the principal trees being the Bermuda cedar (juniper), formerly of great importance for shipbuilding. The islands produce large quantities of onions, potatoes, and green vegetables, which are largely exported, together with cut flowers and lily bulbs, to New York. Arrowroot and bananas are also grown, but meat, flour and other articles of consumption are imported from the U.S. and Canada. Fish are plentiful round the coasts. The islands are much frequented as a health resort by Americans and Canadians.

CAPITAL, Hamilton. Population (1922), 2,578.

	1921	1922	1923
Public revenue.	£201,382	£214,082	£309,916
Public expenditure	237,492	220,476	277,905
Public debt, Dec 31	85,000	85,000	45,000
Total Imports	1,340,240	1,266,696	1,882,401
Total Exports	224,626	233,296	493,800
Imports from U.K.	351,289	366,072	708,413
Exports to U.K.	nil	2,796	450

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Lieut. Gen. Sir Joseph John Asser, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1922)

A.D.C., Capt G. W. V. Hoskyn £3,300
Colonial Secretary, Hon. John Trimmingsham (actg.)

Attorney-General, Maj. T. M. Dill, O.B.E. 800
Receiver-General, A. F. Smith, I.S.O. 800
Chief Justice, His Honour K. J. Beatty 1,150
Assistant Judges, Hons. C. V. Ingham and A. W. Black fees
Postmaster, C. H. Tucker, I.S.O. 750
Director of Works, P. N. H. Jones, O.B.E. 800

Naval Commander-in-Chief, Vice Adm. Sir J. A. Ferguson, K.C.M.G., G.B.
King's Harbour Master, Comm. Bishop, R.N.

C.R.A., Lt.-Col. H. W. Lockhart
C.R.E., Lt.-Col. C. W. Biggs, O.B.E.
S.M.O., Lt.-Col. P. Davidson, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.M.C.

Hamilton, 2,970 miles; transit, 10 days.

BORNEO.

Borneo is a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat $7^{\circ}4'N$ to $4^{\circ}10'S$, and from long $106^{\circ}50'E$ to $119^{\circ}30'E$. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 284,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1,846,000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, Kyans, Papus or Negritos, Chinese, Bajans, Dusuns, Muruts and Bugis (the aboriginal Celébes). The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and at the present time rather more than two-thirds of the island is included within "Netherlands' India." The remainder of the island is under British protection.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

The territory of British North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island, with a total area of about 31,000 square miles, and a coast-line of about 900 miles. The population is 257,804, consisting mainly of Muhammadan settlers on the coast, aboriginal tribes inland, and a large number of Chinese traders, artisans, and agricultural labourers. The interior is mountainous (Mount Kinabalu, 13,455 feet) and is densely timbered.

The two chief towns are Sandakan, on the north-east coast, and Jesselton, on the west coast. All legislation is passed by the Legislative Council, which consists of 7 official and 5 unofficial members, who have the local title of Honourable. The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. For administrative purposes the whole State is divided into 5 Residencies. The laws are based on the Indian codes of criminal and civil procedure, amended and adapted by local ordinances. There is an Imam's Court for Muhammadan law.

	1921	1922	1923
*Revenue	\$3,156,381	\$3,078,436	\$3,050,648
Expenditure	2,021,249	1,928,244	1,973,721
Exports	7,908,136	8,205,709	10,404,393
Imports	7,720,013	6,865,144	6,608,462

The chief products are timber, tobacco, rubber, copra, cutch, bird's-nests, salt fish, damar, sago, coco-nuts, rattans, and all varieties of jungle and sea produce. The country is suitable for the cultivation of sugar, tapioca, coco-nuts, kapok, ground nuts, rubber, pepper, and gambier on a large scale. Gold has been found. Coal of good quality is now being produced at the rate of 7,000 tons per month at Selatit, in the south-eastern corner of the territory.

	1922	1923
Exports of Leaf Tobacco	\$221,692	\$1,147,593
" Rubber	2,660,276	4,806,539
" Timber	1,460,670	1,591,090

A railway runs from Jesselton, the chief port on the west coast, and down the coast to Beaufort, the centre of the rubber industry, where it turns inland to Melalap. In the interior, there is a branch from Beaufort to Weston (20 miles). There are several wireless stations. There is a State bank at Sandakan with a branch at Jesselton.

There is a native military force of 770 men under European officers, with six machine and four mountain guns. There is a Church of England and a Roman Catholic mission, and churches at Sandakan, Kudat, and Jesselton.

* Exclusive of land sales

The British North Borneo Company
Court of Directors

President, Rt Hon Sir West Ridgeway, GCB,
GCMG, KCSI
Vice-President, Edward Dent
The Hon Mountstuart Elphinstone
Sir Moutagu F Ommalley, GCMG, KCB, FSO
G E R Bromley-Martin
Sir John Hewett, GCSI, CIE
D O Malcolm.

London Office Staff—

37 Threadneedle St., London, E C
Secretary, A C Pearson, C MG
Under Secretary, C F Collins
Assistant Secretary, W J Worth (Administrative),
J R Harkness (Financial)

List of Officers (British North Borneo)

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His
Excellency Maj-Gen Sir William Henry
Ryrie, KCB, KCMG (1922) \$17,136
Government Sec, F W Fraser, CBE 8,571
Asst do, E W Montell 6,360
Judicial Commr, D T J. Sherlock, KC,
MBE 8,230
Commandant, Lt-Col C H Harrington 7,200
Finance Commissioner, A R Rivett,
ASAA 7,200
Director, Railways and Works, Major
J W Watson, MICE 8,571
Residents —
Sandakan, H W L Bunbury, BA 7,200
West Coast, J Maxwell Hall (acting) 6,840
Kuala, D R Maxwell, MA 6,360
East Coast, W C Moores Weedon 6,840
Interior, G C Woolley, MA 7,200
Auditor, T W Rose, FSA 6,840
Principal Medical Officer, P A Dingle,
MRC S 8,571
Commissioner of Lands, W W Smith 7,200
Com of Customs and Excise, M M Clark 7,200
Postmaster-General and Supt of Tele-
graphs, C F Newton Wade 6,660
Gen Man of Railways, C F Ashton Pryke 8,000
Protection of Labour, C D Maityn 5,160
Conservator of Forests, D D Wood, BSc 8,571
Mycologist, E Bateson 7,714

BRUNEI

Sultan, HH Sir Mohamed Jemal-ul-alam,
KCMG, suc May 21, 1906

A native State on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo. The total area is about 4,000 square miles, the population being 25,454 (April, 1921), of whom 23,938 are Malays and Bornean races. The territory was placed under British protection in 1888, and on Jan 1, 1906, the Sultan accepted by treaty a British Resident to assist and advise him in the administration. The chief town, Brunei, has a population of nearly 10,000. Native industries include fishing, cloth-weaving, brass foundries, and silversmiths' work. The chief imports are rice, cloth, tobacco, sugar, petroleum, and sundries, the exports are chiefly coal, cutch (mangrove extract), rubber, and sago. The revenue for 1923 was £25,873, and the expenditure £22,074, the debt (Dec 31, 1923) is £51,333. Total imports 1923, £54,887; exports, £105,036. *High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements.*

British Resident, Brunei, E. E F Pretty

Brunei is 5 hours by steamer from Labuan, and communication is now regularly maintained, there is a central wireless station at Brunei, with subsidiaries at Labuan and Temburong.

BRITISH GUIANA,

which includes the Counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America and has a total area of 89,480 square miles, with a seaboard of more than 300 miles. The population, Dec. 31, 1923, was estimated at 299,199, of whom 124,453 were East Indian immigrants. The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the east by Dutch Guiana, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and NE by the Atlantic Ocean. The climate, although hot, is pleasant and healthy. The cultivated portion of the country, amounting to about 135,000 acres (of which 55,130 acres are in sugar-cane and 35,000 in rice), is confined to the sea-coast and to a short distance from the rivers. The coastland is very like the Netherlands, being below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. At the junction of the boundaries of British Guiana and Venezuela is Mt Koraima, a flat-topped mountain 8,740 feet above sea level, and on the Potaro River (a tributary of the Essequibo) are the *Kaieteur Falls*, with a clear drop of 741 feet and a total fall of 822 feet. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The meteorological records taken on the coast-lands during a period of 76 years show, as regards temperature, that the climate is a very equable one. The mean temperature is 80° 3", its recorded extremes during this long period ranging between 68° and 92°, but these extreme temperatures are very rarely recorded, the usual extremes during a year being 72° and 80°. In the interior the mean temperature is higher—82° 8", its extremes ranging from 66° to 103°. The yearly rainfall is, on the contrary, subject to marked variation, its mean on the coast lands being 94 1/2 inches distilled over 195 days of the year, and its range from 44 9/16 to 132 1/2 inches per year. In the interior the average recorded rainfall is 50 1/2 inches per year ranging from 45 3/4 to 57 9/16 inches per year. The birth rate in 1923 was 39 4, and the death rate 28 3 per 1,000. The chief product is sugar, which forms 60 per cent of the export trade. The leading exports are sugar (£2,132,802 in 1923), rum, diamonds, timber, balata, bauxite, and rice. There are about 13,000 aboriginal Indians; they are occupied largely in fishing, hunting, and raising crops of cassava.

The Government consists of a Governor and a Court of Policy of 25 other members, 7 official and 8 elected, and a Combined Court including the members of the Court of Policy together with six elected Financial Representatives; with an Executive Council, consisting of the Governor, 5 official and 3 unofficial members nominated by the Crown. There are 2,750 miles of post-office telephone wire and 576 of telegraph lines, with 75 post-offices. There are 95 miles of railway.

CAPITAL, Georgetown. Population, 55,638.

	1921	1922	1923
Public revenue . . .	£968,947	£905,554	£1,114,704
Public expenditure . .	1,958,893	1,097,784	1,081,549
Public debt	1,170,238	2,409,390	2,582,005
Total imports	3,272,968	2,292,586	2,668,762
Domestic exports . . .	3,219,026	1,734,070	3,649,001
Imports from U K . . .	1,828,370	1,021,846	1,386,628
Exports to U.K. . . .	1,952,825	1,292,224	1,692,797

Governor, His Excellency Sir Graeme Thomson, K C B (1922) .. £4,000
 (With allowance for contingencies, £1,000, and Customs Duty Allowance, £250.)
A.D.C., Lt C C Sherlock, M.C. (temp.), Lt. M. H. A. Fletcher, R.A.
Colonial Secretary, R. Popham Lobb, C M G £1,485 to £1,635
Asst Col Sec, G D Owen £800 to 900
and Asst do, O W Webber £604 to 679
Attorney-General, Sir J J. Nunan, K C, LL.D. .. £1,485 to 1,635
Colonial Auditor, J D M Bouine 750
Immigration Agent-Gen., J Hampden King, C B E .. 900
Colonial Treasurer, H. A. N. Burrows 900
Deputy do., B. H. Bayley 600
Compt of Customs, A. E. V. Baiton .. 850
Chief Commissary, B. Gainfort .. 750
Commng Militia & Insp-Gen of Police, (vacant) 1,000
Insp. of Prisons, N W King .. 500
Director of Public Works & Sea Defences, & Engineer, Harb. Bd., F. Pudsey £1,000 to 1,200
Postmaster-General, (vacant) .. 825
Electrical Engineer, H G Spain .. 760
Surgeon-General & Registrar-General, P. James Kelly, M B .. £1,000 to 1,200
Commr of Lands & Mines, G D Bayley 1,000
Harbour Master, (vacant) .. 500
Director, Dept. of Science and Agriculture, Sir John Burchmore Harrison, C M G, (and £450 personal) .. 750
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Charles Major 1,600
 Puisne Judges, M J. Berkeley, £1,350, W. J. Douglass .. 1,100
Supervisory Magistrates, W. J. Gilchrist, C. H. E. Legge.
 Georgetown, 3,963 miles

BRITISH HONDURAS

British Honduras, in Central America, lies within 18° 29' 5" to 15° 53' 55" N latitude and 89° 9' 22" to 88° 10' W longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are approximately 174 m and 68 m respectively, it is bounded on the north and north-west by Yucatan (Mexico), on the west and south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The total area is about 8,598 sq miles, with a population (Census 1921) of 45,317—22,563 males and 22,754 females, the estimated population (Dec 31, 1923) being 46,527—23,078 males, 23,449 females. The climate generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy. The temperature ranges from 50° to 98°. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes. The country consists chiefly of primeval forest, with savannahs and so-called "pine-ridges," which are open sandy plains covered with a wily grass and dotted with pine-trees, affording fair runs for cattle. The ground is level and swampy along the coast-line, and generally flat for about ten or twenty miles inland, after which hills from 500 ft to 4,000 ft high succeed each other to the western boundary.

The staple products are the natural woods of the colony, principally mahogany and logwood. Sugar, rubber and cacao grow readily. Fruit, including bananas, plantains, coconuts, pineapples, oranges, and mangoes also grow well, while inland there are extensive regions of good pasturage. About 60,000 acres are under cultivation. The best description of cacao trees grow wild in the

bush. There are 65 primary schools in the colony, and 5 schools with secondary departments in Belize. The shipping entered and cleared at the port of Belize in 1923 was 536,921 tons. There is a radio-telegraph station at Belize.

British Honduras is governed as a Crown colony. There is an Executive Council of 3 official and 3 appointed members and a Legislative Council of 5 official and 7 appointed members. The Governor is President of both Councils.

CAPITAL, Belize. Population (1921), 12,661

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24.
Public revenue	\$1,105,207	\$1,137,529	\$1,093,149
Pub expenditure	1,410,780	1,098,915	1,203,220
Public debt	665,334	1,073,164	1,132,094
Total imports	3,343,122	3,209,402	4,036,688
Total exports	3,045,459	2,817,597	3,196,884
Imports from U K.	502,846	667,412	919,915
Exports to U K	491,381	441,381	328,984

Governor and Com-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Eyre Hutson, K C M G. .. \$9,720

Private Sec, (vacant) .. 1,458

Colonial Sec and Clerk of Councils, C D Douglas-Jones, C M G, and house 5,000

Asst Col Sec, E A Baber .. 2,500

Treasurer, G S W Smith 3,402

Collector of Customs and Harbour Master, V Grey-Wilson 2,430

Surveyor-General, F W Brunton .. 3,888

Director of Public Works, H C Carter 3,888

Electrical Eng, Morton Cuthbert .. 2,400

Prin Medical Officer, Dr B M. Wilson .. 4,374

Supt of Police, H J L Cavenagh .. 2,916

Colonial Postmaster, H W Beaumont .. 2,400

Chief Justice, Herbert K McD Sissett 6,000

Attorney-General, (vacant) 3,888

District Commissioners —

Belize, A K. Agai .. 2,916

Corozal, D Q Blakely .. 2,916

Orange Walk, T V Maccall .. 2,916

Stann Creek, R Wyatt .. 2,916

Toledo, John Taylor .. 2,916

The Cayo, P E Matthews, M B E .. 2,916

Registrar-General, H Dunk .. 2,916

Auditor, R H Marshall and allowance 2,430

Inspector of Schools, A Barrow Dillon 2,000

Belize is distant from London about 5,701 miles, transit, 17 days

CAMEROON.

(Joint Franco-British Administration)

The German Protectorate of Kamerun on the west coast of Africa between (British) Nigeria and French Congo (the Spanish Muni River Settlements occupying a small intervening area), was obtained by conquest by Franco-British forces during the War of 1914-18, and at the conclusion of Peace its administration was confided by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers to Great Britain and France jointly.

The approximate geographical limits are between 2°-12° N lat and 8° 48'-19° E long, and the area is about 295,000 square miles, containing a population estimated at 3,500,000. The coast line extends from the Rio del Rey to the Muni River. The territory occupies the north-west corner of the Central African Plateau, with Cameroon Peak (13,370 feet) near the capital, on the coast, and the Chebchi and Mandara Mountains on the north-west frontier. The Sanaga is a considerable river flowing into the Atlantic opposite Fernando Po; the Sanaga and Douba (or Ngoko) are tributaries of the

Congo, and the Logone-Shari flows into Lake Chad. The inhabitants are Bantus and Sudanese, with some Haussas and Fula tribes, of whom the latter are Muhammadans and the remainder pagans. Cocoa cultivation is a highly successful industry of recent origin, and the Protectorate is rich in forest produce. The exports are rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, cocoa and ivory, the imports are chiefly clothing and textile goods, meat, fish and provisions.

In 1920 the whole area was divided into a British Sphere and a French Sphere.

British Cameroon

The British Sphere is a wedge-shaped strip, running with the Nigerian border and containing an area of about 28,000 sq miles. It is administered by the Nigerian Government, the capital being BUEA, on the slopes of the Cameroon Mountain. The principal port is Victoria (in Ambas Bay), which is connected by railway with the capital.

	1920	1921
Imports	£80,514	£57,868
Exports	140,424	74,363
Imports from U.K.	31,661	40,946
Exports to U.K.	47,080	63,020

CAYMAN ISLANDS

The Cayman Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica, are situated between the meridians 79° 44' and 81° 26' W., parallels of 19° 15' and 19° 46' N., and consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman, with a total area of 225 square miles. They are said to have been discovered by Christopher Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Haiti, and called "Las Tortugas." Population (1921) 5,253.

The principal town is Georgetown, in Grand Cayman, population (1921) 1,070.
Commissioner & Judge of the Grand Court,
H. H. Hutchings (house and fees) . . . £600

CEYLON

an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of the peninsula of Hindustan, is situated between 5° 55'–9° 50' N. lat. and 79° 42'–81° 53' E. long. Its area is (with outlying islands) 25,332 square miles, or more than three-fourths of that of Ireland. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles, and its greatest width 140 miles.

The climate varies with the altitude of the district, but on the whole, though tropical, it is healthy, except in the low-lying jungle. The coolest months are December and January, the hottest are April and May.

The population (Census of 1921) was 4,504,549 (including military and shipping), the most important element being the Sinhalese, descendants of colonists from the valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island about B.C. 543. In 1505 the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and formed settlements along the coast, but about 150 years later they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras, but six years after, in 1802, Ceylon was erected into a separate Crown colony. In 1815 the King of Kandy was deposed and banished; and his dominions, which had up to that time maintained their independence of European rule, were annexed to the British Crown.

The staple products of the islands are agricultural. The most important for home con-

sumption is rice in its two forms of paddy and husked grain. The principal exports are tea, products of the coconut palm, rubber, plumbago, cacao, cinnamon, cardamoms, ebony, and a little vanilla.

About one-fifth of the island is under cultivation, and the leading areas in 1923, in acres, were—Rice, 750,000, other grain, 102,000, tea, 418,000; coconuts, 900,000, rubber, 390,000, cinnamon, 25,000, cacao, 33,200; and tobacco, 13,000. The live stock in 1923 included 1,383,000 horned cattle, 59,000 sheep, 158,000 goats, 50,000 pigs, and 2,000 horses. Among the more important native industries are gold, silver, brass, ivory and tortoiseshell work, pottery, mats, fans, and wood-carving. Ceylon is famous for precious stones, especially catseyes, rubies, &c., and for the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Mannar, off the N.W. of the island. The manufacture of salt is a Government monopoly.

There are 734 miles of railway open, 617 being 5 ft 6 in. gauge and 117 miles a ft. 6 in., and the post and telegraph offices numbered 612, there being 7,206 miles of telegraph wire.

The Government of Ceylon is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 7 members, and a Legislative Council of 49 members. The Legislative Council contains representatives of the various territorial divisions of the island, and special safeguards provide for the representation of minorities and unrepresented interests. Of the 37 unofficial members 34 are elected and 3 nominated by the Governor.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into 9 provinces, at the head of each of which is a Government agent. The larger towns have municipalities, Urban District Councils, or local boards, and in the country districts the natives retain their village councils and tribunals for matters of minor importance.

	1921-22	1922-23
Public revenue	Rs 79,270,117	Rs 93,720,169
Public expenditure	77,359,068	85,583,910
Public debt (30 Sept.)	195,002,901	130,665,934
Total imports	281,740,702	292,159,784
Total exports	297,783,215	351,198,748
Imports from U.K.	62,073,675	63,356,230
Exports to U.K.	137,770,062	163,705,410

CAPITAL, Colombo (population, 248,826).	
Governor, His Excellency Sir Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.G. (1924)	£7,000
Priv. Sec., A.D.C.	750
Commdy. Forces, Col. Comdt H. W. Higginson, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.	Rs. 23,480
Colonial Sec., C. Clementi, C.M.G.	£2,400
Principal Assistant do., C. H. Collins	1,100
2nd do., W. E. Hobday	900
3rd do., J. A. Maybin	850
4th do., C. C. Woolley	800
Controller of Revenue, E. B. Alexander	Rs. 51,500
Treasurer, W. W. Woods	£1,200
Colonial Auditor, F. G. Morley	1,350
Governor's Agents—	
West Prov., R. N. Thame	Rs. 25,500
Central, W. L. Kindersley	24,937
Northern, F. J. Smith	23,823
North-Western, F. G. Tyrrell	£1,550
Southern, F. Bartlett	Rs. 44,375
Eastern, C. V. Brayne	£1,550
North Central, A. W. Seymour	1,450
Uva, R. A. G. Feeting	1,350
Sabaragamuwa, G. F. R. Browning	1,350

<i>Surveyor-General</i> , A. J. Wickwar	£1,450
<i>Director Pub Works</i> , J. Strachan	1,650
<i>Postmaster-General</i> , M. S. Sreelita	1,600
<i>Principal Collector of Customs</i> , W. J. Southern	1,500
<i>Chief Justice</i> , Sir Anton Bertram, K. C.	2,500
<i>Sen. Punsne Judge</i> , G. F. M. Ennis	1,750
<i>Punsne Judges</i> , W. T. Potter, G. Schneider, K. C.; T. F. Garvin, K. C.	each 1,750
<i>District Judge</i> , Colombo, D. A. St. V. Jayawardene, K. C.	1,500
<i>Do. do. Kandy</i> , P. E. Pieris	1,700
<i>Do. do. Galle</i> , L. W. C. Schrader	Rs 23,812
<i>Do. do. Jaffna</i> , G. W. Woodhouse	24,375
<i>Attorney-Gen.</i> , Sir H. C. Gollan, C. B. E., K. C.	£1,800
<i>Solicitor-Gen.</i> , L. H. Elphinstone (actg.)	1,550
<i>Registrar-General</i> , H. W. Codrington	1,500
<i>Director of Education</i> , L. Macrae	1,500
<i>Principal Civil Medical Officer</i> , Dr. J. F. E. Bridges	1,750
<i>Insp. Genl. Police</i> , H. L. Dowbiggin	1,550
<i>Do. Prisons</i> , A. F. G. Walker, M. C.	1,150
<i>Genl. Manager Railways</i> , T. E. Dutton	1,650
<i>Conservator of Forests</i> , J. D. Sargent	1,550
<i>Director of Irrigation</i> , R. F. Morris	1,450
<i>Excise Commissioner</i> , T. W. Roberts	1,550
<i>Director of Agriculture</i> , F. A. Stockdale	1,550
<i>Settlement Officer</i> , M. M. Wedderburn	1,250
<i>Chairman, Colombo Port Commn.</i> , W. T. Southern	1,500
<i>Controller, Indian Immigrant Labour</i> , W. E. Wait	1,550
<i>Director of Statistics</i> , L. J. B. Turner	1,200

The MALDIVES ARCHIPELAGO lies to the S.W. of Ceylon, a few degrees north of the equator. Malé, the seat of government, is about 400 miles distant from Ceylon, to which the islands have always been nominally tributary. The Sultan acknowledges his allegiance by sending an annual embassy to Colombo. The natives are Muhammadans. The islands are unhealthy, and the main exports are dried fish, cowrie shells, coconut oil, and tortoiseshell. Colombo, distant from London 6,300 miles, transit, 16 days.

CYPRUS

is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. 34° 33' and 35° 41', and E. long. 32° 17' and 34° 35'. It is about 40 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor, and 60 miles from Latakia, on the Syrian coast. The distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 298 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 100 miles long and 60 to 30 broad, from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the north-east. The area is 3,584 square miles. The population at the census of 1921 was 330,709, of whom about 20 per cent. were Muhammadans, and the remainder mostly members of the autocephalous Church of Cyprus, which is a branch of the Orthodox Eastern Church. The principal productions are grain of various kinds, sesame, linseed, flax, wine and spirits, silk, olives, locust-beans (carobs), cotton, wool, hides, grapes, oranges, pomegranates, asbestos, aniseed, sponges, sumac leaves, terra umbra, gypsum, salt, pyrites, and chrome. In 1923 the wine export was 92,357 gals., and that of spirits 19,806 gals., the bulk of the wine and spirits going to Egypt and Syria. The climate varies in different localities. In the plains the summer heat is very great, and the British troops suffered when first stationed in

the island. Excellent summer quarters were, however, found in the hills; and, owing to the enforcement of various sanitary measures, the death-rate of the whole island is nearly as low as that of any European country.

Cyprus was formally annexed to the British Empire in 1914. The inhabitants have been granted a political franchise, every man paying direct taxes having a vote. The government is administered, under the Colonial Office, by a High Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Council composed of 18 members, 6 being official and 12 elected. The island is divided into three electoral districts, each returning one Muhammadan and three Christian members.

For administrative and legal purposes it is divided into six districts. In each district the executive government is represented by a commissioner, and each has a Court of Law presided over by an English judge, who is assisted by two native judges, one being a Christian and the other a Muhammadan. There is also a Supreme Court for the whole island, consisting of two English judges.

The capital is Nicosia (Lefkosia), near the centre of the island, with a population of 191,98 in 1921; the other principal towns are Larnaca (population 9,768), Limassol (13,291), Famagusta (7,276), Kyrenia (1,913), Paphos (4,119), and Morphou (3,500).

Important works at Famagusta have rendered the inner harbour accessible to steamers, and a narrow-gauge railway connecting the harbour with the capital (36 miles) was opened in 1905, and was extended to Morphou, 25 miles, in 1907, and to Evrykhou, 25 miles, in 1915. There is a regular service of steamers from Egypt, and from Italy (*via Trieste*).

Revenue	1923	£567,390
Expenditure	1923	582,700
Total imports	1921	£1,449,010
Total exports	1921	1,411,561
Exports from U.K.	1921	871,211
Exports to U.K.	1921	893,733
	1922	545,524
	1922	432,133
	1922	207,796
	1922	161,190
	1922	314,178
	1922	212,504

High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Malcolm Stevenson, K. C. M. G. (1920)

(and duty allowance £600) £3,000
A. D. C. and Private Sec., Maj. W. H. Fild, O. B. E.

Chief Secretary, J. C. D. Fenn, C. M. G. 1,400
Chief Assistant Sec., J. M. Ellis £600 to 750

Commissioners, E. E. McDonald, C. H. Hart-Davis, £800 to £950; T. J. Greenwood £800 to £900; Capt. A. M. Flenny, B. J. Surridge, R. P. L. Browne £600 to 800

Treasurer, E. du Boulay 1,080
Chief Collector of Customs, £750 to 900

Registrar-General, B. T. Watts £800 to 1,000
Auditor (vacant) £800 to 950

Chief Justice, (vacant) 1,500
Punsne Judge, H. C. W. Grimshaw 1,000

Presidents of District Courts, B. Dickinson; E. D. Vargette, C. C. Gershty, H. K. Ryan, O. B. E., £750 to £900; Maj. J. A. Lucie-Smith, O. B. E. (and one vacancy) £600 to 750

King's Advocate, J. C. Howard 1,200
Chief Commr. Police, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Gallagher, D.S.O. £750 to 900

Chief Med. Officer, Dr. E. S. Corseilia £750 to 900
Chief Inspector of Schools, Rev. Canon F. D. Newham £550 to 650

Island Postmaster, L. J. E. Dench £600 to £700
Director of Agriculture, W. Bevan £600 to 700
Princ. Forest Officer, A. H. Unwin, D.O.E.

£750 to 900
Genl. Manager, Railways, Walter M. Smithers £700 to 800
Dir. Public Works, H. Shims, M.V.O. £800 to 900

Distance, 3,030 miles, mail transit, 7 to 14 days.

DOMINICA. See LEEWARD ISLANDS.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE. See KENYA

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

These, the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 51° 15'–53° S. lat. and 57° 40'–62° W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 2,580 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,038 sq. miles), and upwards of 100 small islands (islets, rocks, and sandbanks), comprising in the aggregate 4,618 sq. miles, and a population in 1921 of 2,094. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. A settlement was made by France in 1764, this was subsequently handed over to Spain, but the latter country recognised Great Britain's title to a part at least of the group in 1771. In 1820 the Argentine Republic established a settlement which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 the islands were again taken possession of by the English for the protection of the whale-fishery, and colonised, being the most southerly organised colony of the British Empire. On Dec. 8, 1914, a British squadron under Adm. Sir Doveton Sturdee defeated a German squadron (von Spee) off the Falkland Islands. The climate, though somewhat bleak, is usually considered healthy, and the temperature is on the whole equable, the thermometer ranging in winter from 20° to 50°, and in summer from 40° to 65°. The islands are chiefly bog-land, and have proved suitable for sheep, 670,000 being carried, the output of wool is about five million lb annually. The population is mainly British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming and seafaring industries. The chief exports are whale oil and guano, wool, tallow, hides and sheepskins. The only important settlement is Port Stanley, at the head of Port William, on the coast of East Falkland.

The government of the Falkland Islands is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 4 members, and a Legislative Council, the members of both being appointed by the Crown.

	1921	1922	1923
Public revenue	£139,230	£174,437	£190,337
Expenditure	49,545	51,391	45,304
Total imports	437,880	501,561	424,712
Total exports	1,734,266	2,608,566	3,086,819
Imports from U.K.	245,075	333,710	291,282
Exports to U.K.	1,681,083	909,959	629,946

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir John Middleton, K.B.E., O.M.G. (and fees) £1,800
Colonial Secretary, &c., Hon. H. Henniker Heaton 800

Colonial Treasurer, &c., Hon. W. A. Thompson 600

Chief Justice, The Governor.

CHIEF TOWN, Port Stanley. Population (1921), 897.

Dependencies of the Falkland Islands.

The total area of land and sea included in the dependencies of the Falklands is over 3,000,000 square miles. *South Georgia*, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,000 square miles, is the only part of the dependencies which is permanently habitable, there being a Resident Magistrate and other officials, and a permanent population (engaged in the whaling industry) at Grytviken Harbour. In the *South Shetlands*, Deception Island contains a harbour at Port Foster, ice-free for about five months in the year, with a land station which arrives and departs with the whaling fleet. The *South Orkneys* also have a seasonal land station, and the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H.M. Government, established a meteorological station, in connexion with a discovery that a cold winter in the Weddell Sea is a precursor of drought in the maize and cereal area of Argentina 3½ years later. The other dependencies, of which the principal units are the *South Sandwich Islands*, and a part of the *Antarctic*, or *South Polar*, continent known as *Graham's Land*, are even more inhospitable than those already named, being nearly covered with snow and ice and almost completely destitute of plant life. In spite, however, of the climatic and other disadvantages, the revenue derived from all the dependencies in 1922 amounted to £122,102, and the local expenditure was no more than £12,930, the surplus (after meeting administrative expenses at Port Stanley) being devoted to local research and development. The trade is considerable, the exports being valued at £2,504,944, and the imports at £389,263 in 1922. The whaling industry carried out from these dependencies is greater than that of the rest of the world combined. Thirteen companies (4 British, 11 Norwegian) caught 6,955 whales in the 1922 season, the landed value of the oil being £2,244,390.

Port Stanley is distant about 8,130 miles, transit, 25 days from Liverpool. Telegrams by cable and wireless telegraphy via Monte Video.

FIJI

This is a group of 300 to 250 islands (of which some are, however, mere uninhabited islets and rocks) in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand, which extend 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15° 45'–21° 10' S. lat. and 176° E.–178° W. long. The gross area of the group is about 7,083 square miles. The islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu (Great Fiji) and Vanua Levu (Great Land). The climate is equable and remarkably healthy for Europeans, the average temperature in the shade in the cool season is 70°, rising to 84° in the hot season, extremes lying between 60° and 94°. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, the chief productions being the bread-fruit tree, banana, plantain, pea-nuts, yams, and dalo (taro), coco-nut, sugar-cane, rice, maize, and cotton. The principal exports are sugar, copra, bananas, trocas shell, molasses, rubber, maize, hides and pelts, and beche-de-mer. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 6 members. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council (of which the

Governor is president) containing 12 nominated members (one specially representing Indian interests), 7 elected members, and 2 native members, appointed by the Governor. Native administration is carried on through the chiefs under the Governor's supervision. The population (1921 Census) was 157,266 (84,475 native Fijians, 60,634 Indians, 3,878 Europeans, and some Polynesians and others).

	1921	1922	1923
Public income	£569,722	£450,155	£479,982
Public expenditure	752,038	530,361	429,665
Public debt	155,300	160,000	358,000
Total imports	1,509,732	723,545	989,060
Total exports	2,542,591	1,698,544	1,553,239
Imports from U.K.	368,129	219,420	279,971
Exports to U.K.	164,234	142,117	58,159

CAPITAL, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu
Population (1921), 12,982

Governor of Fiji, His Excellency Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G. (1918), (and £1,200 as High Comm. of W. Pacific and £150 as Consul-General) £3,000

Private Sec. Mrs I. Lucchini 300
A.D.C., Capt P. W. Belson 300

Chief Justice, Sir Alfred Kanney Young (and £350 as Chief Just. Comm. W. P.) 1,000

Colonial Sec., Hon. Thomas Edward Fell, C.M.G. 1,000

Principal Asst. Sec., Hon. D. R. Stewart 700
Asst. Col. Sec., H. G. Pillug 600

Attorney-General, Hon. K. J. Muir Mackenzie 900
Chief Medical Officer, Hon. A. A. Monaghan M.B. 900

Commissioner for Lands, Hon. C. A. Holmes 600

Colonial Treasurer, Hon. H. H. Rushton 1,000
Commissioner of Works, Hon. W. Wise (actg.) 1,000

Registrar of Supreme Court, Curator of Intestates Estates, and Public Trustee, Hon. J. S. Neill 550

Inspector-General of Constabulary and Sheriff, Col. G. J. L. Golding 600

Auditor, (vacant) (and £100 as Auditor, Western Pacific) 600

Colonial Postmaster, Hon. H. P. St. Julian, I.S.O. 675

Chief Police Magistrate and Registrar-General, R. C. D. Higginson 650

Comptroller of Customs, Hon. E. J. Marsh 525

Suva is 11,000 miles from London, transit from London, via Vancouver, about 30 days, and via Sydney, about 50 days.

GAMBIA.

The West African river Gambia, which is navigable for some 300 miles from its mouth, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447, and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth, being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and in honour of the new King, was named Fort James, but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognised, by the Treaty of Versailles, as British. The Colony had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in

1888. It now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Kombo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, MacCarthy Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The total area is estimated at 4,132 sq. miles. The population of the Island of St. Mary, at the Census of April 24, 1921, was 9,227, and that of the Protectorate 202,303. The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season, viz. from June to October, but during the rest of the year it is less unhealthy. The chief export is ground nuts, which form seventy per cent of the total exports. They were sent chiefly to Marseilles, where the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil, but, since the outbreak of war, the export trade has been mainly with the U.K. Beeswax, palm kernels, hides, and calabashes are also exported, and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kous* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements. The chief imports are cotton goods, kola nuts, rice, soap, spirits, hardware, sugar, wine, and tobacco. A Company of the W.A.F.F. (4 officers and 120 non-commissioned officers and men) is stationed in the Colony, and there is an armed police force in the settlement (numbering 92 men), which performs both civil and military duties. There are Government wireless stations at Georgetown (MacCarthy Island) and at Bathurst. The Government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is vested in a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 3 official members (besides the Governor), and by a Legislative Council of 5 official members and 3 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown.

	1921	1922	1923
Public revenue	£183,201	£243,603	£229,688
Public expenditure	225,461	430,312	211,317
Public debt	nil	nil	nil
Total imports	924,448	862,115	813,898
Total exports	793,425	1,037,008	809,509
Imports from U.K.	580,237	540,463	444,329
Exports to U.K.	607,977	615,818	440,368

Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared 1923, 1,052,982

CHIEF TOWN, Bathurst. Population (1921), 9,227

Governor, His Excellency Capt. Cecil Hamilton Arncliffe, C.M.G., D.S.O. £2,500

A.D.C., Capt. P. Jeffs, M.C., R.A. 500
Colonial Secretary, C. R. M. Workman 1,000

Judge of Supreme Court, S. S. Sawley-Cookson 1,000

Revenue-General, H. Densham Smith 960
Legal Adviser, C. M. Barton £630 to 800

Police Magistrate and Insp. of Schools, I. J. T. Irbett £630 to 800

Senior Med. Officer, J. M. W. Pollard £1,000 to 1,150

Commissioner of Police, &c., C. Greig £720 to 920
Travelling Commissioners, E. Hopkinson, C.M.G., D.S.O. £560, Capt. E. B. Leese, £880, Capt. R. H. H. Whitehead, M.C., Maj. R. W. Macklin, M.C., Lt.-Col. G. E. Wannell, D.S.O., £600 to 960

Director, Public Works, H. A. Tyler-Smith 960
Director, Agriculture, A. J. Brooks £600 to 920

Director, Posts & Telegraphs, (vacant) £600 to 720

Transit from London, 14 days.

GIBRALTAR.

a rocky promontory, 2½ miles in length and ¾ of a mile in breadth, and 1,396 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity

of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. Gibraltar was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Since that time it has remained continuously in possession of the British. Of the many attempts to retake it, the most celebrated was the great siege in 1779-83, when General Elliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the N W side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade. During the year 1923 4,421 vessels entered, with a total tonnage of 5,560,875. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, and beer. There is an enclosed harbour with an area of about 400 acres, three graving docks, and docking accommodation for the largest battleships in the British Navy. The estimated civilian population (1923) was 17,346.

The Governor is in command of the garrison, and is aided in the administration by an Executive Council of 7 members; there is no Legislative Council.

	1921	1922	1923
Revenue	£249,134	£291,592	£150,283
Expenditure	289,393	276,733	167,088

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency General Sir C. C. Monro, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G. (with £500 entertainment allowance and £500 from Army funds) £5,500

A. H. S. (vacant)

A.D.C., Lt. G. H. MacCarthy, R.A.

G.S.O., Maj. A. S. Archdale, D.S.O., R.A.

In charge of Administration, Col. C. W. Scott, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Commanding Royal Artillery, Col. J. D. Sherer, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Chief Engineer, Col. R. P. T. Hawksley, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Officer Commanding R.A.S. Corps, Lt. Col. J. D. Butler, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Deputy Director Medical Services, Col. E. T. Lukson, V.C., D.S.O.

Dep. Asst. Dir. of Hygiene, Lt. Col. W. C. Smiles, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.

A.D.O.S., Lt.-Col. T. B. A. Leahy, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.O.C.

Command Paym., Lt.-Col. A. A. I. Collard, C.B.E.

Rear-Admiral in Charge, Gibraltar, and Admiral Supt., Gibraltar Dockyard, Rear Adm. W. M. Ellerton, C.B.

Colonial Sec., Hon. C. W. J. Orr, C.M.G. £1,500

Chief Asst. Sec., E. P. Griffin, M.B.E. 684

Asst. Sec., Lt.-Col. A. E. Beattie, C.B.E., M.C. 492

Treasurer and Collector, Hon. W. A. Bowling 1,000

Captain of the Port, Comm. H. Buon, R.D., R.N.R. 800

Police Magistrate, S. O. Rowan-Hamilton £750 to 900

Director of Public Works, J. R. Cook, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., ... (and £1200) £750 to 900

Chief of Police, J. Cochrane .. 750

Postmaster-General, G. E. Jones .. £600 to 750

Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, J. Lochhead, O.B.E., M.D. £798

Chief Justice, Sir Daniel T. Tudor, K.C. 1,350

Attorney-General, Capt. Hon. M. H. Anderson, C.B.E., K.C., R.N. 1,200

Registrar, Supreme Court, J. Discombe £600 to 750

Auditor, J. B. Hewlett £700 to 750

Distance, 1,209 miles, transit, 3½ days.

GOLD COAST

The Gold Coast comprises a portion of the coast of the Gulf of Guinea from about 3° 7' W to 1° 14' E of Greenwich. It is divided into three parts—Gold Coast Colony, 23,490 sq. miles, Ashanti, 24,560 sq. miles, and the Northern Territories, 30,660 sq. miles—a total area of 78,650 sq. miles. It extends along the coast line about 334 miles and inland to an average distance of 440 miles, or to the 11° of N. latitude. It is bounded on the west and north by the French colonies of the Ivory Coast and French Sudan, and on the east by Togoland. The population (Census of 1921) was Gold Coast Colony, 1,171,913, Ashanti, 406,193, Northern Territories, 530,355, total, 2,108,461, excluding 2,033 Europeans. The natives are almost all Pagans, but there are 60,000 Muhammadans, and the number of Christians is steadily increasing.

The trade is principally with the United Kingdom. Gold is found in considerable quantities, and diamonds were discovered in 1919; there are also large deposits of high-grade manganese. The principal product is cocoa, more than half the world's supply being produced in the Colony; rice plantations have been started and steps have been taken to improve the coco-nut industry, and to develop the kola and sisal hemp plantations. The principal exports in 1923 were cocoa, £6,566,973, gold and gold dust, £850,671, kola nuts, £319,805, lumber, £156,308 and manganese, £327,377. The chief imports are textiles, building materials, cotton goods, provisions, kerosene, and hardware. The climate, generally, is hot and moist, but is becoming annually less unhealthy by the aid of medical science and sanitation. The Government assists the missionaries in educational matters, and has established schools of its own, and there is a University College at Achumota, 8 miles from Accra. Great efforts are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the coast towns. The principal towns are lighted and policed. The total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1923 was 3,297,869 (British 1,977,364), 2,600 miles of telegraphs have been established in the colony, of which 290 miles are in Ashanti and 203 miles in the Northern Territories. There is a wireless telegraph station at Accra. A Government railway runs from Sekondi through Takoradi, the centre of the gold-mining industry, to Kumasi (268 miles). Another line runs from Accra to Comassie (192 miles).

The seat of government is Accra (population 38,049). The other principal towns are Cape Coast (14,921), Adidadi (1,620), Elmina (5,262), Sekondi (9,500), Takoradi (2,671), Quittah (9,839), Axim (3,781), Comassie (20,268), Saltpond (6,322), and Winneba (6,980). The government of the Colony is administered by a Governor, aided by a nominated Executive Council. There is a Legislative Council of 12 official and 9 unofficial

members, for the Colony, excluding Ashanti and the Northern Territories

	1902 23	1903 24
Total revenue	£3,357,196	£3,742,834
Expenditure	2,934,994	4,105,618
Public Debt (Mch 31, 1904)	—	7,279,118
Total imports	6,510,205	8,448,862
Total exports	8,335,400	8,959,213
Imports from U K	4,909,700	5,847,795
Exports to U K	3,522,555	3,058,616

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Brig-Gen. Sir Frederick Gordon Guggisberg, K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (1909)

(and allowance, £1,500) £4,500

A. D. C., (vacant)

Private Sec., Comdr R. Hennans, R.N.

Colonial Sec., Dr J. C. Maxwell, C.M.G. ...

Chief Assist. Sec., A. C. Finlay, I.S.O. ...

Senior Assistants, D. B. Stuart-Harris, E.A. ...

T. Taylor, J. P. Ross

Chief Justice, Sir P. C. Smyly

Puane Judges, Ewen R. Logan, R. E. ...

Hall, Llewellyn C. Dalton, W. P. ...

Michell, A. B. Howes

Chief Registrar, J. E. St. A. Pawcett ..

Attorney-General, R. W. H. Wilkinson ..

Solicitor-General, C. Carnegie Brown ..

Treasurer, C. W. Leese

Deputy Treasurer, R. E. Burns

Auditor, W. Boweiley

Deputy do., L. G. Conley

Comdy G. C. Reyt, Lt-Col. I. H. Mac-

douell, D.S.O. ...

Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, M. E. O'Dea ...

Director of Works, L. H. D. Nicolls, O.B.E. ...

Deputy do., J. D. Shannan ...

Genl. Manager, Railways, E. W. Cozens-

Hardy

Deputy do., R. H. Dawson ...

Comptroller of Customs, J. McIntosh

Reid

Deputy do., R. Sharpe

Commissioners of Prisons, F. W. F. ...

Jackson, J. L. Atterbury, H. E. G. ...

Bartlett

Secretary for Mines, W. F. Holmes ...

Secretary for Native Affairs, C. W. Welman

Insp.-Genl. of Prisons, Capt. C. E. ...

Cookson

Postmaster-General, S. B. Gosling ..

Deputy do., W. T. E. Wallace ..

Telegraph Engineer, D. B. Evans ..

Surveyor-General, Lt-Col. R. H. Rowe, D.S.O. ...

Inspector-General of Police, Lt.-Col. H. W. M. ...

Bamford, O.B.E., M.C. ...

Director of Education, D. J. Oman, O.B.E. ...

Conservator of Forests, L. A. King-Church ...

Director of Agriculture, W. S. D. Tudhope ...

Director of Geological Survey, A. E. ...

Kitson, C.M.G., O.B.E.

ASHANTI

Ashanti was placed under British protection on Aug. 7, 1806, and a English Resident was appointed to Coomassie. Under Orders in Council of Sept. 25, 1902, the country was definitely annexed by Great Britain, the Governor of the Gold Coast being appointed Governor of Ashanti, though the laws and Ordinances of the Gold Coast do not apply to the annexed

territory. It is divided into two provinces under Provincial Commissioners—the Eastern Province, headquarters Coomassie, and the Western Province, headquarters Sunyani. The population (census 1902) was 406,193. Coomassie, the chief town, has about 20,000 inhabitants. There are Government schools at Coomassie, Sunyani and Juaso, and a number of mission schools. Agriculture is extending, cocoa and rubber plantations are being formed. In the Western parts of the Gold Coast Colony and especially of Ashanti are rich forests with excellent timber trees (mahogany, cedar, &c.), trees yielding fruits, rich in oil, rubber-bearing plants, and species yielding gum copal. The country is well watered, and with proper restraints on wasteful native farming and on over-exploitation, would contain inexhaustible supplies of valuable forest products. On the Eastern side the forests are sparser, though timber and oil trees are common and game plentiful, the products there are chiefly maize, kokoyams, bananas, ground-nuts, and cocoa, the plantations of which are rapidly extending.

Chief Commissioner, John Maxwell, C.M.G. £1,600

Provincial Commissioners, H. J. Hobbs, ...

J. A. Ballantine ... each 1,200

NORTHERN TERRITORIES

In 1902 the Northern Territories lying to the north of the parallel of 8° N lat., bounded on the west and north by the French possessions and on the east by Togoland, were placed under British protection. They are administered, under the Governor, by a Chief Commissioner with his headquarters at Tamale. The country is divided into two provinces under Commissioners, the Southern Province, with headquarters at Tamale, and the Northern Province, with headquarters at Navarrog. By the census taken in 1902 the population was about 530,360. The Mohammedans have substantial mosques, there is a Roman Catholic mission. Government schools have been established at Tamale, Gambaga, Lohia, and Wa. Good permanent roads are being made. The Northern Territories are capable of producing various agricultural crops (cereals, shea-butter, ground-nuts, indigo, tobacco), and are said to contain wide auriferous areas.

Chief Commissioner (vacant) £1,600

Deputy do., Maj. A. H. C. Walker-Leigh

Provincial Commissioners, L. Castellani, ...

H. C. Brauch

Commandant of Constabulary (vacant) ...

Accra is distant from Liverpool, 3,920 miles; transit, 14 to 30 days.

HONG KONG

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong consists of a number of islands situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, in 22° 10'—22° 34' N. lat. and 113° 52'—114° 30' E. long., and of a portion of the mainland.

Hong Kong is an island about 10 miles long and from 2 to 6½ miles broad, with a total area of 32 square miles; it lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (Lycenoon) not more than a quarter-mile wide, and was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842; British Kowloon was subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of

* Inclusive of expenditure from loans.

1860, and the New Territories, being a peninsula in the southern part of the Kwangtung province, by a lease signed June 9, 1898. The whole colony comprises an area of about 391 square miles, with a population (1921) of 662,200. The non-Chinese residents, excluding naval and military, numbered about 15,200.

The capital of the colony is Victoria, which lies along the northern shore of the island, facing the mainland; and between the mainland and the city is the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, with a water area of some 10 square miles. With the exception of liquor and tobacco the port is free, and is fortified. It possesses excellent docks, capable of holding the largest vessels for the purposes of repair. There is a considerable ship repairing and construction industry. Shipping entered, (1922) 23,283,382 tons, (1923) 26,701,120 tons. A railway, of which 23 miles belong to the Government, runs from Kowloon to Canton, the length north of the Sham Chun River (which is the boundary of the British territory) is controlled by the Chinese Government. A light railway runs through the fertile valleys of the north-east portion of the New Territories from Fanling to Sha-Tan-kok, a distance of 7 miles. Good roads connect the principal districts with the railway.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is about 1,860 feet high. The Peak District is a favourite place of residence, and is reserved for Europeans. The New Territories contain peaks from 1,800 to 3,000 feet. The hot season lasts from May to October. During the winter months, from November to March, the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating. The average daily maximum temperature ranges from 87° in July to 63° in February, and the average daily minimum temperature from 78° in July to 55° in February. The average annual rainfall is 84 in., of which no less than 75 per cent. falls between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Hong Kong is the centre of a vast trade in many kinds of produce, chiefly camphor, coal, cottons, flax, gunnies, hides and steel goods, leather, matches, oils, rice, silks, sugar, tea and tin.

Much encouragement is given by the Government to education in the colony. In 1923 there were 820 schools subject to Government supervision, attended by 42,452 pupils. The University (opened in 1912) includes faculties of medicine, engineering, and arts.

Hong Kong is a Crown colony, and its government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, together with a Legislative Council of 14 members, including himself, a representative from the Chamber of Commerce, and a representative of the Justices of the Peace. There is also a Sanitary Board, partly elected, which controls all sanitary measures.

CAPITAL, Victoria; population (1923), 450,000.

	1922	1923.
Public revenue	\$22,291,064	\$24,783,763
Public expenditure	18,563,002	21,571,905
Public debt, Jan. 1	£1,485,732	£1,485,732
Do, do,	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
Imports from U.K.	£8,264,136	£6,974,313
Exports to U.K.	744,638	797,778

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.	£6,000
A.D.C., Capt. R. A. R. Neville, R.M.L.I.	300
Private Sec., T. G. Galsford St. Lawrence	300
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Sir Claud Severn, K.B.E., C.M.G., I.L.D.	2,000
Asst. Dir. and Clerk of Councils, A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G., C.B.E.	1,250
Treasurer, &c., Hon. C. McI. Messer, O.B.E.	1,500
Attorney-General, Hon. J. H. Kemp, K.C., C.B.E.	1,800
Director of Public Works, Hon. H. T. Creasy	1,300
Sec. for Chinese Affairs, Hon. E. R. Hallifax, C.B.E.	1,500
Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir Henry Cowper Gollan, C.B.E., K.O.	2,400
Prison Judge, His Hon. H. H. J. Gompertz	1,600
Captain Superintendent of Police, Hon. E. D. C. Wolfe	1,500
1st Police Magistrate, J. R. Wood	1,400
Principal Civil Medical Officer, Joseph Bartlett Addison, M.B.E.	1,200
Director of Education, Hon. E. A. Irving	1,500
Crown Solicitor, H. K. Holmes	1,025
Harbour Master, &c., Lieut.-Commander G. F. Hole, R.N.	1,150
Postmaster-General, N. L. Smith	950

Military Forces in China

G.O.C. the Forces, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Fowler, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	
A.D.C., Lt. D. A. Searle	
G.S.O., Maj. L. Chenevix Trench, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.	
Maj. V. R. Burkhardt, D.S.O., R.A.	
Commanding R.A., Lt. Col. W. O. S. Sanders, D.S.O.	
Chief Engineer, Col. C. Russell Brown, D.S.O.	
Senior M.O., Lt.-Col. Fitz G. FitzGerald, D.S.O.	
Hong Kong, 9,834 miles, via Suez Canal, transit, 29 days, or via Siberia, 18 to 23 days	

JAMAICA.*

aboriginally Xaymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17° 42'—18° 32' North lat. and 76° 11'—78° 23' W. long. It is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indian Islands, being 144 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,207 square miles, and a population, in April, 1921, of 858,118 (males, 401,973, females, 456,145), whites, 14,476, coloured, 157,223, blacks, 660,420, East Indians, 18,610, Chinese, 3,696, not specified, 3,693.

Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509, but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the Treaty of Madrid.

From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascend towards the central ranges, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Peak of the Blue Mountains, in the eastern part of the island, an elevation of 7,388 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south.

* The Government publishes annually a *Handbook of Jamaica*, full of information respecting the history and personnel of the island.

shores, but none are navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft. There are several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 300 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post offices are established in every town and in very many villages, the number of accounts open in the Govt. savings banks was 62,140 (1923). Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported, the latter is still counted the best in the world, and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains fetches a high price. There is an extensive trade in fruits, chiefly bananas and oranges, with the U.S.A. and U.K. Maize and Indian corn grow luxuriantly. The Guinea grass, from four to six feet in height, grows wild, and is superior to any other for pasturage, while the woods furnish an abundance of rich dyestuffs, drugs, and spices, and there are some rare cabinet woods. The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council not to exceed 8 members, the Legislative Council consists of the Governor, the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Director of Public Works, and the Collector-General (all *ex officio*), of 10 Nominated Members, and of 14 elected by the people, being one for each parish of the island. The island is divided into three counties, Surrey in the east, Middlesex in the centre, and Cornwall in the west. The principal city is Kingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, pop. (Census 1921) 62,707, the next in importance are Spanish Town, pop. 8,694, Montego Bay, 6,580, and Port Antonio, 6,272. Chief exports (1923) sugar, £674,769, fruit, £2,458,863, coffee, £242,000, cocoa, £60,204.

	1922-23.	1923-24
Public general revenue	£2,057,412	£2,061,202
Expenditure from income	1,949,034	2,074,271
Public debt	4,021,201	4,582,207
	1922	1923
Total imports	4,835,393	5,555,959
Total exports	4,643,999	4,288,494
<i>Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief,</i>		
His Excellency Brig-Gen Sir Samuel		
Herbert Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.,		
R.E. (duty allowances £500) £5,000		
<i>A.D.C. and Private Secretary,</i>		
<i>Comd'g Troops, Col-Comdt Hon H.G.</i>		
Pringle, D.S.O.		
<i>Colonial Secretary, Col. Hon H. Bryan,</i>		
C.M.G., D.S.O.		
<i>Asst. Colonial Secretary, C. W.</i>		1,500
<i>Doonly</i>		£800 to 1,000
<i>Auditor-Gen., Hon C.G.H. Davis</i>		£800 to 1,000
<i>Director Public Works, Hon C.V.A.</i>		
<i>Espeut</i>		£1,200 to 1,350
<i>Superintending Medical Officer, Langley</i>		
<i>Hunt, C.M.G.</i>		£1,000 to 1,200
<i>Collector-General, R. Nosworthy (acting)</i>		1,000
<i>Collector of Customs and Shipping Master,</i>		
<i>Kingston, B. de S. Bell</i>		650
<i>Director of Agriculture, Hon H.H. Consins,</i>		
<i>M.A.</i>		£800 to 1,000
<i>Inspector-General of Police, Col. W.E.</i>		
<i>Clarke</i>		800
<i>Director of Prisons, B. Toole</i>		£150 to 650
<i>Director of Railways, Maj Lewis Thomas,</i>		
<i>O.B.E.</i>		£1,200 to 1,350
<i>Director of Education, P.J. O'Leary,</i>		
<i>bury, M.A.</i>		£700 to 800
<i>Treasurer, W.B. Isaacs (acting)</i>		900

<i>Postmaster, Ellis Wolfe</i>	£700 to 800
<i>Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, His</i>	
<i>Hon Sir C.E. St. J. Branch</i>	2,000
<i>Puante Judges, His Hon A. de Freitas,</i>	
<i>O.B.E., £1,200, His Hon H.I.C. Brown,</i>	
<i>K.C.</i>	1,200
<i>Judge of Kingston Court, R.T. Orpen</i>	900
<i>Registrar Supreme Court, L.I. De Mont-</i>	
<i>aguac</i>	700
<i>Attorney-General, Hon F.C. Wells</i>	
<i>Durrant</i>	1,500
<i>Crown Solicitor, A.J. Corinaldi</i>	1,000
<i>Administrator-Gen. and Trustee in Bank-</i>	
<i>ruptcy, John M. Nethersole (and fees)</i>	500
<i>Registrar-General and Deputy Keeper of</i>	
<i>Records, A.R. Soares</i>	600
<i>Registrar of Titles, C.E. Mellish</i>	600
<i>Government Printer, F.S. Passingham</i>	£500 to 600
<i>Protector of Immigrants, F.N. Isaacs</i>	
<i>(acting)</i>	350
Kingston is distant from London 4,000 miles,	
transit, 14 days	

KENYA.

Kenya Colony and the East Africa Protectorate include the whole of the coast from the Umba to the Juba River, as also the vast territories in the interior bounded in part by international conventional lines. The eastern boundary was defined along the Juba and north-east by an agreement with Italy (1891), and on the north by an agreement with Abyssinia in 1908. On the west the Colony adjoins Uganda, and on the south the mandated Tanganyika Territory. The population of the Colony at the census of 1921 was 2,529,333. Its area is approximately 200,000 square miles.

A great portion of this vast region consists of pasture lands or barren wastes, but there are not lacking extensive districts of great natural fertility on the coast, as well as in the interior. The Colony is divided for administrative purposes into eight provinces, which are subdivided into districts and sub-districts.

The districts most suitable for settlement by Europeans are those of Kyambu, Nyeri, Nakuru, Naivasha, Lumbwa, and Uasin Gishu. There is also a considerable region still undeveloped, and not yet included in any administrative district.

Kenya also includes the *Witu Protectorate*, a small tract of country at the mouth of the river Tana. Witu is regarded for administrative purposes as part of *Tanaland*.

Mombasa, which is connected with Europe by telegraph, possesses perhaps the finest harbour on the east coast of Africa (population, about 32,339, of whom 653 are Europeans). There is also telegraphic communication along the coast between Mombasa and Lamu, and between Mombasa and Entebbe, the capital of the Uganda Protectorate. There are also extensions radiating from the main Uganda Railway telegraph system to Taveta, Fort Hall, West Kenya, Archers Post, Southern Masai Reserve, Eldama Ravine, Kericho, Uasin Gishu, Machakos, Kisili and Mundias, also telegraph connexion between Mombasa and Tanga. Radio-telegraph stations exist at Mombasa and Kisumu. The Uganda Railway has its terminus at Mombasa, which is connected with the mainland by a railway bridge 1,722 feet in length. There are also about 40 miles (under Uganda Railway management) from Nairobi to the Fort Hall District, and about 90 miles from the main line at Uganda junction to the Magada Soda Lake.

Nairobi, the capital of the Colony, and central station of the Uganda Railway, has a population of 24,378, of whom 2,920 are Europeans. There are also some 600 European farmers in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi.

The principal exports are coffee, fibre, carbonate of soda, grain, and hides and skins, the principal imports are piece-goods, rice, grain and flour, building materials, European provisions, petroleum, &c.

The importation of arms and ammunition is prohibited, except under the most stringent regulations, and the introduction and local manufacture of spirits is also heavily checked.

The problem of admitting or excluding immigrants from British India has exercised the attention of the Government, and discussions have taken place at the Colonial Office in London on the subject. Delegates from Kenya and from British India have stated their views, which are in direct conflict one with the other.

	1922.	1923
Revenue ..	£1,649,032	£1,839,447
Expenditure ..	1,972,212	2,137,633
Imports ..	2,871,240	4,257,843
Exports ..	2,780,996	3,996,432

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Robert Thorne Coryndon, KCMG (1922)

and £1,500 duty allowance £4,000

A D C, Capt C K D Palmer-Keirison 300

Private Sec, Maj E A T Dutton 300

Colonial Secretary, Edward Brandis Denham, C M G 1,800

Asst do, G A S Northcote £800 to 1,000

Chief Native Comm, G V Maxwell 1,500

Senior Commis, F S F Trail, J O W

Hope, C M G, A J Maclean, M A,

£950, R W Hemsted, O B E 800

Chief Justice, Sir Jacob William Barth,

O B E 2,000

Judges, G H Pickering, J A Sheridan each 1,200

Commanding Troops, Lt-Col J. M. Llewellyn, C B E 1,000

Comdg 3rd K A R, Lt-Col T S Mun-

head. 1,000

Commissioner of Lands, H T Martin 1,200

Treasurer, R C Grannum 1,200

Attorney-Gen, R W Lyall Grant 1,500

Registrar Gen, Public Trustee, and Official

Receiver, W M Keatinge 800

Commissioner of Customs, G Walsh 1,000

Port Captain, H W Turner 700

Principal Medical Officer, J L Gilks 1,200

Commissioner of Police, F D Fyssen 900

Director of Public Works, H L Sikes 900

General Manager, Uganda Railway, C L N

Felling, C M G. 2,500

Director of Agriculture, A Holm 1,400

Postmaster-General, T Fitzgerald 1,000

Conservator of Forests, E Battiscombe 1,000

Auditor, M A M Van de Velde 1,100

Commissioner of Prisons, C E Spencer 850

Game Warden, A T A Ritchie 600

Director of Education, J R Orr, O B E, B A

Chief Veterinary Officer, A G Doherty,

M.C. (acting) 1,000

CAPITAL, Nairobi; transit, about 21 days

LEEWARD ISLANDS

The Leeward Islands of the West Indies under British administration consist of the 5 presidencies of (1) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda; (2) St.

Christopher and Nevis, with Anguilla, (3) Dominica, (4) Montserrat, and (5) the Virgin Islands, with Sombrero, under Commissioners, all, except the latter, having their own local Legislature. These 5 presidencies are administered by a Governor, to whom the Administrators and Commissioners are subordinate, and there is also a General Legislative Council, possessing concurrent legislative powers with the local Legislatures on certain subjects. The population of the federal colony at the Census of 1921 was 122,242. The General Legislative Council consists of 10 ex officio and 10 elective members, with the Governor as President.

Governor, His Excellency Lt-Col Hon Sir

Eustace Pienney, Bart, T D (1921) £3,000

Private Sec & A D C, Capt C F O Master 375

Chief Justice and Keeper of the Records,

His Honour George Campbell Deane, M A 1,200

Colonial Secretary, Lt-Col Hon T R St

Johnston, C M G 900

First Puisne Judge, His Honour R E

Noble 800

Second Puisne Judge, His Honour Maj

K E Poyser, D S O 700

Asst Colonial Sec, E D A Tibbits £400 to 450

Attorney-Gen, Hon M V Camacho, K C 700

Treasurer, Hon F W Griffith 480

Postmaster, A C K Tibbits 312

Crown Attor, St Kitts, Hon W M Wigley 250

Auditor, P J A Hamilton 250

Govt Analytical Chemist and Supt of

Agriculture, Hon A E Collins, I I C 500

Chief Inspector of Police, Lt-Col E

Bell, O B E £600 to 700

Inspector of Schools, L Tucker, B A £375 to 480

Revenue ... 1920-21 1921-22 1922-23

£304,199 £260,671 £250,418

Expenditure .. 274,524 303,575 258,616

Public debt 216,798 250,850 270,650

Imports 1,527,859 1,059,312 765,732

Exports 1,781,361 970,694 898,255

Transit, 13 to 16 days

(2) ANTIGUA (AND BARBUDA).

Antigua is the seat of government and residence

of the Governor-in-Chief. It lies in 17° 6' N lat

and 61° 45' W long, and is about 70 miles in di-

ameter. Its area is nearly 108 square miles,

equal to 68,980 acres, of which nearly 17,000 are

under cultivation. The population (with Barbuda)

in 1921 was 29,767, including 12,542 males and

17,225 females. Settled by the English in 1632,

and granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II.,

the island has always been more distinctively

English. It is much less hilly and wooded than

the other Leeward Islands, and is largely given

up to the cultivation of sugar, for which two

central sugar factories have been erected. Cotton

is being planted, and the island also exports

molasses, tamarinds, pine-apples, and arrowroot.

In March, 1898, the Crown Colony system of

government was instituted.

Revenue .. 1920-21 1921-22 1922-23

£106,711 £89,149 £76,435

Expenditure .. 92,911 105,931 87,469

Public debt .. 115,700 115,500 135,300

1921

Total imports .. 381,311 243,270 245,089

Total exports .. 298,496 280,954 324,895

CAPITAL, St. John's, population (1921), 6,997.

President and Island Sec (the Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands).
Treasurer, Hon F W Giffith (see Leeward Islands)

Magistrates, R H K Dyett, S L Athill £600
Supt. of Public Works, Capt R G Wright-
 Nooth, M C £450 to 500

Barbuda is situated 30 miles N of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat $17^{\circ} 35' N$, long $61^{\circ} 42' W$. Area, 62 square miles. Population, 900. The island is flat and fertile in parts, producing cotton, corn, pepper, tobacco, and vegetables, and was formerly a possession of the Codrington family. Wild deer are plentiful and afford excellent sport, and there is good tarpon and other fishing.

Magistrate, Capt G Downing

Redonda, is a small island with a phosphate industry.

(2) ST KITTS NEVIS (WITH ANGUILLA).

The islands of St Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla were united in 1882 to form one Presidency, and taken together they had a population at the Census of 1921 of 38,214 and a total area of about 150 square miles. The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 78° to 85° .

St Kitts, the principal island of the Presidency, and the oldest colony in the West Indies, is situated in lat $17^{\circ} 18' N$ and long $62^{\circ} 48' W$, and comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central cone, which rises to a height of 3,712 feet (Mount Misery). The capital, Basseterre, pop. (1922) 7,837, is a port of registry, and had 60 vessels of 888 tons in 1923.

Nevis (separated from St Kitts by a strait some 3 miles wide) has an area of 50 square miles, with a population in 1922 of 11,569. Sugar cane and cotton are grown. Its greatest elevation is 3,596 feet. Chief town, Charlestown. Pop. (1922), 1,308.

Anguilla is about 60 miles N W of St Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. Population (1922) 4,275. Salt is the principal product, and small stock are raised.

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Public revenue	£84,056	£88,129	£93,228
Expenditure	102,657	88,015	92,695
Public debt	33,069	35,060	25,673
	1920	1921	1922
Imports	510,000	358,219	282,369
Exports	770,000	377,616	359,787

Administrator, His Honour Maj J A Burdon, C M G (and Entertainment Allowance £150) £1,000
Clerk, and Clerk of Council, R B Skinner 344
Treasurer, Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping, Hon G C Johnson (and fees £200) 480
Magistrates, St Kitts, W M Wigley (and Crown Attorney), £680, Nevis, Hon F H Watkins, I S O, £345, Anguilla, J Y McFadyen, M D, 438
Supt of Public Works, J. Landreth Smith 510

(3) DOMINICA,

the largest island of the colony, and the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, is situated between $15^{\circ} 20' - 15^{\circ} 45' N$ lat. and $61^{\circ} 13' - 61^{\circ} 30' W$ long, 95 miles S of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad, comprising an area of 291 sq miles, or 186,240 acres, of which about 70,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from 55° to 85° . The cultivation of sugar has been practically replaced by cocoa, limes, coco-nuts, and fruit. The population was estimated at 38,632, on Dec 31, 1923, included in this total are 400 Caribs, of whom 100 are of pure blood. The climate is healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. Yellow fever is unknown, and from November to June the island is suitable as a health resort for pulmonary and rheumatic invalids. There is an Executive Council composed of official and unofficial members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, who sits as President, and 6 official and 6 non-official members nominated by the Governor. The principal towns are Roseau, on the south-west coast, population about 7,000, and Portsmouth, population about 1,000.

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Public revenue	£57,809	£58,315	£51,803
Expenditure	63,414	57,959	55,995
Public debt	29,548	27,325	24,111
	1921	1922	1923
Imports	211,821	157,784	150,955
Exports	207,783	163,807	122,668

Administrator, His Honour Edward Carlyn Eliot (with £100 allowance) £1,000
Clerk, and Clerk of Councils, T E P Baynes 375
Treasurer, Hon H A Bascom 420
Colonial Engineer, F C Clarkson 450
Crown Attorney and Registrar, Charles Cox 500
Postmaster, V P Blanchard 327
Magistrates, Hon T Cools Lartigue, £500, R F Garraway, £406, D O Riviere 400
Principal Medical Officer, Hon H A A Nicholls, C M G 600
Medical Officers, C H Sills, £419, E B Garand, £425, J L Bristol, £427, N Giffith 400

(4) MONTSERRAT

is situated in $16^{\circ} 41' N$ lat and $62^{\circ} W$ long, 26 miles S W of Antigua. It is about 11 miles in length and 7 in breadth, comprising an area of $32\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, with a population (Census 1921) of 12,120. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Englishmen, conquered and held by the French for some time, and finally assigned to Great Britain in 1784. It is justly considered one of the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles, it contains three active soufrieres and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island are mountainous, the rest well cultivated. The chief exports during the year 1920 were cotton, cotton-seed oil, onions, limes and its products, sugar, papaine and animals of all kinds. The chief town is Plymouth, with a population (1921) of 1,709.

	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
Revenue . . .	£17,102	£18,097	£23,683
Expenditure . .	24,217	27,017	29,653
Public debt . .	11,100	11,100	11,100

	1921.	1922.	1923.
Total imports	43,090	46,886	49,443
Total exports	60,350	59,753	68,023

<i>Commissioner and Treasurer, His Honour</i>			
<i>Maj. H W Peebles, D.S.O.</i> . . .	£700		
<i>Asst. Treasurer, Jas B Bladen</i> . . .	313		
<i>Senior Medical Officer, W G. Heath</i> . . .	375		
<i>Magistrate, D White</i> . . .	300		
<i>Inspector of Works, R C. Otway</i> . . .	300		

(5) THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

a group of islands belonging chiefly to Great Britain and the U.S.A., form a connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. Such of the islands as are British became so in 1666, the principal one—Tortola (the largest), situate in 18° 27' N lat and 64° 40' W long, Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The area of the British possessions is 58 square miles, and the population in 1921 was 5,082. There is good pasturage for cows, sheep, and goats. Sugar, cotton and coconuts are grown in increasing quantity, fishing and poultry-rearing are also carried on. A valuable mine of copper has been worked at Virgin Gorda. The capital of the group is Road Town, on the south-east of Tortola, population (1921), 463.

	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
Revenue . . .	£12,554	8,441	£10,449
Expenditure . .	7,319	8,156	7,987
Imports . . .	32,562	35,940	36,876
Exports . . .	20,376	12,832	13,581

<i>Commissioner and Treasurer, Capt O L Hancock (and allowance, &c)</i> . . .			
<i>Medical Officer, (vacant)</i> . . .	£400		312

MALAYA.

The whole of the Malay Peninsula, from the southern boundary of Siam to the Strait of Singapore, is within the British sphere, the administrative groups being the *Strait Settlements*, the *Federated Malay States*, the *Non-Federated Malay States*, and the *Protected State of Johore*. The total estimated population of BRITISH MALAYA (1922) was 3,437,841 (as compared with 2,672,754 in 1911). Of the 1922 total, 2,110,606 were males and 1,327,235 females, the disparity being principally due to the large number of Chinese male immigrants. The total European population at the Census of 1921 was 14,954. The total trade of British Malaya was valued in 1923 at £67,072,040 for Imports (£9,235,508 from U.K.), and at £77,878,265 for Exports (£10,884,525 to U.K.).

(5) THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Settlements forming what is known as the Colony of the Straits Settlements consist of the island of Singapore (with its dependencies), Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), Malacca, the Cocos or Keeling Islands, Christmas Island, and Labuan. These Settlements have an entire area of about 1,600 square miles, with an estimated population (1923) of 235,220.

The Government consists of a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 22 members, and a Legislative Council of 23 official and 13 un-

official members, appointed by the Crown. Of the unofficial members 12 are nominated by the Crown and 2 are selected by the Chambers of Commerce at Singapore and Penang. The law of the colony is the common and statute law of England as it was in 1826, qualified by local ordinances. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and four puisne judges, and constitutes also a court of appeal, from which there is yet another appeal in certain cases, viz., to the Privy Council. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court includes that of a Colonial Court of Admiralty. There are also in each Settlement district courts with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the usual police magistrates and coroners' courts.

The climate of the colony is almost uniform throughout the year, and foliage is perennial.

There is railway communication from Singapore, across the Straits of Johore, to Bangkok.

The principal exports are Para rubber, tin, preserved pineapples, tapioca, gambier copra, pepper, sago, coco-nut oil, tanned hides, raw hides, rattans, coffee, spices, gums and dye-stuffs (cutch, mangrove, bark, &c.). The rubber exports amounted to 206,889 tons in 1922 and 204,812 tons in 1923. The chief imports are dried fish, rice, milk, sugar, cigarettes and tobacco, coal, cotton piece-goods, machinery, ironware, opium, petroleum, sarongs, slendangs and kains.

	1922.	1923.
Public revenue . . .	\$34,103,462	\$33,316,014
Public expenditure . .	24,797,085	26,717,777
Public Debt (Dec 31, 1923) . . .	—	—

3½% S.S. Inscr Stock . . .	£6,913,352
5½% Wai Loan . . .	\$65,373,900
5% Victory Loan . . .	15,074,300
7% S.S. Loan . . .	20,216,300
6% S.S. Inscr Stock . . .	£5,155,000
4½% " " . . .	4,200,000

	1922.	1923.
Imports . . .	\$587,870,591	\$779,015,502
Exports . . .	543,093,323	713,197,708
Imports from U.K . . .	£7,386,265	£8,562,134
Exports to U.K . . .	4,798,887	7,516,497

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H. E. Su Laurence Nunns Guillemard, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. . . . \$60,000

A.D.C., Capt V G Olive
G.O.C. Troops, Maj-Gen Sir Theodore Fraser, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.

Colonial Secretary, E. S. Hose, C.M.G. . . . 26,400

Resident Councillor, Penang, A. B. Voules . . . 16,800

Do Malacca, W. Langham Carter . . . 14,400

Attorney-General, Sir J. W. Munroe, K.C. . . . 19,200

Financial Adviser and Treasurer, A. M. Pountney, C.M.G., C.B.E. . . . 19,200

Colonial Engineer, J. H. W. Park, O.B.E. . . . 14,400

Chief Justice, Sir Walter Sydney Shaw . . . 24,000

Senior Puisne Judge, P. J. Sproule . . . 15,600

Puisne Judges, F. C. A. Barrett-Lennard, J. McCabe Reay, M. H. Whitley each 14,400

Director of Education, R. O. Winstedt, D. Litt. . . . 14,400

Controller of Labour, E. W. F. Gilman . . . 14,400

Registrar of Companies and Official . . . 14,400

Assessors, F. A. S. McClelland . . . 14,400

Under Secretary, (vacant) . . . 14,400

Postmaster-General, H. C. Sells . . . 12,600

Public Trustee (vacant) . . . 12,600

Auditor-Gen., W. A. White . . . 12,600

Commissioner of Lands, J. Lorne . . . 12,600

District Judges (Singapore), H. G. Sarwar, P. F. David . . . each 12,600

<i>District Judge and First Magistrate (Penang), R. D. Acton</i>	\$12,600
<i>Registrar, Supreme Court, Singapore, W. A. N. Davis</i>	12,600
<i>Senior District Officer (Province Wellesley), G. A. Smith (acting)</i>	12,600
<i>Solicitor-General, G. G. Seth</i>	12,600
<i>Secretary for Chinese Affairs, D. Beatty</i>	12,600
<i>Deputy Treasurer, M. B. Shelley (acting)</i>	12,600
<i>1st Asst. Colonial Secretaries, E. T. Williams (acting), W. Bartley, M. B. E. (acting)</i>	9,900
<i>Insp.-Gen. of Police, G. C. Denham, C. I. F., C. B. E.</i>	14,400
<i>Princ. Civil Med. Off., A. L. Hoops, M. D.</i>	14,400
<i>Master Attendant, Capt. W. H. Calthrop-Calthrop, O. B. E., A. M., R. N.</i>	12,600

SINGAPORE is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width, its length is about 27 miles, and its breadth 14 miles. It comprises, with the adjoining islets, an area of 217 square miles, and an estimated population (1923) of 457,571. It was first occupied, in 1819, and formally ceded to the British Government by the Sultan of Johore in 1824. The seat of government for all the settlements is the town of Singapore, situated on the south side of the island in lat. 1° 16' N. and long. 103° 53' E., with 350,355 inhabitants in 1921. The climate is fairly healthy for Europeans, except for the absence of any marked change of temperature throughout the year. The railway from Singapore to Bangkok was open for passenger traffic on July 1, 1928.

The number of merchant vessels entered and cleared in 1922, exclusive of native craft, was 12,479, with a tonnage of 20,512,572. The total for the whole colony was 18,712, with a tonnage of 29,936,949. The total native craft entered and cleared at all four ports, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, during the same year was 59,238 (tonnage, 2,174,942). The harbour, in the extent of its shipping, is one of the greatest ports in the world, being a port of call for vessels trading between Europe or India and the Far East, the North of Australia, and Netherlands Indies, and is strongly defended. The Tanjong Pagar docks and wharves were taken over by Government in 1905 at a cost (fixed by arbitration) of \$29,000,000. The Kings Dock (opened in 1913) is the largest east of Suez, being 879 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 34 feet deep, its cost was \$3,500,000.

Singapore is a free port, no duties are levied upon anything except opium, tobacco, spirits, wines, beer, and petroleum consumed in the colony. The trade returns aggregate for 1923 (including inter-settlement trade), amounted to \$1,110,649,129 (including the value of bullion and specie), the value of exported tin being \$46,726,616, and of Para rubber \$158,185,090.

Labuan is an island of the Malayan Archipelago, situated about 6 miles off the north west coast of Borneo, in 5° 16' N. lat. and 115° 15' E. long., and forms part of the Settlement of Singapore. Its area is about 28 square miles, and its estimated population is 5,972. It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846, being at that time uninhabited. The island has a fine harbour. The exports consist of coal, cloth, rice, sago, earthenware, brassware, &c. Victoria Harbour, in the south-east, is the principal inlet, and affords good anchorage. There is a

cable station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on the island. Imports (1923), \$1,674,369; exports, \$2,283,122.

Resident, H. S. Eley (actg.)

The Cocos-Keeling Islands are a group of about 20 small islands about 700 miles south-west of Sumatra, and form part of the Settlement of Singapore. The estimated population is 881, and the island exports about 800 tons of copra. There is a station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on Duction Island.

Christmas Island, in the Indian Ocean, 222 miles S. of Java, and 529 miles E. of the Cocos-Keeling Islands, has an area of about 56 square miles and an estimated population of 750. A District Officer is stationed on the island, which contains enormous phosphate deposits worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. The amount exported in 1923 was 70,433 tons.

Penang is the northernmost of the Settlements. It includes Penang or Prince of Wales's Island (est. pop. 1923, 166,880) on the eastern side of which is Georgetown, the port and capital, and the strip of mainland opposite, known as Province Wellesley (est. pop. 1922, 130,478), and the Dindings. Penang Island, about 15 miles long and 9 broad, is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, in lat. 5° 18' N., long. 100° 21' E., and was ceded to the Government of India in 1786 by the Raja of the neighbouring territory, Kédah. Area, 108 square miles. At the time it was founded, Penang was the only British settlement in further India, now it is the emporium for all the trade of the northern and more prosperous parts of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. Its aggregate trade for 1923 (including inter-settlement trade) amounted to \$404,144,447, the export of tin from the port being \$73,822,417 in 1923.

Province Wellesley is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length with an area of 288 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kédah in 1798, with some land of the Krian River acquired more recently. The province is in a high state of cultivation as compared with the neighbouring territory, containing rice, spices, tapioca, and rubber plantations.

The Dindings Territory (area 183 square miles, est. pop. 1923, 13,283) is at present little developed, but it contains what is considered the best natural port on the western side of the peninsula. The headquarters are at Lumut, where a District Officer is stationed, and steamers call regularly at Pangkor and Lumut. The territory comprises a group of islands (of which Pangkor is the largest), and a strip of the mainland on the west coast of the peninsula, cut out of the State of Perak, and measuring about 22 miles long by about 10 miles in width.

Malacca, the largest of the Settlements, situated on the western coast of the peninsula, between Singapore and Penang, and about 110 miles to the N. W. of Singapore, comprises an area of about 720 square miles. It is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1511, and held by them till 1640, when the Dutch drove them out. In 1795 it was captured by the British, and retained till 1828, when it was restored to the Dutch; it finally became a British possession in pursuance of the treaty with Holland, March 17, 1824, being exchanged for the British settlements in Sumatra. The estimated population in 1923 was 160,886.

Aggregate trade, 1923 \$66,709,382
(Including Para rubber, \$35,710,364, exported)
Singapore, distant 2,700 miles, transit, 22 days
Penang, 20 days, and Malacca, 23 days

(a) THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES

These States are situated on the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, and are closely connected with the Straits Settlements, they consist of the States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which have by treaty (1895) renewed their engagements with the British Government, and are administered under the advice of a Chief Secretary to Government, with Residents in each State, subject to the instructions of the High Commissioner, who is also Governor of the Straits Settlements. The total area of the Federation is 27,648 square miles, with a population in 1921 of 1,324,890. The principal towns are Kuala Lumpur (Sel), pop 80,424, Ipoh (Pk), 36,860, Taiping (Pk), 21,111, Kampar (Pk), 12,325, Seremban (N S), 17,272, Klang (Sel), 11,655, and Teluk Anson (Pk), 10,859.

The first three States are on the west coast, and extend from the border of Province Wellesley to that of the independent State of Johore. Pahang is on the east coast. All are governed by their native rulers under the above mentioned control.

There are 1,044 miles of railway, practically all of which have been constructed from revenue. This mileage includes the Johore State Railway (120½ miles), which is leased from the Johore Government. The line is of metre gauge throughout, and extends from Singapore (in the South) to Padang Besai (on the Siamese frontier), where it is connected with the Siamese State Railways, affording direct communication with Bangkok. The journey between Singapore and Penang occupies 23 hours, and that between Ipoh (Penang) and Bangkok 34 hours (compared with a sea journey of 6 days). The railway runs direct between Singapore Island and the mainland, crossing the Straits of Johore by a causeway. At Gemas there is a branch from the main Singapore-Penang line running northwards through Negri Sembilan and Pahang as far as Chagar Perak. This line will eventually connect with another running South through Kelantan, now under construction. Through communication between F.M.S. and Kelantan via the Siamese State Railways is in operation. There are 2,494 miles of metalled road, 140 miles of unmetalled roads, and 1,794 miles of bridle-paths, while the principal rivers are navigable for small boats.

One of the regions contributing largely to the raw products of the British Empire is the Malay Peninsula, and the most productive portion of the peninsula is that embraced by the four Federated Malay States. The territory is greatly endowed by having tin and plantation rubber as its two richest products, but the figures given below show that it has other exports of great value.

With the growth of the rubber industry, there has been a tendency to neglect some of the older products of the country, such as indigo, coffee, sugar, and pepper; gold has always been found in small quantities, chiefly in Pahang, and the export in 1923 amounted to 8,602 oz.

The following table shows the relative importance of the exports from the Federated Malay States over a period of three years.—

	1921 tons	1922 tons	1923 tons
Rubber	94,510	128,462	101,311
Tin and tin ore	46,238	35,286	37,650
Copra	36,211	55,275	49,049
Rice and padi	8,415	6,387	6,580
Taploca	787	891	2,062
Alca nuts	710	1,027	1,108
Gambier	289	309	292
Wolfram and scheelite	110	95	38

The climate is very uniform, and may be described as hot and moist. There is no well-marked dry season, and the rainfall in the low country is about 95 inches. The average maximum shade temperature is 92°, and the minimum 68°.

The States are policed by a mixed force of Indians and Malays, officered by Europeans.

	1922	1923
Public revenue	\$52,494,110	\$63,952,132
Public expenditure	49,811,007	52,825,572
Public debt	95,185,714	95,185,714
Total imports	78,822,340	89,088,237
Total exports	140,429,775	127,100,950
Imports from U.K.	£1,458,163	£1,016,186
Exports to U.K.	1,402,164	3,128,770

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements (Singapore)

Chief Secretary to Government, Sir William George Maxwell, K.B.E., C.M.G. (Kuala Lumpur) \$26,400

British Residents

Perak, Lt.-Col. C. W. C. Pail, C.M.G., O.B.E. 17,400
Selangor, O. F. Stonor 16,800
Negri Sembilan (vacant) 15,600
Pahang, H. W. Thomson 15,600

Chief Judicial Commissioner, Sir Lionel M. Woodward 19,200

Judicial Commissioners, P. A. Fairer-Mahby, E. C. Watson, J. McCabe, Reay, M. H. Whitley each 14,400

Secretary to High Commissioner, A. F. Richards (acting) \$9,000 to 11,400

Under Secretary to Government, C. W. H. Cochrane 14,400

Legal Adviser, W. S. Gibson 14,400

Director of Public Works, Lt.-Col. J. P. Swettenham (acting) 14,400

General Manager Railways, P. A. Anthony, C.M.G. 24,000

Treasurer, C. S. Alexander (acting) 14,400

Comm. of Police, W. L. Conlay, C.B.E. 14,400

Director of Education, E. C. H. Wolff 14,400

Surveyor-General, A. Lowinger 14,400

Auditor-Gen., G. P. Bradney 14,400

Director, Posts and Tel., T. A. Melville (acting) 12,600

Conservator of Forests, G. E. S. Cubitt 14,400

Sen. Warden of Mines, G. E. Greig (acting) 14,400

Comm. Trade and Customs, C. N. Maxwell 14,400

Controller of Labour, E. W. F. Gilman 14,400

Asst. Surveyor-General, C. J. Perkins 12,000

Principal Medical Officer, R. Dowden 14,400

Secretary for Agriculture, A. S. Haynes 12,600

Geologist, J. B. McIvor \$9,000 to 10,800

Dir. of Museums, H. C. Robinson \$7,200 to 8,400

Supt. Printing Dept., J. E. Wallace \$6,000 to 8,400

Commissioner of Lands, C. W. Harrison 12,600

Secretary for Chinese Affairs, W. T. Chapman 14,400

Kuala Lumpur is distant 8,500 miles from London; transit, 22 days (via Penang).

* All salaries are exclusive of allowances.

(3) THE NON-FEDERATED MALAY STATES

The Malay States not included in the Federation consist of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu. The relations of Johore with Great Britain are defined in the Treaty of Dec. 21, 1885, as amended by an agreement dated May 12, 1914, whereby the Sultan accepts, and acts upon, the advice of a British official called the General Adviser. In respect of the other four States, the rights of Suzerainty, protection, administration and control were transferred by Siam to Great Britain by the Anglo-Siamese Treaty of March 10, 1909.

In all these States the trade is almost entirely carried on with the Straits Settlements. Currency, weights and measures are the same. The religion is Muhammadism.

JOHORE, with an area of 7,678 square miles and a population (Census, 1921) of 282,234, occupies the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Capital, Johore Bahru, population, 25,322. The rubber estates and tin mines are important.

	1922.	1923.
Revenue	\$8,625,223	\$11,094,954
Expenditure	8,785,273	7,064,166
Public Debt	800,000	800,000
Imports	24,407,531	27,869,594
Exports	37,861,597	56,779,727

Sultan, H. H. Ibrahim, G. C. M. G., K. B. E.; born, 1873; succeeded his father, 1895.

General Adviser, H. Marnott, C. M. G.

Chief Minister, Dato Abdullah bin Jaafar

Deputy State Secretary, Dato Ismail bin Bachok

Judge, A. V. Brown

KEDAH, between 5° 5' - 6° 35' N., lies on the west coast of the peninsula, and includes the Langkawi group of islands. The population in 1921 was 338,544, and the approximate area 3,800 sq. miles. Rice is the principal crop in North Kedah, while coco- and betel-nut and rubber are cultivated in South Kedah. The capital is Alor Star, 8 miles inland on the Kedah River, with a population of about 22,000. The powers of the Sultan have, owing to illness, been vested in a Regent, who is assisted by a Council. There are 40 British officials, employed in the Public Works, Survey, Police, and Medical departments.

	1922	1923
Revenue	\$4,956,904	\$5,081,138
Expenditure	5,290,239	5,311,741
Public Debt	1,500,000	1,500,000

Sultan, H. H. Sir Abdul Hamid Halimshah, K. C. M. G.

Regent, H. H. Tunku Ibrahim, C. M. G., C. V. O.

British Adviser, W. Peel.

PERLIS, the most northerly State, is on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. The area is about 316 sq. miles, and the population is 40,090. The capital is Kangai, a few miles up the Perlis River. Rice is the principal crop.

	1923.	1924.
Revenue	\$397,187	\$453,432
Expenditure	322,668	441,156
Public Debt	400,000	300,000

Raja, H. H. Syed Alwi, C. B. E.

British Adviser, J. W. W. Hughes (acting).

KELANTAN lies between 4° 38' - 6° 15' N. and 102° 26' - 102° 45' E. on the east coast of the peninsula, with a total length of about 120 miles and a breadth of 50 miles. The northern

portion is flat and fertile, producing rice, coco-nut and betel-nut and affording pasturage for large quantities of live stock. Agriculture, fishing, and the production and weaving of silk are the principal industries. The southern and larger portion is mountainous and barren. The capital, Kota Bharu, 8 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River, has a population of 20,833.

	1922	1923.
Revenue	\$1,310,020	\$1,396,855
Expenditure	1,536,318	1,271,887
Public Debt	3,567,895	3,441,345

Sultan, H. H. Ismail, K. C. M. G.

British Adviser, A. F. Worthington

TRENGGANU, between 4° 30' - 5° 45' N. and 102° 15' - 103° 30' E. lies south of Kelantan on the east coast of the peninsula. Area, about 5,000 square miles. Population (1921), 153,092. Industries of agriculture (mainly rice), fishing and fish-curing, silk weaving, shipbuilding, and tin mining. The principal exports in 1923 were dried fish (\$996,716), tin ore, copra, Para rubber, wolfram ore and gambier cube. The capital, Teengganu, on the river of that name, contains 12,000 inhabitants.

	1922	1923.
Revenue	\$669,763	\$642,679
Expenditure	858,303	788,902
Public Debt	Nil	300,000

Sultan, H. H. Suleiman, K. C. M. G.

British Adviser, J. L. Humphreys.

MALTA.

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of 91½ square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of Gozo, with an area of 24½ square miles. COMINO—the site of the Sultan's disaster in 1890 and now a sanitary station—and several islets. The civil population of the whole group, on Dec. 31, 1922, was 218,510. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The lower orders are mainly Punic in race. The Maltese dialect, which is generally spoken, is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues. The upper classes are mostly descendants of those who sought the protection of the Order of St. John during the Middle Ages, from all parts of Southern Europe. They speak English and Italian. There is a Maltese order of nobility, recognised by the Crown, consisting of 29 families.

The island of Malta is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St. Paul in 58 A. D. In the Dark Ages it was taken by the Moors, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule, being conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Sicily. For 440 years it followed the fortunes of that kingdom, but was in 1530 handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grand Master La Vallette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan troops,

compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then ceded to Great Britain, the cession being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris of 1814.

The climate, although not tropical, is very hot in summer. The mean temperature for the summer months in 1921 (June, July, August and September) was 76°. In winter the mean temperature was 55°. The islands are highly cultivated. The chief products are corn, oranges, melons, grapes, forage, cummin seed, onions, and potatoes, figs and honey are plentiful. The principal occupation of the people is in connexion with shipping, about 8,000 females being occupied in making lace.

Citta Vecchia, the former capital of the island, contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Seminary, its population has now dwindled to about 500, but its suburb, Rabato, had about 10,000 inhabitants in 1921-22. Citta Vecchia has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital of Valletta, which was founded in 1566. The principal harbour is one of the finest in the world, it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call for vessels passing to and from the East and the Suez Canal, being about half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet.

Malta possesses a University and Lyceum, 101 elementary and infant schools, 2 secondary schools, and 40 night schools, maintained at a total cost to the Government of £56,405 in 1921-22, in addition there are garrison schools, a Dockyard school, and 59 private schools which receive no grants-in-aid from the Government.

Under the Constitution of 1921 the Legislature consists of a Senate and a Legislative Assembly. The Senate is composed of 17 members, 10 of whom are special members representing the Clergy, the Nobility, the Graduates, the Chamber of Commerce and the Trade Union Council, the other 7 being elected by a special electorate. The Legislative Assembly consists of 32, returned by 8 electoral districts, each represented by 4 members. The method of voting is that of Proportional Representation under the system of the single transferable vote. The Governor is assisted by two Councils—an Executive Council consisting of such of the Ministers as he selects and a Nominated Council consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Legal Adviser and three officers chosen from the Navy, Army and Air Force. The Governor may summon these two Councils to sit together as the Privy Council of Malta. When any legislative or administrative act is done which, in the Governor's opinion, affects a reserved matter, he may submit the consideration of it to a Joint Committee consisting of three members of the Nominated Council appointed by himself and three members of the Executive Council appointed by the Head of the Ministry.

In 1922 the Port of Valletta was entered by 1,626 vessels (tonnage 2,746,280).

	CAPITAL, Valletta	Population (1921), 22,392.
	1922-23.	1923-24.
Public revenue	£728,287	£763,298
Expenditure	664,330	737,589
Imports	£3,673,256	£3,841,793
Exports	730,883	1,136,744
Imports from U.K.	1,233,611	1,294,722
Exports to U.K.	69,596	53,548

MALTA COMMAND

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency General Sir Walter Norris</i>	
<i>Congreve, P.C., K.C.B., M.V.O., A.D.C.</i>	
(1924)	£5,000
<i>A.M.S., Lt. G. L. Appleton, R.A.</i>	565
<i>A.D.C., Lt. A. Drew, R.A.</i>	401
<i>Colonel A.D.C., Maj. V. G. Micallef, O.B.E., Royal Malta Artillery</i>	300
<i>In charge of Administration, Col. W. R. N. Madocks, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.</i>	1,004
<i>G.S.O., Maj. P. S. Rowan, D.S.O.</i>	657
<i>Commg. R.A., Col. A. Ellisshaw, C.B., O.M.G., D.S.O.</i>	1,095
<i>Chief Eng., Col. R. A. Gillam, C.M.G., D.S.O.</i>	1,004
<i>Asst. Dir. S and T, Lt.-Col. J. L. Jesse, C.M.G., D.S.O.</i>	1,004
<i>Deputy Director of Medical Services, Col. W. P. Gwynn, C.M.G.</i>	1,004
<i>Asst. Dir. Ordn. Services, Col. C. A. Fisher, D.S.O.</i>	1,095
<i>Command Paymaster, Col. E. M. Murray, C.B.E.</i>	1,004

THE MINISTRY (Sept. 23, 1924)

<i>Head of Ministry and Minister for Treasury, Hon. Ugo Pasquale Mifsud, LL.D., M.L.A.</i>	£800
<i>Public Health, Hon. Prof. C. Mifsud, M.D.</i>	700
<i>Public Instruction, Hon. and Rev. E. Dandhia, D.D., M.L.A.</i>	700
<i>Industry and Commerce, Hon. Enrico Mizzi, LL.D., M.L.A.</i>	700
<i>Public Works, Hon. Giovanni Adam, LL.D., M.L.A.</i>	700
<i>Minister of Justice, Hon. Professor Carlo Mallia, LL.D., M.L.A.</i>	700
<i>President of the Senate, Hon. M. Debono, LL.D.</i>	200
<i>Speaker of House of Assembly, Hon. Notary S. Borg Olivier</i>	300
<i>Permanent Secretary to Head of Ministry, Hon. E. Bonavia, C.M.G.</i>	800

<i>Lieut.-Governor, William Charles Fleming Robertson, C.M.G.</i>	2,000
<i>Public Prosecutor and Treasury Counsel, Maj. V. Frendo Azoparchi, LL.D.</i>	600
<i>Supt. of Public Works, Hon. J. A. Galizia, O.B.E.</i>	620
<i>Rector of the University, Hon. Prof. T. Zammit, C.M.G., M.D.</i>	700
<i>Collector of Customs and Supt. of Ports, Hon. Robt. J. Briffa</i>	620
<i>Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, Arthur Galea</i>	500
<i>Treasurer and Director of Contracts, Hon. J. Huber, O.B.E.</i>	720
<i>Chief Govt. Med. Officer, Hon. A. Critien, M.B.E., M.D.</i>	.....
<i>Auditor, Col. A. Trapani</i>	450
<i>Postmaster-General, A. Tortell</i>	450
<i>Commissioner of Police, Major F. Stivala</i>	500
<i>Chief Justice and Pres. of Court of Appeal, His Honour Professor A. Meicicca, LL.D.</i>	1,200
<i>Judges, Dr. A. Parnis, O.B.E., Dr. G. Agius, Dr. G. Cremona; Dr. L. Camilleri (and 1 vacancy) ... each</i>	800

Malta is 2,280 miles by sea, and via Naples about 1,995; transit, 3½ days.

MAURITIUS.

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, 550 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 17'–57° 46' E long and 8 lat 19° 58'–20° 33', and comprising an area of 720 square miles. The permanent population at the Census of 1921 was 376,474, of whom 265,455 were Indians, the majority born in the Colony, and the remainder mainly of French or mixed descent.

Mauritius was discovered between the years 1507 and 1528 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1644 they established a small colony on the shore, but in 1710 they abandoned the island, and in 1725 the French took possession of it and changed the name to Ile de France. Under the French it became a great centre of trade, but in 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry, and it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule when the ancient name, Mauritius, was restored.

Of the total cultivated area of 205,627 acres, 171,227 are under sugar, 20,000 under fibre, and 14,400 under other crops, the necessities of life have all to be imported from abroad. Rice and grain are obtained from India, flour from Australia and India, oxen from Madagascar, and minor imports from South Africa and elsewhere. The chief trade of the island is with India. Being just within the tropics it has a hot climate; but, except in Port Louis and some of the low-lying districts, it is not unhealthy. The island is subject to cyclonic disturbances, and a hurricane in 1892 was particularly severe.

There is an excellent harbour on the N.W. coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands, and the annual trade of the island passes almost entirely through Port Louis. The shipping entered and cleared, in 1923, amounted to 928,548 tons, of which 65 per cent was British. In 1923 there were 144 miles of railway (120 of 4 ft 8½ in gauge and 24 of 2 ft 6 in), 61 post-offices and 54 telegraph offices in the island, with 416 miles of telegraph, including block telegraph for the railway, and 170 miles telephone wires (Government).

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of four official members, and of such other persons in the service of the Government as the Governor, through instructions of the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint, and a Legislative Council of 27 members, eight being *ex-officio*, nine nominated by the Governor, and 10 elected by a moderate franchise. Port Louis has two members, and each of the country districts one.

The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. Education has two branches—(1) *Superior or Secondary Instruction*, to which is attached the Government Royal College and the Associated Schools; (2) *Primary Instruction*, consisting of the Government schools and the grant-in-aid schools. The total expenditure on education in 1922–23 amounted to Rs. 1,209,999. Of the pupils in the Government and aided schools, 59 per cent are Roman Catholics, 2 per cent Church of England, 1 per cent other Christian denominations, 11 per cent Muhammadans, and 27 per cent Hindus and others.

CAPITAL, Port Louis. Population (1921), 50,308.

	1922–23.	1922–23
Public revenue ...	Rs 25,125,716	Rs 23,547,734
Public expenditure ...	25,822,409	22,031,176
Public debt ...	£ 1,269,124	£ 1,265,724
Paper circulation ...	Rs 20,360,013	Rs 19,175,588
Total imports... ..	Rs 77,379,872	Rs 76,835,565
Total exports ...	102,387,600	69,841,931
Imports from U.K. ...	23,880,773	23,661,652
Exports to U.K. ...	62,992,735	66,052,535

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir H. James Read, K.C.M.G., C.B. (b. 1863, <i>apptd</i> 1924) ...	Rs 75,000
Commanding Forces, Lieut-Col H. W. Heiling, M.C., R.E. ...	
Colonial Sec., E. A. Giannini, C.M.G. ...	22,500
Assistant do., Leon Koenig, I.S.O. ...	12,000
Procureur and Advocate-General, H. W. Pichard ...	20,000
Receiver-General, H. Pickwood ...	18,000
Director of Agriculture, H. A. Tampion	15,000
Collector of Customs and Harbour Master (vacant) ...	15,000
Protector of Immigrants, B. A. Francis	13,000
Director of Public Works and Surveys, P. Le Juge de Segais, M.L.C.E. ...	17,000
Registrar-General, T. Avic ...	13,500
Auditor, A. Standley Cremer ...	12,000
Director, Medical and Health Dept., T. W. Gilchrist ...	20,250
Rector, Royal College, M. H. Phillips, B.A.	13,500
Chief Judge, Sir F. A. Herchenroder, K.C.	24,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. T. E. Roseby, Hon. E. Seillet, K.C. ...	12,000

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS.

(1) RODRIGUES, 350 miles almost due east of Mauritius. Population (Census 1921), 6,584. Area, 40 square miles. Cattle, beans, salt fish, and goats are the principal exports. The island is under the administration of a magistrate from Mauritius, who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius.
Magistrate, W. J. Hanning (*Acting*)

(2) OTHER DEPENDENCIES. Most of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by two magistrates, whose duty it is to inquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to them. The chief product is coco-nut oil. The most important is Diego Garcia (pop. 1921, 445), one of the Chagos Archipelago, which lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and, as it possesses a good harbour, has been much used of late years as a coaling station. The total population of the "Other Dependencies" (1921) is 1,365.

Transit from London to Mauritius, 28 to 30 days.

MESOPOTAMIA (IRAQ).

King of Iraq, Faisal, elected King of Iraq Aug. 10, 1921, *acceded* Aug. 23, 1921.
President, Council of State, the Naqib of Baghdad, G.B.E.

Iraq, or Mesopotamia, "the land between the rivers" (Euphrates and Tigris), extends from Kurdistan on N. and N.E. to the Persian Gulf on the S. and S.E., and from Persia on E. to Syria and the Arabian Desert on W. the approxi-

mate position being between $37\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to $48\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. long, and from $37\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to 30° N lat. The territory was freed from Turkish rule during the War of 1914-18 by Anglo-Indian and British Dominion troops under Generals Nixon, Maude, and Marshall (Gen Maude succumbing to cholera after the capture of Baghdad). Under the Treaty of Peace with the Allies (1920) Turkey renounced the sovereignty over Mesopotamia and its future administration has been entrusted to Great Britain by the Supreme Council of the Allies. A provisional Arab Government was set-up by the High Commissioner in Nov, 1920, and in Aug, 1921, the Emir Faisal (son of the King of the Hedjaz) was elected King of Iraq, to be enthroned on Aug 23, 1921. By Treaty between Great Britain and Iraq (Oct 30, 1922) the former undertakes to exercise its good offices to secure the admission of Iraq to the League of Nations, and as soon as that admission has been accomplished all the responsibilities of Great Britain as the mandatory power will be terminated, by a protocol signed April 30, 1923, the duration of the treaty was cut down from 20 years to 4. In March, 1924, a Constituent Assembly met in Baghdad, ratified the treaty between Great Britain and Iraq, and passed an organic law and an electoral law for the summoning of an electoral assembly. The constitution thus instituted is a Constitutional Monarchy, hereditary in the family of King Faisal, with a Senate of 20 members nominated by the King, and an elective Assembly chosen by the people.

The total area of the districts comprised within the British Mandatory Sphere is about 150,000 sq miles, the distance from Basra in the south to Mosul in the north being approximately 500 miles. The sphere comprises the former Turkish vilayet of Mosul, Baghdad and Basra. At the Census of 1920 the population was ascertained to be 2,849,282, as under —

Baghdad vilayet	1,360,304
Basra vilayet	785,600
Mosul vilayet	703,378
Total	2,849,282

The Baghdad vilayet include the Baghdad, Samarra, Diyala, Kut, Diwaniyah, Hillah and Dulaim Divisions. Basra vilayet include Basra, Amara and Muntadik, and Mosul include Mosul, Arbil, Kirkuk and Suleimani. (Mosul covers a great part of the ancient kingdom of Assyria, the ruins of the Assyrian capital being visible on the banks of the Tigris, opposite Mosul.)

Of the total population there were in 1920 1,146,685 Sunni Muhammadans, 1,494,015 Shiite Muhammadans, 87,488 Jews, 78,792 Christians, and 43,304 other religions.

Mesopotamia is capable of supporting a population many times in excess of its present inhabitants if irrigation is developed and extended. In 1908 certain works were undertaken, following on the report of Sir W. Willcocks, and since the British occupation notable improvements have been effected, the Irrigation Department is at present confining itself to small and immediately remunerative schemes. The wealth of the country depends entirely upon agricultural development, and two harvests can be gathered in the year, the chief crops being wheat, barley and beans, and rice, peas and Indian corn; wheat averages 45 lb. per acre, barley 62 lb., and rice over 1,000 lb. In 1928-29 there were 1,547,000 acres (deriving

their water from the Tigris and Euphrates) under general cultivation, an increase of 64 per cent on the previous year. Cotton growing is a developing industry and it is estimated that Mesopotamia could yield 300,000 bales annually if sufficient labour is forthcoming. The country is being opened up and existing communications improved and secured. Schools, hospitals and dispensaries have been established under British auspices. Basra was equipped with wharves, railway sidings, &c., for military purposes, and is thus suited for commerce. The chief imports are textiles, sugar, and tea, and the chief exports are dates and piece goods.

The following table shows the approximate annual net revenue obtained by the Iraq Customs Administration during the years of British occupation —

1915-16	£114,839	1919-20	£1,388,233
1916-17	358,573	1920-21	1,426,288
1917-18	410,510	1921-22	1,622,232
1918-19	388,333	1922-23	1,412,935

The Euphrates (which has a total length of 1,800 miles from its source to its outflow in the Persian Gulf) is formed by two arms, of which the Murad Su (415 miles) rises in the slopes of the Ala Dagh, a mountain of Eastern Erzerum, and flows westwards to a junction with the Kara Su, or Frat Su (275 miles), the latter rising in the north-west of Erzerum in the Dumlupinar Dagh. The Tigris has a total length of 1,150 miles from its source to its junction with the Euphrates at Garmat Ali, 70 miles from the Persian Gulf, and rises in two arms south of the Taurus mountains in Kurdistan, uniting at Til where the boundaries of the vilayets of Diarbekir, Van and Bitlis conjoin.

The Baghdad Railway.—In 1899 the Anatolian Railway Company obtained a concession from the Sultan of Turkey for the construction of a railway from Koneh (the eastern terminus of the Anatolian Railway) to the Persian Gulf at Koweit, via Baghdad, a total length of 1,550 miles, with a single track of 4 ft 8½ in gauge. Its projected course was from Koneh to Adana thence S E to Aleppo, Jerablus (where it would cross the Euphrates and enter Mesopotamia), and Mosul, and thence S down the right bank of the Tigris to Baghdad and the Persian Gulf. The section Koneh-Erceh-Bulgurlu (124 miles) was opened in Oct 1904, and at the outbreak of the Great War about 1,200 miles (out of the total of 1,550 miles) were in operation with caps in important sections (notably in the hills N W of Aleppo, and in the Mesopotamian desert W & S of Mosul). The line crosses the Euphrates on a wooden bridge at Jerablus. At Aleppo there is a connexion with the Pilgrims' line from Medina (through Damascus and Hama to Aleppo) and if it is completed, the railway will be served by the port of Alexandretta (Iskanderun) in Cilicia. The first through train from Basra to Baghdad left Basra on Jan 13, 1920. The total length of line open at that date was 925 miles compared with 1,113 miles during the War, some unimportant lines having been disused since the cessation of hostilities with Turkey.

The chief city is Baghdad, the former capital of the Abbasside dynasty, one of the Caliphs of that dynasty being Harun al Rashid of "the Arabian Nights." Baghdad has an estimated population of 170,000, other towns being Basra, 85,000, and Mosul (opposite the site of Nineveh), 90,000.

High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief,
Sir Henry Robert Conway Dobbs, KCSI,
K.C.I.E.

Counsellor, B H Bourdillon, CMG

Secretary, R S M Sturges

Oriental Secretary, Miss G. L. Bell, CBE.

Financial Secretary, F. E. Stafford

President, Court of Appeal, B H Bell, CBE

Director of Railways, Lt-Col J R Tainsh,
CBE, VD

Consular Under-Secretary, C Empson

Asst. Officer Commanding, Asst. Vice-Marshal
(temp. Maj.-Gen.) J F A Higgins, CB, DSO,
AFC

CAPITAL, Baghdad

Baghdad is 840 miles by air from Cairo, Egypt. Official Mails between London and Baghdad are sent by fortnightly Air Mail Service via Cairo—Helopolis—Ramlah—Amman—Kasi Asrak—Ramadi, with a saving of about 14 days in transit over the normal service. A motor service runs twice weekly between Damascus and Baghdad.

NIGERIA.

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria includes the territories situated on the Bight of Benue, between Dahomey on the west and the Kameruns on the east. The Protectorate (Headquarters, Lagos) is in two main divisions, the Northern Provinces and the Southern Provinces, of which the northern group coincides with the former Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, and the southern group with the former Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The area of the whole territory is about 336,000 sq. miles, and the population is estimated at 18,000,000.

By Order in Council of Nov. 1922 there is a Legislative Council for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, 26 official members, 3 elected members representing the municipal area of Lagos (J. Egerton Shynge, Eric C. Moore and Dr. C. C. Adeniyi Jones), 1 elected member representing Calabar (Atu Anomni) and 13 nominated unofficial members. The Governor continues to legislate for the Northern Provinces.

The chief industry is agriculture, and crops consist of cotton, cocoa, ground-nuts, maize, guinea-corn, millet, rice, coffee, yams, cassava, and tobacco. The natural products exported are palm oil and kernels, gum copal, rubber, mahogany, shea-nuts, hides and skins, and the export of ground-nuts is steadily increasing. A considerable industry has arisen in connexion with tin-mining in the Northern Provinces. The Udi coalfields are of great extent and the coal is of excellent quality. A railway is in operation between Lagos and Kano, a distance of 705 miles. Branch lines run from Minna to Bano (on the Niger), and from Zaria to Bukuru. Another railway line runs from Port Harcourt, at the head of the Bonny estuary, to the coal fields at Udi (150 miles) and on to Makurdi, on the River Benue (190 miles). Further railway extensions are in progress. Centres of trade are Lagos, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Oshogbo, Ilorin, Zaria, Kano, Onitsha, Lokoja, Warri, Bonny, Sapele, Calabar, Opobo, Forcados, and Port Harcourt.

The principal imports are cotton goods, provisions, spirits, hardware, cutlery, cycles, kerosene, tobacco, building material, soap, and haberdashery.

	1922-23.	1923-24.
Revenue	£5,506,165	£6,260,561
Expenditure	£5,509,244	5,501,242
Total imports	£10,907,335	£11,761,852
Total exports	10,450,511	11,705,012
Imports from U.K.	8,227,707	9,347,494
Exports to U.K.	8,144,819	8,099,823

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
Nigeria, His Excellency

£6,500

Chief Secretary to the Government, F M

Baddley 2,400

Lieut. Governor, Southern Provinces, and

Administrator of the Colony, Lt-Col

H C Moonhouse, CMG, DSO 2,400

Lieut. Governor, Northern Provinces, W F

Gowers, CMG 2,400

Commandant Nigeria Regt., Lt-Col J F

Badham DSO 1,500

Chief Justice, Sir Ralph Molyneux Combe

Puisne Judges, A F C Webber, Sir F A

Van der Meulen, CBE, M L Tew, each

T D Maxwell 1,400

Attorney-General, Donald Kingdom

Director of the Medical and Sanitary

Service, D Alexander, CMG 1,800

Treasurer, D S Macgregor 1,500

Director of Marine, Commr R H W

Hughes, CB, CSI, CMG, DSO, RD, RNR 1,400

Comptroller of Customs, F A Clinch 1,400

Secretary for Native Affairs, S M Grier 1,400

Senior Residents, Capt U F H Ruxton,

R A Roberts, CBE, E J Arnett, CMG,

H R Palmer, CMG, CBE; Capt W A

Ross, CMG, G W Webster, MBE,

Maj J M Freeman, MBE, J C C

P Sciuto, Capt J Davidson, Capt

P Lonsdale each 1,400

Gen. Man. Nigerian Railway, E M Bland

Director of Public Works, C L Cox 1,800

Surveyor-General, A Clemmison 1,300

Director of Forests, H N Thompson, CMG 1,400

Auditor, B E Hanson 1,200

Postmaster-General, H M Woolley 1,200

Transit to Lagos from Liverpool, 16 days.

Cable communication to Lagos and Bonny. In-

land telegraphs to all important places.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

This country was proclaimed a British Protectorate on May 14, 1891. The Protectorate comprises the western shore of Lake Nyasa and the country southwards nearly to the Zambezi.

The population of the Protectorate is 1,200,000, including about 1,500 Europeans and 600 Asiatics, and it has a total area of 40,000 square miles.

The principal exports are cotton, tobacco, chillies, coffee, ground-nuts, fibre, and tea. The cultivation and export of cotton and tobacco are considerable. Ivory and rubber are also exported in small quantities. The principal imports are soft goods, provisions, and hardware. On Lake Nyasa there are seven steamers. A railway from Port Herald (the "inland port" of the Protectorate) to Blantyre (113 miles) is open for traffic. An extension from Port Herald to Chindilo (the terminus of the Central Africa Railway) on the Zambezi (61 miles) was opened in 1915. The Trans-Zambezi Railway, from Beira to Muraça (on the southern bank of the Zambezi River) was opened in April, 1922; the terminus

is opposite to Chindio, and the line (174 miles) thus establishes direct railway communication between Beira and Blantyre. A further extension to Fort Johnston, on Lake Nyassa, is projected. Main roads and "carrier" roads are open all over the Protectorate, the total mileage being 3,500.

Mails to and from England are despatched every week via Cape Town and Beira. Between Beira and Europe the means of communication are the Union Castle Mail S.S. Co., Messrs. Rennie's Line via Natal, the British India Steam Navigation Co., and other lines. The Protectorate is connected by telegraph overland with the Cape *via* Salisbury, and, with the Portuguese wires, to Chinde and Quilimane. The African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company's line has now been extended northwards as far as Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika.

The chief towns are Blantyre (population about 300 Europeans and 7,000 natives) and Zomba, the headquarters of the Government.

Revenue	1922-23	1923-24
Expenditure	£247,348	£287,900
	312,299	297,000
Imports (excl transit)	1922	1923
Exports (excl transit)	£522,119	£452,284
Imports from U.K.	442,164	425,182
Imports to U.K.	289,347	277,704
Exports to U.K.	525,079	418,232

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Charles Bowring, K.B.E., C.M.G. (with allowance £500) £2,500

Private Sec. and A.D.C., Lt.-Col. L.E.S.

Ward, C.M.G., D.S.O. 300

Chief Secretary, R.S.D. Rankine, C.M.G. 1,300

Commandant of 1st Bn. King's African Rifles, Lt.-Col. R.C. Dobbs, D.S.O. 1,000

Judge of High Court, C.F. Belcher, O.B.E. 1,300

Attorney-Gen., P.H. Petrides .. 1,000

Treasurer, K.R. Tucker .. 900

Principal Med. Officer, Dr. F.E. Whitehead .. 1,000

Director of Agriculture, E.J. Wootley, M.B.E. 900

Provincial Commissioners, E.F. Colville, H.D. Aplin, W. Kirby Green £800 to 1,000

Director of Public Works, F.G. Pratt 900

Comptroller of Customs, R. Macdonald, C.M.G., O.B.E. 700

Auditor, J.A. Cremer .. 700

Govt. Printer, T.T. Davies .. £400 to 600

Marine Supt., Comm. C.G. Tonge, R.N.R. 650

Lands Officer, J.E. Alexander £600 to 700

Chief Comm. of Police, Maj. F.T. Stephens, O.B.E., M.C. 700

Chief Transport Officer, Capt. C.C. Metcalfe, V.C. 700

Postmaster-General, A.H. Jepson .. 700

Geologist, F. Dixey, D.Sc. 800

Chief Forest Officer, J.B. Clements 700

Chief Veterinary Officer, J.A. Griffiths, M.R.C.V.S. 750

PACIFIC ISLANDS.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G. £1,200

(In addition to £3,000 as Governor of Fiji, and allowance of £150 as Consul-General for Western Pacific)

Secretary to High Commissioner and Registrar of the Court, (vacant) £600

Chief Judicial Commissioner, Sir A.K. Young 350

(In addition to £1,000 as C.J. of Fiji.)

(1) *The British Solomon Islands*, protected since 1893, consist of Guadalcanal, Malaita, San Cristoval, New Georgia, Choiseul, Ysabel, and other islands situated east of New Guinea, with a total area of about 11,000 square miles, and a population, 1919, of 675 Europeans, 75 Asiatics, and about 150,000 natives. The *Santa Cruz Group* and several other islands were incorporated in the Protectorate in 1898 and 1899, and in 1900 Choiseul and Ysabel, with the islands in Bougainville Straits and Lord Howe's group, were transferred by treaty from Germany. The revenue in 1923-24 was £64,330, and the expenditure £52,656. Exports, 1923-24, £289,032, imports, £233,531. The seat of government is Tulagi.

Resident Commissioner, R.R. Kane, M.C. (and £150 allowance) £800 to 1,000

(2) *The Gilbert and Ellice Islands*, formerly a Protectorate, were formally annexed to the Empire in November, 1915. The Gilbert Group, situated between 4° N. and 3° S. latitude and 172° and 177° W. longitude, consists of 16 islands, with several small islands or islets depending upon them, and the Ellice Group, between 5° S. and 10½° S. latitude and 176° E. and 179° 18° W. longitude, consists of nine islands. Ocean Island (or Paanopa), in lat. 6° 52' S. and long. 169° 35' E., which is the seat of government, was proclaimed British in 1900. Total area, 180 square miles, population (1921), 264 Europeans, 348 Asiatics, and 29,285 Pacific Islanders. Revenue (1922-23), £44,473, expenditure, £51,808; imports (1922-23), £137,128, exports, £201,086. The Union of Tokelau Group, Fakaofu, Nukunono and Atau, were included in the Protectorate in 1909, and annexed to H.M. Dominions in Feb. 1916 as part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony, including Christmas Island.

Panning Island, in lat. 3° 30' N., long. 150° 13' W., and Washington Island, 66 miles N.W. by W. of Panning Island. Pop. 21 Europeans in connexion with Pacific cable station, and about 400 Gilbert Islanders in copra industry. The islands were included in the Gilbert and Ellice Colony by an Order in Council of Jan. 27, 1916.

Resident Commissioner, H.R. McClure

(and £100 allowance) £700 to 800

(3) *The Tonga or Friendly Islands*.—A protectorate over the Tonga Islands Kingdom was proclaimed May 19, 1900. These islands are situated in the southern Pacific to the E.S.E. of Fiji, and 300 miles therefrom, with an area of 385 square miles, and a population (1921) of 571 Europeans, 235 half-castes, 23,759 Tongans, and 370 others. Total 24,935. The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30' S. and 173° and 177° W. Nukunono, on the island of Tongatabu, is the seat of government. The present Queen Salote succeeded the late King George Tubou II in 1918. Soil generally is fertile; the principal export is copra. Two of the smaller islands disappeared owing to a tidal wave, in June, 1919. Revenue, 1923-24, £81,023, expenditure £61,796, imports (1923), £195,021, exports, £257,586. The total shipping entered and cleared in 1923 was 206,864 tons, of which 146,109 tons were British.

Agent and Consul, Islay Mcowan .. £800

(and duty allowance £200)

(4) *The Phoenix Islands* (McKean, Gardner Birnie, Hull, Enderbury, Phoenix, Canton, and Sidney), between 2° 30' and 4° 30' S. and 171° and 174° W.

(5) *Pitcairn Island*, situate in lat. $25^{\circ} 3' 30''$ S., long. $130^{\circ} 8' 30''$ W. Pop. (April, 1907), 144. Descendants of the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty*. Arrowroot is manufactured and exported. *Deputy Commissioner*, Dr W. J. Williams (H.M. acting Consul for the Society Islands.) *Chief Magistrate*, Richard Edgar Christian.

(6) *The New Hebrides Group*, about 500 miles west of Fiji and 250 miles north-east of New Caledonia is under the administration of British and French officials as provided for by an Anglo-French Convention of 1906 and a protocol of 1914. Native pop. about 60,000. Principal products, copra, coffee, cotton, cocoa, maize, wool, sandalwood and shell. Joint revenue, 1923, 864,000 francs; expenditure 479,650 francs. Imports from Great Britain 1,664,972 francs, from France 4,798,749 francs, total exports 16,000,000 francs. A British steamer runs regularly between Sydney and the group, and French steamers from Sydney and New Caledonia, there is a three monthly service with France, via Panama.

British High Commissioner, Hon T. E. Fell (acting).

French High Commissioner, M. d'Auboussier.

British Resident Commissioner, G. B. Smith-Rewse. £940

French Resident Commissioner, M. de la Vassière. £1,200
President of Joint Court, H. H. T. Goeman-Borgesus (acting).

British Judge, R. S. de Vere.

French Judge, M. G. Sachon.

(7) There are also a large number of scattered groups and isolated islands.

PALESTINE.

Palestine, extending from the Mediterranean on W. to an eastern boundary formed by the Wady Arabah, Dead Sea, River Jordan and Sea of Tiberias, and from the Egyptian frontier on S. to the French Mandatory Sphere of the Great Lebanon on N., includes in addition, a large area E. of the Jordan and S. of the Yarmuk.

Palestine is under British administration since the conquest of the country by the forces of General Allenby in 1918. The Administration is conducted under a Mandate from the League of Nations which entered officially into force on Sept. 29, 1923. The country consists of a W. maritime lowland, the mountain region of Judah (which forms the backbone of the district) and, on the E., the depression through which the Jordan winds its way from the Sea of Galilee (Tiberias) to the Dead Sea. The Dead Sea, 1,292 feet below the level of the Mediterranean, is 46 miles long and has an average width of 8½ miles; it receives the waters of the Jordan and of six other rivers, and has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation. Its water is intensely salt and has a specific gravity one-sixth greater than water, with 24 per cent. of salt. (The Great Salt Lake of Utah, U.S.A., is 80 miles long and 30 miles wide, at 4,218 feet above mean sea level, and contains 25 per cent. of salt.) The area of Palestine W. of the Jordan is about 9,000 square miles, with a population (Oct. 3, 1922), of 757,182, of whom 590,800 are Muhammadans, 73,024 Christians, 83,794 Jews, and 9,474 members of other faiths. Since 1919 about 28,000 immigrants (mostly Jews) have settled in the country, in 1923 the Jewish immigrants came principally from Poland (28 per cent), Ukraine (13 per cent), Rumania (4 per cent), and Russia (23 per cent).

Palestine is divided into 3 administrative districts, under District Governors. English, Arabic and Hebrew are the official languages of the country. The chief town, *Jerusalem*, had been in Moslem hands since 1244, and under Turkish rule since 1517, until it surrendered to General Allenby on Dec. 9, 1917, to be entered the next day by British troops. The city, which occupies so prominent a place in the affections of the Jewish, Christian and Muhammadan peoples, had a population in Oct., 1922, of 62,578. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem is visited annually by large bands of Christian pilgrims, principally of the Orthodox and Coptic churches. The site of Solomon's Temple is occupied by the Dome of the Rock, sometimes erroneously called the Mosque of Omar, which contains a relic of Mahomet and the "Holy Rock," the sacrificial altar of Abraham. *Bethlehem*, the scene of Christ's Nativity, is 5 miles S. of Jerusalem. The Church of the Nativity, at the E. end of the present village, is reputed to be the oldest Christian church in existence. King David was also born in Bethlehem. *Nazareth*, about 25 miles S.W. of the Sea of Galilee, had a population of 7,424 in 1922. Other large towns are Jaffa (47,709), Gaza (17,480), Acre (6,420), and Haifa (24,634).

The railway system of Palestine consists of five sections. *Rafa-Haifa*, continuing southward to Kantara to join up with the railways of Egypt, passengers and freight being transported across the Suez Canal at Kantara, *Haifa-Acre-Samakh*, continuing beyond Samakh to Damascus in the French mandatory territory of Syria; *Jaffa-Lydda-Jerusalem*, *Rafa-Beersheba*, and *Nablus-Afula-Tulkaram*. The main junction of the Government Railways is at Lydda, the general offices being at Haifa.

The chief ports are Jaffa, Haifa and Acre. There are branches of the Anglo-Egyptian, Anglo-Palestine, Banco di Roma, Crédit Lyonnais, and Imperial Ottoman Bank in the main towns.

Although economic conditions are still primitive, modern methods are making headway, and there are good prospects of development and progress. The country is generally fertile, and cereals, wine, olives and various fruits are produced, while sheep and goats thrive in the lowlands, and in the mountains in time of drought. In 1923 there were 312 government schools and 2 training colleges, with a total of 668 teachers and 19,195 pupils.

	1925-1924.
Estimated revenue	£1,787,200
Estimated expenditure	1,783,400
Imports	4,935,300
Exports	1,554,400
Imports from U.K. (1922-23)	1,390,475
Exports to U.K. (1922-23)	226,639

CAPITAL, Jerusalem.

British High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, P.C., G.B.E. (b. 1870) 1920. £4,000
A.D.C. and Private Sec., Capt. R. F. P. Monkton
Chief Justice, Sir Thomas W. Haycraft
Air Officer Commanding, Air-Commodore E. L. Gerrard, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Inspector-General, Police and Prisons, A. S. Mavrogordato (acting)
Commandant, British Section, Palestine Gendarmerie, Col. A. J. McNeill, C.B., D.S.O.
Commandant, Palestinian Section, Palestine Gendarmerie, Lt.-Col. F. W. Bewsher, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.

Chief British Representative, Amman, Lt-Col C H F. Cox, D.S.O.
Inspector-Gen. of Gendarmerie, Transjordania, Lt-Col F. G. Peake, C.B.E.
Chief Secretary, Sir Gilbert F. Clayton, K.B.E., C.B., CMG.

First Asst. do., E. Keith Roach
Attorney-General, N. de M. Beutlich, O.B.E., M.C.
Treasurer, S. S. Davis, CMG.
Director of Agriculture and Forests, E. R. Sawyer
Director of Public Works, H. B. Lees, M.C.
Director of Education, H. E. Bowman, C.B.E.
Director of Health, Maj. G. W. Heiron, D.S.O., O.B.E.
Director of Customs and Trade, K. W. Stead
Postmaster-General, N. W. Hudson, O.B.E., M.C.
General Manager, Palestine Railways, Col. R. B. W. Holmes, O.B.E., R.I.
Director of Lands, J. N. Stubbs, M.C.
Director of Surveys, C. H. Ley, O.B.E.

Governors of Districts

Northern District (Haifa), Lt-Col G. S. Symes, CMG, D.S.O.
Jerusalem-Jaffa District, Sir Ronald Storrs, CMG, C.B.E.
Southern District (Gaza), A. Abramson, O.B.E.

RHODESIA.

The total area of Rhodesia is about 440,000 square miles and the total population is 1,882,726 (1922). The territory is named after Cecil Rhodes, the founder of the British South Africa Company, and extends from Lake Tanganyika and the Congo watershed in the north, to the Limpopo River in the south.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Southern Rhodesia is that part of the territory named after Cecil Rhodes lying south of the Zambezi River, the political neighbours being Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa on the N., the Transvaal and Bechuanaland on the S and W., and Portuguese East Africa on the E. The total area is 149,000 square miles, and the population (1922) 899,187, of whom 33,620 are Europeans. The native population is 862,319, with 3,248 Asiatics and other coloured persons, including those of mixed race.

Responsible Government was instituted in Southern Rhodesia on Oct. 1, 1923. The Government is administered by a Governor, appointed by the Crown, with an Executive responsible to the Legislature, which consists of a Legislative Assembly, but that body may pass a law constituting a Legislative Council, in addition.

The laws in force in the Cape Colony up to June 10, 1891, were adopted for Southern Rhodesia, so far as they are applicable. Subsequent legislation has been by proclamation of the High Commissioner, by ordinances passed by the Legislative Council, and by Acts of the Legislature. Municipal self-government has been established in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Umtali, and Gatooma.

The main arteries of communication are the Rhodesia and the Mashonaland Railways. The former is a continuation of the line from Cape Town to Vryburg, *via* Kimberley, and was opened to Bulawayo in November, 1897, the distance from Cape Town being 1,362 miles. A line connecting Bulawayo with Salisbury (302 miles) was completed in Oct. 1902. From Salisbury the Mashonaland Railway runs eastwards to Umtali and is continued by the Beira Railway Companies to the port of Beira (Portu-

gnese), a total distance of 374 miles. The section from Bulawayo *via* the Waukie coalfields to the Victoria Falls (282 miles) was completed in June, 1904. A branch line of standard gauge (3 ft. 6 in.) runs from Salisbury to the Eldorado mine (78 miles), and has been extended to Sinona (4 miles). A standard-gauge line leaves the Eldorado branch at Mt. Hampden Junction (13 miles from Salisbury) for the Shamva mines (73 miles). A line connects Gwelo with Selukwe (24 miles), another runs from Bulawayo *via* Gwanda to West Nicholson (104 miles), opening up the mining district to the south-east, another connects Bulawayo with the Matopo Hills, where the founder of Rhodesia and Sir Starr Jameson are buried, and a branch line from Gwelo to Unyama has been extended to Fort Victoria (123 miles). The African Transcontinental Telegraph Line ("Cape to Cairo") has been constructed as far as Ujiji in East Africa, about 3,250 miles from the Cape.

Southern Rhodesia is rich in mineral deposits, and it abounds in traces of the ancient gold-workers. The first regular crushing returns began in September, 1898, and the gold produced to December 31, 1923, was of the value of £57,500,000. The output for the year ended December 31, 1923, was valued at £4,300,652. Silver, copper, coal, diamonds, lead, chrome iron, asbestos, mica, and other minerals have also been produced in considerable quantities. Though the climate is sub-tropical, the average altitude makes it well suited for European occupation, and it possesses all the essential characteristics and facilities necessary for successful agriculture and cattle raising, and for the cultivation of European fruit trees, cereals and vegetables, in addition to tobacco, cotton, and the indigenous products of the country. The staple crop is maize, and tobacco, cotton and citrus fruits are largely exported. Cattle (1,921,000 on Dec. 31, 1923) thrive well, and the annual show at Bulawayo is regarded as the premier show of beef cattle in South Africa. Land is cheap and may be had on favourable terms.

Complete courses of primary and secondary education up to the standard of matriculation of the South African Universities are provided, in 25 public and 50 farm schools, and in 80 aided private schools, and in 7 Government high schools and 4 aided secondary schools. The European pupils in 1924 numbered 6,600, of whom 1,700 were boarders. There is an agricultural and technical school in the Matopos district, with a farm attached (3,000 acres). There are six schools for children of mixed race, with 360 pupils, and native education conducted by mission agencies with Government aid, is provided in 1,100 schools, with 70,000 pupils. Grants in aid of native education in 1923 amounted to £19,400, the total educational expenditure being £222,000 in 1923.

	1922-23	1923-24.
Revenue	£1,326,469	£1,510,103
Expenditure	1,357,442	1,357,489
	1922	1923.
Imports	£3,879,111	£3,559,170
Exports	4,627,693	5,310,561
Imports from U.K.	1,819,714	1,581,487
Exports to U.K.	2,984,955	3,459,718

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lt.-Col. Sir J. R. Chancellor, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., (and allowances £2,000) £4,000
A.D.C., Capt. Hon. Arthur Lowther.

Ministry (Oct. 1, 1923).

<i>Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs</i> , Sir Charles P J Coghlan	£2,500
<i>Treasurer</i> , P D L Pyun, C M G	2,000
<i>Attorney-Gen and Minister of Defence</i> , Major R. J. Hudson, M C, K C	2,000
<i>Minister of Agriculture and Lands</i> , W M Leggate, C M G	2,000
<i>Minister of Mines and Public Works</i> , H U. Moffat	2,000
<i>Colonial Secretary (vacant)</i>	2,000

High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia
in London, Sir Francis Newton, K C M G,
C V O .. (and allowance £500) 2,000

Medical Director, A M Fleming, C M G, C B E,
M D.

Director of Education, L M Foggin, C B E

Supt of Natives, H M G Jackson, C B E

SALISBURY, the seat of government, is situated on the Mashonaland plateau, 4,880 ft above sea-level (white population, census, 1921, 5,134). BULAWAYO, the largest town in Matabeleland, 4,460 ft above the sea-level, had a white population of 7,462 (1921). Other centres are Victoria, Umtali, Gwelo, Enkeldoorn, Melsetter, Hartley, Selukwe, Gwanda and Gatooma.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Northern Rhodesia lies to the North of the Zambesi, its political neighbours being Tanganyika and the Belgian Congo on the north, Nyasaland on the east, Southern Rhodesia and South-West Africa on the south, and Portuguese West Africa on the west. The country comprises an area of 202,000 square miles, and with the exception of the Luangwa, Zambesi and Kafue Valleys the altitude exceeds 4,000 feet. The permanent European population in 1923 was 3,750, the native population is estimated at about 1,000,000. Much of the country is suitable for farming, and contains large areas of good arable and grazing land. Over 1,000,000 acres of land are under settlement by white farmers. The chief crop grown is maize. Other crops are tobacco, cotton, fibre, wheat, oil seeds, and citrus. Stock raising is carried on by many farmers. The native owned cattle in the territory is estimated at 400,000, and European-owned 74,000. Extensive mineral deposits have been discovered, lead and copper predominating. Gold, zinc and coal are also present. In the year 1923, 12,353 tons of lead were mined, valued at the mine-head at £386,967. Many species of game are to be found, and good sport at a moderate cost is available for the big game hunter. The trunk line of the Rhodesia Railway system traverses Northern Rhodesia from Livingstone to the Belgian Congo border. The Zambesi, Kafue, Chambesi and other rivers are navigable for a considerable portion of their courses. There are 37 post offices, 11 of which are money order offices. A telegraph line exists alongside the railway line throughout its whole length in the territory. The African Trans-Continental Telegraph system extends to Abercorn and Fort Jameson in the north-east. The administration of the territory is in the hands of a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council of five official members. There is a Legislative Council of 13 members, with a majority of official members. The seat of Government is at Livingstone on the Zambesi.

The country is divided into ten magisterial districts for fiscal and administrative purposes. The most important centres are Livingstone, Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, Lusaka, Mazabuka, Abercorn, Kasama, Fort Rosebery, Ndola and Mongu-Lealui.

	1922-23.	1923-24.
Revenue	£258,154	£237,443
Expenditure	345,388	344,037

Governor, His Excellency Sir Herbert J Stanley, K C M G (and £1,000 duty allowance) £3,000

Private Sec and A D C, Capt F C G Gough 300

Chief Secretary, Hon R A J Goode, C M G, C B E £900 to 1,200

Assistant Secretary and Clerk of Councils, E N Carlton, C B E £600 to 900

Attorney General, Hon G D Clough, C B E £850 to 1,100

Treasurer and Commissioner of Taxes, Hon C H Dobree, C B E £850 to 1,100

Secretary for Native Affairs, Hon. E S B. Tagart (acting) £750 to 1,000

Principal Medical Officer, Hon. A W May, C M G, M D £850 to 1,100

Judge of the High Court, Hon P J Macdonell 1,833

Secretary for Agriculture and Mines, Hon P H Selby (acting) £750 to 900

Commandant, Northern Rhodesia Police, Col Hon H M Stennet, C B E, D S O £850 to 1,100

Postmaster-General, Hon H A Baldock, M B E £700 to 900

Chief Veterinary Officer, Hon J Smith £700 to 1,000

Auditor, P L Collission, C B E £700 to 900

Registrar General, A E Harrison £700 to 900

Chief Surveyor, W G Fairweather £750 to 900

Controller of Customs, H C Paikili £700 to 900

District Commissioners and Magistrates, G G P Lyons, M B E, Hon E S B Tagart, P E Hall, E A A Jones, M B E, F H Melland, C R B Diaper, M B E, J M Thomson, E H Cholmeley, J G Hall, H G Willis each £750 to 900

ST. HELENA,

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S of the Equator, 760 S W of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the African Continent, 1,800 from the coast of S America and 4,477 from Southampton, in 15° 55' S lat and 5° 42' W long. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with a population (Census 1912) of 3,350. St Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. The climate vies with that of Madeira in point of salubrity and evenness of temperature. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trade" keeps the temperature mild and equable. The thermometer goes up to 84° in the town at the sea-level; but in the country, 1,800 feet above the sea, the maximum is about 74°, and the mean temperature ranges from 57° in September to 66° in March, there being very little difference between night and day; the lowest temperature in winter is 52°, and the total rainfall (1922) 45.8 inches. St Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Juan de Nova Castella, on

May 21, 1502 (St Helena's Day), and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588. It remained uninhabited until the Dutch colonised it *circa* 1645. The English East India Company seized it in 1651, but it was retaken by the Dutch in 1672. In 1673 it was again taken from the Dutch and was held by the Company, who had obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II, until 1834 (with the exception of the period 1815 to 1821, during which the British Government held it as a residence for the Emperor Napoleon, who died there May 5, 1821), when it was ceded by them to the Crown. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity decreased after the cutting of the Suez Canal. A phumum (flax fibre) and lace-making industry have been established. St James's Bay, on the north-west of the island, possesses a good anchorage.

Ascension, an isolated island in the South Atlantic (3,417 miles from Plymouth, 760 from St Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African Coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,800 feet, situated 7° 55' 55" S lat., and 14° 25' 5" W long. It is said to have been discovered by a Portuguese named João de Nova Gallego, on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is 7½ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with an area of about 38 square miles, and being situated in the heart of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 1,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabited till 1815, when the English took possession of it. The island was administered by the Board of Admiralty until Oct. 27, 1922, when by Royal Letters Patent it became a Dependency of St Helena, and was transferred to the Colonial Office. Georgetown, the capital, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. Ascension is visited by the sea-turtle from January to May, which lay then eggs in the sand. The sooty tern, or "wide-awake," use the island as a nesting-place about every eighth month. *Resident Magistrate*, W. Haining.

The government of St Helena is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of 4 members, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

(CAPITAL, Jamestown) Population (1921), 1,438

	1920	1921	1922
Public revenue	£13,123	£10,229	£16,282
Expenditure	12,175	11,757	11,621
Debt	nil	nil	nil
Total imports	67,441	44,647	44,636
Total exports	41,857	14,334	24,418
Imports from U.K.	26,790	22,172	28,310
Exports to U.K.	39,657	12,221	19,523

Governor, His Excellency £775

A.D.C.,
Colonial Treasurer and Harbour Master,
H. J. Pink 400

Chief Clerk, Clerk to Executive Council, and
Immigration Agent, A. Hands, M.B.E. and fees 250

Police Magistrate, &c. (vacant) 440
Colonial Surgeon, W. J. J. Arnold, M.B. 300

Distance, 4,477 miles, transit, 17 days

ST KITTS, see LEeward ISLANDS

ST. LUCIA, see WINDWARD ISLANDS.

SARAWAK.

Raja, H. H. Charles Vyner Brooke, born Sept. 26, 1874, *succ.* his father, the Raja Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, May 17, 1917, *m.* 1912, Hon. Sylvia Leonora, daughter of 2nd Viscount Esher, b. 1885, (H. H. the Ranees)

Heir Presumptive, Bertiam Willes Brooke, (H. H. the Tuan Muda), b. Aug. 8, 1876

Chief Secretary, J. C. Moulton, O.B.E. \$10,200

Resident, 3rd Division, D. A. Owen 9,000

Resident, 4th Division, H. L. Owen 9,000

Resident, 5th Division, F. F. Boulton 9,000

Resident, 2nd Division, F. A. W. Page 9,000

Turner 9,000

Treasurer, A. A. Rennie 7,200

Supt. Lands and Surveys, H. B. Crockett 9,000

Commissioner, Public Works, Capt. C. P. Lowe 9,000

Priv. Medical Officer, E. M. Marjoribanks 7,500

Chief Health Officer, O. G. F. Luhn 7,200

Conservator of Forests, J. P. Mead 7,800

Divisional Officer, 1st Division, C. Eimen (acting) 7,200

Commandant, Sarawak Rangers, Major S. Cunningham 7,200

Supt. of Police, O. Lang 7,200

Registrar, H. A. Adams 7,200

P.M.G., and Municipal Commissioner, K. H. Gillan 6,000

Manager, Telegraphs and Telephones, J. R. Buines 7,200

Advisory Council in England

Bertiam Brooke (H. H. the Tuan Muda)

C. Willes Johnson (Legal Adviser)

Dr. Charles Hose (late Res., 3rd Division)

A. B. Ward (late Res., 1st Division)

Offices, Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.

Secretary, J. F. Rowlatt

Sarawak is a State on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, with a seaboard of 400 miles, an area of about 42,000 square miles, and a population of about 600,000, composed of various races. The territory of the Raja of Sarawak extends from Cape Datu in the south to the Lawas District, where it touches the boundary of British North Borneo. The southern boundary is formed by three ranges, the Serang, Kelingkaug, and Batang-Lupar mountains, the eastern boundary is a broken range of mountains with peaks rising to 10,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Rejang (navigable for about 160 miles), the Sarawak (navigable for about 200 miles), the Batang-Lupar, and the Limbang. Kuching, the capital, stands on a small river (the Sarawak) which is navigable from its mouth to Kuching (20 miles). The government consists of a hereditary sovereign and a Supreme Council of 9 (4 Europeans and 5 Malay magistrates), and a General Council of 50, composed of European and Malay officials and native chiefs, meeting every 3 years. The civil service is composed of English officials to the number of 50, appointed by the sovereign. The government of Sarawak was obtained in 1842 from the Sultan of Borneo by the late Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Rajah Brooke of Sarawak. Other concessions have been made in 1861, 1882, 1884, and 1890, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was added in 1904. The country produces sago, gutta-percha, india-rubber, beeswax, illipe nuts, birds'-nests, oil, gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, tobacco, rice,

rattans, coal, gambier, and pepper. A large petroleum field has been discovered at Miri and Bekong, in the Baram district, and is now a valuable asset, oil exports (1923) 511,438 tons.

	1921.	1922.	1923.
Revenue	\$2,840,171	\$2,733,854	\$3,343,919
Expenditure	2,331,005	2,052,720	2,873,274
Imports	15,248,749	16,540,316	14,885,325
Exports	18,454,592	25,574,632	35,038,020

CHIEF TOWN, Kuching Population (1921), 30,000. Distance from London, 8,700 miles, transit, 25 to 30 days. There are 9 wireless stations, in communication with Singapore. Steamer leaves Singapore for Kuching and Kuching for Singapore every Tuesday in normal times, a temporary service being now maintained 3 times a month. There is also direct communication with Sibü and Miri.

SEYCHELLES.

The Seychelles Islands, in the Indian Ocean, which number altogether 90, were occupied by the French about 1742, captured by a British ship in 1794, and were finally assigned to Great Britain in 1814. By letters patent of Sept 1903 they were erected into a separate colony. The principal islands of the group are Mahé, Praslin, Silhouette, Curieuse, and La Digue, and the total area of the islands, with dependencies, is estimated at 156 square miles, of which Mahé occupies nearly 56 square miles. The population was estimated (Dec 31, 1923) at 25,700, an increase of 1,177 since the Census of 1921, when the total was 24,523 (Mahé 19,426, Praslin 1,999, La Digue 1,302, other islands 1,795). Victoria, the capital, on the N.E. side of Mahé, has an excellent harbour, it is an Admiralty coaling station. Although only 4° 8' of the Equator, the islands are healthy, the death-rate in 1923 being 11.79 per 1,000, the lowest yet recorded in the islands. There are 19 Roman Catholic and Church of England primary schools, there are also 2 secondary schools.

The principal exports are copra, vanilla, coconuts, coconut oil, tortoise-shell, cinnamon, essential oils, soap, and guano. Aldabra, one of the dependencies of the Seychelles, and about 680 miles from Mahé, is famous for the gigantic land tortoises, whilst the unique double coco-nut, *Coco de Mer*, is found in Mahé, and, in larger quantities, in Praslin, where there is a famous valley. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of 3 members (2 *ex-officio* and 1 nominated), and by a Legislative Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members.

	1922.	1923.
Revenue ..	Rs 644,006	Rs 663,979
Expenditure	521,481	597,940
Imports ..	1,779,839	1,683,059
Exports ..	1,870,531	1,779,899
Savings Bank Deposits	108,128	125,881
Debt (Sterling)	£7,005 ..	£6,210
(Currency)	Rs 50,000	Rs 50,000
Imports from U.K.	702,359	569,907
Exports to U.K.	751,449	696,316

CAPITAL, Victoria.

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His

Excellency Brig.-Gen Sir Joseph A

Byrne, K.B.E., C.B. (b. 1874) 1922. Rs. 18,000

Clerk to Governor, Private Sec., and

Clerk to Councils, G. S. Follows Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000

Chief Justice, His Hon J. L. Devaux.. . . . Rs. 9,000

Crown Prosecutor, &c., Hon W. L. Grech, LL.D. Rs 7,200

Treasurer and Collector, Hon. D. F. Watson Rs 5,000 to Rs 6,000

Auditor, (vacant) Rs 4,500 to Rs 5,250

Chief Med. Off., Hon J. T. Bradley, M.D. Rs 7,000

Superintendent of Public Works and

Surreys, Maj H. Kenworthy, O.B.E. Rs 5,000

Inspector of Schools, J. D. E. Harter Rs 4,500

Director of Agriculture, P. R. Dupont Rs 6,000

Inspector of Police & Supt. of Prisons, G. Savy Rs 3,300 to Rs 3,800

Letters from London via Marseilles, 24 days;

to London, 27 days

SIERRA LEONE.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone, situated on the West Coast of Africa, was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs for the purpose of being used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England. At a somewhat later date the Colony was used as a settlement for Africans from North America and the West Indies and great numbers of Africans rescued from slave ships have from time to time been liberated and settled there. The Colony has a coast-line of 210 miles, with an estimated area of 4,000 square miles. In 1921 its population was 85,163, of whom 1,161 were resident Europeans. Of the rest, more than half are the descendants of liberated Africans, while the remainder belong to the neighbouring tribes. A babel of tongues is thus to be heard in the streets of Freetown. In 1896 a Protectorate was declared over the territory adjoining the Colony to the northward and eastward. The extreme depth of the Protectorate from north to south is about 210 miles, lying between 7° and 10° N lat., and the extreme breadth from east to west is 180 miles, between 10° 40' and 13° 21' of W long. Its estimated area is 27,000 sq miles, and its population about 1,456,148. For administrative purposes it is divided into 3 Provinces, under Provincial Commissioners, assisted by 14 District (and 10 Assistant District) Commissioners. The principal peoples are the Limbas and Korankos in the north, the Temnes in the centre, and the Mendis in the south.

The principal exports are palm kernels, kola nuts, and palm oil, but ginger, piassava, hides, and rice are also exported. The value of the palm kernels exported in 1923 reached £968,797. The chief imports are cotton goods, opal, apparel, hardware, provisions, and tobacco. Freetown, the capital, possesses the finest and most important harbour in West Africa.

A railway runs inland from Freetown to Pendembu, a distance of 227½ miles, and a branch line 104 miles in length extends in a north-easterly direction from Roia to Kamabai. By the extension of the railway and the development of a system of roads in the Protectorate, it is estimated that the output of Sierra Leone products into the European market is capable of being more than doubled. There are 827 miles of combined telegraph and telephone service.

Sierra Leone is a Crown Colony, possessing a Legislative Council partly elected and partly nominated by the Crown, with full power to legislate for the Protectorate as well as for the Colony. The Governor is advised by an Executive Council.

	1921.	1922.	1923.
Public revenue ..	£638,315	£786,540	£845,320
Public expenditure	982,031	816,977	727,661
Total imports	1,769,628	1,511,496	1,949,981
Total exports	1,625,128	1,372,862	1,607,225
Imports from U.K.	1,225,313	1,076,408	1,456,799
Exports to U.K.	1,053,836	941,394	1,143,494
Governor, His Excellency Sir Alexander Ransford Slater, K C M G, C B E (1922)	£3,000		
O C Troops, Col Comdt. G T Mah, C M G, D S O			
Chief Justice, Sir G. K. T. Purcell, K C	*1,600		
Col Secretary, †H C Luke	*1,400		
Senior Assnt. do, G C Du Boulay	*960		
Attorney-Gen., †M. F. J. McDonnell	*2,200		
Treasurer, †P F Barton	*1,100		
Comptroller of Customs, †J I Lauder	*1,100		
Circuit Judge, W Butler-Lloyd	*1,200		
D M S S, W J D Inness	*1,400		
Solicitor-Gen. A C V. Prior, LL B	*960		
Police Magistrate, L C Levy	*£720 to 960		
Dir of Public Works, W S Lake	*1,000		
General Manager (Railway), R T Webb	*1,400		
Commissioner of Police, Maj C Hampden- King	960		
P M G and Savings Bank Commissioner, H T March	*960		
Director of Education, F C Marriott	*960		
Commr., Lands and Forests, M T Dawe	*1,200		
Bishop of Sierra Leone, Rt Rev G W Wright, D.D.			
Freetown is 3,078 miles from Liverpool, transit, 11 to 13 days			

SOMALILAND

(The Somaliland Protectorate)

In 1884 a Protectorate was declared over part of Somaliland, a region where the coast is divided between Great Britain, France and Italy, while the interior is subject to Abyssinia, and forming the north-eastern horn of the African continent. The British Protectorate contains about 68,000 sq. miles. The population, mainly consisting of Somalis, a Muhammadan people, is estimated at 344,000. The boundaries are defined by treaties with Abyssinia, France and Italy. The northern coast as far as 49° E and the 8th parallel of N. latitude are the limits on the north and south. The Protectorate garrison is now confined to a Camel Corps, 400 strong, the Dervish power having been finally broken in 1920. The chief products of Somaliland are cattle, sheep, goats, hides, skins and gum. There is wireless communication with Aden. The Protectorate was transferred to the administration of the Colonial Office on April 1, 1905.

	1921	1922.	1923
Total imports	£349,003	£379,277	£339,742
Total exports	317,659	204,410	238,249

Governor and Comm-in-Chief, His Excellency Lt.-Col. G. H. Summers, C.M.G., Indian Army (1922) £1,800
 Secretary to the Administration, H. B. Kittermaster, O.B.E. £800 to 1,000
 District Commissioner, Maj. A. S. Lawrence, D.S.O., R. R. H. Jebb, O.B.E.; Maj. H. Rayne, M.B.E., M.C. *£600 to 700; Maj. B. H. Horsley, D.S.O., M.C.; Capt. E. N. Park, M.C.; J. Beattie, M.C. *£500 to 700

* Exclusive of allowances † Members of Council.

Treasurer, V. S. Bryan £750
 Comdt. of Police, Lt.-Col. G. R. Bread-
 ing, D.S.O. 700
 Sen. Med. Officer, R. S. Taylor, M.D. £800 to 900
 Chief of Customs, H. M. O'Byrne 700
 Director of Posts and Telegraphs, C. R. Keyte 700
 Director of Public Works, L. H. Mac-naghten 700
 Comdt. Somaliland Camel Corps, Lt. Col. T. H. Gladstone 800
 Principal towns, Berbera, Bulhat, Zeyla, Haigessa and Burao

SOUTH AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSION.

High Commissioner for South Africa, The Earl of Athlone, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C. (also receives £10,000 as Governor-General of the Union of South Africa) £3,000
 Imperial Secretary and Accountant, Capt. Hon. B. E. H. Clifford, C.M.G., M.V.O. 1,700
 Asst. Imperial Secretary and Chief Clerk, Shiley Eales, O.B.E. 1,000

The High Commission—The office of High Commissioner, which was formerly combined with the Governorship of Cape Colony, was by a Commission issued in 1900 vested in Lord Milner, by a similar Commission issued in 1905 in Lord Selborne, since 1910 it has been vested by a separate commission in the successive Governor-General of the Union of South Africa. The High Commissioner is Governor of Basutoland, and supervises the affairs of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and of Swaziland. He exercises in the Colony of Southern Rhodesia certain powers and functions in regard to native administration which were granted or reserved to him by the Southern Rhodesia Constitution Letters Patent, 1923, and under the Letters Patent, the Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1920, whereby the Native Reserves were vested in the High Commissioner, was continued in full force and effect.

BASUTOLAND

(The Territory of Basutoland)

Basutoland is an inland Native Territory of South Africa, bounded North and West by Orange Free State, East by Natal, and South by Cape Colony, with an area of 11,726 square miles. The Census of 1921 showed 495,937 natives and 1,603 whites, 1,069 coloured and 172 Asiatics.

The territory is well watered, and enjoys a good climate. It is one of the finest grain producing districts in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basuto to rear immense herds of cattle. The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy most of the country, which is elevated, broken, and rugged.

The territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority which is exercised by proclamation. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the magistrates' courts, where all cases between Europeans and natives are brought. The revenue is derived from Customs, native tax, income tax on Europeans, Post-office, and licences. Tele-

graph offices have been opened at Leribe, Maseru, Teyateyaneng, Mochija, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing and Qacha's Nek. There are 522 native schools, with over 28,400 native scholars on the roll, a large proportion being in the schools of the French Protestant Mission, there are also 8 white schools, with 133 pupils. The amount spent on education in 1923-24 was £34,812. The chief articles of export are grain, wool, cattle, and horses, the imports being chiefly blankets, hardware, and groceries.

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Revenue	£209,802	£212,537	£252,300
Expenditure	243,078	224,547	241,570
CAPITAL, Maseru Pop., 2,319 (399 whites)			
Resident Commissioner, Lt Col Sir Edward Charles Frederick Gariaway, KCMG			
Deputy Resident Commissioner, J P Murray	£1,650		

Government Secretary, R M B Smith	1,050
Financial Secretary, T A Williams	1,000
Assistant Commissioners —	900

Mafeteng, (vacant)	
Mohale's Hoek, A T Boud	790
Leribe, F L Food	820
Quthing, H Ashton	630
Qacha's Nek, F Jenner	820
Maseru, E D Tibbin Blith	900
Brea, J H Sims	770
Chief Veterinary Officer, F A Verney	875
Director of Public Works, H W Gibson	800
Director of Education, F H Dutton, M A	800
Prin Med Officer, N M Macfarlane, M D	925
Supl Lepers Settlement, P D Strachan, M D	825
Com of Stores, Stephen Bernard Dutton	650
Agricultural Officer, L Wachter	550
Auditor, Alexander Warren	480
Chief Clerk and Registrar, and Master of Court, E G Dutton	650
Accountant, R E Goodman	600
Staff Officer of Police, D St P Bunbury	490

Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles, transit, through the Cape, about 20 days.

BECHUANALAND

(The Bechuanaland Protectorate)

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is a country of British South Africa, in the centre of the vast tableland stretching north to the Zambesi.

The Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Cape and Transvaal Provinces, of the Union, on the north and north east by Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, the Zambesi and Chobe (Linyanti) Rivers, and on the west by South-West Africa. It is about 500 miles long and 550 miles broad, with a total area of about 275,000 square miles, the *Caprivi Zipelet* was attached to the Protectorate for administrative purposes by Proclamation (1922). The population at the Census of May, 1921, was 152,983, of whom 1,743 were Whites, 52 Indians, 1,003 Coloured and 150,185 Natives.

The climate is healthy during part of the year, but malarial fever is prevalent during February, March, and April. The country is essentially pastoral, although Kafir corn, mealies, beans, pumpkins and melons are sown, and when the rainfall is adequate crops are reaped. Cattle thrive, and numbered 226,344 at the Census of 1921. Much of the country is thick bush. The

High Commissioner for South Africa has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Sekgoma (Baniangwato), of Lushwe (Bakgata), of Sebele II (Bakwena), of Tshosha (Bangwaketse), of Seloko, Mokgosi (Bamalete), and of Mathibe (Batawana).

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to Rhodesia. There is a telegraph line from Cape Province through from Mafeking, via Gaberones and Francistown, to Bulawayo and Salisbury. The chief European centres are Lohatsi, Gaberones, Francistown, and Senowe, whither the late Chief (Khama) and all his people moved in 1901 from Palmyre. The headquarters of the Protectorate Administration are at Mafeking, Cape Province.

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Revenue	£84,977	£91,995	£99,996
Expenditure	89,655	82,436	81,574

Resident Commissioner, Jules Ellenberger, I S O (and allowance £350) £1,350

Assistant, do., Lt-Col R M Daniel (allowance £150) 1,000

Government Secretary, Charles Leonard O'Brien Dutton 1,000

Financial Secretary, Master of Resident Commissioner's Court and Registrar of Deeds, Myles Williams 750

Resident Magistrates, Capt A G Stigand (Kweneng District) £730, E O Butler (Gaberones) £730, Capt R O M Reilly (Lohatsi) £700, Capt G B Moseley (Ngwaketse) £600, Capt H B Neale (Ngwato) £600, A L Cuzen (Ghanzi) £650, G E Nettleton (Ngamiland) £600, E H M Drury, MBE, actg (Tloko Block) £650, J W Potts, actg (Chope) £530, H Beeching, actg (Kgalegadi)

P M O, D M MacRae, M D 475

Chief Veterinary Officer, W H Chase, FRCVS (and allowance £100) 800

SWAZILAND

(The Swaziland Protectorate)

Swaziland (called by the natives Kwa Ngwane) lies between the Drakensberg and Lebombo Mountains in British South Africa. The Transvaal Province forms a boundary on the south, west and north, the eastern boundary being Zululand (Province of Natal) and the Portuguese province of Mozambique (Delagoa Bay). The total area is 6,678 square miles, and the population (1921) 112,951, of whom 2,205 are whites, the remainder being Ama-Swazi Bantus (or Swazis). Swaziland is divisible into three longitudinal regions: the mountainous regions of the west, with an approximate altitude exceeding 4,000 feet, the Middle Veld, about 2,000 feet lower, and the Low Veld, bounded on the east by the Lebombo Mountains, with an average altitude not exceeding 1,000 feet. Except in the Low Veld the country is well watered and healthy.

A Special Court having the full jurisdiction of a Supreme Court, and Courts of Assistant Commissioners having a restricted jurisdiction, have been established. Native chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in civil disputes between natives, subject to a final appeal to the

Resident Commissioner The Paramount Chief is Sobhuza, son of the late Paramount Chief Bunu.

The soil is generally fertile, particularly so in the Low and Middle Veld. The whole of the Territory forms excellent grazing for cattle, and cattle-ranching on a large scale has been commenced by several companies. There were about 230,000 head of cattle in the Territory at the end of March, 1924.

In the winter season between 250,000 and 300,000 sheep are brought to Swaziland for grazing from the high table lands of the Eastern Transvaal. The agricultural products are tobacco, maize (the staple product), millet, pumpkins, ground-nuts, beans, and sweet potatoes, grown in insufficient quantities to meet local requirements. Most of the sub-tropical fruits can be grown with success. Large areas of land are suitable for growing cotton, coffee, and tea. The country possesses considerable mineral wealth, including gold, tin, coal, and copper. During the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, 151 tons of cassiterite tin, valued at £20,240, were exported, a few gold mines were being worked on a small scale.

Mbabane, the headquarters of the Administration, is situated on the hills at an altitude of 4,000 feet. At each of the district headquarters—Hlatikulu, Stegi, and Pigg's Peak—there is a small number of Europeans in the vicinity of the station, likewise at Bremeisdorp, the old head quarters of the Territory. There are fifteen schools for Europeans at various centres, and the Government has established a school for natives at Zombode. There are two schools for coloured children. Giants are also made to the various native missions for educational purposes.

There is bi-weekly communication by motor-car between Mbabane and Carolina (82 miles) and between Mbabane and Bremeisdorp (23 miles), and between Piet Retief and Hlatikulu (50 miles). Elsewhere the communication is by cart or runners. There are 14 post offices, and telegraph and telephone offices at Mbabane, Pigg's Peak, Bremeisdorp, Ezulweni, Hlatikulu, Mahamba, and Dwaleni.

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Revenue	£87,104	£89,742	£90,897
Expenditure	94,793	89,809	93,127

CAPITAL, Mbabane

Resident Commissioner, DE S. M. G. Honey, C.M.G.
Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, B. Nicholson, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

THE SUDAN.

The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of Egypt, 22° N lat., to the northern boundary of Uganda, 3° 36' N lat., and reaches from the French Sahara about 18° 15' E (at 22° N) to the north-west boundary of Eritrea (Italian) in 38° 30' E, (at 18° N). The greatest length from north to south is approximately 1,300 miles, and from east to west 1,800 miles. The northern boundary is the 22nd parallel of North latitude, on the east lie the Red Sea, Eritrea and Abyssinia, on the south lie the British Protectorate of Uganda and the Belgian Congo, and on the west French Equatorial Africa. The total area is about 1,024,600 sq. miles, with a population of about 6,000,000, partly Arabs, partly Negroes, and partly Nubian of mixed Arab-Negro blood, with a small foreign element, including some 3,000 Europeans. The

Arabs and Nubians are all Muhammadans, as are some of the Negroes, but the latter are generally pagans. The Lado enclave, which had been leased to Leopold II., King of the Belgians, reverted at his death to the Sudan administration, and now forms part of Mongalla. The total area of the enclave is estimated at 15,000 sq. miles with a Negro population of about 250,000. The Gambela enclave (within the boundaries of Abyssinia) is leased from the Abyssinian Government as a trading post.

Hydrography.—The Nile enters the plains of Lado, in the Mongalla Province of the Sudan, as the *Bahr el Jebel*. At Lake No the stream effects a confluence with the *Bahr el Ghazal*, from the South-west, and further east with the *Sobat*, from the south-western highlands of Abyssinia. From the Junction with the *Bahr el Ghazal* the stream is known as the *Bahr el Abiad* or *White Nile*. At Khartoum, 535 miles N of the Sobat confluence, the river is reinforced by the *Bahr el Azrak*, or *Blue Nile*, from the south-east, and near El Damer, 200 miles further north, by a confluence with the *Athara*, from Abyssinia. Thence the river flows north-west to Abu Hamed, and makes a great south-westerly bend, across the Nubian Desert, before resuming its northward course through Dongola to the northern frontier at Wadi Halfa. From the *Athara* confluence to the Mediterranean the Nile has a course of close on 1,600 miles, and from its sources to the confluence its length may be reckoned at 2,400 miles, giving a total waterway of 4,000 miles. From the Ripon Falls (on the northern shore of Victoria Nyanza) to Rosetta (on the Mediterranean) the length of the waterway is stated to be 3,475 miles. Between Khartoum and Wadi Halfa occur five of the six *Cataracts*, the remaining (first) cataract being in Egypt at Assuan.

Government.—After the reconquest of the Sudan an Agreement, signed on Jan. 19, 1899, between Egypt and Great Britain, defined the boundary between Egypt and the Sudan, and provided for its administration. The Sudan is administered by a Governor-General, aided, since 1920, by a Council nominated from amongst the Officials of the Government. All Ordinances and Laws are made by the Governor-General in Council. No duties may be levied on imports from Egypt, and duties on imports *via* the Red Sea ports may not exceed those levied in Egypt. The import and export of slaves is prohibited.

Local Administration.—The Sudan is divided into 15 provinces (*mudiyas*) under governors (*mudis*), under whom are British District Commissioners in charge of two or more districts (*manamias*), a Soudanese or Egyptian official is in charge of each *manamia*.

Legal System.—*Civil Justice* is administered by a Chief Justice and four other judges of High Court of Justice at Khartoum, one of whom is also Registrar-General of Lands. There are also Province and District Judges who are usually the Governors and District Commissioners of Provinces, but there are also District Judges who are professional lawyers in some of the more important centres. Appeals lie from the District Judges to the Province Judges or the High Court, and from the Province Judges and the High Court to the Court of Appeal, which consists of three judges of the High Court. The system of the law administered is

"justice, equity and good conscience" in all cases in which there is no special enactment. There is no general code of civil and commercial law such as is in force in Egypt and many continental countries. The religious law of Islam is administered by the Mohammedan Law Courts in matters of inheritance, marriage, divorce, and family relations generally amongst the Moslem population. There are District and Province Courts under District and Province Kadis, and a High (Malikama) Court at Khartoum presided over by the Grand Kadi. The Kadis are all either Egyptians or natives of the Sudan.

Criminal Justice is administered chiefly by the Governors and District Commissioners and Mamours of Provinces and Districts, all of whom are magistrates. The Judges of the High Court and District Judges also have criminal jurisdiction as magistrates. The more serious offences are tried by courts consisting of three magistrates, and many native notables have been made magistrates for the purpose of sitting as members of such courts. The decisions of such courts require confirmation by the Governor of the Province or the Governor-General, who exercise powers similar to those of confirming officers in Courts Martial, and to whom also appeals lie. The Sudan Penal Code is an adaptation of the Indian Penal Code, and the Code of Criminal Procedure is based partly on the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure and partly on the procedure of Courts Martial. Certain Nomad Chiefs have petty Civil and Criminal jurisdiction and courts of Native Chiefs have been instituted in the Southern Provinces.

Defence—All Sudanese and Arab troops of the Egyptian Army are stationed in the Sudan, together with some Egyptian units. A small garrison of British troops is quartered at Khartoum under the command of the Governor-General. The *Police* are locally enlisted, and are under Provincial administration.

Education—In addition to *kuttabhs* (vernacular schools) there are 8 primary schools at Khartoum, Omdurman, Wad Medani, El Obeid, Suakin, Atbara, Halfa, and Rufaa where instruction is given in English as well as Arabic, attended by about 1,200 pupils. A secondary school at Khartoum (Gordon College), and a training college (also at Gordon College), and technical trade schools at Khartoum and Omdurman. The central authority is the Education Department.

Production—The Sudan is the chief source of the world's supply of gum and ivory, 22,425 tons of gum were exported in 1923. The Gezira Irrigation Scheme (by means of the Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile at Makwar, about 170 miles south of Khartoum) will enable 100,000 acres to be put under cotton every year. Cotton area 1923-24, 61,588 acres, crop 1923-24 estimated at 184,000 kantars of 335 rotules, mainly from Tokar, 70,000 kantars, Blue Nile Province, 74,000 from irrigated land and 10,000 from rainfall, Kassala, 10,000, and Berber and Dongola Provinces, 16,000 kantars. Other products include sesame, senna leaves and pods, ground-nuts, dates, hides and skins, salt, and gold. The principal grain crops are *dura* (great millet), the staple food of the people in the Sudan and used as cattle and poultry food outside the Sudan, and dukhn (bul-

rush millet). Average annual yield of *dura* in the principal *dura*-growing areas (Blue Nile, The Fung, White Nile, and Kassala Provinces) 1919-1923, 278,000 tons. The cattle and sheep trade of the Sudan is capable of great development. For some years Egypt has depended to a great extent on the Sudan for its meat supply. The forests which line the Blue Nile River banks, rich in fibres and tanning material, extend to the frontier of Abyssinia. On the White Nile the forests contain valuable trees—the ebony tree, the gum acacia, the bamboo, the rubber creeper, and the sudd in the upper reaches are composed of an inexhaustible quantity of papyrus. The finest gum forests are in Kordofan, and the best rubber in the Bahi-el-Ghazal. Gold is being successfully exploited in the Sudan, a mine being worked at Gabati in the Red Sea Province. Natural salt fields on the Red Sea coast near Port Sudan supply the whole needs of the country and considerable quantities are exported annually to Abyssinia. The output of these salt fields is capable of great expansion. (Note—Oneottle= approximately 99 lb.)

Transport—In 1924 there were 1,716 miles of railways open for traffic. A bridge has been constructed over the Blue Nile at Khartoum, and the railway runs to El Obeid, the chief town of Kordofan Province, crossing the White Nile by another bridge near Hillet Abbas. Since the opening of the eastern railway the Red Sea ports of Port Sudan and Suakin receive much of the trade which formerly passed northwards. The new line to Kassala, 216 miles in length, connects with the Red Sea line at Italiya Junction, 126 miles W of Port Sudan. South of Khartoum communication is established by steamers and boats on the Blue and White Niles, Sobat and Bahi-el-Ghazal, and inland chiefly by camels and donkeys. All the principal towns are in direct telegraphic communication with Khartoum, the total mileage of telegraph lines being 4,353 miles in 1920. There are 65 stationary and 11 travelling Post and Telegraph offices, and 11 wireless telegraphy offices.

Finance—The revenue is derived mainly from land tax, annual tax, royalties on gum and ivory, customs and railways, posts, telegraphs and steamboat services.

	1922	1923
Revenue ..	£E3,498,595	£E3,766,133
Expenditure ..	3,184,229	3,392,469
Total Imports	4,282,880	4,669,004
Total Exports	1,993,436	2,562,091
Imports from U.K.	1,034,000	1,523,775
Exports to U.K.	789,085	972,784

Governor-General, His Excellency Maj-Gen Sir

L. O. F. Stack, G.B.E., C.M.G.

Private Sec., R. V. Bardsley, M.B.E.

Mil. Sec., Major C. G. Godwin.

Civil Sec., C. E. Lyell, O.B.E.

A.M.S., Capt. W. M. Huish, R.A.

A.D.C., Capt. P. K. Campbell.

Sudan Agent (Cairo), R. E. More, O.B.E.

Director of Intelligence (Khartoum), C. A.

Willis, O.B.E.

Legal Secretary (Minister of Justice), W. Sterry, O.B.E.

Advocate-General, R. Wedd.

Chief Justice, R. H. Dun.

Financial Secretary, Lt.-Col. G. E. Schuster

C.B.E., M.C.

Agriculture and Forests, R. Hewison, O.B.E.

Customs, C. H. Armbruster, O.B.E.

Education, J. W. Crowfoot, C.B.E.
Medical Dept., O. F. H. Atkey, F.R.C.S.
Posts and Telegraphs, H. Wynne
Public Works, D. Macfarlane
Stores and Prisons, Capt. H. E. Dumbell
Surveys, A. A. R. Boyce
Veterinary Dept. (vacant)
Lands, Hugh Fraser, O.B.E.
General Manager of Railways and Steamers,
 Capt. E. C. Midwinter, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.,
 D.S.O.
Director, Wellcome Tropical Research Labora-
tories, Maj. R. G. Archibald, D.S.O., M.B.
Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Cen-
tral Economic Board, H. P. Hewins, O.B.E.

GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES

Bahr el Ghazal (Wau), Miralai M. J. Wheatley
 Bey, O.B.E.
Berber (El Dameri), H. C. Jackson
Blue Nile (Wad Medani), A. J. C. Huddleston,
 O.B.E.
Darfur (El Fasher), P. Munro
Dongola (Merow), W. R. G. Bond
Fung (Sunga), E. N. Colbyn
Halfa (Halfa), R. A. Benice-Pembroke.
Kassala (Kassala), C. P. Brown, O.B.E.
Khartoum (Khartoum), T. A. Leach
Kordofan (El Obeidi), J. D. Craig, O.B.E.
Mongalla (Mongalla), A. W. Skime
Nuba Mountains (Talodi), Miralai C. S. North-
 cote Bey.
Red Sea (Port Sudan), S. A. Tippetts
Upper Nile (Malakal), K. C. P. Struve, O.B.E.
White Nile (El Duenim), W. Nicholls

CAPITAL, KHARTOUM, at the junction of the White and Blue Niles. The town has been rebuilt and now contains a large mosque for Muhammadans, a cathedral, and the Gordon College, with extensive government buildings. Population about 23,000. Opposite Khartoum, on the Blue Nile is Khartoum North (16,000), and on the White Nile is Omdurman (60,000), the former Mahdist capital. Other towns are Berber, El Dameri, Atbara, Abu Hamed, Merow, Dongola, Wadi Halfa, Port Sudan, Sukum, Sinkat, Kassala, Kamilu, Sennar, Singa, Makwa, Wad Medani, Roseneh, Gallabat, Gedaref, El Obeidi, El Duenim, El Fasher (Darfur), Kodok, Mongalla, Kosti and Rejaf.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, formerly "German East Africa," was attacked by British and South African forces and conquered in 1918, the German forces surrendering near Abercorn in North-east Rhodesia on Nov. 23, 1918. Civil Administration was established *pari passu* with the conquest of the territory, and the whole Colony passed under the effective control of the present Administration at the beginning of 1919.

Tanganyika Territory has a coast-line of about 500 miles and an estimated area of 365,000 square miles. The Sultan of Zanzibar's rights over the narrow strip of coast territory were acquired by Germany in 1890 for a payment of 4,000,000 marks. The coast-line extends from the mouth of the Umba to the mouth of the Rovuma River.

The native population consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race, and was enumerated for the whole area (Jan. 1, 1913) at 7,659,898, the coloured population (other than native) being 14,898. The thickly populated provinces

of Ruanda and Urundi are now under Belgian administration, so that the native population of Tanganyika Territory is about 4,507,000. The total white population is 2,447. According to German law every native born after 1905 is free, but a mild serfdom was continued under German rule. Legislation for the abolition of the status of slavery was enacted on June 9, 1922.

Education is not compulsory, but considerable progress has been made with the reorganization of a system suitable to the needs of the natives. In 1923 there were 65 Government schools, 1,455 Roman Catholic schools, and 737 Protestant schools, with a total roll exceeding 119,500 pupils. There are also three schools for the children of Dutch settlers in the Arusha district, but no other schools for European children have yet been established.

The total area under forests is about 2,700,000 acres, of which about 2,170,000 are included in the Government Forest Reserves. There are a number of plantations of coco-palms, coffee (on the higher lands), ground nuts, castor-oil, sugar, cotton, cardamom and cinchona, while fibre plants (especially sisal) are successfully cultivated. In 1921 there were 3,147,442 cattle, and 3,405,103 sheep and goats in the Territory. Minerals known to exist within the Protectorate are coal, iron, lead, copper, mica, and salt. Agates, topaz, moon-stones, tourmalin, and quartz crystals are found, and garnets in large quantities.

The chief exports in 1924 were Sisal, cotton, hides, skins, copra, coffee, ground nuts, ghee and grain. The chief imports in 1924 were cotton piece goods, foodstuffs, kerosene, cigarettes, tobacco, spirits, wines and beer.

	1922-23	1924-25
Estimated Revenue	£1,200,474	£1,324,670
Estimated Expenditure	2,009,474	1,952,280
	1922	1923
Imports	£1,386,212	£1,733,229
Exports	1,441,584	1,799,038

The chief seaports are Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Bagamoyo, Pangani, Kilwa, Lindi and Mikindani, but few of these are accessible to ocean-going vessels, though gradual improvements are being introduced. There are three railway lines in the Territory—the Tanga railway from Tanga to Moshi (219 miles), commenced in 1905 and completed in Feb., 1912, the Central railway (772 miles), from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma (completed in Feb., 1914), and the Voi-Kake Railway from Moshi to Voi (52 miles) on the Uganda Railway. Dar-es-Salaam is in telegraphic communication with the coast towns, Zanzibar, Mombasa, and many inland centres. There are 75 post offices and telegraph stations. Two Battalions of the King's African Rifles are stationed in Tanganyika Territory.

In 1923, 417 steamers (exclusive of coastal boats) of 957,934 tons and 2,638 vessels (dhows) of 125,674 tons entered the various coast ports from places beyond the Territory.

CAPITAL, Dar-es-Salaam

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Donald Charles Cameron, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1924) (and £1,000 Duty Allowance)	£4,000
Private Sec. and A.D.C. (vacant)	300
Chief Secretary, John Scott, C.M.G.	1,800
Asst. Chief Sec., A. E. Stack, O.B.E.	1,000
Chief Justice, W. A. Russell, K.C.	2,000

Judges, G. G. Alexander, N. Walker

Land Officer, Capt J. P. Tolland

Treasurer, R. W. Taylor, O.B.E.

Attorney-General, E. St. J. Jackson,

O.B.E.

Comptroller of Customs (and Custodian

of Enemy Property), E. Adams, O.B.E.

Principal Medical Officer (vacant).

Inspector-Gen., King's African Rifles,

Lt. Col. J. Harrington, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Commissioner of Police, P. F. Browne

Director of Public Works, J. E. Selander

General Manager, Railways, Col. G. A. P.

Maxwell, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C., R.E.

Director of Agriculture, A. H. Kuby

Postmaster-General, W. T. Storm

Conservator of Forests, D. K. S. Grant

Director of Game Preservation, C. F. M.

Swynnerton

Auditor, W. E. Knollys

Chief Veterinary Officer, F. J. McCall,

M.C.

Director of Education, S. Rivers Smith,

O.B.E.

TOGOLAND.

(Joint Franco-British Administration.)

The former German colony of Togoland was conquered by Franco-British forces during the war of 1914-18, and its administration has been entrusted to France and Great Britain jointly by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers.

Togoland is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between the Gold Coast (British) and Dahomey (French), and is bounded on the south by the Atlantic and on the north by (French) Upper Senegal-Niger, and lies between $0^{\circ} 15' W$ — $2^{\circ} E$ long and $6^{\circ} 10' N$ lat. at its extreme limits, the coast line being only 28 miles in extent ($1^{\circ} 14' 1' 38' E$ long.)

In 1920 the whole territory was divided into a British Sphere and a French Sphere.

The British Sphere consists of an area of about 13,040 sq. miles with an estimated population of 187,940. No portion of the coast is included in the British area. The mandated sphere is administered by the Government of the Gold Coast, and the revenue and expenditure are included in the totals for the Gold Coast. A trade school has been established by the administration at Yendi.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

TRINIDAD is the most southerly of the West India Islands. It is close to the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. It lies between $10^{\circ} 3' 10''$ — $10^{\circ} 50' N$ lat and $60^{\circ} 55' 61''$ — $56' W$ long, and is about 60 miles in length by 54 in breadth, with an area of 1,866 square miles (541,682 acres cultivated), and a population at the Census of 1921 of 365,913 (including Tobago). The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonised in 1588 by the Spaniards, and capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797. The chief town and port of entry, Port of Spain (pop. 62,564), is one of the finest towns in the West Indies, with sewerage, electric lighting, tram and telephone services. Other towns of importance are San Fernando (pop. 11,005), about 30 miles south of the capital, Princetown (pop. 5,132), and Arima (pop. 4,347). A remarkable phenomenon

is the asphalt lake near the village of La Brea, 110 acres in extent, containing an apparently inexhaustible supply, in 1923, 168,260 tons (£377,814) were exported. The soil is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, cocoa, mineral oil, molasses, rum, copra, limes, and coco-nuts, and various kinds of timber and fruits. The chief exports (1923) were cocoa £1,419,499, sugar £1,113,319, petroleum £1,238,460, and coconuts £47,539. Coal is found in Manzanilla, and is indicated in other parts of the island. The petroleum industry has made considerable advance, boring operations being carried on by 16 different companies. There are 124 miles of railway open, electric lighting and tramway service, and waterworks and sewage operations have been established. The island is crossed by the telegraph wire of the West India and Panama Company, by Government telegraph and private telephone wires. There is also wireless telegraphic communication between Trinidad and Tobago and between Trinidad and Demerara, Guayaquil, Martinique, St. Thomas, &c. The Government is vested in a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, all of whom are nominated by the Crown.

	1921	1922	1923
Revenue	£1,867,944	£1,661,607	£1,633,552
Expenditure	2,074,927	1,939,215	1,625,441
Public debt	3,205,901	3,432,424	3,425,638
Imports	7,413,682	4,604,880	4,319,421
Exports	5,193,976	4,229,403	4,785,594

Tobago was annexed in 1889 to the Government of Trinidad, and on Jan. 1, 1899, it was constituted a ward of that island. It is between $11^{\circ} 9' N$ lat and $60^{\circ} 43' W$ long, about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 18 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S.S.W. of Barbados, is 26 miles long, and from 6 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and has an area of 114 square miles, with a population (Census 1921) of 23,390. It is one of the most healthy of the West Indies, the temperature varies from 81° to 88° . There are two towns in the island, viz., Scarborough (pop. 1,463) and Plymouth (pop. 430).

Governor, His Excellency Sir Horace

Archer Byatt, K.C.M.G. (1924) £5,500

Private Secretary (vacant)

Chief Justice, Sir Stanley Fisher 1,944

Colonial Secretary, T. A. V. Best, C.M.G.,

C.B.E.

Assistant Do., H. L. Knaggs, O.B.E. 955

Attorney-General, W. C. Huggard, K.C.

Treasurer, H. B. Walcott, C.M.G. 1,300

First Puisne Judge, Sir C. Rees-Davies, K.C. 1,250

Second Puisne Judge, Samuel Joyce

Thomas

Solicitor-General, R. H. Furness £1,120 to 1,200

Commandt. Local Forces & Insp.-G. of Con-

stabulary, etc., Col. G. H. May, V.D. 1,150

Director of Public Works, Matthew Alex-

ander Murphy, M.I.C.E.

Surgeon-General, K. S. Wise 1,250

Protector of Immigrants and Director of

Labour Exchanges, A. H. W. de Bols-

leire 924

Collector of Customs, T. R. Cutler 1,000

Director of Agriculture, W. G. Freeman 1,150

General Manager of Railways, J. Powner

£1,148 to 1,200

Director of Education, G. Mackay £950 to 1,000

Postmaster-Gen., E. Edginton ... £800 to 900

Auditor, A. G. Biden £800 to 900

<i>Registrar, &c., Supreme Court, H. P. Gaudes</i>	£866
<i>Inspector of Mines, A. P. Catherall, B.Sc.</i>	£800 to 850
<i>Harbour Master, W. G. Oldershaw</i>	809
<i>Principal Queen's Royal College, A. M. Low, M.A.</i>	809
<i>Crown Solicitor and Administrator General, E. F. Maingot</i>	800
<i>Govt. Analyst, H. S. Shrewsbury, F.I.C.</i>	780
<i>Crown Counsel, W. Harriagill</i>	750
<i>Crown Surveyor, J. W. Macgillivray, F.R.S.I.</i>	£700 to 750
<i>Superintendent of Prisons, P. L. A. Fraser, M.B.E.</i>	500
<i>Conservator of Forests, R. C. Marshall, M.A.</i>	£600 to 700

Registrar-General (vacant)
CAPITAL, Port of Spain (pop. 63,654), transit, 14 days to U.K. 8 days to U.S.A.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA.

is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. 37° 6' S and long. 12° 2' W, discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral (Tristão da Cunha), after whom they are named. The population numbers 127, and the inhabitants are said to be very long-lived. The principal settlement (Edinburgh) is in the north-west of the island. In spite of periods of distress the inhabitants refuse to leave the island for the Cape of Good Hope, to which they are attracted by offers of land.

Resident Chaplain, Rev. H. M. Rogers, M.A.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length, the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl.

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and $\frac{1}{2}$ m wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,105 ft above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Numbers of seals and sea-elephants visit these islands.

GOUGH ISLAND (of Diego Alvarez), in 40° 20' S and 9° 44' W, lies about 250 miles S.S.E. of Tristan da Cunha. The island is about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square miles, and has been a British possession since 1816. The island is the resort of penguins and has valuable guano deposits. There is no permanent population.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

These West India islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahama group, from which Government they were separated in 1848. In 1893 they were annexed to Jamaica, from the north-east of which they are distant about 450 miles. They have an area of about 170 square miles. The population in 1921 was 5,612, of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains 1,568. Salt is the principal industry of the islands, and Sisal hemp and sponges are exported.

A Commissioner administers the government of the Dependency, assisted by a Legislative Board. This Board has control of local finance, and passes local ordinances, subject to the assent of the Governor of Jamaica, who is also the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The Legislature of Jamaica

has the power to pass laws applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands, and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Jamaica extends to the Islands in matters of divorce and matrimonial causes, and is also a Court of Appeal.

	1921	1922	1923
Revenue	£11,733	£10,408	£11,751
Expenditure	11,000	11,473	10,950
Total imports	55,937	47,678	46,560
Total exports	35,656	46,759	37,455
Commissioner and Judge, H. E. Phillips			£700
Asst. Commr., L. L. Smith			£400

Grand Turk, *via* U.S., 13 days

UGANDA.

(The Uganda Protectorate)

The territories now comprised within this Protectorate came under British influence in 1890, and a portion of them was for a time administered by the Imperial British East Africa Company. In 1894 a British Protectorate was declared over the kingdom of Uganda and some of the adjoining territories. The present limits are approximately as follows—On the north, the Uganda-Sudan boundary, on the east, a line drawn down the middle of Lake Rudolf, and along the west boundary of the Colony of Kenya and the eastern shores of Lake Victoria, on the south, by Tanganyika Territory (late German East Africa), and on the west, by the eastern boundary of the Belgian Congo. Within these boundaries lie part of the Victoria Nyanza, part of Lake Edward, the whole of Lake George, half of Lake Albert the whole of Lake Kioga, the whole of Lake Salisbury, part of Lake Rudolf, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to Nimule, where the Egyptian Sudan commences. Total area, 110,300 square miles, including 16,377 square miles of water.

For administrative purposes, the Protectorate is divided into 5 Provinces—

(1) *Eastern Province*, comprising the districts of Busoga, Bugweni, Bugisla, Budama, Teso, Lango, and Karamoja.

(2) *Rudolf Province*, comprising the districts of Turkwel, Turkana, and Dabossa (this province, at present, only partially administered, and arrangements for its transfer to the administration of Kenya Colony are in progress).

(3) *Northern Province*, comprising the districts of Buoyoro, Gulu, Chua, and West Nile.

(4) *Western Province*, comprising the districts of Toro, Ankole, and Kigezi.

(5) *Buganda Province* (with islands in Lake Victoria) comprising the districts of Mengo, Masaka, Mubendi, and Entebbe. Owing to sleeping sickness, the islands of Lake Victoria were entirely depopulated, and the inhabitants (about 20,000) settled on the mainland in fly-free districts, but the work of repopulating these islands has been taken in hand as a result of experiments, and natives and then cattle are being repatriated.

With the exception of the Rudolf Province the whole Protectorate is now under direct administration, but the native kings or chiefs, whose rights are in some cases regulated by treaties, are encouraged to conduct the government of their own subjects. The province of Buganda is recognised as a native kingdom under a *Kabaka* (H.H. Daudi Chwa, grandson of the celebrated

Mutesa He is assisted in the government by three native ministers and a *Lukiko*, or native assembly. In Buganda (and in *Bunyoro*, *Ankole* and *Toro*, also ruled over by native "Kings"), purely native matters are dealt with by the various *Lukikos*, but in serious cases there is an appeal to higher courts. For Europeans and non-natives justice is administered by His Majesty's Courts. The principal British representative is the Governor who (with the assistance of the Executive and Legislative Councils), makes Ordinances for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and other purposes. There are local and special courts of justice, and a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Appeal Court consists of the judges of the High Courts of Kenya, Uganda, Nyassaland and Zanzibar. In 1923 there were 3,509 criminal cases tried. There is an armed constabulary force, under a British Commissioner of Police and British officers. There is also a volunteer reserve of Europeans.

In 1920 Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted, and these came into being in Jan 1922. The former consists of 4 appointed members and the latter includes the former, with 2 unofficial members, and is presided over by the Governor.

The total population of Uganda (December 1923) is given as 3,127,455, composed as follows: Natives, 3,119,645, Asiatics, 6,522, Europeans, 1,289 (including 422 females). Among the natives approximately 640,000 belong to the intelligent, civilised Baganda, a race converted to Christianity by British and French missionaries. Educational work is undertaken by the various Missionary Societies, who receive grants amounting (1923) to £11,986 towards scholarships, &c., for students and teachers. About 1,700,000 natives speak Bantu languages, there are a few Congo pygmies living near the Semliki river, the rest of the natives belong to the Masai, Nilotic, and Sudanese groups.

In 1923 total exports, £2,393,678, the import figures are now merged in those of Kenya. The export trade is mainly in cotton (£2,026,822), coffee, chillies, oil-seeds, rubber, ivory, and hides and skins. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and India.

	1922	1923.
Revenue ..	£820,365	£999,750
Expenditure (excl loans)	920,228	938,999

In 1923 the poll-tax amounted to £401,000 and Customs to £272,000.

The headquarters of the British administration is at ENTEBBE, the native capital of Buganda is at MENDO (Kampala). Nile steamers ply to Rejaf, which is about eight days' march from Nimule, the Sudan port of the Lake Albert Marine Service. A regular steamer service is maintained by the *Uganda Railway Administration* between Kisumu, the railway terminus, and Entebbe, Port Bell, and Jinja, the principal Uganda ports on Lake Victoria. The *Busoga Railway Marine*, which, with the *Busoga Railway*, is controlled by the *Uganda Railway*, deals with the traffic on Lake Kioga. There are two steamers and a large number of lighters on that waterway. An additional steamer and subsidiary craft ply on Lake Albert and the Nile between Butiaba, Nimule and Belgian port of Kasenye at the south of Lake Albert. The *Busoga Railway*, of the same gauge as the *Uganda Railway*, 62 miles in length, runs

from Jinja (on Lake Victoria) to Namasagali, a point on the Nile below the rapids, and deals with the cotton output in the regions round Lake Kioga, connecting that lake with Lake Victoria. A railway is to be built from Mbula-muti (on the Jinja-Namasagali Railway) to join up with the *Uganda Railway* via Tororo, Turbo and Eldoret. There is a railway from Port Bell to Kampala, 7½ miles in length. There is a fleet of Government motor vans. The length of telegraph line in the Protectorate is (1923) 1,188 miles, with 25 telegraph offices.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Francis Archer, KCMG (1922) (and £1,000 duty) £3,000
A D C, Lt C T Knox
Chief Secretary, *E B Jarvis, C M G 1,300
Provincial Commrs, C W G Eden, P W Cooper, O B E, J C R Sturrock, E B Haddon £800 to 1,000
Chief Justice, Sir Charles James Griffin, K C 1,500
Puisne Judge, F Guthrie Smith 1,200
Attorney-General, *S S Abrahams 1,100
Principal Medical Officer, *J H Reford 1,200
Asst Chief Secretary, P W Perryman, M B E £800 to 900
Treasurer, *C K. Dain 1,000
Dir of Public Works, A McClure 1,100
Director of Surveys and Land Officer, D. Blain 1,100
Director of Agriculture, S Simpson 1,100
Director of Transport, Major R B Hill 900
Commr of Police, Maj E H T. Lawrence, O B E 1,000
Geologist E J Wayland 900
Chief Veterinary Officer, E Hutchins 900
Chief Forestry Officer, R. Fyfe 800
CAPITAL (Administrative Headquarters), Entebbe.

WEIHAIWEI.

The territory of Weihaiwei was leased to Great Britain by China by a convention made on July 1, 1898, and lies in latitude 37°30' N., longitude 122°10' E. It is situated in the Chinese province of Shantung, and comprises the island of Liu Kung, all the islands in the Bay of Weihaiwei, and a belt of land 20 English miles wide along the entire coast-line, with a total area of about 285 square miles, and a population in 1921 of 154,416, in which are included about 300 resident on the island of Liu Kung. In addition to the leased territory there is a zone which comprises that portion of the province of Shantung lying east of the meridian 122°40'—an area of 1,500 square miles—within which Great Britain has the right to erect fortifications, station troops, or take any other measures necessary for defensive purposes. The winter is cold, but dry and bracing. The summer heat is not excessive, and the rainfall is, as a rule, small.

The government is administered by a Commissioner. Weihaiwei is a port of call for steamers running to and from the North of China, and there is regular steam communication with the ports of Shanghai, Hong Kong, Chefoo, and Tientsin.

Administrator, W. Russell Brown.
Judge of the High Court, Hiram Parkes Wilkinson.
Crown Advocate, Allan G. Mossop.

* Members of Executive Council

Sensor District Officer and Magistrate, S. Wyatt-Smith.

Junior District Officer and Magistrate, A. A. L. Tison.

Senior Medical Officer, M. C. Cooper, M.C.

Financial Secretary, W. R. Haller.

Inspectors of Police, A. Whittaker, F. Forcey, G. H. Jennings.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Government of the Windward Islands is made up of the three colonies of Grenada (the seat of government), St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, with their dependencies, the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent. The total area is 508 square miles, with a population (1921) of 162,254. There is one Governor for the three islands, but there is no General Legislative Council as in the Leeward Islands, and no common tariff or treasury. Each island retains its own institutions, and in the Governor's absence is governed by an Administrator subordinate to him.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir

Frederick Peyton James, K.B.E., C.M.G.

(1924) £2,500

Secretary, C. N. Rice £400 to 500

Auditor, M. I. Flanagan £500 to 600

Transit, about 14 days

GRENADA

(AND THE GRENADINES)

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 30'–12° 58' N lat and 61° 20'–61° 35' W long, and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth, it is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area, about 85,120 acres, population (including some of the Grenadines), 66,302 (Census of 1921). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Conception. It was originally colonised by the French, and was definitely ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1763.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, rubber, cotton, coffee, and fruit are grown. The forests are rich in timbers. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, bread-stuffs, hardware, &c. The Legislative Council consists of 14 members, seven of whom are officials.

St. George's, on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour.

	1922	1921
Public revenue	£103,414	£103,823
Expenditure	117,849	113,095
Public debt	223,670	223,670
Total imports	266,452	284,706
Total exports	271,392	257,728

Colonial Sec., Herbert Ferguson, C.B.E. £840

Treasurer, H. W. Shaibe £500 to 600

Chief Justice, G. O'D. Walton 1,100

Attorney-General, N. J. Paterson, K.C. 800

Colonial Surgeon (vacant) 800

Magistrates, T. M. Commission, W. Dist.;

T. W. S. Garraway, Esq. Dist., each £500.

H. Allan Otway, District Commr. of

Carriacou, (and quarters) £350 to 420

Postmaster, C. L. Wilson £350 to 420

Chief of Police, Maj. O. C. Heidenstam

(and quarters) £420 to 500

The GRENADINES are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. (1921) 7,104.

ST. LUCIA,

the largest and most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in 13° 50' N lat and 60° 58' W long, at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 21 miles S.E. of Martinique, is 24 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 12 miles. It comprises an area of 233 square miles with a population (Dec. 31, 1923) of 53,847. It possibly possesses the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands as between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports (1923) are sugar, cocoa, coco-nuts, copra, limes, lime-juice, lime-oil, logwood, molasses and syrup. The chief places are Castries, the capital (pop. 1921, 5,899), and Soufrière (pop. 2,480).

Port Castries, one of the finest in the W. I., is a coaling depot. In 1923, 246 steamers (tonnage 505,284) entered Port Castries.

	1921	1922	1923
Public revenue	£74,177	£64,885	£79,047
Expenditure	102,928	91,012	90,720
Public debt	155,780	151,630	147,530
Total imports	217,507	189,000	249,599
Total exports	228,882	175,479	203,232

Administrator & Col. Sec., Lt.-Col. W. B.

Davidson-Houston, C.M.G. (and allowance

£330) £1,100

Chief Justice, Capt. Oliver Plunkett 700

Attorney-General W. T. S. Fietz 500

Treasurer, G. D. Mackie, M.B.E. £350 to 440

Chief Medical Officer, Maj. H. E. Suther-

land Richards, M.C. £600 to 700

Colonial Engineer, (vacant) 500

Registrar, J. E. M. Salmon 600

Magistrates, H. W. Steele, £440, Capt.

Ion G. Wakeley, M.C. 300

ST. VINCENT,

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situated in 13° 10' N lat and 60° 57' W long, is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area, with its dependencies, of 150 sq. miles, and a population (Census of 1921) of 44,447. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, entered the island, and proved a valuable acquisition. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the two other islands of the group, though it has been the scene of warfare. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are arrowroot, cotton, sugar, molasses, rum, cassava, cocoa, coffee, and spices. Its chief imports are linen, cotton and woollen manufactures, Canadian flour, fish, lumber, &c. Steps have been taken to settle the labouring classes on lands acquired for the purpose.

CAPITAL, Kingstown. Population (1921) 3,836.

	1921	1922	1923
Public revenue	£53,806	£49,249	£54,031
Expenditure	56,221	46,851	48,394
Total imports	144,543	128,586	138,677
Total exports	137,718	109,190	131,371

Administrator and Colonial Sec., Robert Walter, C M G. £1,000
Chief Jus and Vice-Chan. and Police Magu
of 1st District, J. Stanley Rae £600 to £700
Attorney-General, N H Turton 500

WRANGEL ISLAND.

Wrangel Island (or Long's Island), in the Arctic Ocean off the N.E. coast of Siberia, was discovered by James Long in 1849, and was occupied by shipwrecked members of Stefansson's Arctic expedition in 1914. On Sept. 21, 1921, the British flag was hoisted on the island by an expedition despatched to the island by Stefansson, the annexation being notified to the Government of the Dominion of Canada on March 17, 1922. A relief expedition was dispatched to the island in 1923, but the party left on the island is assumed to have perished. The Russian government vessel Krasny Oktiabr is reported to have hoisted the Russian flag on the island on Aug. 20, 1924. The island is the resort of polar bears, and its highest point is Berry Peak (2,300 ft.), in the centre of an arctic plain.

ZANZIBAR.

(The Zanzibar Protectorate.)

Sultan, H H Seyyid Khalifa bin Haub, K C M G, K B F, succeeded his brother-in-law, Dec. 9, 1911.

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1856 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tughli Bay and north as War-sheikh, but since the cession of the coast-line from Ruwma to Wanga, including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1890, and of the Benadir coast to Italy in 1904, they are now confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a ten-mile coast-line from Wanga to Kipini, the islands of Lamu, Manda, Patta, and Siwa. The Zanzibar dominions on the mainland are under the administration of H M Government through the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the Kenya Colony and Protectorate (*q.v.*). Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November, 1890. On July 1, 1913, the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign to the Colonial Office.

By a decree of Sultan Hamoud (1897) the legal status of slavery ceased to be recognised in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

As the centre of the Arab power, Zanzibar, from the beginning of the 19th century until quite recently, dominated the trade of East Africa. The islands possess practically a monopoly in cloves (the export of which was valued at £1,127,000 in 1923) and produce quantities of copra (exports in 1923 £327,000). In addition, Zanzibar serves as a storehouse for the East African coast, where both imports and exports are received and distributed.

Of late years the importance of Zanzibar as a port of transhipment and distributing centre has largely decreased, owing to the development of the mainland, to the opening up of the coast ports to direct steamship service with Europe, and to the transfer to Aden of the seat of trade with the Benadir coast. Recent figures, however, tend to indicate that the island, in spite of losing the main transhipment trade, will continue, from the very fact of its geographical position, to retain control of the local traffic—of that portion of the trade which goes to small towns up and down the adjacent mainland coast.

The principal imports are rice, grains, groceries, sugar, tobacco, copra, hardware, petroleum and piece-goods, the exports are cloves and copra, in addition to re-exports of previously imported rice, grain, copra and piece-goods.

The city of Zanzibar, on the island of the same name, is the largest in East Africa, and possesses a magnificent harbour, which presents great facilities for shipping and trade generally. The population of Zanzibar and Pemba (Census of 1921) was 216,790, the area of the former 640 square miles, and of the latter 380 square miles.

The number of ocean-going steamers which entered the port in 1923 was—British 158, Italian 25, French 56, Norwegian 2, others 35, the total tonnage being 859,941, and 5,042 dhows (95,863 tons) entered the port in 1923.

Trade of the Port of Zanzibar in 1923 —

Country	Imports from	Exports to
	£	£
British India	488,000	417,000
Great Britain	411,000	538,000
France	10,000	287,000
South Africa	8,000	22,000
Netherlands	102,000	64,000
U S A	32,000	166,000
Kenya and Tang	400,000	498,000

	1921	1922	1923
Imports	£2,149,000	£1,893,610	£1,943,000
Exports	2,164,000	2,027,690	2,280,000

British High Commissioner, Sir Robert Thorne Coynodon, K C M G (1922)
 (Governor of Kenya) £500
Sec. to High Commissioner, Maj E A T Dutton 150

British Resident, Alfred Claud Hollis, C M G, C B E (and duty allowance £500) 2,000

Chief Secretary, E Costley-White, O B E 1,300
Judge of H B M Court, T S Tomlinson (and personal allowance £200) 1,300

Treasurer, N B Cox 900

Attorney-General, G G B Francis 900

Director of Agriculture, V M Kirkham 900

Director of Education, W Hendry 800

Chief of Customs, D G Kirsopp 800

Zanzibar is distant 6,850 miles, transit, 20 days

BIRTH RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The birth-rate in England and Wales for 1921, at 22 4 per 1,000 persons living, was the lowest recorded (except for the war years 1915-19), since civil registration was instituted in 1837. The death-rate was 12 1 per 1,000, and the excess of births over deaths, or natural increase, was 390,185, or 10 3 per 1,000 of the population.

The records from the British Dominions show wide variations in birth, death, and marriage rates. The highest birth-rate was 30 3 in Manitoba and the lowest 20 3 in British Columbia. Below are the aggregate figures for the principal Dominions.—

	Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Marriage Rate.
Australia	5,455,426	24 25	9 91	17 18
Canada	6,417,000	26 02	10 06	15 08
New Zealand	1,223,901	23 24	8 73	17 38
South Africa	1,526,468	26 33	11 07	16 50

The United States of America.

AREA AND POPULATION.

DIVISIONS	Gross Area, 1920 (sq. miles)	Population	
		Census 1910	Census 1920
United States . . .	* 3,026,789	91,972,266	105,710,620
Alaska	• 590,884	64,356	55,036
Guam	210	11,806	13,275
Hawaii	6,449	191,909	255,912
Panama Canal Zone	527	662,810	22,858
Philippines	115,026	67,635,426	110,350,640
Porto Rico	3,435	1,118,012	1,299,809
Samoa	77	67,251	8,056
Virgin Islands . . .	132	127,086	126,051
Military, &c, abroad	—	55,608	117,238
Total	3,743,529	101,146,530	117,859,495

* Land Area, Continental United States, a 1903, b 1904, c 1911, d 1918, e 1917
 a Population in 1912, b 1903, c 1911, d 1918, e 1917

Increase of the People—(Continental U. S. only)

YEAR OF CENSUS	TOTAL POPULATION			INCREASE OVER PRECEDING CENSUS	DECENNIAL IMMIGRANTS
	White	Coloured	Total		
1860	26,922,537	4,520,784	31,443,321	8,251,445	2,511,060
1870	33,589,377	4,968,994	38,558,371	7,115,050	2,377,279
1880	43,402,970	6,752,813	50,155,783	11,597,412	2,812,191
1890	55,101,258	7,846,456	62,947,714	12,791,931	5,246,613
1900	66,809,196	9,185,379	75,994,575	13,046,861	3,687,564
1910	81,731,957	10,240,309	91,972,266	15,977,691	8,795,386
1920	94,820,915	10,889,705	105,710,620	13,738,354	5,735,811

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

The annual compilation of mortality statistics for that part of the United States known as the "Registration Area" began with the calendar year 1900. This area at that time included 40.5 per cent of the total population, and in 1921 82.2 per cent. The birth registration area was established in 1915. It included at that time 31.1 per cent of the total population, and in 1921, 65.3 per cent. The following table shows the number of births and deaths in the respective Registration Areas, with rates per 1,000 of the estimated population, for the calendar years 1915 to 1921—

CALENDAR YEAR	BIRTHS *		DEATHS *	
	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
1915	776,304	25.1	909,155	13.6
1916	818,983	25.0	1,001,921	14.0
1917	1,353,792	24.7	1,068,922	14.3
1918	1,363,649	24.6	1,471,307	18.1
1919	1,373,438	22.3	1,096,436	12.9
1920	1,508,874	23.7	1,122,558	13.1
1921	1,714,281	24.3	1,032,009	11.6

* Exclusive of still-births.

IMMIGRATION

From 1820 to 1920, 33,630,104 alien immigrants landed in the United States, the arrivals in 1917 being 1,197,892, and those from 1918 onward being (1918) 116,618, (1919) 141,132, (1920) 430,001

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

The Law of Divorce differs in many of the States, while South Carolina has no Divorce Law. In addition to adultery and cruelty of the husband or adultery of the wife, abandonment (desertion), habitual drunkenness, and imprisonment for felony are qualifying offences.

YEAR	MARRIAGES		DIVORCES GRANTED	
	Total	To Wife	To Husband	Total
1905	804,787	45,756	22,220	67,976
1906	853,290	48,607	23,455	72,062
1916	1,040,681	74,893	33,809	112,036
1922	1,126,418	—	—	148,554

Religion—The Year-book of the Churches (1923) gives the total Church population of the United States as follows—Protestant, 77,928,470; Roman Catholic, 18,104,804; Eastern Orthodox, 456,054; Latter-Day Saints, 604,082; Jewish, 1,600,000. The approximate ratios to population are Protestant 77; R C 18; other Faiths 3.

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF U. S. (CENSUS OF 1900)

Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number
Armenia	36,628	Finland	149,824	Netherlands	131,766	Syria	51,901
Austria	575,627	France	153,072	Norway	363,863	Turkey in Asia	11,019
Belgium	62,687	Germany	1,686,108	Poland	1,139,979	Turkey in Europe	5,284
Canada—		Greece	175,976	Portugal	69,981	Wales	67,066
French	307,786	Hungary	397,283	Rumania	102,823	West Indies	
Other	817,139	Ireland	1,037,234	Russia	1,400,495	(not U. S. A.)	78,962
China	43,560	Italy	1,610,113	Scotland	254,570	Yugo Slavia	169,439
Czecho-Slovakia	362,438	Japan	81,502	Spain	49,535	Other Countries	158,295
Denmark	189,154	Lithuania	135,068	Sweden	625,585		
England	813,853	Mexico	486,418	Switzerland	118,659		

SUMMARY Europe, 11,882,053, Asia, 237,950, America, 1,727,017, Other, 73,672 Total, 13,920,592

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Republic occupies the southern portion of the North American Continent, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude 25° – 49° North and longitude 67° – 124° 30' West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico.

Its coast-line on both oceans has an estimated length of about 15,610 miles, besides 3,620 miles on the great lakes and 5,744 on the Gulf of Mexico. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 4,500 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah, of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Mobile and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande a large river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows:—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles, to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the territory from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads, west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high table-land, consisting in great part of stony and sandy desert, and in which occurs the Great Salt Lake, extending to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic interrupted only by the Alleghany Mountains, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense treeless savannahs and prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the territory) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut, and in the south, live-oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, &c., still exist, the remnants of the wooded region which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilisation. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces in great abundance iron, copper, lead, zinc, and aluminium, the non-metallic minerals including immense quantities of coal, anthracite, petroleum, stone, cement, phosphite rock, and salt. Precious metals include gold and silver, raised mainly in Colorado, California, and Alaska (gold), and Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Idaho (silver); while precious stones are worked in great variety, including the turquoise, sapphire, tourmaline, and garnet.

HISTORY.

Early Colonisation.—A natural factor, the great expanse of ocean which divides the American continent from Asia, has saved America from Asiatic domination, and it required many centuries of progress before the European adventurer dared to attempt the passage of the narrower Atlantic. The aboriginal inhabitants were comparatively few in number, and being generally backward in development, except in Mexico, have left few permanent traces of their presence.

Although Columbus discovered America in the 15th century (Oct. 12, 1492), American history may be said to commence with the colonising expeditions from Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries. No definite European settlement was attempted until the last quarter of the 16th century, when England, Holland, Sweden, France, and Spain made determined efforts to bring into account the potential wealth of the newly discovered continent. Of these nationalities the English secured a paramount

influence, through their natural aptitude for colonisation, which continues to distinguish that race (and in a greater degree the Scots) amongst the nations of Europe. In the 17th century a chartered company founded *Jamestown* (1607), and many Royalist settlements were established in the district which had been named *Virginia*, after Queen Elizabeth, in the previous century. But step by step with the Church and Royalist foundations in the South a similar series of Puritan and Separatist centres was established in the North. The small band of "Pilgrim Fathers" in their 180-ton *Mayflower*, from Southampton, England, to Plymouth, Massachusetts (1620), was soon followed by a stream of well-to-do merchants from Boston, Lincolnshire and other east coast English towns, and *New England* became rapidly prosperous. Between these two settlements the Dutch had established themselves in *New Netherlands* (1621), and the Swedes in *New Sweden* (1638). Other English foundations were *Maryland* (1632), *Carolina* (1663), *New York* (1664), *New Jersey* (1665), and *Pennsylvania* (1681). From that date Continental enterprise may be said to have ceased for half a century, and *Georgia* (1732) was the last of the English settlements.

Anglo-French Wars.—A continuous struggle was waged between the English and French settlements in America, but until the War of 1754-1763 little part was taken by Great Britain in the actual campaigns. The issue of this war decided the fate of America. It secured the possession of the Pacific coast for the inhabitants of the Atlantic slope, and roused the interests of the British Government in the possibilities of its American colonies. The Home Government endeavoured to recover from the colonies part of the cost of the war by which their existence had been secured, but "taxation without representation" was bitterly resented. In December, 1773, some English ships laden with tea arrived in the harbour of Boston, where a non-importation agreement was strictly enforced. A band of colonists, disguised as Indians, boarded the vessels and threw their contents into the sea. This *Boston Tea Party* of December 16, 1773, remains as an outstanding incident in the quarrel between America and Great Britain.

The War of Independence.—In spite of the counsels of Chatham, the King persisted in repressive measures. The colonists resisted in arms, and bloodshed ensued at the first engagement at *Lexington*, April 19, 1775, and continued until the *Capitulation of Yorktown*, October 19, 1781, when *Lord Cornwallis* surrendered with the whole of his forces to *General Washington*. When peace was concluded between America and Great Britain (Sept. 3, 1783), no vestige of territory over which the dispute had raged remained under British rule.

The Declaration of Independence.—On July 4, 1776, the delegates of the various American colonies adopted the Declaration of Independence. "We, the representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be Free and Independent States." This Declaration was at length acknowledged by Great Britain, and the United States of America from this beginning has become one of the greatest Powers of the world. The Declaration of Independence was followed by the framing of a *Constitution*, which was ratified in 1787 to 1790 by the 13 *Original States* (Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island). This Constitution established a legislature of two houses, and vested the executive power in an elective President, and on April 30, 1789, *George Washington* entered office as the first of a line of Presidents of the United States of America.

War of 1812.—The maritime war of Britain and France led to the outbreak of hostilities between the former and the United States, owing mainly to the rival interpretation of the law of allegiance in connexion with impressment of British subjects from American ships to serve in the British Navy. On June 18, 1812, the United States declared war against Britain, in which the latter was generally successful on land and the United States almost invariably victorious on the sea. A land engagement at *Chateaugay* on October 26, 1813, gained lasting glory for the troops of Canada, and earlier in the same year—June 1, 1813—a duel at sea between the *Chesapeake* and the *Shannon* did much to restore the prestige of the British Navy. Peace was concluded by the *Treaty of Ghent* on December 24, 1814, after a purposeless war, which Canada alone has reason to remember with satisfaction.

* On April 30, 1829, the Raleigh (N.C.) Register published the following document, said to have been adopted by the Committee of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, on May 20, 1775, the day after the receipt of the news of the battle of Lexington. "In the third session of the Second Continental Congress, Richard Henry Lee proposed, and John Adams, of Massachusetts, seconded, a resolution declaring the United Colonies free and independent States, and Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Roger Sherman, and Robert Livingston were appointed a committee to draw up a Declaration of Independence. This famous document, composed almost entirely by Jefferson, was adopted unanimously on July 4, 1776."

The Gold Rush.—In 1846 a dispute arose between the United States and Mexico in connexion with the boundaries of *Texas*, recently (1845) admitted as a State of the Union, and after hostilities of several months the war ended in the *Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo* (1847). Under this treaty Mexico surrendered the disputed portions of *Texas* and *New Mexico*, part of *Arizona*, and *California*. In 1848 a great rush of goldseekers entered the newly acquired territory, which remains the principal gold-producing State of the Union.

The Civil War.—Among the industrial classes of America in 1860 nearly 4,000,000 were negro slaves, descendants of those planted in the Colonies by Britain. The question of their emancipation led to a bitter dispute between the Northern and Southern States of America, the latter seceding from the Union in 1861. Two years earlier *John Brown*, an advocate of emancipation, had embittered the relations between the North and South by a raid upon the Government arsenal of *Harper's Ferry*, which he captured and held until forced to surrender; and although he was hanged by the State of Virginia his object was eventually achieved by President Lincoln's *Emancipation Proclamation* of January 1, 1863. The *Secession of the Southern States* was followed by hostilities, which included many pitched battles, fought with astounding tenacity and prolific slaughter on both sides. Hostilities ceased soon after the surrender of *General Lee* at *Appomattox* on April 9, 1865, and the bitterness engendered by the war was buried in a lasting peace. By a careless observance of the Foreign Enlistment Act, Britain permitted the departure from Liverpool of the *Alabama*, which committed depredations upon United States shipping, and was also guilty of other acts of negligence, for which, under the *Treaty of Washington*, May 8, 1871, Britain was called upon to pay £3,250,000 damages to the United States. In the four years' war the Confederate (Southern) States lost over 200,000 men by death and disease, while the victorious Federal (Northern) States lost close on 350,000 from the same causes.

War with Spain.—The continuous misgovernment of the neighbouring island of *Cuba* brought America into conflict with Spain in 1898. A succession of revolts, which the Spanish forces were unable to suppress, left *Cuba* the prey to anarchy, and induced the United States to despatch to *Havana* the warship *Maine*. By accident or design that vessel was destroyed by an explosion (Feb. 15), and the United States declared war against Spain on April 25, 1898. The outcome of the hostilities was the freedom of *Cuba* and the acquisition by the United States of the Spanish possessions in the *Philippine Islands*, in addition to *Guam* (Pacific) and *Porto Rico* in the West Indies.

The Panama Canal.—On June 28, 1902, Congress appropriated the sum of \$40,000,000 for the purchase of all outstanding rights in the work inaugurated on the *Panama Canal*, and on April 28, 1904, a further sum was granted for the purchase of a strip of territory on each side of the proposed waterway from the Republic of *Panama*. Operations were immediately undertaken, and the Canal was completed in 1913, and was opened to traffic with no inaugural ceremony on August 1, 1914.

Anglo-American Arbitration.—A Treaty of Arbitration between the United Kingdom and the United States was signed at Washington, August 3, 1911. The Treaty contained seven Articles (see 1912 Edition of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK). An Anglo-American Peace Commission Treaty was signed by Mr. Bryan and the British Ambassador on Sept. 15, 1914.

The World War.—On April 6, 1917, the United States, after fruitless endeavours to obtain guarantees from Germany that the rights of neutrals on land and sea would be observed, entered the World War on the side of France, Great Britain and the Allied and Associated Powers. The first shot by U.S. troops (Oct. 27, 1917) was followed by a full participation in the campaigns of the Allies, and the Armies of the United States contributed very largely to the defeat of the Central Powers. At the date of the *Armistice* (Nov. 11, 1918) 3,670,888 troops had been placed under arms, and 77,459 were numbered amongst the killed or died of disease, accident or other causes. U.S. troops also figured amongst the armies sent to the assistance of Russia against the Bolshevik régime, but these were withdrawn, in accordance with the plans of the Allies, in 1919.

GOVERNMENT.

The United States of America is a Federal Republic consisting of 48 States and 1 Federal District (of which 13 are Original States, 7 were admitted without previous organisation as Territories, and 28 were admitted after such organisation), and of 2 organised Territories.

THE CONSTITUTION.—By the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787 (to which ten amendments were added on Dec. 15, 1791, and eleventh to nineteenth Jan. 8, 1798, Sept. 25, 1804, Dec. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, March 30, 1870, Feb. 25, 1913, May 31, 1913, Jan. 29, 1919, and Aug. 26, 1920), the government of the United States is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

THE EXECUTIVE.

THE Executive power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election. The mode of electing the President is as follows—Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs (they are now elected by popular vote on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires), a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress, but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet at their respective State Capitals on the second Monday of the January following, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened on the second Wednesday of February by the President of Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice-President, who, on the death of the President, becomes *ex officio* President for the remainder of the term. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice-President, a statute provides for the succession of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of Navy, and Secretary of the Interior, so that the State can never be without a Head or Ruler.

The President must be 35 years of age and a native citizen of the United States. He receives a salary of \$75,000, with a travelling allowance of \$25,000. Executive duties—

(1) He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy (and of the Militias when they are in Federal service), and he commissions all officers therein.

(2) With the consent of the Senate, he appoints the Cabinet officers and all the chief (and many minor) officials.

(3) He exercises a general supervision over the whole Federal Administration and sees that the Federal Laws are duly carried out. Should disorder arise in any State which the authorities thereof are unable to suppress, the aid of the President may be invoked.

(4) He conducts the Foreign Policy of the Republic, and, with the approval of the Senate, negotiates Treaties with Foreign Powers. The Declaration of War rests with Congress.

(5) He makes recommendations of a general nature to Congress, and when laws are passed by Congress he may return them to Congress with a veto. But if a measure so vetoed is again passed by both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority in each House, it becomes law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

THE PRESIDENT.

President of the United States, Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts, born at Plymouth, Vermont, July 4, 1872, graduated from Amherst College in 1895, practiced law at Northampton, Mass., councilman; city solicitor; clerk of courts, chairman Republican City Committee, member General Court of Massachusetts, Mayor of Northampton; member Massachusetts Senate; Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts 1916-18; Governor of Massachusetts 1919-20, elected Vice-President Nov. 2, 1920, became President (on the death of Warren G. Harding) Aug. 3, 1923, re-elected for further term, Nov. 4, 1924. *Republican*.

Vice-President, Charles Gates Dawes, of Ohio (born Aug. 27, 1865), elected Vice-President Nov. 4, 1924. *Republican*.

THE CABINET.

(In order of succession to the Presidency, after the Vice-President.)

1. *Secretary of State*, Charles Evans Hughes, of New York (born 1862), appointed March 4, 1921.
2. *Secretary of the Treasury*, Andrew W. Mellon, of Pennsylvania (born 1855), appointed March 4, 1921.
3. *Secretary of War*, John Wingate Weeks, of Massachusetts (born 1860), appointed March 5, 1921.
4. *Attorney-General*, Harlan Fiske Stone, of New Hampshire (born 1872), appointed April 7, 1924.
5. *Postmaster-General*, Harry S. New, of Indiana (born 1858), appointed Feb. 27, 1923.
6. *Secretary of the Navy*, Curtis D. Wilbur, of Iowa (born 1867), appointed April 7, 1924.
7. *Secretary of the Interior*, Hubert Work, of Colorado (born 1860), appointed Feb. 27, 1923.

Secretary of Agriculture (vacant).

Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Clark Hoover, of California (born 1874), appointed March 5, 1921.

Secretary of Labour, James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania (born 1873), appointed March 5, 1921.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a veto power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for the term of six years, and each Senator has one vote, and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 211,877. The Senate consists of 96 members. The salary of a Senator is \$7,500 per annum, with mileage at 20 cents per mile, coming and returning, for each regular session. The House of Representatives consists of 435 representatives and territorial delegates. The salary of a Representative is \$7,500 per annum, with mileage as for Senators.

THE SIXTY EIGHTH CONGRESS

President, Charles Gates Dawes, Ohio	\$12,000
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Frederick H Gillett, Mass	\$12,000

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

(National Library),

Capitol Hill, Washington, D C

The Library of Congress was established in 1800 and destroyed by fire in 1814. In 1815, purchase of Jefferson collection formed basis for a new collection. Partially destroyed by fire, 1851, and replenished in 1851-2. Since that date increased (1) by regular annual appropriations by Congress (now \$100,000), (2) by deposits under the copyright law, (3) by gifts and exchanges, (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which (40,000 volumes) was, in 1866, deposited in the Library of Congress, with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. The collection is now the largest in the Western Hemisphere and third in the world, it comprises 3,089,841 volumes (gain in 1922-23, 88,933). The floor space of the building (erected at the cost of \$6,347,000, and first occupied in 1897) is 430,255 square feet, or nearly 10 acres. The book stacks, including the new stack built over the southeast interior court, contain about 103 miles of shelving, affording space for 3,540,000 octavo volumes and 84,000 volumes of newspapers. The library is maintained by Congress, the appropriation in 1923 being \$928,790.

Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam, LL.D.	\$7,500
Chief Assistant Librarian, Appleton P C Griffin	4,500
Chief Clerk, Allen R. Boyd	2,500
Secretary, Jessica I. Farnum	1,800

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Mall, Washington, D.C.

Chairman, Executive Committee, George Gray.	
Secretary, Charles D. Walcott	
Asst. do., C. G. Abbott	
Chief Clerk, H. W. Dorsey.	
Accountant, Nicholas W. Dorsey.	
Editor, Webster P. True	

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS,

Interior Dept. Building, Washington, D.C.

The Commission of Fine Arts was created by Congress 17 May, 1920, to advise generally upon the location, selection, and erection of statues, fountains, and monuments in the District of Columbia, and also to advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President or by any committee of either House of Congress. Under this latter provision its functions have been enlarged by Executive Order to cover all works of Art with which the Federal Government is concerned, including designs of public buildings, public parks, within the D.C. An expenditure not exceeding \$10,000 in any one year is authorised by Congress for travelling and other expenses. The members serve without remuneration.

Chairman, Charles Moore, Detroit, Mich.

Vice-Chairman, James L. Greenleaf, N.Y.

Members, James E. Fraser, N.Y., Henry Bacon, N.Y., Louis Ayres, N.Y., H. Siddons Mowbray, Conn., Milton B. Medary, Ill., Pa.

Secretary and Executive Officer, H. P. Caemmerer

THE JUDICATURE.

The Federal Judiciary consists of three sets of Federal Courts: (1) The Supreme Court at Washington, D.C., consisting of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, with original jurisdiction in cases affecting Ambassadors, &c., or where a State is a party to the suit, and with appellate jurisdiction from inferior Federal Courts. (2) The Circuit Courts of Appeal, dealing with appeals from District Courts, and consisting of the Justice of the Supreme Court for the Circuit and all the Circuit and District Judges within the circuit. (3) The District Courts, eighty-seven in number, each served by a District Court Judge.

THE SUPREME COURT

(The Capitol, Washington, D.C.)

Chief Justice, William Howard Taft, Conn., born 1857, apptd. 1921	\$15,000
Associate Justices (each \$14,500).	
Name	Born
Joseph McKenna, Cal.	1843
Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mass.	1841
Willis Van Devanter, Wyo.	1859
James C. McReynolds, Tenn.	1862
Louis D. Brandeis, Mass.	1856
George Sutherland, Utah	1862
Pierce Butler, Minn.	1866
Edward T. Sanford, Tenn.	1865
	1923

Supreme Court Officers.

Clerk, William R. Stansbury, D.C.	\$6,000
Deputy Clerks, Philander R. Stansbury, Md., C. Elmore Cropley, D.C.	
Marshal, Frank K. Green, D.C.	4,500
Reporter, Ernest Knaebel, Colo.	8,500

DEFENCE.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of both Navy and Army, the former being controlled by a Secretary of the Navy, and the latter by a Secretary of War.

THE ARMY OF THE U.S.

Under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved June 4, 1920, the enlisted strength of the Regular Army, including the Philippine Scouts, must not exceed 280,000, except in time of war or similar emergency, when the public safety demands it; the commissioned strength being placed at 17,726, however, recent legislation (Act of Congress of June 30, 1922) has limited the authorised enlisted strength, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts, to 225,000, and requires that the number of commissioned officers on the active list of the Regular Army and the emergency officers of the late war who are still in service undergoing treatment for physical reconstruction shall be restricted after Jan 1, 1923, to 12,000. The actual strength of the Army of the United States on September 30, 1923, included 11,520 commissioned officers, 1,084 warrant officers, and approximately, 116,000 enlisted men, including the Philippine Scouts. The Army is made up entirely of volunteers.

PRINCIPAL WARS OF THE U.S.

Name of War	Troops Engaged
War of Independence, 1775-1784	300,000
North Western Indian, 1790-1795	8,983
War with France, 1798-1800	4,593
War with Tripoli, 1801-1805	3,330
War with Britain, 1812-1815	528,274
Creek Indian, 1813-1814	13,781
Seminole Indian, 1817-1818	6,911
Black Hawk Indian, 1832	6,465
Cherokee Indian, 1833-1839	9,494
Seminole Indian, 1835-1842	41,122
Creek Indian, 1836-1837	13,418
War with Mexico, 1846-1848	107,631
Texas & New Mex Indian, 1849-1855	6,465
Oregon Indian, 1851-1856	7,229
Civil War, 1861-1866	2,128,948
Confederate Troops	750,000
Spanish American, 1898-1899	280,564
Philippine Insurrection, 1899-1903	140,038
Chinese Relief Expedition, 1900-1901	6,913
World War, 1917-1918	4,060,000

U.S. WAR PENSIONS.

Year	Number of Pensioners on Roll			Total Payments
	Invalids	Widows &c	Total	
				\$
1900	752,510	241,019	993,529	138,462,130
1918	340,318	306,582	646,895	179,835,329
1919	313,140	311,287	624,427	222,159,292
1920	285,110	307,080	592,190	213,295,314
1921	267,622	298,424	566,053	258,715,843
1922	256,918	290,098	547,016	253,807,583
1923	253,686	286,070	539,756	263,012,500

The total disbursement in pensions since the War of Independence is \$6,606,256,621, of which \$6,224,106,621 has been paid on account of the Civil War. The cost of maintenance and expenses of administration in the fiscal year 1923, includ-

ing the cost of medical examinations and special field examinations, amounted to \$2,563,626

World War Pensioners

Disbursements in claims arising out of service in the World War subsequent to Oct. 6, 1917, are not included in the above totals, as such claims are adjudicated in the U.S. Veterans' Bureau, which has jurisdiction over such matters (See "Ordinary Expenditures" under "Finance," *post*.)

THE NAVY OF THE U.S.

No new construction has been authorised for the U.S. Navy since 1918. The three-year building programme initiated in the Act of August 29, 1916, provided for the following construction —

	1916	1917	1918	Totals
Battleships	4	3	3	10
Battle Cruisers	4	1	1	6
Recon Cruisers	4	3	3	10
Destroyers	20	15	15	50
Fleet Submarines	—	—	9	9
Coast Submarines	30	18	10	58
Fuel ships	1	—	2	3
Repair ship	—	—	1	1
Transport	—	—	1	1
Hospital ship	1	—	—	1
Destroyer Tenders	—	1	1	2
Submarine Tender	—	1	—	1
Ammunition ships	1	—	1	2
Gunboats	1	—	1	2

Of the "all big gun" battleships the *Colorado* was completed during 1923. These ships carry eight 16-in guns (with secondary batteries of 12 5-in and eight 3-in anti-aircraft guns), and are 624 ft long, 97 ft wide, and displace 32,600 tons. They are driven by four electric-drive turbines of 28,900 h.p. This leaves the *West Virginia* as the only remaining battleship under construction, as the other seven battleships will be disposed of in accordance with the terms of the *Washington Treaty* limiting naval armaments.

Of the vessels which were authorised in the 3-year programme, the following remain not ordered — 12 destroyers, 6 fleet submarines, and 1 auxiliary. Under the terms of the Naval Act of July 1, 1922, no part of the funds available may now be used toward the construction of these vessels. On July 1, 1922, the following vessels were under construction — 9 battleships, 6 battle cruisers, 10 light cruisers, 3 fleet submarines, 34 submarines, 1 gunboat, and 4 auxiliaries. Under the terms of the *Washington Treaty* limiting naval armaments work has been suspended on 7 of the battleships and 4 of the battle cruisers, the remaining 2 battle cruisers are being converted into aircraft carriers. The following were completed during the fiscal year ended July 1, 1923 — 3 light cruisers, 13 submarines. Since July 1, 1923, 1 battleship, 1 light cruiser and 4 submarines have been completed. The following vessels, therefore, now remain under construction — 1 battleship, 1 aircraft-carrier, 6 light cruisers, 3 fleet submarines, 17 submarines, 1 gunboat, and 4 auxiliaries.

Information as to characteristics, costs, &c., available for publication concerning naval vessels, may be found in the *Ships' Data Book*.

EDUCATION

State School Systems, 1919-1920.

In 1919-20 the total number of children in the United States 5 to 18 years of age was 27,728,788, of whom 21,576,316 (10,774,511 boys and 10,801,805 girls) were enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools, and 2,034,642 were estimated to be enrolled in private elementary and secondary schools, and in private commercial and business schools. The average daily attendance in the public schools was 16,150,035, the average length of school term was 161.9 days, and the average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled was 121.2 days. In 1919-20, 679,533 teachers (95,665 men and 583,867 women) were employed. The average annual salary of all teachers was \$871. The total number of buildings used as school houses was 271,319, and the estimated value of all public school property was \$4,409,719,120.

The total money received for school purposes, excluding balances on hand, was \$1,155,506,640. Of this amount, \$26,036,098 was received from permanent school funds and from the rent of school lands, \$134,278,753 from State taxes or State appropriation, \$758,806,551 from local tax or appropriation, \$2,474,717 from the Federal Government, and \$233,820,521 from all other sources, State and local. The total payments, excluding payments of bonds, were \$1,036,151,209. This amount includes expenditures for general professional and business control aggregating \$36,752,216, salaries of teachers, supervisors and principals, \$590,119,516, text-books and other instruction supplies, \$424,435,820, instruction in evening schools, \$3,276,593, miscellaneous current expenses, \$210,024,112 (composed of operation of school plant, \$115,707,229, maintenance of school plant, \$30,432,039, auxiliary agencies, \$36,387,302, fixed charges, \$9,285,711, and interest on indebtedness, \$18,211,831), and outlays—sites, new buildings and equipment, \$153,542,852.

Compulsory Attendance Laws, 1922.

Every State in the Union has a compulsory school attendance law. In general, children are obliged to attend school from 7 to 14 years of age, and those from 14 to 16 must attend school or secure employment certificates. The required attendance each year varies from eighty days in two States to the full term in thirty-six States. In all States there are, connected with the local administrative units, officers charged with enforcing the compulsory attendance law, known in the majority of States as the truant or attendance officers.

Universities, Colleges and Professional Schools, 1919-20

Of the 670 universities, colleges, and professional schools, 153 were for men, 117 for women, and 400 were co-educational. There were 109 public institutions and 561 under private control or management. The total number of instructors in both private and public institutions was 42,882 (34,111 men and 8,771 women). The public institutions enrolled 156,626 undergraduate and graduate students (102,711 men and 53,915 women). The private institutions enrolled 200,066 undergraduate and graduate students (119,531 men and 80,535 women). In general engineering, 10,231 students were enrolled; in chemical engineering, 5,743, in civil engineering, 8,899; in electrical engineering, 9,469, in me-

chanical engineering, 11,789, and in mining engineering, 3,048.

The total number of baccalaureate degrees conferred in 1919-20 was 38,552 (23,272 men and 15,280 women), altogether 4,853 graduate degrees were conferred (3,457 men and 1,396 women), 989 honorary degrees were conferred.

The schools of theology enrolled 7,216 students and reported 588 graduates, law schools, 20,992 students and 3,273 graduates, schools of medicine, 14,242 students and 2,806 graduates, schools of dentistry, 8,809 students and 865 graduates, schools of pharmacy, 5,026 students and 1,023 graduates, and schools of veterinary medicine, 908 students and 219 graduates.

Teachers' Colleges and Normal Schools, 1919-20.

In 1919-20, 371 teachers' colleges and normal schools reported to the United States Bureau of Education. These schools are chiefly concerned with the training of elementary teachers. Of this number 138 are State institutions, 45 are teachers' colleges (schools granting a degree after four years' work beyond high school), 33 are city normal schools, 95 are county normal schools, and 60 are private normal schools. The 45 teachers' colleges were separated from the State normal schools, which accounts for the number of State normal schools in 1920, smaller than in 1918 when they were included. The total number of instructors in all teachers' colleges and normal schools was 9,587. The total number of students enrolled was 162,796 (29,149 men and 133,647 women). Of this total enrollment, 135,418 students are in normal training courses. The number of graduates from the normal training courses was 2,151 men and 18,861 women, making a total of 21,012. Practice or model schools are usually operated in connexion with these normal schools, or the public schools are used for this purpose. The total enrollment in these model schools, so far as reported, was 92,446. The total receipts for normal schools were \$31,395,389. The total number of volumes in the libraries was 2,385,238.

Nurse Training Schools, 1919-20.

The number of nurse training schools has increased very rapidly since 1900. At that time 432 schools reported to the Bureau of Education. In 1920 the number of such schools reporting was 1,775. The number of pupils enrolled in these schools in 1920 was 54,953, and the number graduated 14,980. Of the schools reporting, 88 are in hospitals for the insane. The capacity of the hospitals in which all nurse training schools reporting are located, is 321,619 beds, and the average daily number of patients is 252,823. In 1920 a large majority of schools required a minimum age requirement for admission of only 18 or 19 years. In general hospitals 539 schools required 8 hours of duty daily, 474 schools required 9 hours of duty, and 439 schools required 10 hours of duty. In hospitals for the insane, the number of hours of duty required was usually 10 or more. Twenty-two schools required 12 hours of duty, and 9 required more than 12 hours.

The remuneration granted the pupils in general hospitals is usually less than \$200. In the first year 54 per cent of the schools pay under \$100, and 41 per cent pay from \$100 to \$199; in the second year 35 per cent of the schools pay under \$100, and 56 per cent pay from \$100 to \$199, in the third year of the course 29 per cent pay under \$100, and 66 per cent pay from

\$200 to \$399. In the schools in hospitals for the insane the remuneration usually exceeds \$400. In the first year of the course 76 per cent. of the schools pay \$400 or more; in the second year of the course 79 per cent. of the schools pay \$400 or over, in the third year of the course 81 per cent. of the schools pay \$400 or more.

More than 85 per cent. of all the nurse training schools in general hospitals offer a three-year course. About 10 per cent. offer a two-year or two-and-one-half year course. In hospitals for the insane, more than 70 per cent. of the schools offer a three-year course, and the remaining schools offer a two-year course. Almost 43 per cent. of the general nurse training schools require one year of high school work for admission, 21 per cent. require two years of high school work for admission, 26 per cent. require a full high school course, and 10 per cent. require only the completion of the elementary grades for admission.

Of the nurse training schools reporting, 180 are affiliated with colleges or universities. By this co-operation an excellent opportunity is afforded to the training schools to secure for their pupils a high type of instruction in technical and academic subjects.

Public High Schools, 1919-20.

In 1919-20, 14,326 public high schools reported to the Bureau. The total number of teachers in these secondary schools was 97,654 (34,396 men and 63,258 women). The total number of pupils enrolled in these schools was 1,999,106 (891,469 boys and 1,107,637 girls). The total number of coloured pupils included in the preceding figures is 30,223. In the first year of the course 742,320 pupils were enrolled, in the second year 498,796, in the third year 346,684, and in the fourth year 269,355 pupils, including post-graduate and special pupils. In the 7th and 8th elementary grades organised as a part of junior high schools, 141,951 pupils were enrolled. The number of graduates reported by 12,326 schools was 230,902 (90,516 boys and 140,386 girls).

There were 10,821 high schools that reported a four-year curriculum. In these four-year high schools there are 80,864 teachers, and 1,678,823 pupils are enrolled (745,477 boys and 933,346 girls). In addition, in 402 three-year senior high schools, there are 3,651 teachers and 63,630 pupils (27,802 boys and 35,828 girls).

Private High Schools and Academies, 1919-20.

The number of pupils in private high schools and academies, in general, has increased slowly but steadily. The increase has been about proportional to the increase in population. In 1900 the number of students enrolled in these schools was 110,797. In 1919-20 the number enrolled was 184,153. The number of schools reporting in 1900 was 1,978, and the number reporting in 1920 was 2,093. The total number of instructors in these private high schools in 1920 was 14,946 (5,668 men and 9,248 women). In this group of schools more than any other, there is a tendency for the schools to be either for boys or girls exclusively, rather than co-educational. Of the 2,093 schools reporting in 1920, 385 were for boys only, 728 were for girls only, and 980 were co-educational. Altogether, about one-tenth of the schools had military drill in 1920, enrolling 24,056 students. Of this number 3,823 were girls.

In 1916 the number of boys taking this work was 10,324. Within the past four years the enrolment in military drill in these schools has been doubled. The number of coloured students enrolled in these schools in 1920 was 9,526. The total number of graduates from private high schools and academies was 24,166. The average size of the faculty was 7.1. The average number of students to a school was 88.0. The average number of students to a teacher was 12.3.

The number of students enrolled in the first year of these private high schools was 36.1 per cent. of the total number, in the second year, 26.8 per cent., in the third year, 20.5 per cent., and in the fourth year, 16.6 per cent.

566 of these private schools were non-sectarian, and 1,527 were denominational (976 Roman Catholic).

Of the total number of students enrolled, 45.7 per cent. were boys and 54.3 per cent. were girls.

The number of Negro girls enrolled in these schools was about twice as large as the number of Negro boys, 6,341 coloured girls were enrolled, and 3,185 coloured boys.

Private Commercial Schools, 1919-1920.

In 1920 reports were received from 902 private commercial and business schools. These schools are of two types (1) those which are non-denominational, and which are run on a commercial basis, (2) those which are maintained by certain denominations and by Young Men's Christian Associations. The private non-denominational schools reporting were 841, the denominational and Young Men's Christian Association schools reporting were 61. The total number of instructors in these 902 schools was 6,165 (2,976 men and 3,189 women). The number of students enrolled was 336,032 (139,551 men and 196,481 women). The average daily attendance in these schools was 164,662. Altogether 902 schools reported 214,606 students enrolled in day courses. In night courses 121,426 students were enrolled in the 675 schools which reported such courses. In the commercial or bookkeeping course 106,852 students were enrolled, stenographic, 126,055, combined courses, 53,430, telegraphic (wire), 2,804, (wireless), 2,384, accountancy, 11,889, secretarial, 23,073, and in the salesmanship course, 15,167.

In 755 schools in which shorthand was taught 130,927 students or 56 per cent. of the shorthand students reported studied the Gregg system of shorthand, 35 per cent. of the shorthand students, or 81,618 students, studied some Pitmanic system of shorthand.

Schools for Feeble-minded and Sub-Normal Children, 1917-18.

Nearly all States provide schools for feeble-minded children. 43 schools of this type reported in 1918, 32 private schools also submitted a report. Altogether 121 cities have organised classes for the teaching of sub-normal and backward children. The children in these schools are not usually feeble-minded, but are retarded in their school work. The number of instructors in State institutions was 425, in private institutions 121, and in public day school classes of city schools 1,134. The total number of inmates in State institutions was 35,968 (18,353 boys and 17,615 girls); in private institutions, 983 (467 boys and 516 girls), in public day school classes of city schools, 18,133 (11,937 boys and 6,196 girls).

In State institutions 11 per cent of the pupils take music, 26 per cent home economics, 19 per cent manual training, 11 per cent agriculture, and 13 per cent trade training courses. In city day school classes, 90 per cent of the pupils take music, 27 per cent home economics, 86 per cent manual training, 10 per cent agriculture, and 12 per cent trade training courses. In private schools 43 per cent take music, 24 per cent home economics, 34 per cent manual training, 14 per cent agricultural courses, and 4 per cent trade training courses.

FINANCE.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES CHARGEABLE AGAINST ORDINARY RECEIPTS

(On the basis of daily Treasury statements)

Year	Receipts	Expenditures
	\$	\$
1920	6,694,565,389	6,482,090,191
1921	5,624,932,961	5,538,209,189
1922	4,109,104,151	3,795,302,500
1923	4,007,135,481	3,697,478,020
1924 (est.)	3,638,000,000	3,668,000,000

ORDINARY RECEIPTS, 1922 AND 1923.

(On basis of daily Treasury statements)

Receipts	1922	1923.
	\$	\$
Customs	356,443,387	561,928,867
Internal Revenue		
Income and		
Profits Tax	2,068,128,193	1,678,607,428
Miscellaneous	1,145,125,064	945,865,333
Miscellaneous Receipts		
Foreign Debts, principal	48,673,555	31,656,908
Interest	26,548,513	201,332,248
Railroad Securities		
All others	26,079,128	99,297,348
Trust Funds	42,113,438	46,297,372
Surplus Property	113,606,800	26,862,670
Panama Canal tolls	11,747,092	91,706,388
Other miscellaneous	270,638,981	17,271,855
Total	4,109,104,151	4,007,135,481

OBLIGATIONS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS HELD BY THE UNITED STATES TREASURY INTEREST ACCRUED AND UNPAID THEREON UP TO AND INCLUDING THE LAST INTEREST PERIOD PRIOR TO AUGUST 24, 1923, AND INTEREST HERETOFORE PAID

Country	Principal amount of Obligations	Interest accrued and unpaid as of the last interest paying dates	Total Indebtedness	Interest heretofore paid
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Armenia ...	11,959,917	2,303,279	14,263,196	—
Austria	24,055,709	3,608,356	27,664,065	—
Belgium	377,029,570	68,753,165	445,782,735	15,986,313
Cuba	—	—	—	2,287,252
Czechoslovakia	91,879,671	17,543,673	109,423,344	304,178
Estonia	13,999,146	2,789,583	16,788,729	—
Finland	9,000,000	—	9,000,000	444,315
France	3,340,606,377	576,719,598	3,917,325,975	190,671,548
Great Britain	4,630,500,000	—	4,630,500,000	425,700,271
Greece	15,000,000	1,125,000	16,125,000	1,159,153
Hungary	1,685,836	203,450	1,989,286	—
Italy	1,647,997,050	325,882,084	1,973,879,134	57,598,853
Latvia	5,132,287	900,191	6,032,478	126,266
Liberia	26,000	4,169	30,169	861
Lithuania	4,981,628	996,326	5,977,954	—
Nicaragua	175,590	—	175,590	—
Poland	155,930,956	25,908,360	181,839,316	1,811,948
Rumania	36,128,495	7,090,384	43,218,879	263,314
Russia	192,601,201	44,640,757	237,242,054	7,726,068
Serbia	51,103,488	9,869,104	60,992,592	636,059
Total	\$10,609,793,018	\$1,088,457,478	\$11,698,250,496	\$704,716,400

NOTES.—Agreements have been concluded for the funding of the obligations of Great Britain and Finland into long-time bonds in the amounts of \$4,600,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000 respectively. The funded bonds of Great Britain have been delivered to the Treasury. The remaining \$20,500,000 due from Great Britain represents balance due on obligations regarded as having been given for Pittman Silver advances which is to be paid in the spring of 1924.

Cuba has paid its indebtedness in full.
No interest due on Nicaraguan notes until maturity, as is also the case with certain Belgian obligations aggregating \$2,264,151.40.

Payment of principal and interest on obligation of Austria extended for 20 years from June 1, 1923.

EXPENDITURES, 1922 AND 1923
(On basis of daily Treasury statements)

EXPENDITURES	1922	1923
General Expenditures—	\$	\$
Legislative	17,088,113	14,165,244
Executive proper	218,690	349,380
State Dept	9,666,572	15,463,276
Treasury Dept	209,104,991	145,016,860
War Dept	454,730,718	392,733,635
Dept of Justice	17,888,829	23,521,486
Post Office Dept	3,284,127	146,942
Navy Dept	476,775,194	333,201,362
Interior Dept	331,814,028	354,623,059
Dept of Agriculture	142,695,844	128,745,677
Dept. of Commerce	21,688,015	21,783,509
Dept of Labor	6,227,472	7,241,467
Veterans' Bureau*	376,749,664	461,719,434
Other Independent Offices and Commissions	43,871,566	28,712,285
District of Columbia	23,731,653	24,053,705
Total	2,135,635,475	1,951,477,322
Deduct unclassified items	(123,208)	1,436,387
Total	2,135,867,564	1,950,040,935
Interest on Debt	991,000,759	1,055,923,690
Refunds—		
Customs	37,124,087	28,736,712
Internal Revenue	45,702,273	125,279,043
Postal deficiency	64,346,235	32,526,915
Panama Canal	3,025,421	4,316,961
Special Operations—		
Railroads	613,469,451	100,618,067
War Finance Corp	94,428,001	610,436,238
Shipping Board	87,205,732	57,023,838
Alien property	1,825,644	61,365,555
Grain Corporation	32,000,000	—
Sugar Equalization	15,279,637	—
Purchase of Obligations of Foreign Governments	717,834	—
Loans to Railroads	—	13,526,587
Investment of Trust Funds—		
Government Life Insurance Fund	24,599,341	26,672,162
Civil Service Retirement	9,283,139	8,991,417
D C Teachers' do	230,959	190,518
Total Ordinary Public Debt Retirements chargeable against Ordinary Receipts	3,372,607,900	3,294,627,529
Total Expenditures (Public Debt and Ordinary) chargeable against Ordinary Receipts	422,694,600	402,850,491
Other Public Debt Expenditures (Redemption and Retirements) ...	6,608,531,897	7,560,947,689
Total Expenditures	10,403,834,397	11,258,425,709

* During the fiscal year 1923 to date, allotments for veterans' relief have been made to the Treasury Department in the amount of \$3,264,425.12, to the War Department

PUBLIC DEBT

The total interest-bearing Debt of the U.S. from 1916 1923 was as follows

June 30	Interest bearing debt	Interest paid during fiscal year (on basis of daily Statements of Treasury)
1916	\$971,562,590	\$22,900,869
1917	2,712,549,477	24,742,702
1918	11,985,882,436	189,743,277
1919	25,234,496,274	619,215,569
1920	24,661,095,361	1,020,251,622
1921	22,737,352,080	999,144,731
1922	22,711,035,587	991,000,759
1923	22,007,550,754	1,055,923,690

The Public Debt on June 30, 1923, was as follows:—

Bonds	
2 per cent (1930)	\$599,724,050
4 per cent (1925)	118,489,900
2 per cent Canal (1916-36)	48,924,180
2 per cent do (1918-38)	25,947,400
3 per cent do (1961)	49,800,000
3 per cent Conversion (1916-47)	28,894,500
2½ per cent Postal (1st to 24th)	11,560,200
1st Liberty Loan (1932-47)	1,951,764,200
2nd do (1927-42)	3,199,036,800
3rd do (1928)	3,407,787,250
4th do (1933-38)	6,328,565,650
4½ per cent Treasury Bonds (1947-52)	763,954,300
Notes	4,104,195,150
Certificates	1,031,418,500
Saving Certificates	337,198,674
Total Interest-bearing Debt	22,007,590,754
Matured debt on which interest has ceased	98,172,160
Debt bearing no interest	243,924,844
Total Gross Debt	22,349,687,758
Matured Interest	176,085,461
Less Cash in Treasury	22,525,773,219
	369,286,816
Net Debt of U S A	\$22,155,886,403

ment in the amount of \$4,889,241.91 and to the Navy Department in the amount of \$2,652,303. Similar allotments in the fiscal year 1922 to the Treasury Department were \$26,350,668.66, to the War Department \$4,866,363.40, and to the Navy Department \$1,209,277.84. Expenditures under these allotments however appear as expenditures of the respective departments and not of the Veterans' Bureau. In the fiscal year 1922, payments on account of Veterans' relief made prior to August 11, 1922, by the War Risk Insurance Bureau are included under Treasury Department, while similar payments made prior to that date by the Federal Board for Vocational Education are included under other independent offices and commissions.

a Add

b Deduct excess of credits

NOTE.—The analysis of expenditures for the fiscal year 1923 is on the same basis as the Budget with necessary adjustments to cover receipts credited to appropriations, including particularly proceeds of railroad securities. The analysis for the fiscal year 1922 is on the Budget basis without adjustment. The figures given for operations in special accounts are net figures, and make allowance for receipts and deposits credited to the account concerned.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture—The total land surface, excluding Island possessions and Alaska, is 1,903,215,360* acres, of which in 1920 955,883,715 were farms (503,073,007 acres improved). The total number of farms in 1920 was 6,448,343, of which 2,456,107 are between 100 and 500 acres, 1,474,745 between 50 and 100 acres, and 1,503,732 between 20 and 50 acres. The gross value of farm products of the United States in 1919 was \$21,425,623,614, as compared with \$8,494,230,307 in 1909. Crops in 1919 were valued at \$14,755,364,894, live-stock products (including animals sold or slaughtered) at \$6,178,122,273, and miscellaneous products at \$492,136,447.

Wool—The total number of animals shorn in 1919 was 31,591,840, producing 228,795,354 lb.

Minerals—The total value of metallic minerals produced in 1922 was estimated at \$985,800,000 (pig iron, \$668,144,858, copper, \$127,443,000, gold, \$49,096,000, and silver, \$55,510,859), and of non-metallic minerals the total value was \$3,662,500,000 (bituminous coal, \$1,294,000,000, Pennsylvania anthracite, \$273,700,125, petroleum, \$900,200,000, in 1922 the production of oil was 551,197,000 barrels, as against 472,183,000 barrels in 1921, clay products (1921), \$270,397,754, stone, \$118,500,000, natural gas, \$196,000,000, cement, \$208,464,028, and mineral paints (lead and zinc pigments), \$22,205,400. The exports of bituminous coal sent to Europe in 1921 amounted to 4,944,472 tons (of 2,240 lb) while 11,961,405 tons went to Canada.

Manufactures—The manufacturing establish-
* Decrease in land area due to building of Pathfinder and Shoshone Reservoirs in Wyoming and several reservoirs in connection with irrigation projects in Montana

ments enumerated at the biennial Census of 1921 numbered 196,267, the value of their products being \$43,653,282,833, as compared with a value in 1919 of \$62,418,078,773. The figures for 1921 do not include data for 53,999 establishments with products valued at \$136,926,075, each establishment reporting products under \$5,000 in value, but such data were included in 1919. The leading manufacturing States are New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, and Massachusetts. The principal industrial centres are New York (clothing, printing and publishing, bread and other bakery products, millinery and lace goods, tobacco, slaughtering and meat packing, sugar-refining), Chicago (slaughtering and meat packing, printing and publishing, clothing), Philadelphia (textiles, printing and publishing, clothing, sugar refining, petroleum refining), Boston (printing and publishing, sugar refining, clothing, confectionery and ice-cream, foundry and machine-shop products, boots and shoes), Putt-
burg (iron and steel, slaughtering and meat packing), Detroit (automobiles, automobile bodies and parts, printing and publishing), St. Louis (slaughtering and meat packing, boots and shoes, tobacco), Cleveland (automobiles, iron and steel, electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies), Baltimore (clothing, smelting and refining copper, slaughtering and meat packing, printing and publishing, fertilizers), Cincinnati (slaughtering and meat packing, clothing, printing and publishing), Buffalo (flour-mill and grist-mill products, automobiles, slaughtering and meat packing), Minneapolis (flour-mill and grist-mill products, automobiles, printing and publishing), San Francisco (printing and publishing, automobiles, coffee and spice)

ANIMAL AND CROP PRODUCTION, 1923 [Preliminary estimates, revised to Sept. 10, 1923]

Crop		Average 1922		Production		Country Prices Sept 1
		Total	Per cent of 1922	Average yield per acre	1922 indications September 1	
Corn	bushels	103,112,000	100 7	29 8	3,075,786,000	\$0 866
Winter wheat	do	39,750,000	94 4	14 3	568,386,000	.
Spring wheat	do	18,593,000	94 9	11 9	220,841,000	.
All wheat	do	58,253,000	94 5	13 5	789,227,000	887
Oats	do	40,768,000	101 1	32 2	1,311,687,000	373
Barley	do	7,980,000	108 0	25 0	199,337,000	507
Rye	do	5,234,000	84 3	12 4	64,774,000	562
Buckwheat	do	772,000	98 3	17 5	13,505,000	985
Potatoes	do	3,892,000	89 9	101 1	389,674,000	1 190
Sweet potatoes	do	1,007,000	90 2	92 9	93,527,000	1 337
Flaxseed	do	2,285,000	122 7	8 5	19,407,000	2 048
Rice	do	883,000	83 7	36 9	32,617,000	.
Tobacco	pounds	1,768,000	102 1	880 1	1,550,716,000	.
Hay tame	tons	60,253,000	98 4	1 36	81,871,000	12 71
Hay, wild	do	15,778,000	99 6	1 02	16,137,000	18 97
All hay	do	76,031,000	98 7	1 29	98,008,000	12 68
Cotton	bales	38,287,000	112 6	6134 8	10,788,000	241
Clover seed	bushels	767,000	68 1	1 7	1,292,000	11 046
Apples, total crop	do	.	.	.	189,787,000	1 114
Apples, commercial	do	.	.	.	33,390,000	.
Cranberries	do	25,000	100 0	23 4	58,000	.
Peaches	bushels	.	.	.	45,381,000	11 728
Pears	do	.	.	.	14,561,000	11 683
Peanuts	pounds	925,000	93 8	708 1	655,034,000	11 067
Beans, dry	bushels	1,255,000	120 3	11 9	14,905,000	13 29
Grain sorghums	do	5,541,000	109 8	18 3	101,333,000	11 022
Sugar beets	tons	732,000	138 1	8 92	6,532,000	...
Broom corn	do	508,000	197 7	2295 1	74,800	1194 82
Sorghum, for syrup	gallons	402,000	89 7	82 5	33,777,000	...
Hops	pounds	15,700	67 1	1,016 1	15,952,000	...

a Price Aug. 25, 1923.

b Pounds of lint

c Price per pound. d Pounds

Automobile Industry—The value of the cars and lorries manufactured in 1921 was \$1,671,386,976, of parts and accessories, \$408,016,532, and of tyres and tubes, \$446,075,960. The number of cars produced was 1,406,257, of lorries, 106,088, while 27,884,034 tyres were also manufactured in 1921. The automobile factories gave employment to 248,027 persons, who received \$406,491,414 in 1921. The number of automobile vehicles registered in 1921 in the U.S.A. was 10,465,995. The petrol produced in 1920 amounted to 4,882,546,699 gallons, and that consumed to 4,256,428,005 gallons. The taxes levied on the motor industry amounted to \$316,720,000. The number of motor vehicles exported in 1921 was 30,776.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

The following figures show the work done by the Federal Employment Bureaus during the past six fiscal years ending June 30—

Statistics for fiscal year ended June 30	Number of applications for help	Number of persons applied for	Number of applicants for places	Number referred to employment	Number actually employed
1917	189,491	418,810	413,045	363,189	283,799
1918	750,472	2,993,798	2,381,392	2,112,139	1,896,593
1919	-	10,701,447	5,166,417	5,640,353	4,267,813
1920	-	3,165,559	2,589,145	2,458,809	2,018,258
1921	-	1,900,740	2,444,722	1,672,096	1,406,909
1922	-	1,810,490	1,874,782	1,734,503	1,458,746

EXTERNAL TRADE.

Year	Imports of Merchandise			Year	Exports of Merchandise		
	Value	Dutiable	Total		Domestic	Re-exports	Total
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1914	1,127,502,599	766,422,958	1,893,925,557	1914	2,329,684,025	34,895,123	2,364,579,148
1915	1,033,526,675	640,643,065	1,674,169,740	1915	2,716,178,465	52,410,875	2,768,589,340
1916	1,492,647,350	705,236,160	2,197,883,510	1916	4,272,177,579	61,305,306	4,333,482,885
1917	1,848,840,520	810,514,665	2,659,355,185	1917	6,227,164,050	62,884,344	6,290,048,394
1918	2,118,599,372	827,056,031	2,945,655,403	1918	5,838,652,057	81,059,314	5,919,711,371
1919	2,230,222,808	865,497,260	3,095,720,068	1919	7,081,461,938	150,820,748	7,232,282,686
1920	3,405,233,003	1,833,119,111	5,238,352,114	1920	7,949,309,106	159,679,557	8,108,988,663
1921	2,137,440,504	1,517,018,824	3,654,459,328	1921	6,385,883,676	130,626,357	6,516,510,033
1922	1,598,888,618	1,009,190,390	2,608,079,008	1922	3,699,909,375	71,247,114	3,771,156,489
1923	2,168,220,200	1,613,020,944	3,781,259,144	1923	3,886,549,506	70,528,427	3,957,077,933

* Fiscal Year ended June 30

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES, 1922-23

Country	Imports from	Exports to	Country	Imports from	Exports to
Europe—	\$	\$	South America—	\$	\$
United Kingdom	436,985,907	823,398,503	Argentina	131,591,656	109,384,460
England & Wales	373,312,434	760,926,140	Brazil	137,677,253	46,543,230
Scotland	36,562,844	43,898,393	Chile	92,991,757	27,841,625
Ireland	27,110,629	18,573,970	Colombia	40,102,941	23,794,645
Austria	3,548,249	1,764,037	Peru	15,964,184	16,178,826
Belgium	62,355,692	103,665,066	Uruguay	26,724,028	13,483,761
Czechoslovakia	15,279,910	1,292,652	Venezuela	13,898,909	10,277,240
Denmark	6,567,095	37,394,108			
Finland	9,359,772	10,904,100	Asia—		
France	151,752,920	269,045,174	British India	121,668,786	27,943,964
Germany	142,885,762	293,131,640	Strait Settlements	139,350,405	6,782,111
Greece	19,838,969	12,704,619	Hong Kong	20,216,496	19,057,913
Italy	83,025,887	173,422,000	China	169,619,408	96,851,718
Netherlands	78,040,840	113,606,647	Japan	372,507,833	212,975,967
Norway	18,437,870	32,049,328	Netherlands' Ind.	48,575,781	9,976,430
Poland	3,119,835	12,550,965	Philippines	74,757,900	44,054,419
Portugal	4,333,844	8,477,187	Turkey	7,867,686	719,060
Russia	665,280	10,356,948			
Spain	32,816,131	62,096,015	Australasia—		
Sweden	38,841,107	36,996,750	Australia	54,727,517	96,310,785
Switzerland	34,870,445	5,016,237	New Zealand	15,367,149	23,795,208
Turkey	10,799,575	6,236,768			
North America—			Africa—		
Canada	411,254,192	658,204,375	Brit W Africa	14,897,266	7,626,052
Newfoundland	2,267,325	7,284,512	Brit S. Africa	15,203,259	25,599,052
West Indies	401,639,667	215,816,914	Egypt	46,530,422	6,584,256
Central States	37,560,312	50,431,827			
Cuba	374,883,908	163,514,748			

TRADE BY CONTINENTS, 1922-23.

Continent	Imports from	Exports to
	\$	\$
Europe	1,161,746,625	2,035,306,468
Asia	996,486,063	436,900,667
Africa	91,785,814	58,816,351
North America	987,978,621	1,045,606,524
South America	470,844,764	258,684,390
Australasia	72,440,257	121,764,539
The World	\$3,781,259,144	\$3,957,077,933

PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS

Articles	1922 *	1923 *
	\$	\$
Cotton, unmanufact'd	596,378,864	658,982,855
Iron and steel manufs	181,377,620	199,848,501
Machinery and Vehicles	345,862,847	422,607,563
Grains & preparations	591,209,059	451,341,734
Copper and manufs	101,602,596	113,379,128
Mineral Oils	320,614,947	344,750,432
Wood and manufs	88,975,074	119,772,940
Animals and products except wool and hair	429,863,360	440,884,324
Coal	100,116,264	138,215,110
Cotton, manufactures of	122,935,340	145,360,208
Tobacco and manufs	180,832,737	171,019,644
Fruits and Nuts	66,628,812	72,665,236
Oil Cake and Meal	22,770,683	22,718,707
Vegetable Oil	13,445,912	12,732,429
Naval Stores	15,215,291	22,922,174
Chemicals	50,422,549	54,189,202

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Articles	1922 *	1923 *
	\$	\$
Coffee	148,502,658	181,639,414
Sugar, Cane	200,774,011	365,100,576
India-Rubber and Gutta Percha, crude	88,839,362	171,995,254
Hides and Skins, other than Fur Skins	78,899,320	140,391,767
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes	39,900,719	45,897,331
Wool, unmanufactured	45,648,860	162,094,897
Silk unmanufactured	307,282,883	413,567,373
Cotton, manufactures of	88,196,434	93,376,020
Wood, and manufs	78,129,367	116,360,417
Tin in Bars, Blocks, &c	28,979,660	53,399,080
Fruits and Nuts	80,431,116	70,562,779
Diamonds and other precious Stones	47,232,364	81,837,128
Tobacco, and manufs	63,248,919	78,462,972
Art Works	22,341,098	27,058,623
Copper, and manufs of	45,017,868	89,073,057
Silk, manufactures of	40,337,844	39,552,608
Iron and Steel manufs	17,875,143	39,101,367
Furs, and manufs	52,466,830	87,277,230
Oil Seeds	37,488,607	67,325,846
Cotton, unmanufactured	43,957,891	60,639,913
Cocoa, crude	27,348,879	34,547,284
Sute and manufs	50,661,555	23,702,458
Flax & Hemp & manufs	45,487,281	48,324,438
Paper base stock	55,738,666	87,488,013
Mineral Oil...	85,801,407	75,583,699
Vegetable Oils, express- ed, and Fats	55,028,245	64,478,617
Grains and preparations	26,276,522	26,362,663

* Fiscal years ending June 30

COMMUNICATIONS.

RAILWAYS OF THE U.S.

Data pertaining to Class I, II and III. Carriers and their nonoperating subsidiaries:—

	1922
Capital Stock actually outstanding	\$8,889,920,728
Funded Debt actually outstanding	11,357,766,232
Total Railway capital actually outstanding	20,247,686,960
Dividends declared	456,422,022
Interest accrued	577,373,586
Total dividends and interest	1,033,855,678
Railway operating revenues	5,632,665,331
Railway operating expenses	4,668,997,935
Number of passengers carried	1,061,130,762
Number of tons carried earning revenue	1,768,397,731
Number of passenger train cars in service	56,843
Number of freight-train cars in service	2,393,914
Number of cars in company service	106,636
Total cars in service	2,557,393

Year	Miles Operated	Year	Miles Operated
1902	202,471	1912	258,033
1903	207,977	1913	261,036
1904	213,904	1914	263,547
1905	218,101	1915	264,738
1906	224,363	1916	266,031
1907	229,951	1917	266,059
1908*	240,846	1918	264,233
1909	244,084	1919	265,707
1910	249,992	1920	263,821
1911	254,732	1921	262,544

* Since 1908 milk use of switching and terminal companies has been excluded

NAVIGABLE STREAMS OF U.S.

Outflow of Streams	Number of Streams	Miles Navigable
Atlantic Ocean	148	5,365
Gulf of Mexico (not including the Mississippi River) ..	53	5,212
Mississippi River and branches	54	13,922
Canada	2	315
Pacific Ocean	38	1,606
	205	26,410

PUBLIC ROADS—On Dec 31, 1922, the total length of public roads was 2,930,000 miles, approximately 415,000 miles of which were surfaced roads. In 1922 the total expenditures for construction and maintenance were approximately \$900,000,000.

SHIPPING—On June 30, 1923, the mercantile marine of the U.S. consisted of 812 sailing vessels of 1,029,049 gross tons, 2,826 steam vessels of 12,322,247 gross tons, a total of 3,644 vessels of 13,351,296 gross tons. In the year ended June 30, 1923, sailing and steam vessels of 66,888,006 tons entered at the various ports of the U.S., of this total 30,702,396 tons were American and 36,185,700 tons foreign. The tonnage cleared from the various seaports was 66,601,435, of which 30,591,002 tons were American and 36,010,433 tons foreign.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—On July 1, 1923, there were 51,613 post offices in the U.S. dealing (in 1922) with 22,978,894,140 "pieces" of mail matter of all kinds (letters, postcards, newspapers, packets, etc.). The telegraphs and telephones are not operated by the U.S. Government.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

The *Weights and Measures* in common use are shown on page 437. The Metric System of Weights and Measures is permissive, but is little used. The unit of *currency* is the *dollar* of 100 cents. The rate of exchange on certain dates in 1924 will be found on p. 428.

LARGEST CITIES OF U.S.

CENSUS OF 1910 AND 1920

City	Population	
	1910	1920
WASHINGTON, D.C.	331,069	437,571
New York, N.Y.	4,766,883	5,630,048
Manhattan	2,331,542	2,284,103
Bronx	430,980	738,016
Brooklyn	1,634,351	2,018,356
Queens	284,041	469,042
Richmond	85,909	116,531
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	2,701,705
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	1,823,779
Detroit, Mich.	405,766	993,678
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663	796,841
St. Louis, Mo.	687,089	772,897
Boston, Mass.	670,585	748,060
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	733,226
Pittsburg, Pa.	533,905	588,343
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	576,673
Buffalo, N.Y.	423,715	506,775
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	506,676
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	457,147
Newark, N.J.	347,469	414,524
Cincinnati, Ohio	363,591	401,247
New Orleans, La.	339,075	387,219
Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408	380,582
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	324,410
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	315,312
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650	314,194
Jersey City, N.J.	267,779	298,103
Rochester, N.Y.	218,149	295,750
Portland, Ore.	207,214	258,288
Denver, Col.	213,381	256,491
Toledo, Ohio	168,497	243,154
Providence, R.I.	224,326	237,595
Columbus, Ohio	181,511	237,031
Louisville, Ky.	223,928	234,891
St. Paul, Minn.	214,744	234,698
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	216,261
Akron, Ohio	69,067	208,435
Atlanta, Ga.	154,839	200,616
Omaha, Neb.	124,096	191,601
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	179,754
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	178,806
Syracuse, N.Y.	137,349	171,717
Richmond, Va.	127,628	171,667
New Haven, Conn.	133,605	162,537
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105	162,351
San Antonio, Texas	96,614	161,379
Dallas, Texas	92,104	158,976
Dayton, Ohio	116,577	152,559
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	143,559
Houston, Texas	78,800	138,276
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	138,036
Scranton, Pa.	129,867	137,783
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,577	137,534
Paterson, N.J.	125,600	135,875
Youngstown, Ohio	79,066	132,358
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	129,614
Des Moines, Iowa	86,368	126,468
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	121,217
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	120,465
Trenton, N.J.	96,875	119,989
Nashville, Tenn.	120,364	118,348

City	Population	
	1910	1920
Salt Lake City, Utah	92,777	118,110
Camden, N.J.	94,538	116,309
Norfolk, Va.	67,452	115,777
Albany, N.Y.	100,253	113,344
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	112,759
Wilmington, Del.	87,411	110,168
Cambridge, Mass.	104,899	109,694
Reading, Pa.	96,071	107,784
Fort Worth, Texas	73,312	106,422
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	104,437
Kansas City, Kansas	82,331	101,177
Yonkers, N.Y.	79,803	100,176

INDIAN POPULATION

In 1922 the Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, was 314,930 by blood (Oklahoma containing 93,171, Arizona 43,327, New Mexico 21,569, S. Dakota 23,448, California 17,725, Montana 12,648, North Carolina 11,853, Washington 10,920, and Wisconsin 10,498, and the 38 remaining States less than 10,000 each). Total disbursements authorized for the fiscal year ended 30 June, 1924, for Indian Service were \$11,317,655. In addition to this the sum of \$22,700,000 is to be paid over to the Indians from receipts for oil and other leases, interest on trust funds, &c. The total wealth of U.S. Indians under the nominal control of the Indian Bureau on June 30, 1922, amounted to \$727,746,397, of which \$198,065,171 was tribal, and \$529,681,226 individual.

RECLAMATION

Commissioner, David W. Davis, Interior Dept. Building, 19th and E. N. W., Washington, D.C. Employees—Washington Office, 77. Field, 3,000 to 5,000. Expenditure per year about \$10,000,000.

The Bureau of Reclamation was organized as a bureau of the Interior Department, under the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902. It is engaged in the investigation, construction and operation of irrigation works in the 17 arid and semi-arid States of the far West. Twenty-five primary projects, comprising about 3,000,000 acres, and three Indian projects (384,000 acres) are under construction or operation, and the major works aid in serving an additional 1,100,000 acres under private canals that generally get stored water from the government reservoirs. The funds for this work have come chiefly from the sale of public lands, from repayments by the water users, and more recently from royalties from oil and gas-leases and other mineral operations and Federal power permits, and the money expended is returned to the fund by easy payments of settlers, usually in twenty annual instalments without interest, in accordance with the Reclamation Extension Act of August 13, 1914.

The Service has built about 14,400 miles of canals, ditches and drains (including 125,500 canal structures), involving the excavation of 216,000,000 cubic yards of materials. In connection with this work there have been constructed 100 storage and diversion dams with an aggregate volume of 15,500,000 cubic yards, including the *Arrowrock Dam* (349 feet high), Idaho, on the Boise River, and the *Elephant Butte Dam* (206 feet high), New Mexico, on the Rio Grande. The Bureau has built 103 tunnels, 1,000 miles of road, 83 miles of railroad, 3,200 miles of telephone line, 30 power plants and 1,150 miles of transmission lines. It is mining coal, and has manufactured over 1½ million

materials of cement and sand cement. The net construction cost to June 30, 1923, was \$135,000,000.

Over 450,000 persons are living on the 33,000 acres irrigated by the Bureau, and in the project towns and cities. Of the 3,000,000 acres above referred to, water was furnished in 1922 to 1,227,900 acres, and of this area 1,169,100 acres were irrigated in 1922, producing crops worth over \$50,000,000, or an average of about \$43 per acre. The additional lands using stored water yielded crops worth \$33,000,000 more.

Public land farm units on the several projects are opened for settlement from time to time as canals are extended to make irrigation water available. Under present law, soldiers of the World War have a preference right to enter these farms, and at recent openings such soldiers have taken practically all units.

Information in regard to farms available for settlement may be obtained by addressing, Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation Dept of the Interior, Washington, D C.

The Bureau issues the "Reclamation Record," an illustrated monthly publication, containing articles of interest to irrigation farmers and engineers. An annual report is also issued.

An engineering library of about 5,000 manuscript and printed volumes on the subject of irrigation is maintained in the Washington office of the Bureau. This library contains descriptions of the construction and operation of the projects, with numerous photographs and maps, plans, specifications, cost data and results of original experimental investigations and is available for consultation by those interested.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, North Capitol Street, Washington, D C

The Government Printing Office of the United States was established by Congress in 1860 and has been in continuous operation since that time. The present buildings, having a floor space of 15 acres, together with the machinery and equipment which they contain, represent an expenditure of approximately \$8,000,000. The annual cost of operation and maintenance is about \$10,000,000. There are about 4,000 persons annually employed in the various divisions of the office at a total yearly compensation of \$7,000,000. In addition to doing all of the printing and binding ordered for Congress, the office executes all the printing and binding required by the various executive departments and independent establishments of the U.S. Government. The office has the largest battery of type-setting machines in the world, including 100 linotype machines, 100 monotype key boards and 126 monotype casting machines, which produced about 2,000,000,000 lines of type in fiscal year 1923. The 165 presses of the office are credited with 2,151,000,000 chargeable impressions, not including 180,000,000 on money order forms and 1,181,000,000 on postal cards. During the year the office handled approximately 80,000 separate jobs. In addition to the execution of all kinds of printing and binding, this office produced 11,353,000 square inches of electrotypes and stereotypes, and manufactured its own printing and writing inks, rollers, glue, type and type metal. It also has one of the largest industrial cafeterias and recreational rooms in the United States.

Public Printer, George H. Carter, Iowa \$6,000
Deputy Public Printer, John Greene Maxx 4,500
Product Man., Elwood S. Moorhead, Pa 3,600

STATES AND TERRITORIES

States and Territories	Date of Admission	Gross Area	Population White and Coloured
ORIGINAL 13 STATES			
New Hampshire (N H)	1776	9,341	443,083
Massachusetts (Mass)	1780	8,266	3,852,356
Rhode Island (R I)	1790	1,248	604,397
Connecticut (Conn)	1788	4,965	1,380,631
New York (N Y)	1788	49,204	10,385,227
New Jersey (N J)	1787	8,224	3,155,900
Pennsylvania (Pa)	1776	45,126	8,720,017
Delaware (Del)	1787	2,370	223,003
Maryland (Md)	1788	12,327	1,449,661
Virginia (Va)	1788	44,627	2,300,187
North Carolina (N C)	1776	52,426	2,550,123
South Carolina (S C)	1776	30,989	1,683,724
Georgia (Ga)	1776	59,265	2,895,832
OTHER STATES			
Kentucky (Ky)	1792	40,598	2,416,630
Vermont (Vt)	1791	9,564	352,428
Tennessee (Tenn)	1796	42,022	2,337,885
Maine (Me)	1820	33,040	768,014
Texas (Tex)	1845	695,896	4,662,228
West Virginia (W Va)	1863	24,170	1,463,701
Ohio	1803	41,040	5,759,394
Louisiana (La)	1812	48,506	1,798,509
Indiana (Ind)	1816	36,354	2,930,390
Mississippi (Miss)	1817	46,865	1,790,618
Illinois (Ill)	1818	56,665	6,485,280
Alabama (Ala)	1819	51,558	3,648,174
Missouri (Mo)	1821	69,420	3,404,055
Arkansas (Ark)	1836	53,235	1,752,204
Michigan (Mich)	1837	57,920	3,668,412
Florida (Fla)	1845	58,666	968,470
Iowa	1846	56,147	2,404,021
Wisconsin (Wis)	1848	56,066	2,632,067
California (Cal)	1850	158,297	3,426,861
Minnesota (Minn)	1858	84,682	2,387,125
Oregon (Oreg)	1859	96,699	783,389
Kansas (Kan)	1861	82,158	1,769,257
Nevada (Nev)	1864	110,690	77,407
Nebraska (Nebr)	1867	77,520	1,256,372
Colorado (Colo)	1876	103,948	939,629
North Dakota (N Dak)	1889	70,837	646,872
South Dakota (S Dak)	1889	77,615	636,547
Montana (Mont)	1889	146,997	548,889
Washington (Wash)	1889	69,127	1,356,621
Idaho	1890	83,888	431,866
Wyoming (Wyo)	1890	97,914	194,402
Utah	1896	84,990	449,396
Oklahoma (Okla)	1907	70,057	2,028,283
New Mexico (N Mex)	1912	122,634	360,350
Arizona (Ariz)	1912	113,956	334,162
TERRITORIES			
Hawaii	1898	6,449	255,912
Alaska	1867	590,884	55,036
Dist. of Columbia (D C)	1791	70	437,571
Total		3,026,789	110,710,660

* Exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii

† In 1910 the total was 91,972,266

‡ Oklahoma formed in 1907 from former territories of Oklahoma and Indian Territory

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories	Capitals	Governors	Politics	Term of service	Expiration of term.	Salary
STATES				Years		\$
Alabama	Montgomery	W W Brandon ..	D	4	Jan 1927	5,000
Arizona	Phoenix	George W P Hunt	D	2	Jan 1925	6,500
Arkansas	Little Rock	Thomas C McRae	D	2	Jan 1925	5,000
California	Sacramento	Friend W Richardson	R	4	Jan. 1927	10,000
Colorado	Denver	William E Sweet	*	2	Jan 1925	5,000
Connecticut	Hartford	Charles A Templeton	R	2	Jan 1925	5,000
Delaware	Dover	William D Denney	R.	4	Jan 1925	4,000
Florida	Tallahassee	Cary A Hardee	D	4	Jan 1925	6,000†
Georgia	Atlanta	Clifford Walker	D.	2	June 1925	5,000†
Idaho	Boise	Charles C Moore	R	2	Jan. 1925	5,000
Illinois	Springfield	Len Small	R	4	Jan 1925	12,000
Indiana	Indianapolis	Emmett F Branch	R	4	Jan 1925	8,000
Iowa	Des Moines	N E Kendall	R	2	Jan 1925	5,000
Kansas	Topeka	Jonathan M Davis	D	2	Jan. 1925	5,000
Kentucky	Frankfort	William J Fields	D	4	Dec 1927	6,500
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Henry L Fuqua	D	4	May 1926	7,500
Maine	Augusta	Percival D Baxter	R.	2	Jan 1925	5,000
Maryland	Annapolis	Albert C Ritchie	D	3	Jan 1927	4,500
Massachusetts	Boston	Channing H Cox	R.	2	Jan 1925	10,000
Michigan	Lansing	Alexander J Groesbeck	R	2	Jan 1925	5,000
Minnesota	St Paul	J A O Prens	R	2	Jan 1925	7,000
Mississippi	Jackson	Henry L Whitfield	D	4	Jan 1926	5,000
Missouri	Jefferson City	Arthur M Hyde	R	4	Jan 1925	5,000
Montana	Helena	Joseph M Dixon	R	4	Jan 1925	7,500
Nebraska	Lincoln	Charles W Bryan	D	2	Jan. 1925	7,500
Nevada	Carson City	James G Scughan	D	4	Jan 1927	7,200
New Hampshire	Concord	Fred H Brown	D	2	Jan 1925	3,000
New Jersey	Trenton	George Silver	D	3	Jan 1926	10,000
New Mexico	Santa Fé	James Hinkle	D	2	Jan 1925	5,000
New York	Albany	Alfred E Smith	D	2	Jan 1925	10,000†
North Carolina	Raleigh	Cameron Morrison	D	4	Jan 1925	5,000
North Dakota	Bismarck	R A Nestos	R	2	Jan 1925	5,000
Ohio	Columbus	A V Donahay	D	2	Jan 1925	10,000†
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	M E Trapp	D	4	Jan 1927	4,500
Oregon	Salem	Walter M Pierce	D	4	Jan 1927	7,500
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Gifford Pinchot.	R	4	Jan 1927	10,000
Rhode Island	Providence	William S Flynn	D	2	Jan 1925	8,000
South Carolina	Columbia	Thomas G McLeod	D	2	Jan 1925	5,000
South Dakota	Pierre	W H McMaster	R	2	Jan 1925	3,000
Tennessee	Nashville	Austin Peay	D	2	Jan 1925	4,000†
Texas	Austin	Pat M Neff	D	2	Jan 1925	4,000
Utah	Salt Lake City	Charles R Mabey	R	4	Jan 1925	6,000
Vermont	Montpelier	Redfield Proctor	R	2	Jan 1925	3,000
Virginia	Richmond	E Lee Trinkle	D	4	Feb 1926	5,000
Washington	Olympia	Louis F Hart	R	4	Jan 1925	6,000
West Virginia	Charleston	Ephraim F Morgan	R	4	Mar 1925	10,000†
Wisconsin	Madison	John J Blaine	R	2	Jan 1925	5,000
Wyoming	Cheyenne	William B Ross	D	4	Jan 1927	4,000
TERRITORIES §						
Alaska	Juneau	Scott C. Bone	R	4	June 1925	7,000
Hawaii	Honolulu.	Wallace R Farrington	R	4	June 1925	7,000
ISLAND POSSESSIONS. §						
Philippines	Manila	Leonard Wood	..	..	Indefinite	20,000
Porto Rico.....	San Juan	Horace M. Towner	..	..	Indefinite	10,000

* Progressive Democrat.

† Also use of executive mansion.

‡ Also use of executive mansion, and \$3,500 for expenses.

§ Governors nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate

Dependencies of the U.S.A.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

are situated between $4^{\circ}40'-21^{\circ}10'$ N lat and $116^{\circ}40'-126^{\circ}34'$ E long, and are distant about 500 miles from the south-east coast of the continent of Asia. Their total land area is 115,026 square miles, of which total 94,946 square miles are contained in the eight largest islands, the 3,130 other islands having a combined area of 14,572 square miles. At the Census of 1918 the population was ascertained to be 10,314,310, almost all of Malayan stock, of whom 7,790,937 are Roman Catholic, 1,417,448 are Aglipayan, 124,575 are Protestant, 443,027 are Muhammadan, 508,566 are Pagan, 24,263 are Buddhists, and all others 5,454. Of the foreign-born residents about three-quarters are Chinese, and of the white population over one-half are from the United States (6,931 in 1921).

The Philippine Islands were discovered in 1521 by the Portuguese navigator Magellan, who was slain by the natives of Mactán. In 1542 Spain undertook the conquest of the islands, which were named "Filipinas," after the son of the King of Spain, and in 1571 the city of Manila was founded by the conquistador Legaspi, who subdued the inhabitants of almost all the islands, then conversion from barbarism and paganism being undertaken by the Augustinian friars in Legaspi's train. In 1762 the capital of the Spanish colony was occupied by a British force, but in 1764 the newly-acquired territory was restored to Spain. In the nineteenth century there were frequent disturbances in the islands, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War of 1898 a rebellion under Aguinaldo, a native leader, had just died down. Aguinaldo was deported, but on his return his assistance was accepted by Admiral Dewey, the commander of the American Pacific fleet, after the annihilation of the Spanish vessels in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898. Manila was captured by the American troops under General Wesley Merritt on Aug. 13, 1898, and the Islands were ceded to the United States by the *Treaty of Paris* of Dec. 10, 1898.

Sept. 1, 1923, the Philippine Scouts, which form a part of the United States regular Army, consisted of 104 officers (28 being citizens of the Philippine Islands), and 7,010 enlisted men. On the same date the regular Army in the Philippines (other than the scouts), consisted of 500 officers and 4,071 enlisted men, many of these officers being on duty with the scouts. The Philippine constabulary, which is under the Philippine Government, in Sept., 1923, consisted of 376 officers and 5,642 enlisted men. All enlisted men in the scouts and constabulary are natives of the Islands, while almost all the constabulary commissioned personnel are Filipinos.

In 1921 the income of the Philippine Government was \$34,001,101 and the bonded indebtedness \$34,750,000. The expenditure on education in 1921 amounted to \$7,058,502 64, the University had an enrolment of 4,718 students, and there were 943,364 pupils enrolled in the public schools. The principal exports are hemp, coconut oil, sugar and tobacco, the imports being cotton manufactures, and iron and steel manufactures. During 1922 the trade was valued at \$65,583,298 for exports, and at \$80,197,645 for imports, 56 per cent of the imports being from U.S. and 67 per cent of the exports being taken

by the U.S. Sugar was the principal article of export in 1921, being valued at \$25,013,310, Manila hemp \$19,540,915, coconut oil \$15,734,186, and leaf tobacco \$2,273,117.

Towns.—(Capital, Manila, in the island of Luzon, population (Dec. 31, 1918), 283,613. The next largest towns are Cebu (63,500), Albay (53,105), and Iloilo (49,808), there are several others with populations from 25,000 to 40,000.

GUAM.

Guam, the largest of the Ladrone or Marianne Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in $13^{\circ}26'$ N lat and $144^{\circ}39'$ E long, at a distance of about 1,506 miles east of Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, and forms a naval station between that dependency and the United States. The area of the island is estimated at 225 square miles, with a population on July 1, 1923, of 16,224, of whom 14,911 are classed as native, 811 of the naval station, and 502 other than native. The natives are of Chamorro stock, mingled with Filipino and Spanish blood. The language is a Malay dialect containing many Spanish words, but English is fast becoming the language of the island.

CAPITAL, Agaña. Port of entry, Apia.

PUERTO RICO

Puerto Rico (Rich Harbour) is an island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies, and lies between $17^{\circ}50'-28^{\circ}30'$ N lat and $65^{\circ}30'-67^{\circ}15'$ W long, with a total area of 3,435 square miles and a population of 1,299,800 at the census of 1920. Almost all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The island is about 100 miles from west to east, and 40 miles from north to south at the western end, narrowing towards the eastern extremity. The capital is 1,400 miles distant from New York, and 982 miles from Key West. Sugar is grown in the low lying districts, and tobacco and coffee on the slopes of the hills, fruits, cotton, maize, sweet potatoes, rice, and yams are also grown. The trade is principally with the U.S. About 460 miles of railroad were in operation in June, 1922, and there are good harbours at San Juan and Ponce. The capital, San Juan, had 71,443 inhabitants in 1920, other towns being Ponce (41,912), Mayaguez (19,124), Aiebo (10,039), Bayamon (10,411), and Aguas (12,149). The legislative functions are vested in a legislature which consists of 2 elective houses, the Senate, composed of 19 members (2 from each of the 7 senatorial districts and 5 senators at large), and the House of Representatives, composed of 39 members (1 from each of the 35 representative districts and 4 elected at large). The term of the Legislature is 4 years.

TUTUILA, AMERICAN SAMOA

Under an agreement between Great Britain, the United States and Germany* (proclaimed Feb. 19, 1900), the first-named Power abandoned all claims to the islands of the Samoan Archipelago, which were then divided between the United States and Germany, the islands east of 171° W long being taken over by the U.S. The territory thus acquired consists of the island of Tutuila, Annuu, Ofu, Olosega, Tau, and Rose

* Under the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, the German Samoan Islands were allocated to New Zealand.

Islands, with a total area of about 56 square miles and a population of 8,058 in 1930.

Tututla, the largest of the group, has an area of about 40 square miles and a population of 6,185, and contains a magnificent harbour at Pago Pago, the capital and seat of government. The remaining islands have an area of about 16 square miles and a population of about 2,000, Rose Island being uninhabited. Copra is the only export of importance.

WAKE AND JOHNSTON ISLANDS.

The flag of the U.S. was hoisted on Wake Island in 1899, and three other islands in the Pacific have been annexed (Johnston, Palmyra, and Midway).

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

The *Aleutian Islands*, or Catherine Archipelago (also known as the Santa Barbara group), lie westward of the district of Alaska, and consist of four groups of islands (Fox, Andreanof, Rat, and Near Islands) between 52°–53° N lat and 172° E–165° W long. They have a population estimated at 2,000. The principal settlement is at Iliuluk, on Unalaska Island. The group forms a part of the district of Alaska, and was transferred to the U.S. by Russia in 1867.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

The three islands, St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, in the Virgin Island group, West Indies, formerly the possessions of Denmark, were purchased by the United States from Denmark for the sum of \$25,000,000, and proclaimed, January 25, 1917. The total area of the islands is 132 sq miles, with a population in 1927 of 26,051. *St. Thomas* (28 sq miles) has a population of 10,191, *St. Croix* (34 sq miles) has a population of 14,901, the capital being Christianstad (or Bassin), *St. John* (20 sq miles) has a population of 960, the capital being Cruz Bay. St. Croix exports sugar and cotton.

The revenue is derived from customs, income tax, ground and building tax, trade tax, &c. The estimated revenue for year ending June 30, 1924, francs 1,370,000. There is a regular weekly service from New York to St. Thomas, and from Porto Rico to St. Thomas and St. Croix. The islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix possess wireless installations.

CAPITAL, St. Thomas, contains one of the finest harbours in the West Indies, a commodating vessels of large draught, and has a large coaling and oil refueling station.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The first suggestion for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama was made by a Spanish engineer in 1530, and surveys were actively engaged upon by various private companies between the years 1825 and 1890. In 1876 a concession for the construction of a canal was granted to a French promotion corporation, which conducted surveys during a period of two years, and reported to an international congress held at Paris in May, 1879, over which Ferdinand de Lesseps presided. This congress advised the construction of a canal at sea-level, and in 1881 the work was undertaken by the Universal Inter-oceanic Panama Canal Company, of which de Lesseps was nominal head. After two years of preparatory work, the first excavation was made on January 20, 1882. The amount of work to be accomplished proved to be greater than was estimated, and the conditions under which it was carried on more embarrassing. Sickness,

interference of local officials, and mismanagement by the administration in Paris, resulted in the failure of the company, and a receiver was appointed in 1889. Under direction of the French courts a new company was formed to carry on the work, and, after a period of surveys, excavation was resumed in 1894. This was continued until May 4, 1904, when the United States Government took possession of the effects of the French company in Panama.

Congress authorised the President in 1902 to purchase the effects of the French company for \$40,000,000. Meanwhile, a treaty was negotiated with the Government of Colombia for the cession, upon payment of \$10,000,000, of the territory through which the canal was to be constructed. The failure of the Colombian Government to ratify this treaty led to the secession of Panama on November 3, 1903. The new Government was immediately recognised by the United States, and a treaty was signed on February 26, 1904, in which rights of sovereignty over a strip of land ten miles in width, extending across the Isthmus, were ceded to the United States. The canal is built through the centre of this territory. In 1922 a treaty between Colombia and the U.S. provided for the payment to Colombia of \$25,000,000 in satisfaction of all claims arising out of the canal controversy. The independence of Panama was recognised by this treaty.

Two years were spent by the United States Government in sanitation, the assembling of plant, and organisation and housing of a labour force, after which operations on a large scale were begun on all parts of the canal.

Including the purchase of rights, payments to Panama, and construction and operation of the canal and its adjuncts, the total appropriations by Congress to June 30, 1923, were \$458,992,097. Tolls and other revenues, from its opening until June 30, 1923, amounted to \$75,063,503.

The canal is fifty statute miles long (43.84 nautical miles), and the channel is from 300 to 1,000 feet wide at bottom. The least width is in Culebra Cut, and the greatest in Gatun Lake, where the channel can be made much broader at any time by the cutting down of trees and a small amount of dredging. The water depth when the surface of Gatun Lake is at 85 feet above sea-level varies from 85 feet in some parts of Gatun Lake to 41 feet in the Atlantic entrance. The depth through Culebra Cut is 45 feet.

The administrative organisation for the canal is known as "The Panama Canal," with the Governor of the Panama Canal (Col. Jay J. Morrow, U.S.A., retired) at its head.

From New York to Various Ports

	Via Panama	Via Suex	Via Cape Town
Yokohama	9,996 (a)	13,566	—
Manila	11,548 (a)	11,589	—
Hong Kong	11,691 (a)	11,673	—
Melbourne..	10,392	13,385	13,162
Sydney ..	9,811	13,960	13,742
Wellington..	8,851	14,441 (c)	14,333
Colon ..	1,981	—	—
Valparaiso. . . .	4,630 (b)	—	—
San Francisco .	5,299	—	—
Puget Sound.....	6,074	—	—

(a) Via San Francisco. (b) Via Strait of Magellan 8,661. (c) Via Strait of Magellan 11,994. New York to Honolulu 400 miles longer than by San Francisco and Great Circle.

From Liverpool to Various Points

	Via Panama	Via Suez	Via Cape Town
Colon	4,780 (a)	—	—
Colon	5,034 (b)	—	—
Valparaiso . .	7,369 (g)	—	—
Sydney	12,406 (c)	12,030	12,040
Wellington	12,261	12,949	13,853
Melbourne	12,749 (d)	11,461	12,365
Yokohama	12,197 (e)	11,640	—
Yokohama	12,330 (f)	—	—
Manila	14,300 (e)	9,677	—
Hong Kong .	14,483	9,731	—

Vessels plying between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of the United States handled over two-fifths of the total cargo shipped *via* the Canal, and the intercoastal trade is the most important part of the traffic at present. The routes next in quantity of cargo are those between the Atlantic Coast of the United States and the west coast of South America (handling about one-tenth of the total) and traffic between the east coast of the United States and the Far East. Cargo originating on the west coast of the United States showed a very large increase, being 7,455,582 tons for the year ending June 30, 1923, as compared with 2,867,819 in the previous year. A considerable part of this increase is in crude petroleum from California in the form of tanker-traffic, the tonnage shipped (1923) being 3,689,049, as against 32 tons for 1922.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of commercial vessels which have passed through the Panama Canal. The Canal was

(a) Via Jamaica (b) Via New York (c) Via Tahiti
(d) Via Wellington (e) Via San Francisco (f) Via Honolulu (g) Liverpool to Valparaiso *via* Strait of Magellan 8,830.

opened to commercial traffic Aug. 15, 1914, and was closed from Sept. 18, 1915, to April 15, 1916.

Fiscal Year	No of Vessels	Net Tons	Cargo Tons
1915	1,075	3,798,572	4,888,454
1916	758	2,396,162	3,094,114
1917	1,803	5,798,557	7,058,563
1918	2,069	6,574,073	7,532,031
1919	2,024	6,124,990	6,916,621
1920	2,478	8,546,044	9,374,499
1921	2,892	11,415,876	11,599,214
1922	2,736	11,417,459	10,884,910
1923	3,967	18,605,786	19,567,875

Nationality of the vessels passing through the Canal, and the amount of Tolls paid in the fiscal year 1923 —

Flag	No of Vessels	Net Tons	Tolls Paid
U S A	1,994	10,208,536	\$9,473,819
Great Britain	1,065	4,892,338	4,736,221
Japan	263	753,219	815,638
Norway	147	597,359	558,839
Netherlands	109	510,970	450,356
Germany	80	336,149	312,395
Peru	80	216,829	152,680
Denmark	65	240,053	221,569
Chile	62	201,411	158,182
France	56	252,333	258,361
Sweden	31	130,361	108,151
Panama	31	61,828	59,259
Italy	29	117,782	119,389
Spain	14	41,801	38,102
Others	31	45,417	45,353
Total	3,967	18,605,786	\$17,508,200

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1924.

THE quadriennial election to decide among other offices the Presidency of the United States for the next four years took place on Nov. 4 last under unprecedented circumstances. In addition to the candidates chosen by the two regular parties, the Republicans and the Democrats—respectively Mr. Calvin Coolidge, who, elected as Vice President four years earlier, had become President on the death of Mr. Warren Harding in 1923, and Mr. John W. Davis, the former United States Ambassador in London—Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, conducted an energetic campaign as an Independent Progressive, and his intervention left politicians puzzled as to the outcome of the fight.

It was not the first experience of a third party candidate in the Presidential election, as in 1912 Colonel Theodore Roosevelt divided the Republican forces, but he remained a Republican although opposed to the candidate selected by the National Convention, whereas Senator La Follette appealed equally to the members of both recognised parties and sought support from those dissatisfied with the programmes of his two opponents. Although Mr. Coolidge was regarded as holding a strong position, and was so confident of success that he did not undertake a tour, and although Mr. Davis, who had only been chosen by the Democratic Convention after

over a hundred ballots had been taken, was considered to have jeopardised what chance of election he possessed by his denunciations of Ku Klux Klan, the most experienced observers hesitated to forecast the result. It was even suggested that, until the days immediately preceding the poll, no candidate would secure the absolute majority of the Electoral College that is required by the Constitution of the Republic.

This anticipation was not borne out, and Mr. Coolidge swept the country and obtained a huge majority, both in the Electoral College—the members of which were elected for one day for the sole purpose of choosing the President—and in the plurality. The third candidate polled unexpectedly badly, and his appearance in the field had little, if any, effect upon the result, while Mr. Davis made a comparatively poor show. The electors in the College pledged to vote for Mr. Coolidge—and General C. G. Dawes as Vice President—numbered 379, those returned to support Mr. Davis (whose colleague was Mr. Charles W. Bryan) totalled 139; while Senator La Follette secured only 13 votes, giving the Republican nominees an absolute majority of 227. The new President's plurality amounted to over 18,000,000, that of his chief opponent was about 9,000,000, and that of the Senator some 4,000,000.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

I.—BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN U S EMBASSY,

Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D C
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Esme Howard, G C M G, K C B, C V O (1924) \$17,000
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, H G Chilton, C M G
1st Secretary, Hon H W Brooks
and Secretaries, J Balfour, G H Thompson
3rd Secretary, H L d'A Hopkinson
Honorary Attaché, J R Lawson Johnston
Commercial Counsellor, J J Broderick
Commercial Secretary, Capt E C Buxton
Naval Attaché, Capt F L Tottenham, C B E R N
Asst. Naval Attaché, Engineer-Comdr H A Brown, R N
Md. Attaché, Col C E C G Charlton, C B, C M G, D S O
Air Attaché, Group Captain M G Christie, C M G, D S O, M C
Accountant V-Cons (local rank), J C Thomson
Archivist, G D Baker

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES

Baltimore, Md.—*Consul*, G Gilhat Smith
Pro-Consul, J C Hopkins
Newport News—*V-Consul*, R C Thompson
Norfolk, Va—*Consul*, James Guthrie
Richmond, Va—*Vice-Cons*, A P Wilmer
Boston, Mass—*Cons. Gen*, E F Gray
" *Vice-Cons*, Athui H Mallow
James A Brannen
Portland, Me—*Consul*, Lieut.-Col J B Keating
Providence, R I—*V-Cons*, H D C Dubois
Chicago, Ill—*Cons. Gen*, Herbert A Richards
" *Vice-Cons*, John G Lomax, M C
" *D G Rydings*
Duluth—*Vice-Consul*, Colin Thomson
Minneapolis—*Vice-Cons*, W J Wright
Omaha—*Vice-Cons*, M A Hall
Detroit (Mich)—*Consul*, J A Cameron
Cleveland (Ohio)—*V-Cons*, Maj H F Chisholm
Galveston, Tex—*Cons*, J B Brown
" *Vice-Cons*, S W Barnes
El Paso, Tex—*Vice-Cons*,
Laredo, Tex—*Vice-Cons*, F C Hunnan
Port Arthur, Tex—*Vice-Cons*, W Crossland
Honolulu (Hawaii)—*Cons*, W M Roys
Los Angeles (Cal)—*Consul*, G A Fisher
" *Vice-Consul*, E H Davies
Douglas (Ariz)—*Vice-Consul*, A Baird
San Diego (Cal)—*Vice-Cons*, J A Heap
San Pedro (Cal)—*Vice-Cons*,
Manila—*Cons. Gen*, T J Harrington
" *Vice-Cons*, R McP Austin
" *Pro-Consul*, C Kingcome
Cebu—*Vice-Consul*, G McPherson
Iloilo—*Vice-Cons*, Harold Walford (acting)
Zamboanga—*Vice-Consul*, W J Adam (actg)
New Orleans, La—*Consul General*, V St J Hucking
" *Vice-Cons*, H C Swann, W E Beltou
" *Pro-Consul*, W P T. Nurse
Birmingham (Ala)—*Vice-Cons*, Cyrus P Orr
Jacksonville, Fla—*Cons*, W. Mucklow.
Key West, Fla—*Vice-Cons*, Wm J. H Taylor
Miami, Fla—*Vice-Cons*, L A Oates.
Mobile, Ala—*Vice-Cons*, T. M. Ross.
Pensacola, Fla—*Vice-Cons*, W D Howe.
Tampa, Fla—*Vice-Cons*, Peter Taylor.

New York, N Y—*Consul-General*, Sir Henry Gloster Armstrong, K B E.
" *Consuls*, J D Scott, L E Bernays
" *Vice-Cons*, L A H Parish, J Bowering, C H A Marriott; J C Curtis (acting), F E. Evans (acting), J S Goodrieds (acting), W B Kirkpatrick (acting)
" *Pro-Consuls*, Walter F James and R B Yorke
Buffalo—*Vice-Consul*, W H I Cole
Philadelphia, Pa—*Cons. Gen*, F Watson, O B E
" *Vice-Consuls*, J M Vibert, E W Wilson, Theodore H Fox (temp)
" *Pro-Consul*, Samuel R Manley
Pittsburg—*Consul*, C Hyde
Portland, Oregon—*Cons*, J E Bell
" *Vice-Cons*, (vacant)
Alaska (Skagway)—*V-Cons*, G H Miller
Astoria, Oregon—*Vice-Cons*, E M Cheiry
Seattle—*Consul*, Bernard Pelly
" *Vice-Consul*, G H L Murray
Tacoma, Washington—*Vice-Cons*, J F Lyon
Porto Rico (San Juan)—*Consul*, A H Noble
" *Vice-Cons*, T G I Waymouth
Arecibo—*Vice-Consul*, W H A Denton, J Humacao, Naguabo and Fajardo—*Vice-Consul*, Antonio Roig
Maguez—*Vice-Cons*, T Boothby, Jr
Ponce—*Vice-Consul*, Fernando M To.
St Louis, Mo—*Cons*, G E P Hertsetl
" *Vice-Cons*, W K Small, M B E
" *Pro-Consul*, C Greenhouse
Denver (Colo)—*Vice-Consul*, H Crebbiu
Kansas City, Mo—*Vice-Consul*, R T Davidson
St Thomas a Ste Croix—*Cons*, E G Laikin
Fredericksted—*Vice-Cons*, R L Merwin
San Francisco, Cal—*Consul-General*, Gerald Campbell, C M G
" *Vice-Consuls*, C H Cane, A F Primrose, A O G Monkhouse (acting)
" *Pro-Consul*, T E K Cormac, O B E
Salt Lake City—*Vice-Cons*, J James
Savannah, Ga—*Cons*, W M Gurney.
" *Vice-Cons*, R W Holt
Brunswick, Ga—*Vice-Cons*, A M. Ross
Charleston, S C—*Vice-Cons*, James C Roach
Darien—*Vice-Consul*, R Manson
Wilmington (N C), *Vice-Consul*, W Spunt
Washington—*V-Consul (actg)*, J C Thompson
 BRITISH EMPIRE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
 Office, Cunard Building, 25 Broadway, New York City

II.—U S REPRESENTATIVES IN BRITISH EMPIRE

EMBASSY

Ambass Extraord and Plenipotentiary in London, His Excellency Hon F B Kellogg \$17,500
Office of Embassy, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, S W 1
Counsellor, Frederick A Sterling \$9,000
1st Secretary, Ray Athelton \$7,000
and Secretaries, Frederick P Hibbard,
 Percy A Blah 4,500
3rd Secretaries, William H Taylor, \$3,500,
 J. Holbrook Chapman 2,500
Special Attaché, Boylston A. Beal
Commercial Attaché, Walter S Tower
Naval Attaché, Capt. Luke MacNamee, U S N.
Assistants to Naval Attaché, Commr John H Towers, U S N.; Commr J. C Hunsaker; Commr Herbert Fairfax Leary, U S N.; Commr Claude A Jones, U S N.; Lieut. J H Kyger, U S N
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col Kenyon A. Joyce, U S A

Assistants to Military Attaché, Maj Stewart O. Elting, U.S.A., Maj Howard C Davidson, U.S.A.; Maj Earl J Atkisson, U.S.A.
Special Disbursing Officer, Neal D. Borum
Despatch Agent, R Newton Crane, 6 Grosvenor Gardens, S W 1

Office of the Consulate-Gen., 18 Cavendish Sq, W 1
CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES

England —

Birmingham—Consul, John F Jewell \$6,000
Bradford—Consul, Frank C Lee 5,000
Bristol—Consul, Samuel R Thompson 4,000
Hull—Consul, John H Grout 4,500
Leeds—Consul, Percival Gassett 4,000
Liverpool—Cons-General, Leo J Keena 8,000

London (Consular Office, 18 Cavendish Square W 1)—Consul General, Horace Lee Washington 9,000

" Consuls, Lowell C Pinkerton (\$5,000), Edmund B Montgomery, Eliot B Conlter, Robert B Macatee . each 4,000

" Vice-Consuls, Charles L de Vault (\$3,000), R Flournoy Howard, Russell H Rhodes, John F Claffey, Ollis B Ferguson, William C Young, Frank H Larned, Daniel Miller, William N Carroll each 2,500

Manchester—Consul, Ross E Holaday 6,000

Newcastle-on-Tyne—Consul, Charles Roy Nasmuth 4,500

Nottingham—Consul, Samuel T Lee 7,000

Plymouth—Consul, Ralph C Bissler 5,000

Sheffield—Consul, W J Grace 4,000

Southampton—Consul, John M Savage 4,500

Stoke-on-Trent—Consul, William F Doty 4,000

Wales —

Cardiff—Consul, Edgar C Soule 3,500

Swansea—Consul, A B Cooke 4,000

Scotland —

Dundee—Consul, Henry A Johnson 3,500

Dunfermline—Consul, H D Van Sant 3,000

Edinburgh—Consul, Wilbert L Bomney 4,000

Glasgow—Consul, G E Chamberlin 7,000

Ireland —

Belfast—Consul, Henry P Starrett 7,000

Dublin—Consul-General, Charles M Hathaway 7,000

Queenstown—John A. Gamon 7,000

" Vice-Consuls, Loy W Henderson, John S Richardson, Jr

Channel Islands —

Jersey—Agent, A E Ereatut.

Europe —

Gibraltar—Consul, R L Sprague 4,000

Malta—Consuls, Mason Mitchell (\$4,500), Philip Adams 3,500

Asia —

Aden—Consul, (vacant)

Bombay—Consul, Wilbur Keblinger 5,000

Calcutta—Consul-General, A W Weddell 8,000

Columbo—Consul, (vacant)

Hong Kong—Cons-General, W H Gale 8,000

Karachi—Consul, (vacant)

Madras—Consul, Alfred R Thomson 5,000

Penang—Consul, (vacant)

Rangoon—Consul, Charles J Pissar 4,500

Singapore—Cons-General, E L Harris 7,000

" Vice-Consuls, H S Miller, Wade Blackard 2,750

Africa:—

Cape Town—Consul-General, De Witt C Poole 8,000

Consul, James P. Moffitt \$4,000

Durban—Consul, (vacant)

Johannesburg—Consul, Geo. K. Donald 5,000

Nairobi—Consul, Avra M. Warren 4,500

Port Elizabeth—Consul, Reed Paige Clarke 4,000

" Vice-Consul, (vacant)

North America —**Canada—**

Calgary—Consul, S. C. Reat 4,000

Campbellton, N B—Consul, G C Woodward 3,500

Charlottetown, P E I (vacant)

Feirne, B C—Cons, N F Brand 2,500

Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont—Consul, Fred C Slater 3,500

Halifax, N S—Consul-General, William H Robertson 9,000

Hamilton, Ont.—Consul, Richard F. Boyce 4,000

Kingston, Ont—Consul, F S S Johnson 3,500

London, Ont—Consul, C R Taggart 4,000

Moncton, N B—Consul, B M Rasmussen 4,500

Montreal—Cons-Gen., Albert Halstead 9,000

" Consul, William I Jackson 3,500

" Vice-Consul, Arthur B Groux 2,750

Niagara Falls—Consul, James B Milner 3,500

Ottawa—Consul-General, J G Foster 9,000

" Vice-Consul, Gilson G Blake, jr 2,750

Pieterb—Consul, Frank C Denison 3,000

Prince Rupert, B C—Cons., E. A. Wakefield 3,500

Quebec—Consul, E H Dennison 6,000

Regina, Sask—Consul, Paul H Cram 4,000

River du Loup, Que—Consul, W M Parker Mitchell 4,000

St John, N B—Consul, H S Culver 6,000

St John's, Nfld—Consul-Gen., Alfred A Winslo 7,000

" Consul, (vacant)

St Stephen, N B—Consul, Alonzo B Garrett 3,000

Sarnia—Consul, Henry Diederich 3,000

Sault Ste Marie—Consul, George A. Bucklin 5,000

Sherbrooke, Que—Consul, E L Adams 4,500

Sydney, N S—Consul, C M Freeman 5,000

Toronto—Consul, Chester W Martin 6,000

Vancouver, B C—Consul-Gen., Augustus E Ingram 7,000

Victoria, B C—Consul, R B Mosher 5,000

Windsor, Ont—Consul, James S Benedict 3,500

Winnipeg—Cons-Gen., J I Brittain 7,000

Yarmouth, N S—Cons., John N McCunn 5,000

West Indies —

Barbados—Consul, J J C Watson 4,500

Hamilton, Bermuda—Cons., W P Kent 6,000

Kingston—Consul, José de Olivares 5,000

Nassau—Consul, L A Lathrop 4,000

Trinidad—Consul, Henry D Baker 3,500

South America —

Belize—Consul, W. W. Early 3,500

Georgetown—Consul, Gaston Smith 4,000

Australia —

Adelaide—Consul, H. Balch 5,000

Melbourne—Cons-Gen., Maxwell Blake 9,000

Newcastle—Consul, Romeyn Wormuth 4,500

Sydney—Consul, E. M. Lawton 7,000

New Zealand:—

Wellington—Consul-General, Edwin N. Gunsalus 8,000

" Vice-Consul, Joel C. Hudson 2,500

THE following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments or of the British Representatives at Foreign Courts, to whom the Editor desires to express his warmest thanks. The Editor is also greatly indebted to the Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London for various corrections and additions.

The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of H.M. Diplomatic, Commercial and Consular Services are fixed in accordance with the scale shown below—

Salaries and Allowances.

Rank	Salary	Representation Allowances	House Rent Allowance
<i>Diplomatic Service</i>	£	£	£
Counsellors ..	1,200-1,500	300-1 100	300-700
1st Secretaries ..	800-1,000	250-700	200-700
2nd Secretaries ..	300-600	150-550	150-400
<i>Commercial, Diplomatic and Consular Services</i>			
Commercial Counsellors	1,700	300	250
Commercial Secs., Grade I	1,300-1,500	400	250
Insps./Gen. of Consulates		300	250
Consuls-General	800-1,000	200	200
Commercial Secs., Grade II	600-800	100	100-200
Consuls	300-600	100-150	100-200
Commercial Secs., Grade III			
Vice-Consuls			

ABYSSINIA or ETHIOPIA.

Empress, Wazzeru Zauditu (daughter of late Emperor Menelek), born 1876, elected Sept 27th, 1916

Heir, H.H. Ras Tafari Makonnen, G.C.M.G. (Cousin of the Empress), born 1891

The area of Abyssinia and its dependencies is estimated at 350,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 10 to 11 millions, of whom about one-half are Abyssinians and the remainder Gallas, negro tribes on the west and south frontiers, and Danakils and Somalis on the east. The political neighbours are the Sudan, the Italian colony of Massowah (Eritrea), the French colony of Djibuti, British Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Kenya Colony and the Uganda Protectorate.

Abyssinia is volcanic and mountainous. It contains some mineral wealth, iron and coal are not uncommon, and gold is washed in various streams, while salt, saltpetre, and sulphur are also procurable. The lower country and deep valley gorges are very hot, the higher plateaus are well watered, with a genial climate. In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, cotton, coffee, rubber, &c., flourish, in the middle zone maize, wheat, barley, wild oranges and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes, &c., are cultivated, and above 6,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. There are two seasons in the year, a dry winter and a rainy summer from June to September. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from the Tsana lake, the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also have their rise in the Abyssinian highlands. Horses, mules, donkeys, oxen, goats, and sheep, and camels in the lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the people. Domestic slavery is general and has legal recognition.

The Abyssinians are Christian (a branch of the Coptic Church), and their rulers claim descent from Menelek, the son of Solomon by the Queen of Sheba. The form of govern-

ment is a feudal despotism. There is no popular literature, and little education. The potential army numbers at least 300,000, armed with rifles. The principal pursuits are agriculture and cattle breeding. The chief exports are coffee, civet, wax, hides, rubber, ivory, and gold. The total trade is valued at about £2,000,000 for imports and exports, but it continues to suffer severely from the prevalent depression. The import duty on all goods at Gambela is 10 per cent *ad valorem*, and at Dire-Dawa and Harar 8 per cent *ad valorem*, in the interior the duty is variable, and 3 per cent. addition is imposed on goods brought to the capital. A railway (495 miles) has been built under French auspices from Jibuti to the capital, *md* Dire Dawa. The posts and telegraphs are under French management. The principal towns besides Addis Ababa, are Adwa (the capital of Tigre), Gondar, Debra-Markos, Saiyu, Aksum, Antalo, Ankoher, Goré, Demebecha, Ijube, Imma, and Harar. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, and Ankoher; modern architecture is very poor.

CAPITAL, Addis Ababa (population fluctuates, but is ordinarily about 50,000). Harar, in Eastern Abyssinia, has a population of about 45,000.

Imports from U.K. (1923) £7,800

Exports to U.K. (1923) 5,000

FLAG Green, red, yellow.

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General, C. F. W. Russell

(1920) £3,150

Oriental Secretary, Ph. P. C. Zaphiro, C.M.G.

Secretary to Minister, E. W. Thomas

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Addis Ababa—Consul, G. H. Bullock

" Vice-Consul, E. W. Thomas (acting)

Harar—Consul, C. H. F. Plowman

N.W. Ethiopia (Dangula)—Consul, A. D. Home

Southern Ethiopia (Mega)—Consul, Maj. A. T.

Miles, D.S.O.

Western Ethiopia (Gore)—Consul, Craven H.

Walker, O.B.E.

S.W. Ethiopia (Maji)—Consul, Capt. Arnold W.

Hodson, C.M.G.

Addis Ababa is 500 miles from Zalla, *md* Harar;

letters from London are from 20 to 24 days in

transit if the mail connects with steamer service

from Aden, train from Djibouti takes 3 days;

caravans take from 35 to 45 days.

AFGHANISTAN (see p. 634).

ALBANIA.

(Shkiperia.)

Regent, Sotir Pecl, July 1, 1924.

President of the Council of Ministers, Monseigneur Fan Noli, Archbishop of Darazzo, June 17, 1924.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Suleiman Delvino.

Minister in London, H.E. Mehmed Konitsa,

127, Beaufort Street, S.W. 3.

Albania (the former Turkish Province of Scutari and parts of Kossovo and Yanina,) lies on the west of the Balkan peninsula of south-eastern Europe, the western boundary being the Adriatic, total area about 20,000 sq miles, total population estimated (1922) at 1,000,000. The political neighbours are, on the north and east Yugo-Slavia, and on the south-east and south Greece. Albania was declared independent by a National Assembly at Valona, Nov. 28, 1912, and its independence was confirmed by the Treaty of London of Dec. 30, 1912. The first King of Albania (Prince William of Wied) abandoned the throne in Sept. 1914, and during the Great War the country was invaded by troops of the Central Powers and of the Allies. After the Armistice (Nov. 11, 1918) a National Council at Durazzo established a provisional government. The independence of the country was guaranteed by the Supreme Council of the Allies. The government is exercised by Regents, representative of the various religious bodies, the executive being entrusted to a council of Ministers, responsible to the elected diet (cattle rearing and agriculture (grain and tobacco) are the principal industries and there is some mineral wealth.

CAPITAL, Tirana (pop. 12,000), other centres are Scutari (pop. 32,000), Elbasan (pop. 13,000), Berat (pop. 8,500), Korytza (pop. 18,000), Durazzo (pop. 5,000), and Valona (pop. 7,000).

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General, Harry Charles Augustus Eyles (1922), Durazzo (and local allowance, £500) £1,200.
Durazzo—3rd Secretary and Vice Consul, Robert Parr (acting).

ANDORRA.

A miniature Republic in the Pyrenees, with an area of 175 sq miles, and a population of 5,500, it is under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain. There is a Council of Twenty-four, elected by certain of the inhabitants, a judge, and two lay vicars appointed by France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel.

ARABIA.

Arabia is a peninsula in the south west of the Asiatic continent, forming the connecting link between Asia and Africa, and lies between 30° 30'—60° E long and 12° 45'—34° 50' N lat. The north-western limit is generally taken from Akaba, at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, to a point in the Syrian Desert about 150 miles north-east, and thence northwards to a point about 50 miles due east of Damascus. The remaining land boundaries are in the form of a horse-shoe, encompassing the Syrian Desert, and descending in a south-easterly direction to the head of the Persian Gulf, and thus excluding the whole of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley. The other boundaries of Arabia are the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. Generally speaking, the peninsula consists of a plateau sloping from south-west to north-east towards the Euphrates Valley, except that the broad south-eastern promontory, which encloses the Persian Gulf, contains a coastal range in the Sultanate of Oman.

The total area is estimated at 1,200,000 sq. miles (of which nearly one-half is occupied by the Syrian, Nafud, and Dahna deserts), and the total population is believed to be about 5,000,000.

The organisation of the Native States of Arabia is to be developed under British auspices, the principal rulers (the King of the Hejaz and the Imam of Yemen) being subsidised under certain conditions (control of foreign relations by British advisers and maintenance of internal peace by native rulers). The various Arab States are shown below—

THE KINGDOM OF THE HEJAZ.

King of the Hejaz, Ali ibn Hussein, assumed throne on the abdication of King Hussein, Oct. 1924.

On June 5, 1916, the Grand Sherif of Mecca (hereditary Keeper of the Holy Places) threw off the Turkish allegiance and declared the independence of the former vilayet of Hejaz. On March 7, 1924, following the deposition of Sultan Abdul Mejid and his expulsion from Constantinople, King Hussein of the Hejaz was proclaimed Caliph of the Muhammadan world by the Moslems of Transjordan and the Hejaz. In October, 1924, after an unsuccessful war with the Sultan of Najd, King Hussein abdicated in favour of his son, but shortly after assuming the throne his successor evacuated the capital which was occupied by the Sultan of Najd. The kingdom extends from Asir in S to Palestine and Syria in N and from the Red Sea, the Gulf of Akaba, and Palestine in the W to the ill-defined boundaries of Central Arabia. The total area is about 112,500 sq miles, with a population of from 350,000 to 400,000, including many nomad tribes.

Parallel with the Red Sea coast runs the Tehama range (Jebel Shar, or Mount Sen, 7,000 feet, and Jebel Radiwa, 6,000 feet). On the coast are the small ports of Muwela, Damgha el Wih, Yambo, Rabigu and Jeddah (the chief port of the country and the pilgrims' port), which contains the reputed 'tomb of Eve, the mother of mankind', and inland are many settlements through which runs the Hejaz Railway. The Oasis of Khubar, east of the railway, contains a considerable population, descendants of former negro slaves, with a Jewish centre at Kasr el Yahudi. The importance of the Kingdom of the Hejaz depends upon the pilgrimages to the holy cities of Medina and Mecca. Medina (*Al Medina*, "The City"), 820 miles by rail from Damascus, and the present terminus of the Hejaz Railway, has a permanent population of about 20,000, and is celebrated as the burial place of Muhammad, who died in the city on June 7, 632 (12 Rabi'a, A.H. 11). The Mosque of the Prophet (500 feet in length and over 300 in breadth) contains the sacred tomb of Muhammad. Mecca, the birthplace of the Prophet, is 55 miles east of the seaport of Jeddah, by road, and about 200 miles south of Medina, and has a fixed population estimated at 60,000. The city contains the great mosque surrounding the Kaaba, or sacred shrine of the Muhammadan religion, in which is the black stone "given by Gabriel to Abraham," placed in the south-east wall of the Kaaba at such a height that it may be kissed by the devout pilgrim. Jeddah, the principal port, has a considerable trade in hides, mother-of-pearl, coffee and carpets.

The Hejaz Railway runs from Medina in S through the Syrian Desert to Damascus and Beirut, and is connected with the projected Baghdad Railway at Aleppo.

CAPITAL, Mecca (pop. 60,000).

THE SULTANATE OF NAJD.

Sultan, H H Abd-el-Aziz al Saud, C O I R

In the 18th century Najd was an independent State and the stronghold of the Wahabite sect. It subsequently fell under the Turkish yoke, but in 1913 the present ruler threw off Turkish rule and captured from the Turks the Province of Hassa. In 1921 he added to his dominions the territories of the Rashid family of Shammar, which he captured by force of arms. The capital of the Sultanate is Riyadh, and the principal trading centres are Hassa, Bulaideh and Analzeh. The only ports are Qatif and Ojair, which are suitable only for sailing craft. In 1924 the Sultan defeated the King of the Hejaz in several engagements and advanced against Mecca, which was occupied by the Wahabite forces in October, 1924. Riyadh is a station on the Pilgrims' trans-Arabian caravan route from Hassa to Mecca, and contains a large mosque, the "Westminster Abbey" of the Wahabites.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF KUWAIT

Ruler, Sheikh Ahmad al-Jabir as-Subah, C I E

Kuwait (or Koweit) has been semi-independent for many years, and is in treaty relation with British India. It extends along the shore of the Persian Gulf from Mesopotamia to Nejd (El Hasa). The important harbour and gulf port of Kuwait, the capital (pop 50,000), is an entrepôt for goods for the interior, and for the export of horses, pearls, wool, &c. It was designated as the terminus of the Berlin-Constantinople-Baghdad railway as originally projected in 1903.

Political Agent, Major J. C. More, D.S.O.

THE SULTANATE OF OMÂN

Sultan, Seyyid Taimur bin Faisal bin Turki, C S I, born 1886, suc. 1912.

Omân (area 82,000 sq. miles, estimated pop. 550,000) is a Muhammadan State in S.E. Arabia with a coast-line of about 1,500 miles along the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Omân, and the Arabian Sea from El-Katar to Ras Sair. The country, much of which is arid and desert, attains in Jebel Akhdhar an elevation of 10,000 feet. The population is chiefly Arab, but includes also a considerable foreign element—Indians, Persians, Baluchis and Swahili negroes. The Sultan is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a political agent at his capital. In 1913, at the end of the reign of the last Sultan, the tribes of the Interior rose in rebellion, and, having elected their own Imam or Spiritual Ruler, have since administered the whole of Omân proper, the efforts of the Sultan to establish his control having been, up to date, unsuccessful. This rebellion has, with the war, interfered with the prosperity of the country. The Sultan is pledged not to cede territory to any Power but the British Government. Muscat has a considerable trade, amounting in 1921-22 to £611,997. Dates are the chief export, and rice, wheat, coffee, cotton and silk goods the chief imports. The capital, Muscat (with the sister town of Matrah), has an estimated population of 22,000.

Muscat—British Consul and Political Agent, Major R. G. Hinde, I.A. per annum Rs 2,250.

THE IMAMATE OF ASIR.

Imam, Ali ben Muhammad, succeeded March 21, 1923.

The territory of the Idrisi (who claims the

Imamate of Asir and part of Yemen), extends along the Red Sea littoral, approximately from Hali Point to Lohela. It includes part of Asir, part of Yemen and the Farsan Islands, and extends inland to the Dahna Desert. The maritime lowland is interspersed with fertile areas near the wadis, which afford pasturage and bear grain. The capital is Sabia, a small inland town.

THE IMAMATE OF YEMEN

Imam of Sana'a, Yahya Muhammad Hamid ed-Din.

Yemen occupies the S.W. corner of the Arabian peninsula, between the Imamate of Asir and the British dependency of Aden, with an estimated area of 74,000 sq. miles and a population of 600,000 to 700,000. It was formerly divided into the vilayets of Sana'a, Tais, Asir and Hodeida, and it extends inland to the Dahna Desert and to the tribal territories of Hadramut. Part of Yemen is now included in the territories of the Idrisi (Imam of Asir), and of the remainder the greater part is under the rule of the Imam of Sana'a. On the plateau between the coast and the Dahna Desert (a district known as *El Jebel*) are the most fertile parts of Arabia, where wheat, barley, millet and coffee are extensively grown. The sea port of Mocha has become associated with the coffee export trade, but in this trade (and in all others) it is of secondary importance to Hodeida. The trade of Yemen probably exceeds that of the remainder of Arabia. The capital is the walled city of Sana'a (pop. 20,000), and about 70 miles to the S. of the capital is Dhahar, an ancient seat of learning, and the headquarters of the Zaidi sect of the Muhammadans.

THE HADRAMUT TRIBES

The coastal region of Southern Arabia, between Yemen and Aden on the west and Oman on the east, and extending inland (northwards) to the Dahna Desert, contains a coastal strip of some 550 miles. Parallel with the coast (at a distance of 50 miles from the Arabian Sea) is an extensive plateau inhabited by the Hadrami, an ancient people of Arabian stock (Hadrami was the son of Joktan, *Genesis* x, 27). There are many settlements on the coast and in the interior, but the latter are being steadily enveloped by the sand of the northern desert. There are sacred shrines near Kasm (Kabr Hud) and Shubam (Kabr Sâlih). The eastern districts, known as Mahia and Gara, are very sparsely populated. The estimated area of Hadramut is 82,000 sq. miles, and its Muhammadan population, of independent Arab tribes, is estimated at 150,000. The most important Coastal Chief is the *Sultan of Shaki and Mokalla*, C.O.I.E., who is in treaty relations with Great Britain. Inland, the most important tribe is the Kathiri, whose chief towns are Sey yem and Termi. The Kathiri are noted as travellers and traders, and many of them are settled and carry on commerce at Singapore and Java. A long-standing feud between the Kathiri and the Ka'iti (by whom the former were expelled from the coast) was settled by treaty in 1919 on the initiative of the Aden Government. Under this Treaty the Ka'iti *Sultan of Mokalla* permits access to the port of Mokalla on the part of Kathiri traders. Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries, together with the cultivation of dates, indigo and tobacco.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. (República Argentina.)

President (1922-28), Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear, assumed office, Oct. 12, 1922. \$56,000
Vice-President (1922-28), Dr. Elpidio Gonzalez 36,000

Minister of the Interior, Dr. Vicente C. Gallo.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Angel Gallardo
Finance, Dr. Rafael Herrera Vegas
Justice and Public Instruction, Dr. Antonio Sagarna
Agriculture, Dr. Tomás A. Le Bieton
War, General Agustín P. Justo
Navy, Adm. M. Domecq-García.
Public Works, Dr. Eufasio S. Loza.

Minister in London, Señor Dr. J. Evaristo Urburu, 26 Park Lane, W. 1
Counsellor of Legation, Señor Don Paulino Llambi Campbell

First Secretary, Señor Don Carlos Miguens
Naval Attaché, Capt. Don Jorge A. Games
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Mones Ruiz
Consul-General, Dr. Peirez, 7 Gower Street, W. C. 1
Asst. Consul, Don Horacio Fernandez Beschteldt

There is a Consulate-General at Dublin, and there are also Consulates at Liverpool, Southampton, Cardiff, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Newport, and Glasgow, and Vice-Consulates at Aberdeen, Belfast, Bristol, Hull, Manchester, Middlesbrough and Swansea.

Argentina is a wedge shaped country, occupying the greater portion of the southern part of the South American Continent, and extending from Bolivia to Cape Horn, a total distance of nearly 2,300 miles, its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the north-east by Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, on the south-east and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by Chile, from which Republic it is separated by the Cordillera de los Andes. On the west the mountainous Cordilleras, with their plateaus, extend from the northern to the southern boundaries, on the east are the great plains, those in the north are thickly wooded and are known as *El Gran Chaco*, and further south lie the treeless pampas, which together constitute *La Plata*, extending from the Bolivian boundary in the north to the Rio Negro, and south of the Rio Negro are the vast plains of Patagonia. Argentina thus contains a succession of level plains, broken only in Cordoba by the San Luis and Cordoba ranges, in the north western states by the eastern spurs of the Andes, and in the southern portion of the Province of Buenos Aires by the Tandul Hills (about 1,000 ft) and the Sierra Ventana, near Bahía Blanca (about 3,000 ft). The Paraná River, formed by the junction of the Upper Paraná with the Paraguay River flows through the north-eastern states into the Atlantic, and is navigable throughout its course, the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and Salado del Norte are also navigable for some distance from their confluence with the Paraná. In the Province of Buenos Aires the Salado del Sud flows south-east for some 300 miles into Samborombon Bay (Atlantic). In the south the Colorado and Rio Negro rise in the extreme west and flow across the pampas into the Atlantic, many similar streams in Patagonia (notably the Chubut and Santa Cruz) traversing the country from the Andes to the Atlantic.

The Republic is composed of 14 provinces and 10 territories, comprising in all about 1,132,000

square miles, with a population of 8,668,216 in 1921. Immigration is encouraged, and comes principally from Spain and Italy, but legislation, introduced in 1919, requires intending immigrants to produce certificates of good character and ability to work. In 1920 the immigrants numbered 155,322 and the emigrants 104,711, a net influx of 50,611. The climate is moderate and healthy. Spanish is the language of the country.

Government—The estuary of La Plata was discovered in 1515 by Juan Díaz de Solís, but it was not until 1534 that Pedro de Mendoza founded Buenos Aires. In 1810 Spanish rule was overthrown, and in 1818 the independence of Argentina was complete, although not acknowledged by Spain until 1824. In 1853, after more than thirty years of disturbances and civil wars, the country settled down, and is now a well-governed and progressive Republic. The constitution dates from 1853 (revised 1859) and is modelled on that of the U.S. of America, but each province enjoys practically complete autonomy. The executive is in the hands of the President, who selects his Cabinet. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 30 members and of a House of Deputies of 160 members. Members of Congress receive \$9,000 per annum.

Production—Of the total area about one third is suitable for agriculture and cattle raising, and vast tracts are held by the Federal Government for sale or lease to colonists. The principal productions are wheat, maize, oats, linseed, sugar, wine, wool, hides, cattle, sheep, and horses. There were in 1920 27,392,126 cattle, 45,303,479 sheep, 9,366,455 horses, 600,000 mules, 4,670,130 goats and 3,227,346 pigs. The exports are made up entirely of pastoral and agricultural products, with the exception of quebracho, copper, manganese, and wolfram. In 1923 the exports of wheat were 3,726,000 metric tons, oats 456,000, linseed 1,072,000, maize 2,870,000 metric tons, butter 1,081,000 cases, wool 330,000 bales, sheepskins 35,000 bales dried oxhides 2,435,000, salted oxhides 5,065,000 frozen beef 2,546,000 quarters, chilled beef 3,997,000 quarters, frozen lamb 1,468,000 carcasses, frozen mutton 1,761,000 carcasses. In 1920, there were 4,500 registered wine presses, handling about 600,000 tons of grapes, the output in 1919 being over 4,000,000 hectolitres (88,212,000 gallons). The export of wine to neighbouring South American States is increasing annually, and the importation of wine has almost ceased. Oil has been found in various parts of the Republic and is worked to a considerable extent in the neighbourhood of Comodoro Rivadavia, in the Province of Patagonia.

Communications—There were (1922) 21,935 miles of railroad open. The railroads are almost entirely in the hands of British companies, and absorb about £234,000,000* of British capital. Telegraphs about 43,153 miles, mostly Government lines. There are 22 wireless stations, of which one is reserved for communication between England and the Argentine. There are several aeroplane services between Argentine centres. The principal ports are Buenos Aires, Rosario, La Plata, and Bahía Blanca. In 1923 2,231 ships of a total tonnage of 7,672,521 (45 per cent. British) entered the port of Buenos Aires.

Defence—The Navy consists of a super-Dreadnought battleships, a river monitors, 4 armoured cruisers, 3 cruisers (old), 4 torpedo

* A total of about £400,000,000 British capital is invested in the Argentine.

gunboats, 7 destroyers, and a first class and 6 second class torpedo boats. Strength about 740 officers and 12,000 men. There is a naval port at Puerto Belgrano, near Bahía Blanca. The National Militia has a peace footing of about 30,000, with reserves of 250,000, on a war footing the Army would comprise 5 divisions of 20,000 each.

Education—Primary Education is secular free and nominally compulsory from the ages of 6 to 14, but only some 45 per cent of attendances are secured. Secondary Education is controlled by the Federal Government in lyceums and normal schools, with an average attendance of 6,000. There are also *Special Government Schools*—1 naval, 1 military, 1 mining, and 1 agricultural. There are *National Universities* at Córdoba and Buenos Aires, and *Provincial Universities* at La Plata, Santa Fé, and Paraná.

Revenue (Budget Estimate)	1923 \$665,000,000
Expenditure (Budget Estimate)	645,000,000

The Argentine Debt

According to official figures the Public Debt at Dec 31, 1922, stood as follows—

Federal (<i>Paper Pesos</i>)	\$2,187,712,000
Provincial (<i>Paper Pesos</i>)	483,383,000
Municipal (<i>Paper Pesos</i>)	171,923,000
Total	\$2,843,018,000

The total was divided as follows—

Federal—	
Unconsolidated	.... \$892,824,000
Consolidated	
Internal	\$759,151,000
External	535,737,000
	1,294,888,000
	\$2,187,712,000

Provincial (Consolidated)—

Internal	323,459,000
External	159,924,000
	\$483,383,000

Municipal (Consolidated)—

Internal	85,284,000
External	86,639,000
	\$171,923,000

The Unconsolidated Debts of the Provinces and Municipalities are estimated at \$150,000,000, which gives a total of approximately \$3,000,000,000.

	1922	1923
Total Imports (gold \$)	\$689,645,000	\$868,430,000
Total Exports (gold \$)	676,008,000	771,361,000
Exports to U.K.	£56,620,803	£66,084,755
Imports from U.K.	22,688,618	28,164,835

CAPITAL, Buenos Aires. Pop (1922), 1,721,500. Other large towns are Rosario (270,000), Córdoba (160,000) and La Plata (160,000).

NATIONAL COLOURS Blue and White (War Flag 3 horizontal bands, blue, white, blue, with rising sun on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION

(314, Reconquista, Buenos Aires)

British Minister, Sir Beilby Francis	
Alston, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1922).	£5,600
First Secretary, J. H. Leche, O.B.E.	
Commercial Sec. (Grade I), H. O. Chalkley, C.B.E.	

Naval Attaché, Capt G. Wells, R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Engr. Comm. H.A. Brown, R.N.
Air Attaché, Wing Comm. A. V. Bettington, C.M.G.
Superintending Archivist (with local rank of 2nd Sec.), C.F.A. Bristow, O.B.E.
Archivist, Edward Lamb.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Buenos Aires—Consul-General, H. W. Wilson, C.B.E.
" **Vice-Consul**, Capt F. M. Shepherd; R. J. Knox, H. E. Slaymaker, A. H. B. Perkins (acting).
Bahía Blanca—Vice-Consul, George H. Walsh.
" **Pro-Consul**, D. Falconer.
Comodoro Rivadavia—V-Cons, M. M. Venter.
Gallegos—Cons Agent, Duncan M. Aitchison.
La Plata—Vice-Consul, S. H. Puleston.
" **Pro-Consul**, W. Puleston.
Mendoza—Vice-Consul, A. J. Bruce-Taylor.
Port Madyrin—Vice-Consul, C. T. Alt.
San Juan—Vice-Consul, Robert Patterson.
Santa Cruz—Vice-Consul, L. A. Harris.
Tucumán—V-Cons, Maj. R. G. A. Lloyd, D.S.O.
Rosario—Consul, H. W. Bird.
Paraná—Vice-Consul, William Y. Mackinnon.
Santa-Fé—Vice-Consul, R. H. Smiles.
Villa Constitución—Vice-Consul, F. W. Darch.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Calle Reconquista, 46, Buenos Aires.

Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton, transit, 22 days.

ARMENIA. See RUSSIA.

AUSTRIA

(Oesterreich.)

President of the Federation, (Nov 20, 1920), Dr. Michael Hainisch.
Federal Chancellor, Monsignore Dr. Ignaz Seipel.
Vice-Chancellor and Interior, Dr. Felix Frank.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Alfred Grunberger.
Education, Dr. Emil Schneider.
Finance, Dr. Victor Kienbock.
Justice, Dr. Leopold Wabe.
Agriculture and Forestry, Rudolf Buchinger.
Social Welfare, Richard Schmitz.
Commerce and Communications, Dr. Hans Schlörf.
War, Karl Vaugin.

Minister in London, Baron George Franckenstein, 18 Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, Adolph Kunz.
Secretary, Walter Braunl.
For Debt Clearing, Dr. Felix Weiser.

Prior to the War the Austrian Empire, joined to the Kingdom of Hungary by the identity of sovereigns, was the largest Empire, next to Russia, on the continent of Europe, situated between 42°–51° N. lat and 9° 30'–26° 20' E. long. It embraced an area of 240,455 sq miles, and a population (1914) of nearly 53,000,000, and included Upper and Lower Austria; Bohemia; Bukovina; Carinthia, Carniola, Dalmatia, Görz and Gradiska, Istria, Moravia, Salzburg, Silesia, Styria, Trieste, Tyrol and Vorarlberg, with Bosnia and Herzegovina as administered territories. At the conclusion of the War, the territories of the Austrian Republic comprised an area of 31,755 square miles, with a population (1920) of 6,067,000.

On June 28, 1914, the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Francis at Sarajevo (Bosnia) was presumed to be the outcome of a plot fostered by Serbia, and after negotiations an ultimatum was presented by the Empire to the Serbian Government (July 23), and non-compliance with its terms led to the European War of 1914-18. Before the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, Hungary had seceded from the "Dual Monarchy," and a Republic was declared Nov. 12, 1918, the throne being abdicated by the Emperor Karl (Nov. 28, 1918).

Under the *Treaty of St. Germain* (Sept. 10, 1919) the political neighbours of the Austrian Republic are the Republics of Germany and Czecho-Slovakia on the N., the Kingdom of Italy, and the Yugo-Slav Kingdom on the S., Switzerland on the W., and Hungary on the E.

Under the new Constitution (Nov. 1, 1920), Austria became a Republican Federation of eight Provinces—Lower Austria and Vienna, Upper Austria, Carinthia, Styria, Salzburg, Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Burgenland (West Hungary), the Bundesrat and Nationalrat were constituted, a government formed, and a President elected. The elections resulted in a majority for the *Christian Socialists* over the *Social Democrats*, the *Pan-Germans* coming next in favour. In June, 1921, the Ministry resigned in favour of a non-party Government, which gave way (May, 1922) to a Christian Socialist Pan-German Coalition Government under Doctor Seipel (a priest). Elections were held again in October, 1923, and the same Government was returned.

Complete religious liberty is one of the fundamental laws of the new Republic. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic.

Finance.—The finances of Austria went from bad to worse for four years after the Armistice, owing to heavy deficits and incessant inflation. The deficit on the State Budget was estimated in July, 1922, at considerably more than one billion crowns, and by Oct. 1, 1922, the exchange value of the crown had sunk to about one fifteen-thousandth of its nominal value, £1 being equal to 225,000 crowns (in place of 24'25).

The circulation on Sept. 30, 1922, was over two billion crowns. In September and October, 1922, the League of Nations worked out a scheme for the restoration of the Austrian finances within two years under the control of a High Commissioner appointed by the League, the Governments of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Czecho-Slovakia agreeing to guarantee four-fifths of a loan of 500,000,000 gold crowns (about £25,000,000) in order to fill the deficit in the Budget during the two years. The guarantees for the remainder were given by other powers and a short term loan of £3,500,000 was issued in March, 1922. In the following June the big League of Nations loan was successfully floated, nearly one-half in London, about £5,000,000 in New York, and the rest in various continental capitals. The sum actually received amounted to over £26,500,000. About £11,000,000 was used to repay the previous short term loans made in 1922 and 1923. The remainder of the big loan will, it is expected, be sufficient to cover the diminishing deficit until the end of 1924. The High Commissioner, Dr. Zimmermann, appointed by the League of Nations to supervise the carrying out of their scheme for the reconstruction of Austria, entered on his office in Dec. 1, 1922. Great progress has been made since in reducing Government expenditure

and increasing the revenue. Thus about 79,000 superfluous officials were dismissed or pensioned off by the end of July, 1924. The issue of uncovered bank-notes was stopped on Nov. 18, 1922, and the Austrian crown has been stabilised at about Crs 300,000 = £1. Since the Armistice (Nov. 11, 1918), the British Government has advanced about £10,000,000 to the Republic.

The following appointment of the pre-War Debts of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy has been suggested (1924)—

To	Austrian Debt	Hungarian Debt
Austria	38 827	1'581
Czecho-Slovakia	41 7	15 945
Fiume	..	0 748
Hungary	..	45 733
Italy	4 087	..
Poland	13 733	0 075
Rumania	7 61	21'802
Yugo-Slavia	2 043	14 116
Total	100 0	100 0

Industries.—The principal industry is agriculture, the chief products being wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, and potatoes. Forestry and stock raising are important. The forests are principally coniferous trees. The live-stock includes horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats. The vine is extensively cultivated. The most important mineral production is that of iron ore, magnesite, and salt; there are also lead, zinc, copper, common and brown coal, and graphite. The principal manufactures are woollens, cottons, steel, wood-work, brewing, and machinery.

Communications.—In Sept. 1, 1919, there were about 3,800 miles of railway (exclusive of narrow gauge lines). The mercantile marine was considerable in 1914 but the new Republic is land-locked.

Defence.—During the War of 1914-18 about 5,000,000, all ranks, were passed into the common Army of Austria-Hungary. The total casualties exceeded 2,500,000, of whom over 700,000 were returned as killed. Under the *Treaty of St. Germain* the military, naval and air forces were demobilised and reduced to minimum requirements and all warships were surrendered to the Allies, those under construction being broken up. Service in the Republican Army is by voluntary enlistment for twelve years.

	1922	1923
Total Imports	£66,344,000	£77,122,000
Total Exports	£43,950,000	£43,228,000
Imports from U. K.	£1,450,000	£1,807,000
Exports to U. K.	£1,582,000	£1,822,000

CAPITAL, Vienna, on the River Danube. Pop. (1920) 1,841,326, other large towns are Graz (160,000), Linz (93,000), and Innsbruck (60,000).
FLAG: Three horizontal bands, red, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION

Legation, III Metternichgasse 6, Vienna.
British Minister, Hon. Aretas Akers-Douglas, C.M.G. (1921) £4,400
1st Secretary, Edward A. Keeling.
2nd Secretary, E. O. Coote.
Honorary Attaché, Clifford Huntsman.
Commercial Secretary (Grade II.), O. S. Philpotts, C.B.E.
Chaplain, Rev. A. P. Hill.
Archivist and Pro-Consul, G. B. Taylor.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Vienna—*Vice-Consul*, J. D. C. Wilton
 „ *Pro-Consul*, G. B. Taylor, George

B. M. Spence

Vienna is distant 955 miles from London

AZERBAIJAN. See Russia.

BELGIUM.

(Royaume de Belgique)

King of the Belgians, Albert, born 8 April, 1875, succeeded his uncle, Leopold II, 17 Dec., 1909, mai Oct., 1900, the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria, and has issue two sons, (x) the Heir Apparent, (a) Charles Theodore, b 10 Oct., 1903, and a daughter, Marie-José, b 4 Aug., 1906

Heir Apparent, H. R. H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, born 3 Nov., 1901

MINISTRY (March 10, 1924)

Premier and Minister of Finance, M. Theunis

Justice, M. Masson (*Liberal*)

Foreign Affairs, M. Hymans (*Liberal*)

Economic Affairs, M. Moysesen (*Catholic*)

National Defence, M. Fothomme (*Liberal*)

Railways, M. Neujean (*Liberal*)

Science and Art, M. Nolf

Industry and Labour, M. Tschoffen (*Catholic*)

Agriculture and Public Works, Baron Ruzette (*Catholic*)

Colonies, M. Carton (*Liberal*)

Interior, M. Pouillet (*Catholic*)

Ambassador in London, Baron Moncheur, 20

Belgrave Square, S. W. 1, *Chancery*, 10

Lowndes Square, S. W. 1 (Victoria 1725)

Counsellor, M. Pol Le Tellier

1st Secretary, Prince Reginald de Croy.

2nd Sec., Baron Jules Guillaume

Military Attaché, Major Neumeux

Asst do., Maj. H. Neumeux, *Comdt Hemeleers*

Air Attaché, Liéut. Chevalier Willy Coppens, D. S. O., M. C.

Chancellor, M. F. G. Lockem

Consul-Gen., M. E. Pollet, 37, Bedford Sq., W. C. 1

Consul, Glasgow, P. S. Dunn, C. B. E.

A Kingdom of Central Europe, with a total area (1920) of 11,322 square miles and a population (Census of 1919) of 7,577,027. Belgium is bounded on the N. by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on the S. by France, on the E. by Germany and Luxemburg, and on the W. by the North Sea. The kingdom formed part of the "Low Countries" (Netherlands) from 1815 until Oct. 14, 1830, when a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Coburg was chosen hereditary king. The separation from the Netherlands and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium were guaranteed by a Conference of the European Powers, and by the *Treaty of London* (April 19, 1839), the famous "Scrap of Paper," signed by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, the Netherlands, and Russia. On Aug. 2, 1914, the Germans invaded Belgium and ultimately overcame the resistance of the fortresses and overran almost the whole country. In revenge for the heroism of its defenders the Germans sacked and destroyed many cities, burning Louvain (with its library), Termonde, and other places, and established a reign of terror. They levied a war contribution on Belgium of close on £1,000,000,000, apart from enormous fines on localities, firms, and private persons. On Friday, Nov. 15, 1918, at the great turn of the tide, Antwerp was re-occupied by the victorious Belgian army, and

Brussels and the remainder of Belgian soil a few days later. About 20,000 persons were added in 1919 by the cession of Moresnet and part of Malmédy by Germany, and the district of Eupen, with the remainder of the district of Malmédy, were ceded by Germany and annexed by Belgium (Sept. 20, 1920) after a plebiscite, thus adding a further 50,000 to the inhabitants.

French and Flemish are the joint official languages, but while French is the language of the upper classes, Flemish is spoken by the majority, preponderating in Flanders, Limburg, and Brabant, including Antwerp. Nearly all the inhabitants are, at least nominally, Roman Catholics.

Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, and a seaboard of 42 miles. The Meuse and its tributary the Sambre divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, whilst the table-land of the Ardennes in the east, has for the most part a poor soil. The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dikes against floods, cover an area of 193 sq. miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 556 feet. The principal rivers are the Schelde (Escaut) and the Maas (Meuse). Brussels has a mean temperature of 50° F. (summer 65°, winter 37°).

GOVERNMENT—The constitution jointly vests the legislative power in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The 120 senators (with the exception of 27 elected by the provincial councils) and 186 representatives are elected by the people, the former for eight, the latter for four years. Universal male suffrage, with plural voting up to three votes by property and educational qualifications, was introduced by the Electoral Law of 1894, proportional representation being secured by an Act of 1900. In April, 1919, the Belgian Parliament decided as an emergency measure to hold 1919 elections on a "one man one vote" basis for Senate and Chamber (Unmarried widows of soldiers killed before Jan. 1, 1919, or failing widows, the mothers, widows or mothers of civilians shot by enemy; women imprisoned by enemy for patriotic acts, also voted.) This Parliament, anomalous, and unconstitutionally elected, was required to make constitutional the machinery by which it was elected, i.e., to revise article 47 of the Constitution. This was done (Feb. 7, 1921) and a new Chamber is to be elected in 1925. Deputies receive 12,000 francs a year and a free pass over the railways. There are in addition representative Provincial and Communal Councils, elected on a somewhat more liberal franchise.

PRODUCTION—Agriculture and forestry are important industries, the chief crops being oats, rye, wheat, potatoes, barley and sugar-beet. Under Annex IV of the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany undertook to deliver to Belgium certain live stock to replace the animals seized or destroyed during the War of 1914-1918. Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country, and it is largely dependent upon foreign supplies for its food. The mineral kingdom yields coal, iron, zinc, lead, and copper. The leading industries are collieries, quarries, and metallurgy (Mons, Charleroi, Liege, Namur, Hainaut, Brabant, and Limbourg), glass, textiles (Ghent and Verviers), lace (Brussels, Mechlin, Bruges, &c.), flour and starch mills, sugar, distilleries, breweries, &c.

DEFENCE.—In 1914 the Army on a peace footing consisted of about 500,000, all ranks. In the War of 1914-1918 over 500,000 passed into the armies, which were reorganised on French territory during the defensive period of the campaigns. An organised force of 800,000 co-operated with the Allies during the decisive offensive of the autumn of 1918. Those returned as dead or missing, during the War, numbered 108,382. In 1923 a new Recruiting Law was passed, entailing compulsory service for 12 months, with certain exceptions. The yearly intake of recruits is fixed at 40,500, and the Army consists of a First Army of 4 Corps and 8 Divisions, and a Second (Reserve) Army of 8 Divisions. Belgium has a small force of torpedo boats.

EDUCATION.—Schools are maintained by communal taxation, with provincial and State grants, while many are under ecclesiastical control, Roman Catholic largely predominating. There are 134 State high schools, including 44 for girls, and numerous private institutions. Special schools abound. The Universities of Ghent and Liège are maintained by the State, those of Brussels and Louvain are free institutions. Louvain University is to be rebuilt. After considerable opposition, and by way of a compromise, Ghent University, which had hitherto transacted its business and given its teaching in French, was in 1923 made bi-lingual, many Flemish lectures being substituted for French, and Flemish becoming the official language of the University.

	1924
Revenue ..	Francs 3,345,672,000
Expenditure ..	3,354,224,000
Debt (Dec 31, 1922)	37,790,665,862
Imports (1923) ..	12,550,387,000
Exports (1923)	8,856,490,000
Imports from U.K. (1923)	£35,453,000
Exports to U.K. (1923)	27,483,000

The imports in 1923 were, manufactured articles (3,510,829,000 francs), raw materials (5,509,831,000), foodstuffs and beverages (3,416,871,000), and live animals (112,856,000); the exports were raw materials (2,595,138,000 francs), manufactured articles (5,370,543,000), and foodstuffs and beverages (806,712,000).

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1923 there were 4,823 kilometres of State railways (normal gauge) and 4,314 kilometres of narrow gauge. In 1919 there were 15,160 miles of telegraph wire and 2,295 offices. The navigable rivers and canals have a length of 1,231 miles (1919), and there are 6,177 miles of roads. Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine only consisting (1924) of 183 vessels (381,650 tons), in addition to which there were 453 fishing boats. In 1923, 13,806 vessels entered at Belgian ports (tonnage 20,453,438). The principal port and commercial entrepôt is Antwerp, on the River Scheldt. Other ports are Ostend, Ghent, Bruges, Nieuport, Blankenburg and Zeebrugge (blocked by the British Fleet April 23, 1918, and since reopened for traffic). The vexed question of the Scheldt, of which the right bank is in Netherlands territory and the left in Belgium, appears likely to be settled by negotiation between the respective Governments. The navigation is to be free to both countries, from the mouth to Antwerp, and the Netherlands war vessels are to be removed from the river.

The Capital, BRUSSELS, had a population

(Dec 31, 1923) of 807,922 (with suburbs). Other towns with over 100,000 inhabitants are Antwerp, the chief port (300,677), Ghent (163,877), which has large cotton and flax spinning mills and is the second port of importance after Antwerp, while its flower shows are famous, and Liège (165,096) the centre of the iron industry. Brussels is 224 miles from London; transit, 8 hrs.

FLAG: 3 vertical bands, black, yellow, red.

BRITISH EMBASSY, 2, Rue de Spa, Brussels
British Ambassador, His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir George Grahame, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1920) ... £5,500
Counsellor, C. J. F. R. Wingfield
1st Secretary, E. Millington Drake
2nd Secretary, Sir John Dashwood, Bart.
Hon. Attaché, Capt. G. Bambridge, M.C.; S. Harcourt Smith
Commercial Secretary (Grade I) (8, Rue Belhard, Brussels), J. Picton Bagge.
Naval Attaché, Commander E. B. C. Dicken, D.S.C., R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. H. Needham, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Archivist, C. F. O. Gibson . . .

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Antwerp—Consul-Gen., Arthur L. Rowley.
" Vice-Cons., A. S. Paterson, A. Caris, A. E. Yapp, H. C. Miller (*acting*).
Brussels—Vice-Consul, M. A. B. Denton-Thompson.
" Pro-Consul, C. H. Crabtree
Ghent—Vice-Consul, H. B. Banoroff-Livingston
" Pro-Consul, Edgar Ide.
Luxemburg—Consul, Norbert Is Gallais.
Ostend—Vice-Consul, E. R. Templer.
" Pro-Consul, Alfred H. Goldei
Liège—Consul, J. Pyke.
" Pro-Consul, J. Mullany.
Charleroi—Vice-Consul, S. Brooke-Booth
" Pro-Consul, James Milliken

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 44A, Rue du Trône, Brussels—*President*, A. P. F. Hayman
Secretary, E. F. Satchell

THE BELGIAN CONGO.

Governor-General, His Excellency Maurice Lippens, G.C.V.O.

The Independent State of the Congo became a Belgian Colony by a law of Oct. 18, 1908.

The total area amounts to 909,654 sq. miles, with a native population estimated (1924) at 12,000,000. The total European population (Jan., 1923) was 10,037, of whom 5,853 were Belgians, 704 were British, 365 Americans, 527 Italians, 724 Portuguese, 120 Swedes, 66 Russians, 267 French, 235 Dutch, 115 Swiss, 381 Greeks, 40 Luxemburgers, 33 Danes, 26 Norwegians, 22 Spaniards, and 566 others of various nationalities.

The Congo River is navigable for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to Matadi (95 miles), where the European steamers discharge and re-charge their cargo; but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls which have been avoided by a railroad 249 miles in length. A narrow-gauge line runs from Lukula to Boma, the cocoa planting district of Mayumba. Above Leopoldville the river and its numerous affluents are navigable by steamer for about 5,000 miles, the falls on the Upper River being avoided by a metre-gauge line from Stanleyville to Ponthéville (225 kilometres),

and another from Kindu to Kongolo (355 kilometres). Another line from Kabalo to Albertville on Lake Tanganyika (273 kilometres) was completed in 1926, connecting the West Coast of Africa with Belgian East Africa and the East Coast. The Katanga Railway reached Bukama in May, 1918, thus linking up the Rhodesian Railway system with the steamers plying on the Upper Congo River, connecting with both the East and the West Coast. Within eight years, 450 miles of railway have been constructed, 200 of which have been laid during the war. It is now possible to travel by train direct from Cape Town to the river Congo, a distance of 2,650 miles. Work has been started on the Stanleyville-Lake Albert Railway, which will run between the Congo River and the Nile, providing the last link to direct river and rail communication between the Cape and Cairo. Two new lines will run from the copper mining district of Katanga towards the West Coast, one of them reaching Lobito Bay (Portuguese Angola), the other linking the Katanga Railway with the Matadi-Leopoldville Railway, a portion of the latter, between Bukama and the Kasai river, being now under construction, at Bukama a temporary bridge over the Lualaba was opened for traffic in 1924 and considerable progress has been made. In addition, there are many carriage and motor roads. The most important motor road is the *Route Royale Congo-Nil*, 900 kilometres in length, from Djanba, on the Rubi, to Redjaf, on the Nile, 500 kilometres of this road being now in use. Another runs from Bukama (via Kanda-Kanda and Luebo) to Djoko-Punda, on the Kasai, a distance of 1,000 kilometres, which can be covered in 5 days by touring car as against 40 days by porter. A telegraph line connects Banana to Coquilhatville (805 miles); Boma with Tshela (84 miles), Stanleyville with Ponthierville (79 miles), Kasongo with Uvira (265 miles), Kindu with Kongolo (219 miles), Kabalo with Albertville (760 miles), Sakania with Bukama (448 miles), and Buta with Bambili (138 miles), a total length of 2,298 miles. There is telegraphic communication with Europe. Fifteen wireless stations connect the West Coast with the principal Government stations throughout the Colony. A great inter-Continental wireless station is being erected at Kanga to communicate direct with Brussels. The West Coast District has a rather scanty rainfall (40 inches), but on the Maimbe Hills and in the whole interior the rainfall averages between 60 and 80 inches, and the country is very fertile and productive. Sleeping sickness, once very prevalent and destructive, is now decreasing. Extensive forests cover the central districts, oil palms are plentiful everywhere, and supply an ever-increasing trade in palm-oil and palm-kernels. Wild rubber and wild coffee are common; coffee, cocoa, Park and Ceara rubber and cotton are successfully planted. Mines are very extensive. Extensive radium deposits have been discovered in the Katanga. The copper district of Katanga has enormous deposits of copper ore, and the smelters at the Lubumbashi produce about 6,000 tons of copper monthly (1924); plant has also been erected at Panda for the extraction of nickel. A rich tin-belt extends from Bukama towards Lake Tanganyika. The gold-bearing districts of North-eastern Congo are being prospected by the Government, and contain both alluvial and reef gold. Diamond-bearing gravels are worked in the south.

The exports are mostly palm-kernels and palm-oil, ivory, rubber, gum-copal, cocoa, copper, gold, and diamonds. Capital, Leopoldville (Leopoldville-Kinshasa) (pop. 2,100 whites, 27,000 natives). Principal towns, Boma (pop. 400 whites, 2,300 natives), Elisabethville (Katanga) (pop. 2,100 whites, 12,500 natives); Stanleyville, Eastern Province (270 whites, 7,500 natives), Coquilhatville (300 whites, 10,000 natives).

Revenue (1922)	£s. 700,425
Expenditure (1922)	3,204,422
Debt (1919).	14,000,000

	1920	1921
Imports ..	£9,501,390	£5,520,544
Exports	12,609,820	4,359,601
Imports from U K (1922)		1448,000
Exports to U K (1922)		428,000

By the *Anglo-Belgian Agreement* of July, 1919, the districts of Ruanda and Urundi, portions of the former territory of German East Africa (see "Tanganyika Territory"), which adjoin the Belgian Congo on the E., were assigned by Great Britain to Belgium. Ruanda and Urundi formed the N W corner of German East Africa from 5° S lat to the S borders of (British) Uganda and have an area of about 15,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 3,000,000. They lie W of the Victoria Nyanza and N E of Lake Tanganyika, through which are their respective outlets. The soil is poor, and the only exports are live stock and hides. The administrative capitals are Niassa (Ruanda) and Kitega (Urundi), the commercial capitals being Kigali (Ruanda) and Usumbura (Urundi).

Boma (Congo)—Consul, C K Ledger.
 Vice-Consul, R Dovey
 Elisabethville—V.-Con., J P MacGregor.
 Pro-Consul, E B Cashel.
 Leopoldville—Vice-Consul (closed).
 Stanleyville—Vice-Cons., D L Kidson.

BHUTAN,

See "Countries within the Indian Sphere of Influence" (p. 635).

BOKHARA. See Russia.

BOLIVIA

(República Boliviana.)

President (1921-25), Bautista Saavedra
 MINISTRY

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Román Paz
 Interior and Justice, Dr. Francisco Itazoa.
 Finance, Dr. Navajas Tingo
 War and Colonization, Dr. Juan M. Sainz
 Development, Posts and Telegraphs, Dr. A Flores
 Education and Agriculture, In Gabino Villanueva

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Señor Don Albert Gutiérrez, 19 Gloucester Place, W 1
 Secretary of Legation, Señor Don Mamerto Umlagallitia
 Consul-General, 20 Cophall Avenue, E C 2.

The Republic of Bolivia extends between lat. 8° and 23° S and long. 57° 30' and 73° W., and its area is about 597,460 square miles*, with an estimated population of 2,825,439. The Republic was formerly comprised in the Spanish Vice-Royalty of *Alto-Peru*, and derives its

* The country has not been completely surveyed, and the area is officially estimated at 599,460 square miles. Other estimates give an area of 708,292 square miles.

present name from its liberator, Simon Bolívar, (born 1783, died 1830).

The chief topographical feature is the great central plateau (6,500 square miles) over 500 miles in length, at an average altitude of 12,000 feet above sea level, between the two great chains of the Andes, which traverse the country from south to north, and contain, in Illampu (Sorata), and Illimani, two of the highest peaks of the western hemisphere. The total length of the navigable streams is about 12,000 miles, the principal rivers being the Itenes, Beni, Mamoré, and Madre de Dios.

Mining and agriculture are the principal industries, the mineral productions being very valuable. The ancient silver mines of Potosí are now worked only for tin, but gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes, the tin output is, after that of the Straits Settlements, the largest in the world, while copper, antimony, wolfram, bismuth, salt, and sulphur are also found. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, coca, indigo, Indian rubber, cacao, potatoes, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, &c. Manufactures are in a very undeveloped state. The principal exports are tin and silver ores, crude rubber, copper ores, bismuth, lead ores, wolfram, wool, coca, hides, and antimony, the chief imports are iron and steel products, textiles, machinery, sugar, flour, and coal. There are about 1,775 miles of trunk lines of railways in operation, and 205 miles under construction, and 4,000 miles of telegraph wire. There are wireless services between Riberalta, La Paz, Cobija, Capitani (Chaco). There is direct railway communication to the sea at Antofagasta (2 days), Arica (1 day), and Mollendo (2 days), and also (with a gap of 125 miles) to Buenos Aires (5 days), branch lines run from Oruro to Cochabamba, and from Rio Mulato to Potosí. Construction on the railway between La Quaca (on the Argentine frontier) and Atocha (in Bolivia), which, when completed, will allow through railway communication with Buenos Aires, is, after many delays, now being pushed forward by an American corporation. The gap between Tupiza and La Quaca is crossed by an automobile service, taking six hours. Communication with Peru is effected by rail to Guayaquil and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railroad at Puno. The principal line is the Antofagasta and Bolivia railroad (719 miles), and a line from La Paz to the province of Yungas (the first section of which is open) may eventually connect with the steamers on the rivers Beni, Mamoré, and other tributaries. A line from Potosí to Sucre, the legal capital, is under construction, and trains run to Betanzos.

Bolivia is without a sea-coast, having been deprived of the ports of Tocopilla, Cobija, Mejillones, and Antofagasta by the "Pacific War" of 1879-1882 (see Chile). The Peace Army amounts to about 5,000, all ranks, the War

Effective being about 105,000	
Estimated revenue (1924) ..	Bs. 38,807,634
Estimated expenditure (1924) ..	44,876,204
Interior debt (June 1924) ..	19,000,000
Floating debt (June 1924) ..	15,000,000
External debt (June 1924) ..	104,000,000
Exports (1922) ..	94,769,561
Imports (1922) ..	49,967,268
Imports from U.K. (1923) ..	2,355,000
Exports to U.K. (1923) ..	2,688,000

English sovereigns are legal tender at Bs. 12.50 to the £1.

Spanish is the language of the country.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, La Paz. Pop. 111,000; other large centres are Cochabamba (30,818), Potosí (29,977), Santa Cruz (25,807), Sucre (29,000), Tarija (12,755), and Oruro (32,369).

NATIONAL COLOURS: Red, yellow, green.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. and Consul-General, Richard Sturgis Seymour, M.V.O. (1924) £2,500

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Concepcion de Velasco—Vice-Consul, C. G. McEwen

La Paz—Vice-Consul, H. C. Sillery Vale

Oruro—Consul, William Gray, M.B.E.

Potosí—Vice-Consul, John Davidson

Santa Cruz—Vice-Consul, H. E. Bloomfield

Sucre—Consul, Ernest F. Moore

Sucre, 8,386 miles from London; transit, via Buenos Aires 28 (via New York 35 to 40) days

BRAZIL.

(Estados Unidos do Brazil)

President (1922-26), Dr. Arthur da Silva Bernardes, assumed office Nov. 15, 1922.

Vice-President, Dr. Estacio Coimbra

MINISTRY

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Felix Pacheco

Justice & Interior, Dr. João Luis Alves

Communications & Public Works, Dr. Francisco Sá

Agriculture, Industry & Commerce, Dr. M. Calmon

Finance, Dr. Sampaio Vidal

War, Marshal Setembrino Carvalho

Navy, Admiral Alexandrino Faria de Alencar.

Ambassador in London, senhor Dr. Domicio da Gama

Offices of Embassy, 19 Upper Brook Street, W. 1

1st Secretary, Senhor L. A. Gurgel do Amaral

Secretaries of Embassy, A. Camillo Filho,

Hector Lyra

Naval Attaché, Comm. Americo de Arango

Pimentel

Commercial Attaché, J. Barboza Carneiro

Consul-General in London, Augusto Sarmiento

Pereira Brandão, Coventry House, 20 South

Place, Finsbury, E.C. 2

Consul-General in Liverpool, Dario Freire

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Álvares Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, the Guianas, Colombia and Venezuela, on the west by Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina, on the south by Uruguay, and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, and extends between lat. 5° 10' N. and 33° 45' S. and long. 34° 40' and 73° 15' W., being 2,620 miles from north to south, and 2,500 from west to east, with a coast-line on the Atlantic of 3,700 miles. The Republic comprises an area of 3,298,870 square miles, with a population (Census 1920) of 29,632,605.

The northern States of Amazonas and Pará are mainly wide, low-lying, forest-clad plains. The central state of the Matto Grosso is principally plateau land and the eastern and southern States are traversed by successive mountain ranges interspersed with fertile valleys. In the

extreme south, towards the interior, the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of 2,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level. The principal ranges are *Serra do Mar* in São Paulo; the *Serra do Mantiqueira* (Itatiaia, 9,000), and the *Serra do Espinhaço* (Itacolumi, 6,000 feet), in the south-east of Minas Geraes, the *Serra do Paranaíba*, between Goyaz and Minas Geraes, the *Serra dos Amores*, which divide Espírito Santo from Minas Geraes, and the *Serra da Gurgueia*, *Branca* and *Araripe*, which envelop Piauí.

Brazil is unequalled for the number and extent of its rivers. The *Amazon*, the largest river in the world, has tributaries which are themselves great rivers, and flows from the Peruvian Andes to the Atlantic, with a total length of some 4,000 miles. Its northern tributaries are the *Rio Branco*, *Rio Negro*, and *Japurá*; its southern tributaries are the *Juruá*, *Purus*, *Madeira* and *Tapajós*, while the *Xingu* meets it within 100 miles of its outflow into the Atlantic. The *Tocantins* and *Araguaya* flow northwards from the Plateau of Mato Grosso and the mountains of Goyaz to the Gulf of Pará. The *Parnahyba* flows from the encircling mountains of Piauí into the Atlantic. The *São Francisco* rises in the South of Minas Geraes and traverses Bahia on its way to the Eastern coast, between Alagoas and Sergipe. The *Paraguay*, rising in the south-west of Mato Grosso, forms a boundary with Bolivia on its way through Paraguay to its confluence with the *Paraná*, which rises in the mountains of that name and divides Brazil from Paraguay. On the Iguaçu, which unites with the Uruguay at the Argentine boundary, are the majestic Falls of the *Iguaçu*, and on the São Francisco are the no less famous falls of *Pau d'Áfonso*.

GOVERNMENT—Brazil was colonised by Portugal in the early part of the sixteenth century, and in 1822 became an independent empire under Dom Pedro, son of the refugee King João VI of Portugal, the centenary of Brazilian independence being celebrated by an International Exhibition at the capital (Sept. 7, 1922, to July 2, 1923). On Nov. 15, 1889, Dom Pedro II., second of the line, was deposed and a republic was proclaimed. The constitution rests on the fundamental law of Feb. 24, 1891, which established a federal republic under the name of *Estados Unidos do Brazil*. The President and Vice-President are elected for 4 years by the direct votes of all male Brazilians over 21 years who can read and write, they are ineligible for the succeeding term. They are aided, as an executive, by a Council of Ministers, who are responsible to the President and not to the legislature. Congress consists of a Senate of 63 members and of a Chamber of Deputies of 212 members, members of both houses are paid. The language of the country is Portuguese, foreign languages being read and spoken in the following order.—French, Italian, English, German and Spanish.

PRODUCTION—The minerals are very considerable and valuable, comprising gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. The immense iron deposits have been scarcely touched. Manganese is exported, and there are important deposits of monazite and low-grade coal deposits are in the south. Its agricultural produce is abundant and its forests are immense. Cattle-raising is an important industry, the number being 34,270,324 (Census of 1920). The chief

products of the country are coffee, sugar, raw cotton, hides and skins, cocoa, oleaginous fruits, herva maté, rubber and tobacco. The rubber comes from the more northern provinces, especially the valley of the Amazon, and is shipped from Pará and Manaus, coffee coming chiefly from São Paulo. Tobacco and cocoa are grown largely, especially in Bahia. Cotton is being largely cultivated. Sugar-cane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuco being the centre of the sugar-producing zone. The exports include also meat, hides, maize, beans, and *Herra-mate* (tea). The imports consist principally of every description of manufactured articles, but the annual production of home industries is estimated at £45,000,000, of which about half were textiles (1922). Foreign capital to the amount of £200,000,000 has been invested in Brazilian undertakings in the ten years 1908-1917. The protective duties were again increased in 1889, 1893, 1896, 1906, and 1916. In 1922 the exported merchandise was classified (1) animals and their products, £5,398,269, (2) minerals and their products, £1,000,076, (3) vegetables and their products, £68,119,265.

In 1922 the foreign trade of Brazil was shared

as under	Exports to	Exports to
Europe—	America—	USA—
France	U S A	£36,437,000
U K	Uruguay	2,447,000
Italy	Argentina	4,594,000
Belgium		
	All countries	£68,577,600

DEFENCE—The peace effective of the Army is about 50,000 all ranks. The Navy consists of 2 Dreadnoughts, 2 old battleships, 5 protected cruisers, 2 scouts, torpedo boats, and some small vessels and aircraft.

EDUCATION—Primary education is carried out by private initiative and at the cost of municipalities and States, in some cases with a Federal subsidy, there were over 1,000,000 pupils in 1920. Secondary and Technical education is carried out by Federal, State and Municipal authorities, with 42,000 pupils in Federal schools and 40,000 in State and Municipal institutions in 1920. Higher education (12,000 students in 1920) is carried out by Federal and State governments at the State University of Rio de Janeiro, and at the University colleges at Manaus (Amazonas) and Curitiba (Paraná) and other private colleges.

COMMUNICATIONS—In December 1922, there were 18,110 miles of railway open. Length of telegraph wires, 55,000 miles. In 1922 steam and sailing vessels of 27,450,075 tons (of which 6,344,712 were under the British flag) entered Brazilian ports, the principal harbours being Manaus, Pará, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Maceio, Bahia, Victoria, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Rio Grande.

Revenue	1920.	£41,155,429
Expenditure		40,686,815
External Debt (Dec 31, 1920)		117,571,596
Internal Debt (Dec 31, 1920)		67,144,020
Floating Debt (Dec 31, 1920)		90,331,700
Total Imports	1921.	£60,468,156
Total Exports		£48,642,000
Imports from U.K. (1923)		58,586,858
Exports to U.K. (1923)		10,097,375
CAPITAL, Rio de Janeiro. Population (1920),		5,897,326
1,157,873. Other large centres are São Paulo,		

579,033; Bahia, 283,422, Recife, 236,543; Belem, 236,402; Porto Alegre, 179,263; Niteroy, 86,238; Fortaleza, 78,536; Manaus, 75,704; Macao, 74,266

NATIONAL COLOURS, Green, yellow.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

British Ambassador, Rt. Hon. Sir John

Anthony Cecil Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B.

(1921)

Minister Plenipotentiary (Chargé d'Affaires), £7,000

Hon. E. S. Scott, C.M.G., M.V.O.

and Secretary, R. G. Howe

Naval Attaché, Capt. G. A. Wells, R.N.

Asst. do., Engineer Comm. H. A. Brown, R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. G. R. V. Kinsman, C.M.G.

D.S.O.

Air Attaché, Wing-Com. A. V. Bettington, C.M.G.

Archivist, T. J. F. Kenny

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Rio de Janeiro—Consul Gen., Godfrey Haggard, O.B.E.

" Vice-Cons. F. S. Gibbs, H. F. V. Mills (acting)

" Pro-Consul, N. C. Robinson

Bello Horizonte—Consul, Dr. E. Britto

Morio-Velho—Vice-Consul, Dr. John Spear

Bahia—Consul, J. F. Patou

" Vice-Consul, J. Rowse

Aracaju—Vice-Consul, Thales Ferraz

Ilheus—Vice-Consul, Col. F. R. Hull

Para—Consul, F. G. Conliss

" Pro-Consul, A. P. de Franca

Mandao—Vice-Consul, Alex. Macfarlane

Maranhão—Vice-Consul, J. G. (Missold)

Parahyba—Vice-Consul, C. V. Reade

Porto Velho—Vice-Consul, W. J. Knox Little

" Pro-Consul, Charles H. Howe

Pernambuco—Consul, A. E. R. Browne.

" Pro-Consul, L. A. Melho

Alagoas—Vice-Consul, K. C. Macray

Coarã—Vice-Consul, Dr. William Studart

Maceio—Vice-Consul, Kenneth C. Macray

Parahyba—Vice-Consul, R. V. Kerr

Rio Grande do Norte—Vice-Consul, E. R.

Sutton-Gordon

Ponto Alegre—Consul, Dr. T. C. Dillon, O.B.E.

Rio Grande do Sul—Vice-Consul, Vivian Wigg

São Paulo—Consul, Arthur Abbott.

" Vice-Consul, Cyril Lynch

Curitiba—Vice-Consul, H. C. Withers

Santa Catarina (Florianopolis)—Vice Consul,

F. A. Marshall

Santos—Vice-Consul, W. S. H. Bernard

" Pro-Consul,

São Francisco—Vice-Consul, R. O'N. Addison

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN BRAZIL,

Avenida Rio Branco 51-53, Rio de Janeiro

(Branches at Bahia, Pernambuco and Para.)

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SÃO

PAULO AND SOUTHERN BRAZIL, Rua 15 de

Novembro 26, São Paulo (Branches at Santos

and Porto Alegre)

Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant, transit,

17 days.

BULGARIA.

(Bulgariya.)

Tsar, Boris III, born Jan. 30, 1894, succeeded (on

the abdication of his father) Oct. 4, 1918.

MINISTRY (June 9, 1924).

Prime Minister & Education (ad interim), M.

Tsankoff

Foreign Affairs, M. Kalfoff.

War, General Vulkoff

Interior, General Rousseff.

Finance, M. Todoroff.

Commerce & Labour, M. Christoff.

Railways, M. Madjaroff

Agriculture, M. Molloff

Justice, M. Boloshersky

Public Works, M. Stoencheff

Minister in London M. Haji Micheff, 24 Queen's

Gate Gardens, S.W. 7

Counsellor of Legation, M. Petroff-Tchomakoff.

and Sec., M. Dimitri Naoumoff

The Kingdom of Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Rumania, on the west by Yugo-Slavia and Greece, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the south by Greece. The total area is stated at 40,000 square miles, with a population (1922) of 4,861,439. The prevailing religion of the Bulgarians is the Orthodox Greek Church, with a Gregorian (Western) Calendar (since 1916).

A Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878), and in 1885 Eastern Rumania was added to the newly-created Principality. In 1908 the country was declared to be an independent kingdom, the area at that date being 37,202 square miles, with a population of 4,337,500. In 1912-13 a successful war of the Balkan League against Turkey increased the size of the kingdom, but in August, 1913, a short campaign against the remaining members of the League reduced the acquired area, and led to the surrender of about 2,000 square miles to Rumania. On Oct. 12, 1915, Bulgaria entered the War on the side of the Central Powers by declaring war on Serbia. She thus became involved in the defeats of 1918, and on Sept. 29, 1918, made an unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers. On Nov. 29, 1919, she signed the Treaty of Neuilly which ceded the S. Dobrud to Rumania and E. and W. Thrace to Greece.

GOVERNMENT.—The executive power is vested in the Tsar, and is exercised by a Council of Ministers, appointed by him. The legislature is a single chamber National Assembly or *Sobranie* of 246 representatives, elected for a maximum term of four years by adult manhood suffrage. Metropolitan members receive 15 leva, and others 20 leva, a day and travelling expenses.

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture is the principal industry of the people and employs over half the population, the principal crops being wheat, rye, barley, oats, tobacco and fruit. The live stock includes sheep, goats, cattle, pigs, horses, asses and mules. Coal of good quality is mined at Pernik and Trevna, and stone, iron, gold, silver, lead, manganese and copper are worked, but the mineral development is in its infancy. The chief manufactures are woollens, cottons and cigarettes. The exports consist principally of cereals (especially wheat), live stock, essence of roses, woollens, skins, cheese, eggs, timber, cocoons, and tobacco, the principal imports being textiles, metal goods and machinery, colonial wares, leather, building materials, petroleum and other oils, paper, salt fish, rice, and coal.

DEFENCE.—Before the War of 1914-1918 service in the Army was universal and compulsory, and on a peac footing it numbered about 58,000, all ranks. During the War (Oct. 1915-Sept. 1918) about 550,000 passed into the ranks of the Army, and of those over 250,000 became casualties. By the Treaty of Neuilly the Bulgarian Army is limited to 20,000 all ranks.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory and the proportion of attendances is good, the number of illiterates in Bulgaria is very small. There are few technical schools. Sofia has a University.

COMMUNICATIONS.—There were 1,845 miles of railway open in 1919 and about 250 miles under construction, 4,000 miles of telegraph line and 1,254 of telephone line. In 1921 there were 932 post and telegraph offices. The principal Black Sea ports are Varna and Bourgas, and Rustchuk, Sistor and Vidin on the Danube. In 1922 the vessels entered at Black Sea Ports numbered 3,034 (1,345,353 tons), and at the Danube ports 4,193 (587,182 tons).

	1922-23	1921
Budget revenue	4,033,120,000 = £5,931,058	
Budget expenditure	3,970,670,997 = £5,836,279	
Public debt (Jan 1, 1923)	£27,027,524,003	

	1919	1921
Total Imports	£3,860,000	£6,491,398
Total Exports	2,209,000	4,927,618

CAPITAL, Sofia, at the foot of the Vitoshka Range, on the River Isker, about 340 miles from the Black Sea port of Varna, and 125 miles from Lom-Palanka, on the Danube. Sofia is the most modern city in the Balkan Peninsula, and an important station on the Vienna Constantinople railway, with a population (1920) of 154,431; other towns are Philippopolis (63,418), Varna (50,819), Rustchuk (41,574), Shvino (28,695), Plevna (27,779), Shumla (23,975), Stara Zagora (25,491), Burgas (22,272), Jambol (19,921), Haskovo (19,458), and Pazardjik (19,452).

FLAG Three horizontal bands white, green, red.

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary and Consul General, Hon. W. A. F. Eskine, M.C. (1921) £3,500
1st Secretary B. H. Barber, M.C.
2nd Secretary R. C. S. Stevenson
Naval Attaché, Comm. R. F. Down, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. R. E. Harenc, I.A.
Archivist and Pro-Consul, F. H. Todd

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Sofia—Vice-Consul, L. H. Hurst
" Pro-Consul, F. H. Todd
Bourgas—Vice-Consul, A. C. Kendall
Philippopolis—Vice-Consul (vacant)
Rustchuk—Vice-Consul (vacant)
Varna—Vice-Consul, B. J. Gilliat-Smith

CHILE.

(República de Chile)

§ President, General Luis Altamirano, elected Vice-President 1924, assumed office as President of the "Junta de Gobierno" Sept. 10, 1924 \$60,000

JUNTA DE GOBIERNO

(September 10, 1924)

Members, General Luis Altamirano, Admiral Francisco E. Nef, General Juan Bennett

* To this must be added *tesa* 144,500,000 for execution of Peace Treaty

† Exclusive of War Indemnity of £100,000,000 under Treaty of Neuilly, Nov. 1919.

§ President Alessandri (elected 1920) resigned Sept. 10, 1924, and the Vice-President became President of the Junta de Gobierno.

Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary in London, Señor Don Agustín Edwards Legation, 22 Grosvenor Square, W. 1

Chancery, 3 Green Street, W. 1

1st Secretary, Don Manuel Salinas

Advisers, Don Luis Waddington, Don Alejandro Alvarez

Commercial Counsellor, Don Jorge Buchanan

Sec., Don Jorge Silva

2nd Sec., Don Sergio Montt

Nav. Attaché, Com. Don Edgardo von Schroeders

Military Attaché, Major Don Guillermo Zavala

Attaches, Don J. Bittencourt, Don S. Monk, Don A. R. Edwards

Consul, Vicente Echeverría L., 2 York Gate, Regent's Park, N.W. 1

A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific, extending coastwise from the Rio Sama to Cape Horn south, between lat. 17° 15' and 55° 50' S., and long. 66° 30' and 75° 48' W. Extreme length of coast-line about 2,485 miles. Its extreme length is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth north of 42°, of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, but numerous summits attain a great height—the highest being, in Aconcagua Province, 7,019 metres (23,025 feet) with many others over 20,000 feet. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. There are no rivers of great size, and none of them are of much service as navigable highways. In the north the country is arid. Chile is divided into 23 provinces and 1 territory, the aggregate area of which is estimated at 289,798 square miles.

The population (June 1, 1924) was 3,885,966. Included in the population are four distinct racial divisions, (a) the Spanish settlers and their descendants, (b) the indigenous Araucanian Indians, Fuegians, and Changos, (c) mixed Spanish Indians, and (d) European immigrants, who were represented in 1920 by 20,000 Spaniards, 15,000 Italians, 14,000 British and Irish, 11,000 Germans, and 10,000 French. In 1923, the births numbered 151,805 (39 a per 1000), marriages, 25,912 (6.7 per 1000), and deaths, 126,877 (32.8 per 1000).

GOVERNMENT.—Chile was discovered by Spanish adventurers in the 16th century, and remained under Spanish rule until 1820, when a revolutionary war, culminating in the *Battle of Maipo* (April 5, 1818) achieved the independence of the nation. The present constitution bears the date of May 25, 1833. The President is chosen by indirect vote. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 37 members and a Chamber of Deputies of 118 members, elected by direct vote every three years. There is universal adult male suffrage for those who can read and write. From 1879-1882 Chile was at war with Peru and Bolivia, and Peru renewed her application for the return of the provinces of Tacna and Arica which were taken from her by Chile in the "Pacific War." Bolivia also demands an outlet to the Pacific. In 1922 Chile and Peru signed a treaty to submit the Tacna-Arica question to arbitration.

PRODUCTION, &c.—Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations. Wheat, maize, barley,

oats, beans, peas, lentils, wines, tobacco, flax, hemp, Chile pepper, and potatoes are grown extensively; the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish, the exportation of fruit to the United States is still in the experimental stage. The live stock includes (1922) 1,995,538 cattle, 4,569,166 sheep, 399,454 horses, 525,106 goats, and 263,336 pigs. The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being extremely rich in copper-ore and iron-ore, the production of copper in 1923 was 128,384 metric tons. The rainless north yields more especially nitrate of soda, iodine, borate of soda, gold and silver, a large number of mines yielding both being in actual work in Tarapacá, Guanaco, and Cachial in Atacama, and Caracoles in Antofagasta, the centre, copper and silver; and the south, iron and coal (1,164,028 metric tons of coal were mined in 1923, and 146,877 tons of foreign coal were imported). In 1923 the production of nitrate was 1,903,524 metric tons. There are smelting-works for copper and silver, tanneries, corn and saw mills, starch, soap, biscuit, rope, glassware, paints, mineral waters, boot and shoe, hosiery, hat, cloth, cheese, furniture, candle, match, brush, cordage and paper factories, breweries and distilleries, and the domestic industry furnishes cloth, embroideries, baskets, and pottery. The many ports favour commerce, and 13 lines of steamers connect the country with Panama and the Magellan Strait direct with Europe, a passage to Liverpool occupying from 30 days. The staple articles of export are nitrate of soda, iodine, &c., copper bars and ores, silver ores, corn, flour, hides, wool, barley, honey and beans. The imports include silks, woolsens and other textiles, food, and agricultural and mining machinery.

No. of industrial establishments (1922) 3,024, employing 64,740 persons, wage bill \$203,025,898, capital invested \$997,137,740, industrial production \$1,039,031,014, consumption of raw materials \$669,150,052 (including fuel).

COMMUNICATIONS.—There were (1922) about 5,080 miles of railway, of which 1,383 miles are British controlled. In April, 1922, a convention was signed by Chile and the Argentine for the construction of two more Trans Andine lines. In 1922 there were 25,836 kilometres of telegraph, 979 post offices, and 64,357 kilometres of telephone, some worked by English companies, with 4 public wireless stations. The commercial marine numbers (1923) 120 steamers (83,768 tons) and 19 sailing vessels (19,864 tons). In 1923, 3,253 vessels (9,676,919 tons) entered Chilean ports from abroad, and 26,247 coasting vessels (13,038,074 tons), legislation was passed in February, 1922, reserving the coasting traffic to vessels of the Chilean mercantile marine.

DEFENCE.—All able-bodied male citizens from 20th to 45th year must serve in the militia. The peace effective of the active army is 24,062. The Air Force has a peace strength of 2 squadrons, with 60 pilots and 200 mechanics. The navy consists of 1 battleship, 1 ironclad, 6 cruisers, 12 destroyers, 5 torpedo-boats, and 6 submarines, with a complement of 6,560, all ranks.

EDUCATION is free, and in July, 1920, elementary education was made compulsory, and 64 per cent of the children attended the 3,225 schools in 1923. There is a State University at Santiago. The National Library contains 293,065 volumes. The language of the country is Spanish and the State religion is Roman Catholic.

	1923.	1922.
Revenue (Actual)	Gold \$ of 187	Paper.
Expenditure	\$146,572,273	\$390,712,039
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1923)	78,779,969	383,255,711
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1923)	440,805,974	
Conversion Funds (Dec. 31, 1923)	154,553,000	231,579,605
In England	21,502,781	...
In Treasury	93,218,999	...

	1923.	1922.
Imports	Gold \$ of 187	Paper.
Exports	\$237,181,578	\$329,310,655
Imports from U.K.	338,587,033	\$37,210,472
Exports to U.K.		79,000,122
Average Exchange for 1923, \$27.28 currency = £1 sterling, surcharge on gold, 188.28 per cent		155,012,913
CAPITAL, Santiago	Population (1924)	547,598
other large towns are	—Valparaíso (189,039),	
	Concepción (66,130), Talca (35,827), Iquique (36,827), Chillan (30,109), Antofagasta (55,936),	
	Temuco (31,461), and Viña del Mar (37,558).	
FLAG	a horizontal bands, white red; in top quarter a white star on blue square, next staff.	

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir T. B. Hohler, K. C. M. G., C. B., £4,000
 Commercial Secretary (Grade II), Walter F. Vaughan Scott
 Naval Attaché, Capt G. A. Wells, R. N.
 Assist. Naval Attaché, Engineer Commander H. A. Brown, R. N.
 Military Attaché, Col G. R. V. Kinsman, C. M. G., D. S. O.
 Air Attaché, Wing Commander A. B. Bettington, C. M. G.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Santiago—Vice-Consul, Thomas C. Sargent
 Antofagasta—Consul, J. M. I. Mitcheson
 " Vice-Consul, J. MacDonald
 Arica—Vice-Consul, Bertum S. Fry
 Caldera—Vice-Consul, D. J. Mackenzie
 Caleta Buena—Vice-Consul, T. W. Pye
 Caleta Calosa—Vice-Consul, A. E. Danks
 Iquique—Vice-Consul, J. C. Hardie
 " Vice-Cons., C. B. Madge (acting)
 Jumbun—Vice-Consul, D. S. Henderson
 Melillones—Vice-Cons., Lawrence J. M. Hawke
 Pisagua—Vice-Consul, J. B. Howden
 Tachra—Vice-Cons., M. E. Y. Elliott
 Talitral—Vice-Consul, A. H. Charles (acting)
 Tocopilla—Vice-Consul, C. W. Nichols
 Valparaíso—Consul-Gen., Constantine Graham
 " Vice-Consul, V. V. Carden
 " Pro Consul, Herbert J. Mundy
 Chiloé—Pro-Consul, N. Gilchrist
 Concepción—Consul, Edward Cooper
 Coguino—Vice-Consul, A. V. Goudle
 " Pro-Consul, A. Chellev
 Coihueco—Consul, Edward Cooper
 Punta Arenas—Vice-Consul, T. B. Wildman
 " Hon. Vice-Consul, D. R. Lethaby
 San Antonio—Vice-Consul, G. T. Shepherdson
 Talcahuano—Vice-Consul, C. S. Coke
 Valdivia & Corral—Cons. Agent, Henry Allen

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE, Valparaíso

Valparaíso is distant 9,000 miles via Panama, and 11,000 via the Strait, transit 24 to 26 days. Via Buenos Aires and Andes, transit 29 to 35 days.

CHINA.

(Chung-Hua Min-Kuo.)

President of the Chinese Republic, Tsao Kün, born 1862, assumed office Oct. 10, 1923. (See also column a.)

THE CABINET (Nov. 1, 1924)

Acting Prime Minister and Minister of Education and Communications, Huang Fu
Foreign Affairs and Finance, Dr. C. T. Wang.
Interior, Wang Yung-chiang
War, General Li Shu-tseng
Navy, Admiral Tu Shih-kuei
Justice, Chang Yao-tseng
Commerce and Agriculture, Wang Nai-ping.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London (not yet appointed), 49 Portland Place, W. 1

Counsellor and Charge d'Affaires (with rank of Min. Plen.), Chao Hsin Chu
Counsellor, Sir John McLeay Brown, C.M.G. and Secretary, Wei Wen Ping
3rd Secretaries, T. L. Sun, T. Hsu
Attaches, K. V. Dzung, Y. C. Tsao, K. S. Fu
Consul-General, London, Wu Huang, 31 Eaton Square, S.W. 1

AREA AND POPULATION

Territory	Square miles	Population
China Proper	1,532,800	414,011,519
Manchuria	363,700	22,083,434
Mongolia	1,367,953	3,000,000
Tibet	463,320	6,500,000
Chinese Turkestan	550,579	2,491,000
Total	4,278,352	448,085,953

The estimated foreign population of China was as follows in 1922: British, 11,855; Japanese, 152,848; Russian, 96,727; American, 9,153; Portuguese, 3,596; German, 1,986; French, 2,300; the total being 282,491. Of a total of 7,921 foreign firms in China, 725 were British, 1,141 Russian, 3,940 Japanese, 184 German, 377 American, and 229 French.

China became a Republic on Feb. 12, 1912, with a President and Vice President and an Executive Ministry, and a Legislature of a Senate (Tsau Yi Yuan) of 264 members and a House of Representatives (Ching Yi Yuan) of 596 members. The government of the 18 provinces is entrusted to civil and military governors, the latter (Tuchun) ranking first and holding practically all the powers of government, under them each province is subdivided into circuits superintended by Tsoyuns or intendants, and again into districts. All the territorial officials are appointed by the central government, and the provincial governors, though free to act independently in many matters of local detail and finance, are responsible to the central government at Peking in all important questions, and especially so in foreign affairs. The Treaty of Kiakhta, 1915, between China, Russia, and Outer Mongolia recognises the Hutukhta Khan as ruler of Outer Mongolia, while China, as the Suzerain Power, appoints Residents at Urga and three other towns. Mongolia has since developed into an independent self-governing republic, and is in alliance with the Soviet Government at Moscow. The civil government of the three Manchurian provinces and of Turkestan is now similar to that of the province of China proper. The exact status of Tibet is still unsettled.

Chinese politics are not easy to understand, as they seem to consist in personal struggles between two or more armed parties, the admitted aim of the victors being personal gain. The revolution of 1911 brought out a victorious general in the person of Yuan Shih-kai, and since his death in 1916 his subordinates and their successors have been fighting for supreme power. Presidential elections have been held and their results disputed, and the Parliament elected in 1913 held occasional meetings in 1924, but its measures were not carried into effect. In 1924 the military struggle between Wu Pei-fu (the military dictator in Manchuria) and Chang Tso lin, which had turned in favour of the former since the spring of 1922, ended in the defection of the "Christian General," Feng Yü-hsiang, who occupied Peking and declared his intention to put an end to the Civil War, but Wu Pei-fu, who had fled to the south, announced his intention to resist any such attempts, and to make a coalition of the Provinces against the Central Government. The Peking Provisional Government under Feng Yü-hsiang have accepted the resignation of President Tsao-kun, and the Emperor (who had lived in the Imperial Palace since his enforced abdication) has been stripped of his title and driven out of the capital.

EDUCATION.—Many changes in administration and development are under discussion, including a proposal to establish universal compulsory primary education. In 1918-19 there were 124,000 schools in operation, with 4,500,000 pupils. There is a University in Peking. In 1922 there were upwards of 1,250 Chinese newspapers and magazines, published at regular periods, in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, and the other large centres, in addition to English and other foreign daily newspapers.

COMMERCE.—The net trade of the open ports is stated as follows, in *Hankwan taels* (in 1921 the *Hankwan tael*=38 11/2d.)

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1914	569,241,382	356,226,629	925,468,011
1920	762,250,230	541,631,300	1,303,881,530
1921	906,122,439	641,255,537	1,507,377,976
1922	945,049,650	654,891,933	1,599,941,583
1923	923,000,000		

The import of Indian opium is now prohibited.

External Trade, 1922

Country	Imports from	Exports to
Great Britain (1921)	145,202,550	38,507,874
India	43,139,028	9,816,734
Canada	8,401,444	1,274,037
Hong Kong	239,347,671	169,995,591
Straits Settlements	8,168,720	15,314,245
Belgium	11,154,498	2,349,443
France	4,555,510	40,755,834
Germany	24,744,130	9,804,806
Japan	21,428,885	159,754,351
Korea	9,685,698	21,237,363
Netherlands	7,628,252	5,727,834
... E Indies	13,843,893	9,129,001
Russia	14,270,281	39,244,148
U.S.A.	169,004,534	97,579,046

COMMUNICATIONS.—Railways.—About 7,000 miles were open in Jan. 1922, inclusive of the Manchurian lines, while 2,500 miles more are projected or under construction.

Shipping—The China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. have a fleet of 31 ships of an aggregate tonnage of 60,000. Besides this, there are a large number of small vessels engaged in the coasting trade and on the Yangtze. In 1922 the total tonnage of the 186,428 vessels and junks entered and cleared at Chinese ports was 124,131,361 tons. Of these ships 40,975 (47,698,139 tons) were British, 111,119 (32,857,745 tons) Chinese, 25,281 (32,961,133 tons) Japanese, and 4,670 (4,846,437 tons) U.S.A. In June, 1918, a vessel of 14,750 tons, constructed at the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works at Shanghai, was launched and supplied to the order of the United States Shipping Board.

Telegraphs are being rapidly constructed by the Central Government, and Peking is in communication overland with Europe and Tibet, the line being extended to Lhasa. In 1922 there were about 50,000 miles of land lines and several high-power wireless installations.

CUSTOMS AND POSTS—The Chinese Maritime Customs is the controlling service, this body consists of nearly 1,000 Europeans, a large proportion of them British subjects, all under the control of the *Inspector-General*. By an Imperial Decree of May, 1906, the Maritime Customs Dept. was transferred from the Foreign Board to the Board of Revenue, and two Chinese Administrators-General were appointed. But the change has not materially affected the powers hitherto exercised by the *Inspector-General*. In addition to the collection of dues at the Treaty Ports, this service manages the lighting and navigation thereof, and keeps a small fleet of cruisers to enforce its regulations. The Chinese Post Office, formerly a branch of the Customs, was transferred in 1911 to the Ministry of Communications, and a Foreign Co-Director General, with a considerable foreign staff, was appointed, letters can be sent all over the 28 provinces at a uniform rate of 3 cents for 20 grammes. The number of Chinese post offices (1921) was 2,429 and of postal agencies 8,277. In 1922, 426,363,616 postal packets and 4,791,420 parcels were handled.

BUDGET (July 1919-June 1920)

Ordinary Revenue	Taelis 400,838,021
Extraordinary Revenue	80,581,785
Total	490,419,786
Ordinary Expenditure	Taelis 271,289,205
Extraordinary Expenditure	224,473,681
Total	495,762,888

Chinese Debt (Jan., 1920).

War Loans outstanding	£30,000,000
Boxer Indemnity do	48,000,000
Railway Loans do	40,000,000
General Loans do	50,000,000
Japanese Loans do	30,200,000
Short term Loans do	17,000,000
	£215,000,000

About 200 ad. per head of the population.

At the end of September, 1922, according to the official statement of the Ministry of Finance, the total debt was taelis 1,906,000,000, or less than 5 taels (22s.) per head of the Chinese population.

Included in the expenditure is the sum of 224,000,000 taels towards repayment of debt.

MANCHURIA lies to the north of China Proper,

and has a total area of about 360,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 11,000,000. The capital is Mukden (pop. 250,000), a station on the Manchurian railroad and connected with the Russian system. Indigo, opium, cotton, tobacco, and various cereals are grown, and there is great mineral wealth.

MONGOLIA has a total area of 1,076,000 square miles and a population estimated at about 3,000,000, the desert of Gobi being within its borders. Outer Mongolia, by the Treaty of Kiakhta of 1915, is an autonomous state under Chinese suzerainty, with seat of government at Urga. Its ruler (Khan) has lost practically all political power and Mongolia has become a self-governing Republic, in alliance with the Soviet government at Moscow. A Bolshevik garrison is now maintained at Urga. The principal industry is cattle and sheep raising and the provision of transport animals.

TIBET (area, 750,000 square miles; pop. 3,000,000) borders on British India, see p. 637.

CHINESE TURKISTAN (or *Sinkiang*) has a total area of 600,000 square miles and a population estimated at 2,000,000. It includes Zungaria and Chinese Tartary, and provides sheep, cattle, and transport animals for the caravan routes. The chief centres are Kashgar and Urumchi.

CAPITAL OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, Peking. Population (1921), 1,300,000. The population of the principal ports in 1919 is estimated as follows:—Amoy, 400,000; Canton, 1,370,000; Changsha, 1,272,000; Chingkiang, 500,000; Chungking, 1,011,000; Foochow, 1,500,000; Hangchow, 729,950; Hankow, 290,000; Harbin, 365,000; Ichang, 450,000; Kiukiang, 380,000; Kinnghow, 500,000; Nanking, 900,000; Nampo, 2,200,000; Shanghai, 1,600,000; Soochow, 1,100,000; Tientsin, 838,000; Tsingtau, 310,000; Wansien, 752,000; Wenchow, 1,750,000; Winchow, 250,000.

FLAG Five horizontal bands, red, yellow, blue, white, black.

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, Sir J. W. R. Maclean,
K.C.M.G. (1922) £5,000
Counsellor of Embassy, R. H. Hoar
1st Secretary, G. G. M. Vereker, M.C.
3rd " A. D. F. Gascoigne
Hon. Attaché, E. L. Cockell
Chinese Secretary (with local rank of 1st Secretary), E. Teichmann, G.I.R.
Commercial Counsellor, H. H. Fox, C.M.G.
Assist. Chinese Sec., H. I. Priddleaux Bunn (actg.)
Commercial Sec. (Grade II), H. J. Brett
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. C. C. Royle, C.M.G., R.N.
Military do., Lieut.-Col. G. R. V. Steward,
C.B.E., D.S.O.
Physician, Lieut.-Col. G. Douglas Gray, O.B.E.,
M.D.
Chaplain, Rt. Rev. F. L. Norris, D.D.
Archivist, A. T. Cox.
Constable, Thos. Pearson.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Amoy—Consul, W. M. Hewlett, C.M.G.
Canton—Consul-Gen., B. Giles, C.M.G.
" Pro-Consul, W. A. Alexander
Changsha—Consul, L. Giles
Chefoo—Consul, J. L. Smith
Chengtu—Consul, G. A. Coombe, C.B.E.
Chungking—Vice-Consul, E. G. Jamieson.
Chungking—Consul, H. A. F. Broder (acting).
Foochow—Consul, W. J. Clennell.
" Pro-Consul, C. R. Lee.

Hankow—Cons. Gen., H Goffe, C.M.G.
 „ Vice-Cons., P Grant-Jones.
 „ Pro-Consul, F. A. Wallis.
Harbin—Consul, H. Phillips.
 „ Pro-Consul, J. C. Hill.
Iohang—Consul, A. E. Eastes.
Kashgar—Consul-General, Lieut.-Col. R. A. Lyall.
Ku-kiang—Consul, J. B. Affleck (acting).
Kiungchow and Pakhoi—Consul, H. H. Bristow.
Mukden—Consul-General, H. Porter.
Nanking—Consul, N. Fitzmaurice.
Newchwang—Consul, V. L. Savage.
Ningpo—Vice-Consul, H. F. Handley-Derry.
Peking—Consul, W. P. W. Turner.
 „ Vice-Consul, H. J. Prideaux-Brune.
 „ Pro-Consul, H. I. Harding.
Shanghai—Judge of Supreme Court Sir
 Skinner Turner.
 „ Consul-General, J. T. Pratt.
 „ Asst. Judge, Peter Grain.
 „ Consul, G. S. Moss.
 „ Vice-Consuls, S. Wyatt-Smith, E. W.
 Mead, W. Stark Toller.
 „ Crown Advocate, H. P. Wilkinson.
 „ Registrar, G. W. King.
 „ Chief Clerk, David R. Cooke.
 „ Archivist, A. B. Lang.
 „ Asst. Clerk, Reginald F. le Mesurier.
 „ Pro-Consul, K. W. Tribe.
 „ Marshal, E. Abbey.
 „ Usher, W. A. Sims.
Sweatow—Consul, C. C. A. Kirke.
Tengyueh—Consul, H. I. Harding.
Tientsin—Consul-General, W. P. Ker, C.M.G.
 „ Vice-Consul, J. W. O. Davidson (actg.)
 „ Pro-Consul, W. S. Ekins.
Tsinan-fu—Consul-Gen., B. G. Toms, C.M.G.
Tsingtao—Consul, A. G. Major.
Wuchow—Pro-Consul, J. M. Groves.
Yunnan-fu—Consul-General, H. E. Sly, C.M.G.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN CHINA AT
 Canton, Changsha, Chefoo, Foochow, Hankow,
 Harbin, Mukden, Newchwang, Peking, Shanghai,
 Sweatow, and Tientsin.

Peking, distant 11,770 miles; transit, 39 days
 (or by Siberian Railway 13 to 14 days)

COLOMBIA (República de Colombia).

President (1922-1926), General Pedro Nel Ospina
 assumed office Aug. 7, 1922.
Government, Dr. Miguel Abadía Méndez.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Jorge Velez.
Finance, Dr. Aristóbulo Archila.
Wai, Gen. Carlos Jaramillo Isaza.
Instruction, Dr. Juan N. Corpas.
Industries, Gen. Diógenes A. Reyes.
Public Works, Dr. Aquilino Villegas.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in England, Señor Dr. Don Luis Cuervo Márquez, 10 De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W. 8.

Secretary, Señor Dr. Don Jesús M. Yepes.
Consul-General, Señor Don Joaquín Orrantía, 7
 Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W. C. 1.
Consul-General in Liverpool, Señor Don Genaro Payau.

The Republic of Colombia lies in the extreme north-west of South America, having a coastline on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between 2° 40' S. to 12° 25' N. lat. and 68° to 79° W. long., with an estimated area of

462,606 square miles, and a population (Census 1918) of 3,355,000, of whom more than one-half are whites and half-castes. The country is intersected by three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the second contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the more important, as it consists of a series of vast table-lands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely-peopled portion of the Republic.

The principal rivers are the Patia, Cauca, Magdalena, Cauquetá and Putumayo. The Patia flows through the famous *Mimma Gorge* of the Western Cordilleras, and one of its tributaries (the Carchi, or Upper Guatara) is spanned by the Rumichaca Arch, or *Inca's Bridge* of natural stone. On the Funza is the Great Fall of *Teguedama*, 480 feet in height.

The Colombian coast was visited in 1502 by Christopher Columbus, and in 1536 a Spanish expedition under Quesada established a government of certain coastal communities under the name of New Granada, which continued under Spanish rule until the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies of 1811-1824. In 1829 *Simón Bolívar* (born 1783, died 1830), established the Republic of Colombia, consisting of the territories now known as Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador. In 1829-1830 Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew from the association of provinces, and in 1831 the remaining territories were formed into the Republic of New Granada. In 1858 the name was changed to the Granadine Confederation and in 1861 to the United States of Colombia. In 1886 the present title was adopted. In 1903 Panama seceded from Colombia, and is now a separate Republic.

The Colombian forests are extensive, among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. The mineral productions are emeralds, gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, and coal; petroleum is available in large quantities but is unworked. The principal agricultural products are coffee, cotton, plantains, and bananas, and in some parts tobacco, wheat and other cereals. Manufactures, for home consumption, consist of woollen and cotton stuffs. The chief exports are coffee, precious metals, hides, india-rubber, and bananas. All religions are tolerated.

The standing army consists of about 6,000 men, the navy has been nearly abolished. Railroads are in their infancy, about 750 miles being open in 1900, with 8,680 (1907) miles of telegraph. There is a bi-weekly passenger and mail aeroplane service (German) between Barranquilla and Girardot, the transit to the coast from Bogotá being thus reduced to two and a half days, a similar service, by same company, is in operation between Cartagena and Barranquilla. The rate of exchange is about \$5 gold = £1 (approximately).

Spanish is the language of the country.

	1903	1904
Revenue (estimate) gold	\$21,900,800	\$28,285,396
Expenditure (est.) „	21,500,000	42,965,908
Foreign debt (Dec. 31, 1903)		21,969,933
Internal debt „		23,086,773
Total imports ...	1901	1902
	\$33,068,317	\$44,184,084
Total exports	63,042,132	53,086,332
Imports from U.K. . .	1902	1903
	£1,418,504	£2,748,000
Exports to U.K.	2,850,777	1,469,000

CAPITAL. Bogotá. Population, about 160,000, other large centres are Medellín (86,000), Barranquilla (81,000), Cartagena (68,000), Manizales (45,000), and Cali (45,000).

FLAG. Three horizontal bands, yellow (twice the width of the others), blue, red.

BRITISH LEGATION

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, V Seeds (1923) £2,500
Naval Attaché, Capt. Geiard A. Wells, R.N.
Asst. do., Eng.-Commr. H. A. Brown, R.N.
Archivist, F. V. Jelpke

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Bogotá—Vice-Consul, C. C. A. Lee
Cali—Vice-Consul, Valentine Burrows
Honda—Consular Agent, E. J. Hughes
Medellín—Vice-Consul, C. M. Davidson
Barranquilla—Consul, George Pycroft
Pro-Consul, J. Gillies
Buenaventura—Cons. Agent, G. McCabe
Cali—Vice-Consul, V. Burrows
Cartagena—Vice-Consul, W. J. B. Butterfield (acting)
Santa Marta—Vice-Consul, F. G. Maidment
 Distant 6,200 miles, transit, to Bogotá, 48 days

COSTA RICA

(República de Costa Rica.)

President (1924-8), Ricardo Jiménez, assumed office May 8, 1924

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Juan Rafael Argüello de Vais

Treasurer, Tomas Soley (Grell)
Interior, Rafael Castro Quesada
Education, Napoleon Quesada
Works, Carlos Vohlo
Public Safety, Pompilio Ruiz

Minister in London (vacant)

Consul-General, Percy G. Harrison, 7 Crosby Square, E.C. 3

The Republic of Costa Rica, the most southern State of Central America, extending across the isthmus, between 8° 17' and 12° 10' N. lat. and from 82° 30' to 85° 45' W. long., contains an area of about 23,000 English square miles, and a population (1923) of 498,435.

For nearly three centuries (1530-1821) Costa Rica formed part of the Spanish-American dominions, the seat of government being at Cartago. In 1821 the country joined in the War of Independence, and from 1824-1839 it was one of the United States of Central America.

The principal agricultural products are coffee, bananas, rice, maize, sugar cane, potatoes, cocoa and beans, the soil being extremely fertile. The chief exports (1923) are coffee (£968,865), bananas (£1,066,968), sugar, gold, and silver bullion, cacao, hardwoods, vegetables, skins, and hides. The imports are dry goods, hardware, provisions, railway materials, machinery, paints, and general merchandise (in 1923, 59 per cent. from United States, 16 from United Kingdom, 6 per cent. from Germany, 2 from Central America, and 8 from Hispano-America).

The chief ports are Limón, on the Atlantic coast, through which passes the whole of the important banana trade with the U.S. and U.K., as well as by far the larger part of the other exports and imports, and Puntarenas on the Pacific coast. In 1923, 567 foreign vessels (957,722 tons) entered at Costa Rican ports. About 405

miles of railroad were open in 1923. In 1923 there were 299 post offices, dealing with 5,600,000 packets, and 142 telegraph offices (one wireless), with 2,180 miles of telegraph and telephone line. A considerable amount of English capital is embarked in the Republic. Spanish is the language of the country.

	1922	1923.
Public income	£998,998	£990,899
Public expenditure	911,594	878,892
Foreign debt	1,516,460	1,478,400
Internal debt	Fr 32,672,500	Fr 32,269,500
Total imports	£2,109,048	£1,959,022
Total exports	1,716,840	2,013,353
Imports from U.K.	2,926,533	2,640,321
Exports to U.K.	240,962	315,006
Average exchange (1923)	414 28½	£=20 7¼

CAPITAL. San José, pop. (1923), 41,306 (with suburbs, 54,273). Heredia, 13,608, Limón, 11,786, Alajuela, 13,505, Cartago, 19,049, Puntarenas, 5,768, Liberia, 2,731.

FLAG. Five horizontal bands, blue, white, red, white, blue (the red band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, Major C. Braithwaite Wallis (1923) (resident at Panama, q.v.)

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

San José—Consul, Frank N. Cox
Vice-Consul, Alex. Murray
Port Limón—Consul, Frederick Gordon
 San José is 5,687 miles from London, transit direct 18 days, via New York, 20 days.

CUBA.

(República de Cuba.)

President of the Republic (1921-25) Dr. Alfredo Zayas (assumed office, May 20, 1921)

Vice-President, Señor Francisco Carrillo

Foreign Affairs, Dr. C. M. de Céspedes

Justice, Erasmo Requeñeros

Finance (ad int.), Carlos Portela

Public Works, Manuel Carriera

Interior, Rafael Iturralde

Sanitation, Dr. Enrique Porto

Public Institution, Dr. E. Gonzales Manet

Agriculture, Gen. Betancourt

War and Marine, Brigadier Armando Montes

Minister in London (vacant). Legation, 30 York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.

1st Secretary (and Charge d'Affaires ad int.), Dr. R. Rodriguez Altamirano.

2nd Secretary, Dr. P. Rodriguez Capote.

Chancellor, Señor Domingo Govantes.

Consul, Dr. Rafael Cervino, 46 Kingsway, W.C. 2.

The island of Cuba (the largest of the "West India" Islands) lies between 74° and 58° W. long., and 19° and 23° N. lat., with a total area of 44,178 sq. miles and a population of 2,889,004 (Nov. 1919).

The island of Cuba was visited by Christopher Columbus, during his first voyage, on October 27, 1492, and was then believed to be part of the Western mainland of India. Early in the 16th century the island was conquered by the Spaniards, to be used later as a base of operations for the conquest of Mexico and Central America, and for almost four centuries Cuba remained under a Spanish Captain-General. The slave trade was abolished early in the 19th century, and the slaves were emancipated from 1880-1886. The government of Spain was marked by a generally corrupt administration, compli-

cated by internal unrest fomented by external influences, and the various attempts at independence met with severe military repression. The separatist and autonomous agitation culminated in the closing years of the 19th century in a fierce and bloodthirsty war, and although a conciliatory movement was evinced by the Madrid authorities in 1897, the struggle was continued by the party of separation in the island. In 1898 the government of the United States put into execution a threat of interference by the despatch of the battleship *Maine* to Havana harbour, and in February of that year the vessel was sunk by an explosion, the cause of which appears likely to remain an unsolved mystery. On April 20, 1898, the U.S. Government demanded the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces, and a short Spanish-American war led to the abandonment of the island, which was occupied by U.S. troops. From Jan. 1, 1899, to May 20, 1902, Cuba was under U.S. military rule, and reforms of the widest and most far-reaching character were instituted. On May 20, 1902, an autonomous government was inaugurated with an elected President, and a legislature of two houses. The island was, however, again the prey of revolution from July to Sept., 1903, when the U.S. Government resumed control. On Jan. 28, 1904, a republican government was again inaugurated.

Of the total area of 28,000,000 acres, only about 1,375,000 acres are cultivated, 50 per cent of these being under sugar cane and 30 per cent under tobacco, sweet potatoes and bananas. Rice, coffee, cocoa and maize are also grown and tropical fruits (oranges, coco-nuts, pine apples, &c.) flourish. The chief agricultural products of the island are tobacco and sugar (sugar crop in 1921-2, 4,047,236 tons; 1922-3, 3,601,056 tons), the chief product of the forests is mahogany, while cedar is also used for boxing the tobacco crop. The live stock includes about 4,500,000 cattle and 600,000 horses, the vast savannahs of Central Cuba being particularly suitable for cattle ranges.

3,600 miles of railroad are open and about 6,000 miles of telegraph line, there are about 1,500 miles of roads.

Spanish is the language of the island.

	1922-23.	1923-24.
Revenue	\$68,500,000	\$73,134,313
Expenditure	61,672,169	57,758,784
External Debt (April 1924)		93,243,000
Internal Debt (do)		18,454,300

	1923.
Imports	\$267,627,876
Exports	418,119,979
Imports from U.K.	£3,058,000
Exports to U.K.	8,704,000

Note—Both U.S. and Cuban currency are legal tender, Cuban currency being of the same fineness and value as that of the U.S. There is no Cuban paper currency.

CAPITAL, Havana (pop. Dec. 31, 1922, 363,506), other towns are Santiago (62,083), Camaguey (41,909), Matanzas (41,574), Cienfuegos (37,241), and Cardenas (24,000). In 1923 there were 128,177 immigrants.

FLAG—Five horizontal bands, blue and white (blue at top and bottom) with red triangle, close to staff, charged with silver star.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Chargé d'Affaires (with local rank of 1st Secretary) and Consul-Gen., T. J. Morris (1924). £2,800 Naval and Asst. Naval Attachés (see U.S.A.).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Havana—*Vice-Consul*, D. St. C. Gainer.
Vice-Consul, G. F. Plant.
 Antilla—*Vice-Consul*, W. I. Macdonald.
 Camaguey—*Vice-Consul*, F. E. Kezar.
 Cienfuegos—*Vice-Consul*, J. Greentree.
 Isle of Pines (Nueva Gerona)—*Vice-Consul*, F. A. Matthews.
 Nuevitas—*Vice-Consul*, F. L. Patten.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

(Československá Republika.)

President, Professor T. G. Masaryk, born 1850, assumed office, Nov. 14, 1918, re-elected May 27, 1920.

MINISTRY (Oct. 8, 1922)

Premier, Antonín Švehla.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Eduard Benes.
Education (vacant).
Finance, B. Becka.
National Defence, František Udrzal.
Interior, Jan Malypetr.
Justice, Dr. Josef Dolanský.
Posts, Dr. Emil Franke.
Agriculture, Dr. Milan Hodza.
Social Welfare, Gustav Halmar.
Food, Dr. Emil Franke.
Public Works, Antonín Srba.
Commerce, Ladislav Novák.
Railways, Jiri Strihový.
Unification, Dr. J. Markovic.
Health, Dr. Jan Srámek.
Slovakia, Dr. Josef Kallay.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Vojtech Mastny, 9 Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.

Legation, 8 Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, Dr. Viktor Brat.
1st Secretary, Dr. Max Lohkovic.
2nd Secretary, Dr. Bohumil Messány.
Military Attaché, Staff-Major Frant. Němec.
Secretaries on Special Mission, Dr. Jaroslav Cisar;
 Rev. T. B. Kaspar.
Consul, Dr. František Pavlasek, 18 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.

Part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy declared its independence on Oct. 18, 1918, as the Czecho-Slovak Republic, and ten days later the *Národní Výbor* (National Council) of Czecho-Slovakia took over the administration of the independent territories. The political neighbours of the Republic are the Austrian and Hungarian Republics on the S., the German and Polish Republics on the N., the German Republic on the W., and the Ukraine Republic on the E. Within these limits are the former Austrian Provinces of Bohemia and Moravia and part of the Province of Silesia, and Northern Hungary from the Danube (at Bratislava, on the Austrian frontier) to the Carpathians (at the headwaters of the Ung River in the eastern slope of Mt. Verežka)—a total area of about 54,877 sq. miles with a population (Census of 1921) as under—

Bohemia	6,781,936
Moravia	2,633,027
Slovakia	2,950,824
Silesia	650,442
Ruthenia	596,601

Total 13,688,830
 Of the total population 6,000,000 are Czechs, 3,700,000 Germans, 1,700,000 Slovaks, 1,200,000 Magyars, 300,000 Ruthenians, and 280,000

Poles The new State was recognised by Austria in 1918 and by Hungary on March 10, 1919. The National Assembly, consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, is elected by universal adult suffrage of both sexes. The executive power is exercised by a Council of Ministers, appointed by the President. The present Ministry is a Coalition of 5 parties (Social-Democrats, Agrarians, National-Socialists, National-Democrats, and People's Party (Clericals), which (as the result of the 1923 elections, supplemented by the elections in Ruthenia in 1924) control 165 votes in a Chamber of 208. The principal Opposition groups are the various German-Bohemian parties and the Communists. The Constitution guarantees religious and political freedom. About 75 per cent of the people are Roman Catholics.

As regards both natural resources and industrial development, Czecho-Slovakia is one of the richest territories in Europe. By the Peace Treaty it has acquired about 80 per cent of the whole industry of the former Austrian Empire. It has several rich coalfields, and possesses valuable mineral resources which, notably in Slovaia, have not yet been fully developed. Radium, gold, silver, iron, graphite and lead, are all mined successfully, while the whole country is abnormally rich in mineral and thermal springs. Oil is found in Slovakia, and Bohemia has rich deposits of clay, kaolin and sand. The whole country is well farmed, and agricultural production is on a very high level of excellence. In foodstuffs, however, the country is not self-supporting. Thirty-three per cent of the total area of the country is forest land, and both in the productiveness of the forests and the quality of the timber the forest wealth of the Republic is enormous. In its industrial development Bohemia may be compared to Belgium. In Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, which have a total population of ten millions, more than four million people are engaged in industry. The various industries are well organised, and as regards both machinery and modern improvements the factories are as well equipped as any in Europe. Outside of Slovakia illiteracy is almost unknown, and both the German and Czech elements which compose the working-class population are hard-working and in many cases highly skilled. The new Republic possesses, therefore, many valuable economic advantages, and it is no exaggeration to state that Czecho-Slovakia is in a far more flourishing state than most of its neighbours.

Czecho-Slovakia has no direct access to the sea, but has a right of access over the Elbe and Oder to Hamburg and Stettin, for which purpose the Government proposes to canalise the Upper Elbe in order to connect it with the Oder and the Danube. If this proposal is carried out, the country will be traversed by a waterway affording a communication from the North Sea and Baltic, via the Danube, to the Black Sea.

Revenue (Budget) —

Ordinary	*Kc 15,987,448,068
Extraordinary	403,845,523

16,391,293,591

* The National Currency is the Czecho-Slovak Crown or Koruna (K.), replacing the former Austrian crown, and worth about 1/2 (Oct 1924)

Expenditure (Budget) —

Ordinary	... Kc. 12,290,976,855
Extraordinary	4,703,060,050

Debt —

Internal Debts	Kc 15,082,274,583
Currency Debts	6,971,302,114
External Debts	4,813,165,276
Peace Treaty Debts	15,000,000,000

Total Imports	Kc 10,127,190,000
Total Exports	12,517,000,000
Imports from U K	326,750,000
Exports to U K	1,216,500,000

CAPITAL, Prague (Praha), on the Vltava (Moldau), the former capital of Bohemia, with a population estimated in 1923 at 676,657, other large towns are Brno (Brimm) in Moravia (pop. 221,758), Pilsen (Pilsen), the brewing centre in Bohemia (pop. 88,419), Bratislava (Pressburg), where the Danube forms the S. boundary of the Republic (pop. 93,189), and Kosice (Kaschau) in Eastern Slovakia (pop. 52,898).

FLAG White, blue, red

BRITISH LEGATION

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Sir George Clerk, K C M G, C B (1919) £4,500
1st Secretary, M D Peterson
2nd Sec., J D Greenway
Honorary Attaché, A G McKechnie
Commercial Sec (Grade I), A A Adams
Mil Attaché, Maj R W Oldfield, D S O, M C
Archivist, W P Dawkins, M B E
Translator, Dr R Vanicek

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Prague—*Vice-Consul*, J W Taylor
Pro-Consul, F A E M Loneigan
Bratislava—*Consul*, R T Smallbones, M B E
Vice-Consul, A E Dowden
Liberec (Riechenberg)—*Vice Consul*, S E Elliott

DANUBE COMMISSIONS.

The *International Danube Commission*, with its present headquarters at Bratislava (Pressburg), Czecho-Slovakia, was created by the Treaty of Versailles (1919), the States represented under the Treaty being Austria, Bavaria, Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Rumania, Wurttemberg, and Yugoslavia. The Commission maintains the liberty of navigation and the equal treatment of all flags of the Danube from Ulm (Wurttemberg) to Braila (Rumania) and its international system, obtaining funds for administrative expenses from equal contributions of all the States represented. From Braila to Sulina (the mouth of the Danube), the navigation is controlled by the *European Commission of the Danube*, created by the Treaty of Paris 1856, after the Crimean War, the representation on this Commission is confined to France, Great Britain, Italy and Rumania. The river is connected by canals with the Main, a tributary of the Rhine (Ludwig Canal), this canal will be deepened to permit the passage of larger craft than at present, thus linking up the whole Rhine and Danube systems across Europe from the North Sea to the Black Sea. The total length of the river is about 1,738 miles, and ocean-going vessels reach Braila, where transshipment into river barges is necessary. A pilotage and river-improvement service is maintained by the International Commission at the

Iron Gates (headquarters, Orsova), the expenses being met by shipping dues.

The chief towns on the Danube are the Black Sea port of Sulina, with Galatz (confluence of the Sereth), Braila, Turnu-Severin and Orsova (Iron Gates), in *Rumania*; Russchuk, Vidin and Iom Palanka, in *Bulgaria*; Belgrade, the capital of *Yugo-Slavia*; Buda-Pest, the capital of *Hungary*; Bratislava (the present seat of the Commission), in *Czecho-Slovakia*; Vienna, the capital, and Linz, in *Austria*; Passau and Regensburg, in *Bavaria*; and Ulm, in *Wurtemberg*.

THE INTERNATIONAL DANUBE COMMISSION
British Delegation, Col J G Baldwin, C M G,
Min Plen (*Delegate*), R T Smallbones, M B E,
H B M Consul, Bratislava (*Asst Delegate*)

EUROPEAN DANUBE COMMISSION
British Delegate, Col J G Baldwin, C M G,
Minister Plenipotentiary

DANZIG

(Freie Stadt Danzig.)

Under Articles 100 and 102 of the *Treaty of Versailles*, the City of Danzig with the surrounding territory (constituting a total area of about 726 sq miles, with a population estimated at 356,000) was cut off from Germany in favour of the Allies who undertook to set up a Free City, under the protection of the League of Nations, Poland undertaking to conduct her Foreign Affairs. The Free City was constituted Nov 15, 1920, with an executive Senate and an elected Legislature of 120 members. The harbour is administered by a mixed board of Poles and Danzigers under a neutral President, and the League of Nations is represented by a resident High Commissioner. In Jan, 1922, the Free City entered the Polish Customs Union. The principal exports are timber and sugar, and the imports beetings, coal, machinery, artificial manures, fats, foodstuffs and textiles. The tonnage of ships entered in 1923 was 1,731,747 tons, and of those cleared 1,710,433 tons.

Danzig—High Commissioner of League of Nations, Meivyn Sorley Macdonnell, O B E
BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Danzig—Consul, B H Fry
„ Vice-Consul, D W Keane

DENMARK.

(Kongeriget Danmark.)

King, Christian X, born Sept 26, 1870, suc May 14, 1912, married, April 26, 1898, Princess Alexandra of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has issue 2 sons.

Heir Apparent, H R H Prince Frederik (Crown Prince), b March 11, 1899

CABINET (April, 1924)

Premier and Minister of Industry, Navigation and Commerce, Th A M Stauning.

Foreign Affairs, Count Carl Moltke

Agriculture, K M Bording

Interior, C N Hauge

Defence, J Rasmussen

Warship, N P L Dahl

Education, Adam Nira Bang.

Justice, K K V. Steucke

Traffic, M Slebsager

Finance, C V Bransnaes

Public Works, I F N Fris-Skotte

Social Affairs, F. H. J. Borghjerg

Envoy Extraordinary and Min Plen in London, Count Preben E. Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, 1, Cadogan Square, S.W. 1.

Legation, 29 Pont Street, S.W. 1.

1st Sec., M. V. U. Maithe Brun

2nd Sec (vacant)

Hon. Legation Sec., M. Torben Bille

Attache, Baron P J Beitouch-Lehn

Naval Attache (vacant)

Press Attache M C E. Angaard

Chancellor, M Carl Jacobsen

Consul-Gen in London, M Ch M. Rotboll, 7,

Norfolk Street, Strand, W. C. 2

Vice-Consul, Henrik Seedorf

Consulates at Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Belfast, Falmouth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Leth

A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Northern States, consisting of the islands of Zealand, Funen, Lolland, &c, the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between 54° 34'—57° 44' N lat and 8° 5'—12° 40' E long, with an area of 15,042 square miles, and a population (July 1, 1921) of 3,283,000, an increase of 210,000 since 1920 (164,500 being due to the inclusion of Slesvig). Nearly one-half of the population live exclusively by agriculture, and one-fourth by manufactures and trade.

In 1864 Denmark was attacked by Prussia and Austria and deprived of Schleswig-Holstein (Prussia taking the whole territory after a further war with Austria in 1866). At the conclusion of peace between the Central Powers and the Allies in 1919, the question of Schleswig-Holstein was subjected to a plebiscite of the inhabitants, and North Schleswig is now part of Denmark.

The common products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and butter. Its manufactures are, for the most part, for home consumption. Its principal imports are coals, manufactured goods (woollens, silks, cottons), iron, hardware, wine, fruit, tea, maize, and colonial produce. In 1923, 1,270,900 hectares were under corn crops, 464,800 ha sugar and other beets, and 863,400 ha hay crop. In July, 1923, the live stock numbered 561,949 horses, 2,523,080 cattle, 373,684 sheep, and 2,854,854 swine. The crops in 1923 included 6,296,600 qrs of oats, 3,586,200 of barley, 1,786,900 rye, 2,719,600 mixed corn and 1,076,100 qrs of wheat. Its chief exports are agricultural produce, including wheat and barley, bacon, hams, flour, butter, eggs, hides, skins, corn-meal and oil-cake, horses, and cattle. There is a sea-going mercantile marine of 622 steamers, with a tonnage of 464,875. There are (1923) 3,087 miles of railway and 9,500 miles of telegraph line.

DEFENCE.—The Army consists of about 12,000 trained men, the vote for 1922-23 amounting to Kr 36,000,000 (including supplementary estimates of Kr 2,000,000). The Navy consists of 4 coast-defence ironclads and 1 completing, 2 small cruisers, 23 torpedo-boats (built and building), 14 submarines (built or building).
Vote, 1922-23, Kr 19,000,000.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory, the schools being maintained by local taxation. Special schools are numerous, horticulture and agriculture predominating. The University is at Copenhagen.

	1921-22	1922-23.
Revenue	Kr. 417,940,819	Kr 407,700,000
Expenditure	506,767,221	426,590,000

	1921.	1922.
Public debt	Kr 1,084,330,222	Kr 1,202,427,574
Imports	£90,835,000	1,552,930,000
Exports	76,855,000	1,175,963,000
Imports from U.K.	10,045,380	340,842,000
Export to U.K.	41,366,727	757,048,000

CAPITAL, Copenhagen. Population (1921), 561,344 (with suburbs, 666,159). Other centres are Aarhus 74,256, Aalborg 41,613, Odense 49,469, Horsens 27,588, and Randers 26,495.

FLAG Red, with white cross

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, The Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1921) £4,500
 Legation, Bredgade, 26, Copenhagen
 2nd Secretary, O. A. Scott, D.S.O.
Commercial Sec (Grade II), R. M. A. Turner
 O.B.E.
 Naval Attaché, Capt W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., R.N.
 Military Attaché, Col. J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Chaplain, Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.A., G.V.O.
 Archivist, J. M. Turner

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Copenhagen—Consul for Denmark, R. Erskine
 " Vice-Consul, J. B. Danb.
 " Pro-Consul, J. Dano.
 Aalborg—Vice-Consul, Wm. F. Godbey
 Aarhus—Vice-Consul, C. G. E. von der Hude
 Bandholm—Vice-Consul, H. C. L. Hovmand
 Elsinore—Vice-Consul, Albert Wright
 Esbjerg—Vice-Consul, L. Christensen
 Fredericia—Vice-Consul, J. Mortensen
 Frederikshavn—Vice-Consul, Sophus Korup
 Horsens—Vice-Consul, Peter Nielsen
 Kolding—Vice-Consul, Christian F. Eff
 Korsør—Vice-Consul, Harald Fischer
 Lemvig—Vice-Consul, L. Kier
 Nyborg—Vice-Consul, V. Jensen
 Odense—Vice-Consul, Laurids B. Muus
 Randers—Vice-Consul, Victor H. Nisted.
 Søndborg—Vice-Consul, A. Nielsen
 Thisted—Vice-Consul, Søren M. Zacho
 Faarø (Thorshavn)—Consul, V. Lutzen

The outlying possessions and colonies of Denmark have an area of about 50,000 square miles, with close on 35,000 inhabitants. They include the FARØE, or Sheep Islands (515 sq. m., pop. 1921, 21,400), GREENLAND (ice-free portion about 50,000 sq. m., total area about 830,000 sq. m., population, 1921, 14,400), the trade of which is a Government monopoly.

Copenhagen, distant 728 miles, transit, 36 hours

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

(República Dominicana.)

President (1924-1928), Horacio Vaquez, elected July 12, 1924

Interior and Police, War and Marine, Angel Morales

Foreign Affairs, Angel M. Soler

Finance and Commerce, Dr. J. D. Alfonseca

Justice & Public Instruction, Pedro A. Llubeles

Public Works and Communications, Andrés

Pastoriza.

Agriculture and Immigration, Rafael Espallat

Health and Welfare, P. A. Ricart.

Consul-General in London, Eduardo Cazeaux,

19 St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C. 3

Consul, Octavio Ventura.

Vice-Consul, A. M. Ventura.

The Republic of Santo Domingo, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of that name, is the

oldest settlement of European origin in America, having been founded in 1496 by Bartolomeo Columbus, who named it Hispaniola. The island was peopled by the Spaniards with imported African slaves, who soon exterminated the "Indian" tribes. In 1821 an independent republic was proclaimed and the Spaniards abandoned the country. The present republic of San Domingo broke away from Haiti in 1844 and its independence is secured under a law of Nov. 6, 1844. The Dominican Republic comprises an area of 19,322 square miles, with a population of 897,405.

On 29 Nov., 1926, American Military Forces landed in Santo Domingo and a military Government was proclaimed. From Oct. 21, 1922, a provisional Dominican government was in office until July 12, 1924, when a properly elected Constitutional Government was installed, with complete authority over all matters except the collection of the customs and the redemption of the Foreign obligations, which continue to be administered by an American official. The position of the Sinking Fund is such that it has been possible to remit in advance of payments due over \$8,000,000.

Sugar and cocoa are the most important crops, and coffee and tobacco are grown in fair quantities, the other products being mahogany, furniture woods, cotton, wax, honey, logwood, turtle-shell, hides, maize, lignum vitae and divi-divi. There are about 150 miles of public railroad, and telegraphic (2 wireless stations) and telephonic communication has been established throughout the Republic, which is connected by cable with North and South America, New York, Curaçao, Porto Rico and Cuba. The programme of highway construction is being actively pursued, and in addition to the highway (already completed) across the island, a direct road from Santo Domingo to Port au Prince, the capital of Haiti, is well advanced. Up to Oct. 31, 1924, there were 343 miles of first-class road constructed and opened.

Of the import trade in 1923, 71 per cent. came from U.S. and 5 per cent. from Great Britain. British trade is hampered by lack of resident British merchants, lack of British industrial undertakings in the Republic, and by the slowness of transit by a German line with monthly sailings from London.

	1922. (U.S. \$)	1923. (U.S. \$)
Revenue	\$12,164,142	\$10,118,910
Expenditure	12,353,686	5,265,206
Imports	14,317,497	18,245,082
Exports	15,231,355	26,042,821
Debt (Dec 31)	14,800,203	13,412,220
Imports from U.K.	976,327	977,749
Exports to U.K.	2,085,055	4,578,476

CAPITAL, Santo Domingo, on the Ozama, founded in 1496 by Bartolomeo (brother of Christopher) Columbus, population (1921) 38,000, other centres are Santiago (27,000) and San Pedro (14,000).

FLAG Red and blue, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION

British Charge d'Affaires, Darrell Wilson

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Santo Domingo—Consul, Darrell Wilson.

" Vice-Consul, H. H. Gosling.

Sanchez—Vice-Consul, Major S. H. Court, O.B.E.

San Pedro de Macoris—Vice-Consul, Rev A H Beer

La Romana—Consular Agent, D'A A Wetherall.
Puerto Plata—Vice-Consul, S Hamilton

Santo Domingo is distant 4,600 miles, transit, 21 to 25 days

ECUADOR.

(República del Ecuador.)

President (1924-1928), Dr Gonzalo S Cordova, assumed office Sept 1, 1924

Foreign Affairs, Señor José Rafael Bustamante
Interior, Señor Alberto Larrea Chiriboga
Finance, Señor Miguel Angel Alborno
Public Instruction, Señor Dr Camilo O Andrade
War and Marine, Señor Leonardo Sotomayor,

Minister in London, Señor Don Gonzalo Zal duñade

Consul-General in London, Señor Don Ernesto Chacon, 23 College Hill, Cannon St, E C 4

Consuls at Liverpool, Birmingham, Southampton, Glasgow, and Cardiff

An equatorial State of South America, extending from lat 1° 38' N to 6° 5' S, and between 60° 20' and 81° W long (according to the Ecuadorian geography, but there are boundary disputes with Peru), comprising an area of 276,000 English sq miles

The former Kingdom of Quito was conquered by the Incas of Peru in the latter part of the 15th century. Early in the 16th century Pizarro's conquests led to the inclusion of the present territory of Ecuador in the Spanish Vice Royalty of Peru. The independence of the country was achieved in a revolutionary war which culminated in the battle of Mount Pichincha (May 24, 1822)

The Republic of Ecuador is divided into 17 provinces and one territory. It has a population of about 2,000,000, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizos. The territory of the Republic extends across the Western Andes, the highest peaks of which are Chimborazo (20,702 ft), Imiza (17,405 ft), Carhuarazo (16,515 ft), Cotacachi (16,301 ft), and Pichincha (16,000 ft) in the Western Cordillera, and Cotopaxi (19,498 ft), Antisana (18,864 ft), Cayambe (19,160 ft), Altar (17,730 ft), Sangay (17,454 ft), Tungurahua (16,690 ft), and Simuloga (16,365 ft) in the Eastern Cordillera. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayaquil, Mira, Santiago, Chones, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common

Its chief products are cocoa, vegetable ivory, cotton, coffee, india-rubber, sugar, orchilla weed, straw hats and hammocks, bark, yams, tobacco, fruits, sarsaparilla, wheat, &c. Its minerals consist of gold, quicksilver, lead, iron, and copper; emeralds and rubies are occasionally met with, and sulphur is found in many parts. The chief exports are cocoa, caoutchouc, vegetable ivory and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats, coffee, and cattle, the chief imports are textiles and other manufactured goods. A railroad connecting Guayaquil and Quito was opened in 1908. The Galápagos (Tortoise) Islands (2,870 square miles) belong to Ecuador

The language of the country is Spanish

	1923.
Revenue	19,698,009
Expenditure	26,843,105
*External Debt (Dec 31)	75,616,132
Internal Debt (Dec 31)	36,032,320
Imports	39,460,778
Exports	45,598,785
Imports from U K	2,598,000
Exports to U K	2,138,000

CAPITAL, Quito. Population, 80,000. Guayaquil is the chief port (population, 1920, about 100,000); other centres are Cuenca, 30,000, and Riobamba, 12,000

FLAG Three horizontal bands yellow, blue and red (the yellow band twice the width of the others)

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, Lord Herbert Hervey (see Lima, Peru)

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Quito—Consul General and Charge d'Affaires, R C Mitchell

" *Vice-Consul*, Alfonso Teran

Guayaquil—Consul, Wm C Graham

" *Vice Consul*, Wm S Uquihait

" *Pro-Consul*, John D Rennie

Bahia de Caraquez—Cons Agent, Pierre

Discomps

Cuenca, Vice Consul, E Malo

Quito, 6,560 miles, transit, 30 days

EGYPT.

King of Egypt, His Majesty FUAD I, GCB (Ahmad Fuad), born March 26, 1868, succeeded his brother as Sultan, October 9, 1917, proclaimed King of Egypt, March 16, 1922, married, May 24, 1919, to the daughter of Abdel Rahim Sabri Pasha
Crown Prince, H R H Prince Faruk, son of the King, born Feb 11, 1920

Ministry (Jan 28, 1924)

Premier, Saad Zaghloul Pasha

Interior, Mohamed Fathalla Barakata Pasha.

Foreign Affairs, Wacyf Boutos Ghali Pasha

Communications, Mustapha El-Nahas Pasha.

Justice, Mohamed Said Pasha

War, Mohamed Naguib El Gharabli Pasha

Finance, Mohamed Tewfik Nessim Pasha

Agriculture, Ahmed Mazloum Pasha (acting).

War and Marine, Hassan Hassib Pasha

Public Instruction, Dr Ahmad Maher.

Financial Adviser, R S Patterson, CBE

Financial Under Secretary, Sadek Henein Pasha

Foreign Under Sec, Abdel Rahman Reda Pasha.

Director-Gen, *Foreign Affairs*, Sadek Wahba Pasha

Egyptian Minister in London, Aziz Izzet Pasha.

Counsellor, Mohamed Fahmy Hussein Bey

1st Sec, Mahmoud Sabit Bey

2nd Sec, Mohamed Kamel Moursy Bey

3rd Sec, Abdel Rahman Fikry

Egypt lies between 22° and 32° N lat and 24° 37' E long. The northern boundary is the Mediterranean, and in the south Egypt is continuous with the Sudan. The western boundary runs from a point on the east, N of Sollum

* The actual External Debt at parity of exchange is only *Sucres* 38,275,487, but at the official rates ruling Sept 1924, it amounted to the sum mentioned above.

(long. 25° E.), inland in a south-westerly direction for some distance and then turns S along a meridian line approximately in long. 24° E. until it meets the parallel of 22° N. lat. which forms the N. boundary of the Sudan. The E. boundary follows a line drawn from Rafa on the Mediterranean (34° 15' E. long.) to the head of the Gulf of Aqaba, from which point the remainder of the E. boundary is washed by the waters of the Gulf of Aquaba and the Red Sea. Within these boundaries is enclosed an area of about 363,124 sq. miles, with a population (Census of 1917) of 12,718,255, estimated (1923) at 13,885,000.

Physical Features—The Nile valley varies in width from less than half a mile in the southern granitic region to over 20 miles in the northern limestone region, and the cliffs in some places rise to heights of over a thousand feet above the river. The fertile lands, on which the prosperity of the country depends, occupy the floor of the valley between the river and the bounding cliffs, while to the north of Cairo they spread out into the irregular fan-shaped formation of the Delta which comprises the six provinces of Lower Egypt, with the richest soil in the country. The Nile has a total length of 3,470 miles from the Victoria Nyanza to its mouth. In the 960 miles of its course through Egypt it receives not a single tributary stream. The river has a regular yearly rise and fall, attaining its maximum level about the middle of September and its minimum about the end of May. At Cairo the average rise and fall is about 13 feet. Westward from the Nile Valley into Tripoli stretches the *Libyan Desert*. Though as a whole it constitutes one of the most arid and inhospitable regions of the world, the Libyan Desert contains a number of depressions wherein wells and springs furnish water in sufficient quantity to irrigate small areas and to support populations of several thousands. These depressions are the *Oases*, of which the principal from S E to N W are known as Kharga, Dakhla, Farafra, Bahariya, and Siwa. On the eastern edge of the Libyan Desert, a few miles south-west of Cairo, stand the Pyramids of Giza, of which the highest, the *Great Pyramid*, is 451 feet high. Close to the pyramids is the *Great Sphinx*, 185 feet long. In the Eastern Desert a great back-bone of high and rugged mountains extends north-westward from Abyssinia to near Suez, and reappears as a detached mass in the Peninsula of Sinai. Flanking this mountain chain on the west, between the axis of the range and the Nile, are plateaux of sandstones and limestones, dissected by wadis (dry water-courses), often of great length and depth, with some wild vegetation and occasional wells and springs. The roads follow the course of the main wadis from well to well, and here and there are to be found small encampments of wandering Arabs. The north (Mediterranean) coast of Sinai is flat and sandy. Inland, the ground gradually rises into a highly dissected limestone plateau, which extends southward for about 120 miles and terminates in the great scarp of El Tih. South of El Tih the character of the country abruptly changes, the southern third of the peninsula being formed of rugged granitic mountains intersected by deep ravines. Springs and wells occur in fair abundance, mostly in the wadis, and running water (mostly brackish) is found at a few points.

Native Population—There are three distinct elements in the native population of Egypt. The

largest, or "Egyptian" element, is a Hamito-Semitic race, known in the rural districts as *Fellahin* (*fellah*=ploughman, or tiller of the soil). The *fellahin* have been mainly Muhammadans since the conquest of the country in the 7th century, but 834,474 Coptic Christians are enumerated in the towns and villages. These Egyptian townsmen and peasantry numbered 12,404,942 in the total of the Census of 1917 (including 126,432 local subjects of foreign origin). A second element is the *Bedouin*, or nomadic Arabs of the Libyan and Arabian deserts (38,663 Bedouins and 107,364 Sudanese and Berberin), of whom about one-seventh are real nomads, and the remainder semi-sedentary tent-dwellers on the outskirts of the cultivated land of the Nile Valley and the Fayûm. The third element is the *Nubian* of the Nile Valley between Aswan and Wadi-Halfa, of mixed Arab and negro blood. The Bedouins and Nubians are Muhammadans.

Foreign Population—At the Census of 1917 the foreign residents were 205,998, of whom 30,797 were Turks, 56,731 Greeks, 40,198 Italians, 24,354 British, 21,270 French and Tunisians, 2,789 Austro-Hungarians, 4,225 Russians, 157 Germans, 23,932 other Europeans and Americans, and 1,496 Persians.

Religions—At the Census of 1917 there were 11,623,753 Muhammadans, 1,026,107 Christians, 59,581 Jews and 8,812 other religions.

Government—From B C 30 to A D 639 Egypt was a province of the Roman Empire, but in A D 640 the Christian inhabitants were subjugated by Moslem invaders, and Egypt became a province of the Eastern Caliphate. In 1517 the country was incorporated in the Ottoman Empire, and was governed by pashas sent from Constantinople until the beginning of the 18th century, when for about 100 years the ruler was chosen from among the Mamelukes, or bodyguard. *Mohammed Ali*, who was proclaimed *Pasha* in 1805, exterminated the Mamelukes in 1811, and was eventually made hereditary governor of Egypt and the Sudan by a *firman* from the Sultan of June 1, 1841. *Isma'il* (1863-1879), was granted (by *firman* of May 14, 1867) the title of *KHEDIVE*, the previous rulers having held the title of *Vah*, or Governor. The wild extravagance of Isma'il drove him to raise enormous loans in Europe, which plunged the country into such financial embarrassment that the Governments of France and Great Britain intervened and forced Isma'il to abdicate, appointing his son *Tewfik* (1879-1892) to succeed him. A series of reforms was initiated, but further progress was interrupted by a military revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian Army (*Ahmed Arabi Pasha*). The revolt assumed alarming proportions, but the French Government declined to intervene, and a British expedition was despatched to re-establish the authority of the Khedive. The British expeditionary force, sent to quell the rebellion of 1882, remained in the country as an army of occupation. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by Sheikh Mohammed Ahmed, of Dongola, who proclaimed himself a *Mahdi* of Islam. In 1898 Tewfik was succeeded by his elder son *Abdûl II*, who declared himself an adherent of the Central Powers and was deposed in 1914, Hussein Kamil *Pasha* being appointed in his stead. On November 18, 1914, a British Protectorate was declared over Egypt, which was therefore taken from the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, and the Khedive assumed the title of Sultan. Sultan

Russell Kamil died October 9, 1917, and was succeeded by his brother, the present King. In March, 1922, Egypt was declared to be an independent kingdom. The Constitutional *shar'ia* was elaborated on April 19, 1923, by Royal rescript and general elections took place for a Parliament, consisting of two houses, which assembled March 15, 1924.

Local Government.—The chief towns constitute governorships (*muhafzas*), and the remainder of the occupied country is divided into provinces (*mudiriya*), which are subdivided into districts (*markaz*), each under a *munir*, who controls the head man (*oudda*) of each village in his district. By the law of 1883 provincial councils were instituted consisting of two representatives from each *markaz*, under the presidency of the *munir* (or governor) of the province. These councils were reorganized in 1920 and were made the elementary education authority for the province, with certain restricted powers of local government.

Defence.—The defence of Egypt is reserved by the Constitution and remains under British control, the British garrison (under the command of a British general officer) amounting to 3 cavalry regiments, 9 batteries of artillery, 3 companies of engineers, 7 battalions of infantry and 1 armoured car company. Service in the *Egyptian Army* is nominally compulsory on all Egyptian subjects between the ages of 19 and 27, the recruits required each year being chosen by ballot, but certain classes (professors, students, Government employees, &c.) are exempt, and exemption may also be purchased for £250, if paid before the ballot. Natives of the Sudan are enlisted voluntarily for service in the Egyptian Army, which consisted of 992 officers and 20,762 men in 1923.

There is no Navy in the proper sense of the term, there are 3 small cruisers belonging to the Coast Guard and Fisheries service, and 4 vessels under the Ministry of Communications, while the different Government Departments possess steamers on the Nile for inspection purposes.

The *Egyptian Police* (under the Ministry of the Interior) consists of City and Provincial Police, the former comprising 306 officers (75 Europeans), 476 European constables, and 6,585 men, the latter 369 officers and 6,162 men. There are also 60,859 *ghafirs*, or native night-watchmen.

Education on native lines has long been given in elementary vernacular schools. The native system of education is completed by the more promising pupils at the Azhar University in Cairo, the principal University of the Moslem world. In 1923-24 there were 151 *Elementary Schools (Maktabs)* under Government supervision, with 23,996 pupils and 3,710 *Maktabs* under inspection for grants-in-aid with 279,409 pupils, there were also 54,528 pupils in other elementary schools. The government primary schools give a 4-years' course and prepare for admission to secondary, agricultural and other special schools. There were also 1,128 Egyptian institutions with 117,935 pupils and 569 foreign institutions with 56,916 pupils. There are *Colleges of Medicine, Law, Education, Engineering, Commerce, Veterinary Science and Agriculture* at Cairo. Much assistance is given to education by private enterprise and benevolence and foreign schools abound. A National University was founded in 1908 at Cairo.

Agriculture.—The total area of Egypt is esti-

mated at approximately 222,400,000 English acres, of which about 8,450,000 acres are formed of the alluvium brought down by the Nile from the Abyssinian hills, the remainder being chiefly limestone desert. Only the former are cultivable, and only the portion that can be irrigated from the waters of the Nile—this portion amounts at present to 5,400,000 acres (1919), and is capable of extension (to 7,600,000 acres) by the improvement of water storage facilities and means of distribution. By these works, and by the construction of a vast network of canals with controlling masonry works, a small part of the excess waters of the river have been stored and distributed at all seasons of the year, and perennial irrigation has been extended throughout Middle and Lower Egypt. The increase in the value of the land has been enormous, and some 2 million acres have been added to the cultivable land of Egypt. Although nearly the whole population is directly or indirectly connected with agriculture, the total given in the census return of 1917, under the headings of proprietors, tenants and labourers, &c., amounts to 4,008,900 persons, representing only 30½ per cent of the population. In 1921 the land was held as to 5,029,919 *faddans* by 1,923,396 native owners, and as to 565,788 *faddans* by 8,021 Europeans. The agricultural land is of two kinds. The first is that which is under the basin irrigation system, by which the land receives one watering only. This watering consists of a flooding at high Nile as the flood decreases, the seeds of the various crops are sown, and the basin fields are left without further watering. Harvests of wheat, barley, beans, clover, vetches and lentils are gathered in due course. The second kind of land is that which is perennially irrigated by means of canals, and receives waterings according to rotations laid down by the Irrigation Department. In these lands, which are for the most part in Lower Egypt, cotton, maize, wheat, rice, beans, barley, sugar cane, clover, vegetables and fruit are the chief crops. The agricultural year is divided into three seasons or periods. *Sayr* (summer) commences about March and ends about October, the exact dates of sowing and harvesting varying according to the crops and to the localities. The principal crops grown during this period are cotton, rice, sugar cane, and Sorgho (a variety of maize). *Nih* (flood), part of the preceding one, has the date of its commencement fixed by the Irrigation Department according to the quantities of water available before the flood, which reaches its highest level in September—it generally commences in July. The principal crops are maize and rice. *Chitir* (winter) commences in November and ends in June. The principal crops are cereals, berseem (a variety of clover) and—mainly in Upper Egypt—beans, lentils, onions and helba. In 1923 there were 1,588,000 *faddans* under cotton, the crop being estimated at 6,531,000 kantars. In 1923 the cotton exports were 7,472,611 kantars, valued at £849,516,359.

Live Stock.—In 1923 the cattle numbered 624,459, buffaloes 626,228, horses 36,573, mules 22,235, donkeys 603,389, and pigs 15,768.

Minerals.—The riparian districts of the lower Valley of the Nile are ill-provided with workable mineral deposits, with the exception of abundant building materials. The mineral resources of Egypt, therefore, are situated in its otherwise barren deserts. Known deposits are chiefly

situated at great distances from one another and from the Nile. This fact has retarded exploration and development, but of late years considerable progress has been made. Owing to lack of knowledge of mining, consequent upon their pursuit being entirely agricultural, the local industrial classes have had very little hand in the existing enterprises, whose capital and organisation are chiefly foreign.

Manufactures and Industries—The principal articles of Egyptian manufactures are cotton and woollen fabrics, silks, embroideries, brass, silver and copper ware, leather goods, rugs, pottery, alcoholic beverages, sugar, perfumery, and cigarettes. The principal Egyptian Industries are dyeing, tanning and cement.

Railways—The principal lines radiate from Cairo to Alexandria (and on to Rosetta), Damietta, and Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and southward to Suez). From Cairo the line runs southwards for a distance of 554 miles to Shellal, the First Cataract. At this point a steamer connection runs to Wadi Halfa, connecting the Egyptian State with the Sudan Government Railways. Westwards from Alexandria (and close to the coast) runs a line, which it is hoped to extend eventually to the frontier at Sollüm, thus joining Tripoli to Egypt. The total length of the Egyptian State Railways (excluding the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt and the Western Oases Railway) on March 31, 1923, was 1,600 miles. 26,515,000 passengers and 4,055,000 metric tons of merchandise were carried during 1922-3, the net receipts being £11,564,036. The gauge is standard (4 ft 8½ in.), with the exception of 138 miles between Luxor and Shellal, which are 3 ft 6 in. gauge. There are two other State-owned lines in Egypt, namely, the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt, consisting of 282 miles of standard gauge, and the Western Oases Railways, a length of 141 miles (75 centimetre gauge) connecting the oasis of Kharga with the Nile Valley. In addition to the Government lines, there are 818 miles of light railways exploited by public companies.

Caravan Routes—The principal caravan routes lead to the Oases of the Libyan Desert (though Kharga can now be reached by train), whence there is a route, known as the Darb el 'Arabi, leading to Dar Fûr and the south of the Sudan. There are many well-known routes across the Arabian Desert to the Red Sea, that from Qena to Qoseir being probably the most frequently used.

Shipping—For the SUEZ CANAL see pp 832-3 and p 90.—Apart from the three great seaports of Alexandria, Port Said, and Suez, Egypt has but few harbours and anchorages adapted for large craft, the principal are those of Sollüm and Matruh on the Mediterranean, Ioi, Abu Zenma, Zeitia, Jemsa and Hurgada in the Gulf of Suez, and Safage, Qoseir and Halaib on the Red Sea. The Khedivial Mail Steamship Line (which is under British management) has its headquarters at Alexandria and a dépôt at Suez. The principal port is Alexandria, where 1,574 vessels (3,107,966 tons) entered and 1,564 vessels (3,103,481 tons) cleared in 1922. The traffic through Port Said amounted in 1922 to 565 vessels entered and 584 cleared.

Posts and Telegraphs—There were in 1922 2,942 post offices and stations, dealing with a total inland correspondence of 28,010,000 (including letters, post-cards, newspapers, &c.), and a

total foreign correspondence of 36,523,000. There were on March 31, 1922, 126,752 miles of telegraph and telephone wire. A system of savings banks has been introduced, under the control of the Post Office, the actual deposits being collected in rural districts by the *sandf* (village tax-collector).

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Revenue	£36,252,939	£34,400,000
Expenditure	31,466,479	34,275,483
Total Imports	£43,333,938	£45,276,941
Total Exports	48,716,418	58,367,327
Imports from U K	14,731,622	14,771,823
Exports to U K	23,035,915	28,354,993

Debt—The *Caisse de la Dette*, a body representing the creditors of the Egyptian Treasury, has considerable powers and special privileges. The *Caisse*, appointed during an era of bankruptcy, succeeded in protecting the interests of the bondholders, but as Egypt became solvent and prosperous, its stringent regulations prevented the development of the country out of surplus revenue, a large part of which was held in suspense as contingent security for the service of the debt. Though the *Caisse* still exists, its duties are now limited to receiving the revenues necessary for the interest and for the payment of the coupons as they become due, while it also holds a considerable reserve fund, the interest on which reduces the amount of the Treasury contribution. The Egyptian debt was stated as follows (in £ sterling) on April 1, 1923 and 1924—

	1923	1924
Guaranteed Debt, 3½ per cent	£ 5,405,300	£ 5,271,200
Privileged Debt, 3½ per cent	31,127,780	31,127,780
Unified Debt, 4 per cent	55,971,960	55,971,960
Total	92,505,040	92,370,940

The *Cost of the Debt* (in the Budget for 1923-24) inclusive of £5664,826 assigned to the service of the Ottoman Loans of 1855, 1891 and 1899, which were guaranteed on the Egyptian Tribute, was stated at £4,616,509.

CAIRO, the capital (population about 800,000), stands on the E bank of the Nile, about 14 miles from the head of the Delta. Its oldest part is the fortress of Babylon in old Cairo, with its Roman bastions and Coptic churches. The earliest Arab building is the Mosque of 'Anf, dating from A.D. 643, and the most conspicuous is the Citadel, built by Saladin towards the end of the 12th century. The bazaars are always interesting, especially the Khân-el-Khalili, the Hamzawi, and the Bazaar Bazaar, though the Muski, which leads to them, is fast losing its oriental character.

ALEXANDRIA (population about 480,000), founded B.C. 332 by Alexander the Great, was for over 1,000 years the capital of Egypt. Its great Pharos, or lighthouse, was one of the "Seven Wonders of the World" (see p 90). It now contains two royal palaces, Ras-el-Tin and Montaza, while almost the entire cotton trade of the country is here controlled by the big dealers and brokers. At the census of 1917 the towns of Tanta (74,195), Port Said (75,192) and Assiut (51,431) also exceeded 50,000 inhabitants. CAPITAL, Cairo.

FLAG: Green, with a white crescent (convex side to flagstaff), and three 5-pointed white stars (arranged in an equilateral triangle) between the horns.

British Diplomatic and Consular Officers.
High Commissioner (Mandub or Sami), His Excellency Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (1919) £12,000
Counsellor, A. J. Clark Kerr (acting)
and Secretaries, A. F. H. Wiggins; C. M. Patrick; P. S. Scrivener
Hon. Attaché, R. R. Glen.
Commercial Secretary (Grade I, with rank of 1st Secretary), E. H. Mulock
Oriental Secretary, R. A. Furness (acting)
Egyptian Govt. Official (seconded) H. H. Gardiner, M.C.
Liaison Officer (with local rank of 2nd Secretary), Major O. M. Tweedy.
Archivist do A. R. Craig, M.B.E.

CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Alexandria—Consul-General, C. E. Heathcote-Smith, O.B.E.
" Vice-Consul, C. H. Summerhayes
" Pro-Consul, V. J. H. Lafferla, P. Cassai
Crown Prosecutor, A. S. Preston, O.B.E.
Chaplain, Rev. G. M. Mackie, D.D.
Surgeon, Arthur A. Morrison, M.D.
Cairo—Consul, H. I. Rahmo, O.B.E.
" Vice-Consul, R. W. Urquhart, O.B.E.
" Pro-Consul, Gabriel Farwag.
" Medical Adviser, F. C. Madden, O.B.E., M.B.
Kafi el Zayat—Cons. Agent, J. Barr.
Mansourah—Cons. Agent, K. Hargreaves.
Mineh—Cons. Agent, T. W. Shirley.
Port Said—Consul, C. E. S. Palmer. (acting).
" Vice-Consul, D. J. Footman, S. D. Stowe
Suez—Consul, T. C. Rapp, M.C.
Zagazig—Consular Agent, G. C. Bryan
H.B.M. SUPREME COURT
(sitting at Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said)
Judge, His Hon. Judge Bernard Platt (also Judge of H.B.M. Prize Court, Alexandria).
BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF EGYPT,
6 Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo.
CAIRO is 2,500 miles from London, transit via Trieste, 5 days, and Marseilles, 6 days

ESTONIA.

(Eesti Vabariik)
Head of the State, Dr. Frederick Akel.
Foreign Affairs, M. Robert K. Pusta.

Minister in London, Dr. Oskar Kallas, 167 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7
1st Secretary and Consul, R. A. Möllerson
and Sec., E. Khotar

The most northerly of the Baltic provinces, is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Finland, on the S. by Latvia, on the W. by the Baltic Sea and on the E. by Lake Peipus and Soviet Russia (along a line roughly parallel with the eastern shore of the lake). The islands of Dagö, Osel and other smaller islands in the Baltic form part of the Republic. It has an area of about 17,953 sq. miles (within the boundary settled by agreement with Soviet Russia), with a population (1920) of about 1,250,000. A large portion of the surface consists of forests, moors, and small lakes. Agriculture is the chief industry, rye, oats, barley, and flax being the chief crops, and dairy farming is carried on. There are important manufactures, including distilling, oil pressing, woollen, cotton, tobacco, cork, soap, and

petroleum. There were (1922) 684 miles of broad gauge and 420 miles of narrow gauge railway in operation.

Legislature consists of a single-chamber Assembly (Riigikogu) of 100 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage. The executive is entrusted to a council of Ministers, the Prime Minister being the Regent.

ESTONIAN MARKS.

	1923.	1924.
Ordinary Revenue	5,582,000,000	5,642,282,600
Extraordinary do	364,000,000	464,107,800
Ordinary Expenditure	5,348,000,000	5,635,090,600
Extraordinary do	1,406,000,000	1,445,513,600
Internal Debt (Jan. 1, 1923)	2,519,000,000	
External Debt* do	5,432,000,000	
Total imports (1923)	9,338,299,850	
Total exports (1923)	5,711,455,270	
Imports from U.K. (1923)	1,356,000	
Exports to U.K. (1923)	2,177,400	

CAPITAL, Reval (Tallinn, pop. 1922, 125,000), an important Baltic port, connected by railway with Leningrad, other towns are Dorpat (50,000), the seat of the University, Narva (35,000), the chief manufacturing centre; and Pärnu (25,000), on the Gulf of Riga.

FLAG: Blue, black, white

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister to Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, John Charles Tudor Vaughan, O.M.G., M.V.O. (1922)

1st Secretary, R. W. A. Leeper, C.B.E.
and Secretary, P. Leigh-Smith
Naval Attaché, Capt. W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., R.N.

Military Attaché, Maj. H. W. C. Lloyd, D.S.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Reval—Consul (with personal rank of Consul-General), H. Montgomery-Grove.
Vice-Consul, S. C. J. Steers (acting).
Pärnu—Vice-Consul, J. Dicks

FINLAND.

(Suomen Tasavalta.)

President, Kaarlo Juho Ståhlberg, born 1855, assumed office July 25, 1919 Marks 600,000
Premier, Lauri Ingman
Foreign Affairs, H. J. Procopé

Minister in London, Monsieur Ossian Donner, 2 Moreton Gardens, S. Kensington, S.W. 5

1st Sec., M. Hugo Valvanne
and Sec., M. Kaarlo Ruuskanen.
Consul-General, Capt. L. Norrgren, 57 Gordon Square, W.C. 1

A country situated on the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, which was conquered by Russia from Sweden, and united to the Russian Empire, as an autonomous but not sovereign Grand-Duchy, in 1809. When the Russian Empire broke down in 1917 Finland declared herself an independent, sovereign state (Dec. 6, 1917). The following year the country sustained severe disturbances on account of the agitation of Russian Bolshevism, but succeeded in restoring order, and the relations between Finland and Russia were finally settled by the Treaty of Dorpat (Oct., 1920). The area is 125,585 square miles, with a population (1923) of 3,205,202 of whom 2,594,228 are Finns, 340,965 Swedes, and 2,602 Laps, leading a nomadic life in the north. Nearly all the inhabitants are Lutherans. The Åland Archipelago, a group of some 300 small islands at the

* To U.S.A. \$46,502,284; to U.K. \$322,592; to France 6,382,944

entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia (area 210 square miles, population about 27,000), forms part of the Republic. There are 3 universities, 1 at Helsingfors and 2 at Åbo, the university of Helsingfors (founded 1640) has 3,000 students, of whom 700 are women. In addition, there are 1 technical and 2 commercial high schools. The leading crops are rye, barley, oats, potatoes. Saw mills, wood pulp, cellulose and paper manufacture provide the chief industry, and the forests (49,400,000 acres) are a great source of wealth, there is no European country so wealthy in forests except Russia, the exports of timber in 1923 being 1,857,273 standards (chief customer U.K. 760,069 standards) dairy produce is also exported, the butter exports (1923) being 6,566 tons (U.K. 5,968 tons). There are (1923) 2,773 miles of railroad and about 3,550 miles of telegraph, with a well developed telephone system. There is railway connection with Sweden and Russia and telephone connection with Esthonia, Russia, Sweden and Norway. The merchant fleet (1924) consists of 4,825 vessels (mostly small), of which 717 are steamers.

Service in the Army is universal and compulsory, the peace effective being about 36,600 all ranks, there is also a volunteer organisation of Civic Guards with an enrolled strength of about 100,000.

The country was formerly governed by the Finnish Senate, of 22 members, with a Diet of 4 estates elected by the people, but under the Constitution of Jan. 1, 1907, there is a single Chamber elected by universal suffrage of both sexes, women being likewise eligible for election to the Chamber. Finland was thus the first country to concede woman suffrage and representation, and it is noteworthy that it was gained without agitation.

Finnish and Swedish are the official languages

	1922	1923
Actual revenue (1923)	3,913,527,000	
Actual expenditure (1923)	3,497,447,000	
Debt (Dec 31, 1923)	2,415,166,000	
Treasury Fund (Dec 31, 1923)	1,099,347,661	
Imports	3,969,851,000	4,600,302,000
Exports	4,467,619,000	4,392,494,000
Imports from U.K.	866,734,000	848,095,000
Exports to U.K.	1,652,526,000	1,816,006,000

CAPITAL, Helsingfors. Population (1922) 201,435, other towns are Åbo (59,000), Tammerfors (49,000), Viborg (31,000), Vasa (24,000), and Uleåborg (21,000).

FLAG white with blue cross

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, Ernest A. Rennie, M.V.O. (1921)
2nd Secretary, D. MacKillop [£3,250]
Naval Attaché, Capt W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., R.N.

Military Attaché, Capt H. W. C. Lloyd, D.S.O., M.C.
Chaplain, Rev. Frank North, C.B.E. (hon.)

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Helsingfors—(Consul for Finland), C. H. Mackie
" "—Vice-Cons., G. E. Hilton (temporary)
Åbo—Vice-Cons., W. J. B. Wilson
Björneborg—Vice-Cons., C. Rosenlew.
Brahestad—Vice-Consul, Alvar Wilén
Gamlå Karleby—Vice-Cons., W. Smedlund.

* Finnish Mark.—The mark is the same nominal value as the franc; the average exchange Jan.-Sept. 1924 was about 173 = £1 sterling.

Hango—Vice-Cons., U. V. C. Calremius.
Kotka—Vice-Cons., H. G. Godfrey.
Kristinestad—Vice-Cons., A. W. Starck.
Kuopio—Vice-Cons., L. Hallman.
Lorisa—Vice-Cons., A. Gjording.
Tammerfors—Vice-Cons., W. Cooke.
Tavastehus—Vice-Cons., A. G. Skogster.
Uleåborg—Vice-Cons., B. F. Hagg.
Viborg—Vice-Cons., A. Laapas.
Vasa—Vice-Cons., K. Kuiten.

FRANCE.

(République Française)

President of the Republic (1924-1931), Gaston Doumergue, born 1863, assumed office June 13, 1924. (£1=50 francs) £40,000

MINISTRY (June 15, 1924)

Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Herriot.
Minister of Justice, M. René Renoult.
Minister of War, General Nollet.
Minister of the Interior, M. Camille Chautemps.
Minister of Finance, M. Clémentel.
Minister of Marine, Admiral Dumesnil.
Minister of Military Pensions, M. Bovier-Lapierre.
Minister of Commerce and Industry, M. Raymond.
Minister of Public Works, and Posts and Telegraphs, M. Peytral.
Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, M. François-Albert.
Minister of the Colonies, M. Daladier.
Minister of Labour, M. Justin Godart.
Minister of Liberated Regions, M. Dalbiez.
Minister of Agriculture, M. Veuville.

Ambassador in London, Monsieur de Fleurián, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, M. de Montille.
1st Sec., M. Roger Cambon, M. Adrien Thierry.
3rd Secretaries, M. Jean Vergé, M. F. Knobel.
Military Attaché, Gen. Vicomte de la Panouse, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Asst. do. Lt.-Col. Fagalde, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Naval Attaché, Capt. de Fiegat, Comte de Ruffi.
de Pontavén-Gevaudan, D.S.O.
Air Attaché, Capt. Sahlé.
Commercial Attaché, Vicomte du Halgouet.
Financial Attaché, M. Pouyanne.
Consul General (attached to the Embassy), M. J. Knecht.

Secretary Archivist, Comte La Combe.
Consulate General, 51, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
Consul-General, M. Campana.
Consul at Liverpool, M. de Ledoux.
There are also Consuls at Southampton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Cardiff, Glasgow, Dublin, and in Jersey.

The most westerly State of Central Europe,

JEREMY PARSIFORS—M. Doumergue is the eleventh President of the Third Republic. (1) Marshal Mac Mahon (May 24 1873, resigned Jan. 30, 1879). (2) M. Jules Grévy (1879 resigned Dec. 2, 1887). (3) M. Sadi Carnot (Dec. 3, 1887, assassinated at Lyons, June 25, 1894). (4) M. Félix Faure (June 27, 1894, resigned Jan. 15, 1898). (5) M. Paul Bourgeois (Jan. 17, 1898, died Feb. 16, 1899). (6) M. Emile Loubet (Feb. 18, 1899, until Feb. 28, 1906). (7) M. Armand Fallières (Feb. 18, 1906, until Feb. 28, 1913). (8) M. Raymond Poincaré (Feb. 28, 1913, until Feb. 28, 1920). (9) M. Paul Deschanel (Feb. 28, 1920, resigned Sept. 19, 1924). (10) M. Alexandre Millerand (Sept. 20, 1924, resigned June 11, 1924).

extending from $42^{\circ} 20'$ to $51^{\circ} 5' N$ lat., and from $7^{\circ} 45' E$ to $4^{\circ} 45' W$. long., bounded on the north by the English Channel and Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais), which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its area (in 1914) at 207,076 square miles, divided into 89 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The territory ceded by the *Treaty of Frankfurt* (May 10, 1871) amounted to 5,602 square miles, that retained by the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) to 5,819 square miles, making the present area of France (exclusive of Algeria) 212,895 square miles, with a population (census of March 6, 1921) of 39,209,666 (inclusive of Alsace and Lorraine). In 1922 there were 759,846 births, 383,220 marriages, 27,684 divorces, and 689,257 deaths, in 1920 the excess of women over men was 2,500,000.

France has always been attractive to foreigners, of whom (1921) 1,550,449 were resident there, including 470,873 Italians, 415,546 Belgians, 303,141 Spaniards, 55,456 British, 34,027 Russians, and 30,948 Americans.

GOVERNMENT—The monarchical system of government was overthrown by the *French Revolution* (1789-1793), and the First Republic endured until the Great Napoleon (born Aug. 15, 1769, died May 21, 1821) founded the First Empire in 1804. The monarchy was restored in 1814, and also after the "Hundred Days" of Napoleon (March 20-June 20, 1815), until the Second Republic of 1848, which became the Second Empire on Nov. 22, 1852. On Sept. 4, 1870, the Emperor Napoleon III (nephew of the Great Napoleon) was deposed, and the Third Republic was set up. The head of the Republic is the President, elected for 7 years by the National Assembly of the two houses of the Legislature, the *Senate* of 300 members (elected by indirect vote for 9 years, one-third being renewable every 3 years) and the *Chamber of Deputies* of 597 members (elected by direct vote for 4 years). Members of the legislature receive 15,000 francs a year and travelling facilities over the railways.

PRODUCTION—The chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beetroot (for the manufacture of sugar), hops, &c. Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple, pear, citron, fig, plum, &c. The agricultural production in 1913, 1921 and 1922 is shown in the following table—

Crop	1913	1921	1922
	Quintals	Quintals	Quintals
Wheat	86,919,050	88,034,200	64,000,000
Rye	12,714,750	11,276,110	9,500,000
Barley	10,437,600	8,342,850	8,600,000
Oats	51,826,010	35,422,950	35,500,000
Potatoes	125,859,652	83,096,550	83,000,000

The extent of land completely devastated by artillery fire in France was 3,306,350 hectares, comprising 4,329 communes. There were 794,000 dwellings destroyed or damaged, of which on Oct. 20, 1922, about 408,000 had been reconstructed. Forestry is an important industry, the principal forests being those of the Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut, and the cork-tree in the south. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent (69,250,000 hectolitres of wine were produced in 1922), as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify; cider-making is also an important

industry, and the production in 1921 amounted to 482,986,573 gallons. The live stock (1922) included 13,375,840 cattle, 9,782,420 sheep, and 5,196,000 pigs. The mineral resources include coal, pig-iron, copper, lead, silver, antimony, and salt. Under Article 50 of the *Treaty of Versailles*, the coalfields of the *Saar Basin* are ceded to France for 15 years, at the end of which time the inhabitants are to decide by a plebiscite whether they will remain French, return to Germany, or become a self-governing community. The coalfields about on Lorraine, and have an area of 217 square miles, with a population of 640,000, and they include the towns of Saarbrück (60,000), Saarlouis (16,000), and Merzig (10,000), on the River Saar. In 1921 the mines of France produced 30,000,000 tons, but in spite of the damage done to them it reached 31,163,000 metric tons in 1922. Payments already made for the reconstruction of war damage of all kinds amount to 98,000,000,000 francs, and it is reckoned that another 84,000,000,000 francs will be necessary to complete the cost of compensation and reconstruction. Under Annex V of the Treaty, Germany also undertakes to deliver to France 7,000,000 metric tons of coal annually for 10 years, and to make good any deficiency due to war causes in the production of coal in the departments of Nord and Pas de Calais. The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper making, woollens, carpets, linen, silk, and lace. Glass manufacture and pottery are also important, and the sardine fisheries and the culture of oysters are a source of wealth.

DEFENCE—The National Army of France consists of the Metropolitan Army, the Colonial Army, the Gendarmes, and Republican Guard, and of the partly native armies of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunis. These forces have a total strength on a peace footing (in 1922) of 356,600 all ranks (exclusive of the Armies of Occupation in the Ruhr, the Saar and in Syria, which absorbed 132,000 all ranks). In the War of 1914-1918 over 20 per cent of the French people were mobilised, and 9,717,000 all ranks passed into the Armies of France (exclusive of troops from Algeria, Tunis, and Morocco). Of this total over 1,500,000 were returned as killed or missing. By law of 1919, the French Army consists of 350,000 all ranks on a peace footing, and a reserve (including Territorials) of 2,000,000 all ranks. The French Navy was manned in 1920 by 55,000 officers and other ranks, and consisted in 1923 of 6 Dreadnought and 3 Pre-Dreadnought battleships, 6 cruisers, 5 light cruisers, 51 destroyers, and 47 submarines, 20 airships and 98 aeroplanes.

ARMISTICE MONUMENT—In the Forest of Compiègne is a *Campagne de l'Armistice*, from which the *Clairière de la Victoire* leads to the Armistice Monument, unveiled Nov. 11, 1922. The monument marks the spot where the Germans signed the armistice terms presented by Marshal Foch, and bears the inscription *Ici le 11 Novembre 1918 succomba le criminel orgueil de l'Empire Allemand vaincu par les peuples libres qu'il prétendait asservir*.

EDUCATION—The educational system is highly developed. *Central Administration* comprises (a) Ministry of Public Instruction; (b) Superior Educational Council, charged with the actual administration; (c) Consultative Committee (advisory); (d) Educational Bureaux and Inspecting Staffs,

whose heads report direct to the Minister. *Local Administration* comprises (a) Territorial Academies, with inspecting staffs for all grades, and (b) Departmental Councils, presided over by the *prefet*, charged especially with primary education. By the Law of July, 1904, all congregationist institutions are to be suppressed within 10 years, and many were at once closed, some re-opening under lay management. (i.) *Primary* *Secular, comp. and free*. Age 6-12. Schools include (a) infants; (b) lower primary; (c) higher do Supplementary courses, and courses for adults Lower and higher primary certificates granted. Numerous private courses are aided from local funds. Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed (ii.) *Secondary*. State lycées, communal colleges, and many private establishments, 7 yrs. course, either (a) purely classical; (b) purely modern; (c) Latin and sciences; or (d) Latin and modern languages. Degree of Bachelor conferred on completion. For females, a similar organisation, course 5-6 yrs. Sévres school and the Sorbonne Association well-known (iii.) *Special Schools* are very numerous, many public institutions being dependent on ministries other than that of Public Instruction. (iv.) *Universities* (State universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education) Aix, Algiers, Angers, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Marseilles, Montauban, Montpellier, Nancy, Nantes, Paris, Poitiers, Rennes, and Toulouse

COMMUNICATIONS—The length of the *Routes Nationales* in 1921 was 23,828 miles in France, and 728 miles in Alsace-Lorraine. The principal rivers of France are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône, the navigable waterways having a length of (1922) 4,512 miles, with 3,031 miles of canals. The system of railroads in France is very extensive, they are almost entirely *concedés*, and become State property after the expiration of the concession. The length of lines of general interest, inclusive of local lines, open for traffic on 31 December, 1923, was 25,776 miles, the total receipts from passenger and goods traffic, &c., being £126,299,380 (£1 = 50 fr.) In 1922 there were 50 fatal accidents on French railways, with 96 killed and 544 injured, in 1921, 72 accidents with 137 killed and 656 injured, and in 1920, 124 accidents with 122 killed and 1,064 injured. The length of telegraph wires is 118,129 miles, and of telephone lines 99,514 miles.

Shipping—The gross tonnage of the French mercantile marine in 1922 was 3,560,000 gross tons, of which 366,000 gross tons were sailing vessels. Under the Armistice clause France has received 109 ex-German vessels (445,543 gross tons). During the year 1923 the tonnage of French and foreign vessels entering French ports amounted to 41,764,014 tons, of which 11,686,253 tons were French, while the total clearings amounted to 30,627,896 tons, of which 8,537,809 tons were French. The chief ports are Marseilles, Rouen, Bordeaux, Le Havre, Calais, Boulogne, Dunkirk, and Cherbourg. A bill was passed by the Chamber in 1921 for the canalisation of the Rhone, which will make the river navigable for 1,200 ton vessels from the sea to Switzerland, and will also provide electric power and irrigation to the surrounding departments.

COMMERCE—The principal imports are wool, cotton, coal, silk, oleaginous fruits and seeds, machinery, raw skins, cereals, timber, caoutchouc, copper, petroleum oils, coffee, and wines. The principal exports are cotton tissues, silk

tissues, wool, woollen tissues, wines, smallwares, automobiles, &c., silks, raw skins, millinery and artificial flowers, dressed skins, tools and metal goods, machinery, pig iron, butter, table fruits, refined sugar, brandy and liqueurs, fish, and cheese.

French Budget (France).

Revenue —	1922	1923
Ordinary	19,831,334,912	18,060,459,387
Extraordinary	3,550,000,000	1,225,000,000
Total...	23,381,334,912	19,285,459,387
(*) Special	10,559,855,000	10,148,000,000
Expenditure —		
Ordinary	23,334,128,894	21,903,234,209
Extraordinary	1,353,830,054	1,276,442,078
Total	24,687,958,948	23,179,676,287
(*) Special	10,558,534,377	10,000,000,000

French Debt (Aug 31, 1922)

	francs
Internal Funded	150,818,000,000
Internal Floating ..	93,634,000,000
External Funded	45,473,000,000
External Floating ...	37,679,000,000
Total	326,604,000,000

French Foreign Trade (1923)

Imports —	France
Food and Drink	7,478,900,000
Raw Materials	20,781,900,000
Manufactures	4,333,800,000
Total ..	32,614,600,000
Exports —	
Food and Drink	3,189,300,000
Raw Materials	9,348,800,000
Manufactures	16,232,400,000
Parcel Post	1,661,000,000
Total	30,431,500,000

Imports and Exports, 1923 (In millions of Francs)

To France from		From France to
5,272	Great Britain	6,154
1,271	Argentina	612
2,404	Belgium	5,805
691	Brazil	251
1,048	Germany	1,085
1,223	Italy	1,181
607	Spain	907
601	Switzerland	2,113
5,049	U S A	2,490

Alsace-Lorraine—High Commissioner, M. Mulhan (1920). Alsace-Lorraine, formerly a part of the Holy Roman Empire, was ceded to France in 1648 at the Peace of Westphalia, and was ceded to Germany by the *Treaty of Frankfurt* (May 10, 1871), after the Franco-Prussian War. At the close of the War, 1914-1918 the Provinces were regained by France under the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919). They embrace the fertile plain between the Rhine and the Vosges, and stretch beyond these mountains as far as Luxembourg. Wine, tobacco, hops, iron, and coal are among the leading productions, and the cotton industry is most flourishing. The area is 5,605 square miles, the population in March, 1921, was 1,709,749. Principal towns, Strassburg (pop 166,767), Mülhausen, and Metz.

Algeria—The three departments of Algeria—Algiers, Oran, and Constantine—form an integral part of France, under a Governor-General, assisted by a Consultative Council. These departments lie between 4° 36' W. to 6° 16' E. longitude,

* "Special" Revenue is that recoverable under the Peace Treaties

37° 6' N to an undetermined S. limit, about 30° N, covering an area estimated at 222,120 square miles, with a population (1921) of 5,806,090, of whom 829 were Europeans and 4,976,262 natives. The revenue in 1922 was estimated at francs 707,047,499, and the expenditure at francs 707,326,774. The bulk of the trade is with France, the exports to France amounting in 1920 to francs 934,715,000 (total exports fr 1,355,372,000), and the imports from France to fr 1,291,005,000 (total imports fr 3,072,707,000). The exports consist mainly of wine, wheat and other cereals, sheep and oxen, skins, fruits, zinc and iron ores, olive oil, phosphates (372,019 metric tons in 1921), cork wood, esparto grass, manufactured tobacco, and vegetables. The principal imports from the U.K. were coal and patent fuel, machinery, cotton oil, cotton tissues, tin plates, clothing, and prepared skins. Iron, copper, quicksilver, zinc, and lead mines are being worked. In 1919 there were 2,228 miles of railroad open for traffic, and in 1921 the number of ships engaged in foreign trade entering and clearing Algerian ports was 4,067, of a net tonnage of 7,685,112 tons. The principal town is Algiers, the capital (population, 1921, 551,949), a most important coaling station and much frequented as a health resort, other large towns are Oran, Constantine, Bône, and Tlemçen. Governor-General, M. Théodore Steeg.

CAPITAL, Paris, on the Seine. Population (1921), 2,906,472, there are 82,127 houses and 1,149,366 families according to the census of March 1921. Fourteen other cities exceed 100,000—Marseilles 586,341, Lyons 561,592, Bordeaux 267,409, Lille 200,952, Nantes 183,704, Toulouse 175,434, St Etienne 167,967, Strasbourg 166,767, Nice 155,839, Le Havre 163,374, Rouen 123,712, Roubaix 113,265, Nancy 113,226, and Toulon 106,331. Mulhouse, Amiens and Limoges exceed 90,000, and 30 others exceed 50,000. FLAG The "tricolour," three vertical bands, blue, white, red (blue next to flagstaff).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Embassy, 39 Faubourg St Honoré

Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency The Most Hon Marquess of Crewe, P.C., K.G. (1922) £16,500
Minister Plenipotentiary, E. C. E. Phipps, C.M.G., C.V.O.

1st Sec., O. G. Sargent

" H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, C.M.G.

" R. F. Wigram

3rd Secretary, F. R. Hoyer-Millar

Hon Attachés, Capt A. Paget, M.C.; Capt G. J. Sandys

Commercial Counsellor, J. R. Cahill

Commercial Sec (Grade II), A. H. S. Yeames

Naval Attaché, Comm. E. B. C. Dicken, D.S.O., R.N.

Military Attaché, Maj-Gen G. S. Clive, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Asst do., Lt-Col Lord Douglas Malise Graham, D.S.O., M.C.

Air Attaché, Wing-Com J. P. C. Sewell, O.B.E.

Secretary to H.M. Ambassador, Hon G. Chichester.

Archivist, W. E. Fuller, O.B.E.

" (Assistant), E. J. Moignard

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Paris—Cons.-Gen., H. G. A. Mackie, C.B.E.

" Vice-Consuls, E. A. Cleugh; C. O. Harrey.

Paris—Pro-Consul, Horace J. Dorey; John W.

M. Gray, F. H. Wyborn

Reims—Vice-Consul, G. H. Olliver.

Algiers—Cons.-Gen., G. P. Churchill

" Vice-Consuls, W. H. Gallienne, B. G. Chamberlain

Arzew and Mostaganem—V. C., J. Madden.

Bône—Vice-Consul, G. C. Bowker

" Pro-Consul, J. I. C. Reed

Bougie—Vice-Consul, L. F. Lajeunesse

Oran—Vice-Consul, T. N. L. Barbel.

" Pro-Consul, Gordon H. Reynolds

Philippeville—Vice-Consul (vacant).

Antananarivo—Consul, J. Helm Smith

Marunga—Vice-Consul, J. F. Spence.

Tamatave—Vice-Consul, C. Bang

Bordeaux—Consul, F. Gordon Rule

" Vice-Consul, Albert E. W. Murphy

Arcaçhon—Vice-Consul (vacant)

" Pro-Consul, Alfred Audap

Bayonne—Vice-Consul, Paul Schoedelin.

Barritz—Vice-Consul, Capt R. Paget

La Pallice—Vice-Consul, F. Link

Limoges—Vice-Consul, G. S. Boddy (acting)

Paula Tarbes—Vice-Cons., H. T. H. Hewetson.

" Pro-Consul, A. C. Thompson

Paulillac—Vice-Consul, Maurice Adde

Sables d'Olonne—Cons. Agt., F. Maillard

Tonnay Charente—Vice-Consul, E. Rizat

Toulouse—Vice-Consul, G. W. Huggins

" Pro-Consul, H. H. Wilkie

Brest—Consul, R. P. F. Edwards, D.S.O.

" Pro-Consul, A. Mignon

Cayenne—Vice-Consul, F. Rambaud (acting)

Congo—Consul, J. P. MacGregor

Libreville—V. C., A. Leonard Smith, M.C.

Dakar—Cons.-Gen., R. C. F. Maugham

" Vice-Consul, M. H. C. Kelham

Lomé—Vice-Consul, Herbert H. Edis

Duala—Vice-Consul, Vincent Teale

Grand Bassam—Vice-Consul, F. Lewis.

Havre—Consul, E. H. Gerald Shepherd

" Vice-Consul, John P. Beecher

" Pro-Consul, A. T. Iredale

" Caen—Vice-Consul, Alex. G. B. Bax

" Pro-Consul, Adrien Duclos

Cherbourg—V. C., Capt C. D. Beresford, M.B.E.

Lille—Consul, A. E. R. Browne

" Pro-Consul, W. Lees

Amiens—Vice-Consul, William Sutcliffe

" Pro-Consul, Eli Sutcliffe

Boulogne—Vice-Consul, H. S. Bradbrook

" Pro-Consul, A. Mentet

Calais—Vice-Consuls, A. M. Simpson, C. M. Oxley

Croix—Vice-Consul, A. Faulkner.

" Pro-Cons., J. Gemmell, N. H. Crothers.

Dunkirk—Vice-Consul, Stanley H. Gudgeon

" Pro-Consul, H. W. F. Whiting

Lyons—Consul, H. Charles Dick, M.B.E.

" Pro-Consul, Capt E. G. King

Grenoble—Vice-Consul, Alfred J. Swannell

Marseilles—Consul-General, Spencer S. Dickson

" Vice-Consul, A. C. Routh.

" Pro-Consul, H. C. Miller

Ajaccio—Consul Maj. W. Follett Routley.

" Pro-Consul,

Bastia—Vice-Consul, A. Bezert.

Cette—Vice-Consul, Norman B. R. Brown.

Hyères—Vice-Consul, Jesse Hook

" Pro-Consul, L. J. Pascotto.

Toulon—Vice-Consul, Capt. E. T. Aclfield.

Martinique—Consul, Henry J. Meagher.
Guadeloupe—Vice-Consul, J. E. Devaux.
Nantes—Consul, F. E. Drummond-Hay, M.V.O.
 „ Pro-Consul, Frank P. Bush
Angers—Vice-Consul, R. Richou
Lorient—Cons. Agent, Henry Joubert
St. Malo—V. Con., Sir George Curtis, K.C.S.I.
 „ Pro-Consul, Thomas Sankey
St. Nazaire—V. Con., S. A. McIntosh
New Caledonia—Cons., T. Johnston
 „ Vice-Consul, T. Johnston
Nice—Consul, J. W. Keogh, O.B.E.
 „ Vice-Consul, Chas. Beale (actg.).
Cannes—Vice-Consuls, J. G. Taylor, J. Taylor, M.V.O.
Menton—V. Cons., John C. Churchman
 „ Pro-Consul, F. Dona
Pondicherry (India)—Consul, Maj. H. G. Tranchell, I.A.
 „ Pro-Consul, K. Nataragier
Réunion—Consul, John T. Plat
 „ Vice-Consul, J. A. Mancini
Rowen—Consul, H. E. Bowle
 „ Vice-Consul, Capt. G. J. Neill.
Dieppe—Vice-Cons., P. U. Allen
 „ Pro-Consul, Maj. W. Andon.
Tréport and Ru—Cons. Agent, G. Gignou
Savon—Consul-General, F. G. Gorton
 „ Vice-Consuls, Alexander Denholm, H. B. Henderson
Haiphong—V. Cons., J. J. A. Guheux
St. Pierre and Miquelon—Consul, R. T. Pine
Strasbourg—Cons.-Gen., Sir J. O. Wardrop, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 „ Vice-Consul, J. K. V. Dible.
Tahiti—Consul, Dr. W. J. Williams
 „ Vice-Consul, I. E. Walker
Tunis—Cons.-Gen., J. M. MacLeod, C.M.G.
 „ V. Cons., J. J. Drum
Bizerta—Cons., Major W. H. Fox
Gabes—Cons. Agent, Edouard Cini.
Gerba d. Zarzis, Cons. Agent, F. Farrugia
Melidiah—Cons. Agent, G. Violante
Sfax—Vice-Consul, Silvio Leonardi.
Susa and Kairouan—Vice-Con., Harry Engerer
 „ Pro-Consul, Jules Engerer

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 6 Rue Halevy, Paris, LXème. President, Sir John Piltor
 There are also British Chambers of Commerce at 2, Rue Beauvau, Marseilles, and 4, Avenue Massena, Nice.
 Paris is distant from London 267 miles; transit, 7 to 8 hours.

FRENCH COLONIES

Colony, &c.	Area	Population
Indo-China	257,000	18,000,000
Asia Minor	150,000	4,500,000
Africa	4,100,200	43,550,000
America	33,200	500,000
Oceania	10,000	100,000
Total	4,550,400	66,650,000

In ASIA—French India includes Pondicherry, on the Coromandel coast; Chandernagore, on the Hooghly; Karikal, in the Cauvery delta, Yanaon, in the Godavary delta; and Mahé, on the Malabar coast—the total area being 200 square miles with an estimated population of (1922) 266,000. French Indo-China comprises the possession of Cochin-China and the four protectorates of Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin, and Laos. In 1898 the port of Kwang-Chow-Wan

was also acquired on lease from China. The capital is Hanoi, in Tonkin, and the total area is 309,979 square miles, with a population (1922) estimated at 19,983,203, including the civil European population of about 17,500.

In ASIA MINOR—The French mandatory sphere of Syria, Cilicia and Lebanon has a total area of about 150,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 4,500,000 (see also pp. 825-6).

In AFRICA—Algeria (see above) is an integral part of France. Morocco (see p. 806-7) is a French (and partly Spanish) protectorate.

Tunis (Bey of Tunis, Sidi Mohammed ed Habib, acceded 1922) has been a French protectorate since 1881. It lies between Algeria and Tripoli, and extends southwards to the Sahara, with a total area of about 45,000 sq miles and an estimated population of 2,000,000, of whom about 600,000 are Berbers and 500,000 Arabs. The valleys of the northern region support large flocks and herds, and contain rich agricultural areas, in which wheat, barley, and oats are grown. The vine and olive are extensively cultivated. The principal minerals are coal, copper, lead, zinc and iron, and phosphates and marble are also worked. The chief exports are phosphates, olive oil, wheat, esparto grass, barley, beans, blankets, sponges, and dates. The chief imports are textiles and other manufactures, iron, steel, machinery and provisions. Eighty per cent of the trade is with France and Algeria. Tunis, the capital, has a population of 230,000; other towns are Sfax (84,000), Bizerta (30,000), Susea (30,000), Kairwan (22,000), Gabes (16,000), and Monastir (6,000). French West Africa extends from Mauritania to Dahomey, and has a total area of 1,509,733 square miles, and a population of 11,344,076. It consists of Senegal (74,000 sq miles, pop. 1,250,500), capital, St. Louis; Upper Senegal Niger (304,000 sq miles), and the Niger Military Territory (533,000 sq miles), which have a total population of about 6,036,200; French Guinea (92,600 sq miles, pop. 1,737,350); Ivory Coast (126,100 sq miles, pop. 1,216,300); and Dahomey (38,000 sq miles, pop. 878,500), adjoining Dahomey is the French Sphere of the former German colony of Togoland (23,400 sq miles, pop. 800,000), while the hinterland of these colonies forms the French Sahara, which has an estimated area of 924,160 sq miles and a population of about 450,000. French Equatorial Africa consists of the French Congo (513,000 sq miles, pop. 9,000,000) and of the French Sphere in the former German territory of Cameroon (267,000 sq miles, pop. 2,750,000). French East Africa consists of the Somali Coast (46,300 sq miles, pop. 208,000) and of the large island of Madagascar (226,000 sq miles, pop. 3,153,500) with its dependencies (Noséi Bé, Sainte Marie, Réunion, and the Mayotte-Comore Islands, and St. Paul, Amsterdam, and Kerguelen Islands). Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries; the minerals include gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, and zinc. The chief exports are gold, cattle, bark, manioc (for arrowroot), beans, hides, skins, fibre, rice, timber and rubber, the chief imports are cottons, metal manufactures, wines and spirits, coal, clothing, lime and cement. The capital, Antananarivo, has a population of 75,000; other towns are Tamatave (the chief port), Majunga, Diego-Suarez, Mananjary, Tuléar, Andoveranto and Vohémar. Off the south-east coast are the uninhabited islands of St. Paul, Kerguelen and Amsterdam. There is now direct communication

across French and British territory in Africa, with posts on the Atlantic and Indian ocean.

In AMERICA—Off the south-east coast of Newfoundland are two small groups of islands, of which the largest are St Pierre and Miquelon. In the West Indies, Martinique and Guadeloupe, with Haïme Terre, Marie Galante, Ile des Saintes, Petite Terre, St. Bartholomew, and St Martin, and in South America, Cayenne or French Guiana. The total area of French possessions in North and South America is 35,320 square miles, with a population of 428,850.

In AUSTRALASIA.—New Caledonia (7,300 sq ms, pop. 50,500) is a large island with many dependencies, and the Society Islands (Tahiti, &c) and other islands have a total area in the Pacific Ocean of 8,378 square miles, with a population estimated at 81,100. The New Hebrides are under joint Franco-British administration.

GERMANY (Deutsches Reich.)

President of the German Republic, Herr Friedrich Ebert, born, Feb 4, 1870, assumed office, Feb 11, 1919.

MINISTRY.

*Chancellor, Dr. Marv.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Stresemann.
Interior, Herr Jarres.
Labour, Dr. Brauns
Justice, (vacant)
Finance, Dr. Luther
Food, Count von Kautz
Communications, Herr Gesser
Defence, Dr. Gessler.
Posts and Telegraph Territory, Dr. Hoeft.
Industry, Dr. Haunm*

*Ambassador in London, Dr. Friedrich Sthamer,
9 Carlton House Terrace, S W 1
Consular Dept of the Embassy, 21A Bedford
Place, W C 1.*

The area of Germany is approximately 172,270 square miles, with a population on Oct 8, 1919 of 59,558,284, of whom 28,498,891 were males and 31,359,393 were females. The population on Dec 1, 1910 was 64,925,993. Births in 1921 numbered 1,611,420 and deaths 911,172, births being 26·1 per 1,000 of population, deaths 14·8 per thousand.

Religious confessions in the present area were in 1910—Protestants 38,117,501. Roman Catholics 19,326,306, Jews 538,972, others 472,132.

There are 43 large towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, and of these 29 are in Prussia, 4 in Saxony, 3 in Bavaria, 2 each in Baden and Hesse, 1 each in Württemberg and Brunswick, and three Hanse Towns.

At the outbreak of war, Aug, 1914, "Germany" was a Confederate League, bearing the name "German Empire," under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia, holding the title of "German Emperor."

By the *Treaty of Versailles* the "Reichland" of Silesia-Lothringen and the Saar coal basin (temporarily) were ceded to France, parts of Posen and West Prussia to the newly-formed Republic of Poland, North Schleswig to Denmark; and Moreauet and Malmédy to Belgium. Plebiscites held in June 1920 in parts of East and West Prussia yielded majorities for Germany. A plebiscite to decide the fate of Upper Silesia, which was held under the Peace treaty, resulted

in division between Poland and Germany. Memel City with adjoining territory has been ceded to Lithuania.

The Colonial possessions of the German Empire extended over 1,035,086 sq miles in Africa, 96,210 sq. miles in the Pacific, and 2,943 sq miles in Asia—a total of 1,134,239 sq miles, with a population estimated in 1914 at 15,000,000. By the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany renounced her overseas possessions, with all rights and titles therein, and the delegates to the International Council at Paris allocated Togoland and Kamerun to Great Britain and France, German East Africa to Great Britain, German S W Africa to the Union of South Africa, the German Pacific possessions N of the Equator to Japan, and those S of the Equator to Australia and New Zealand.

On Nov 9, 1918, the German Emperor abdicated, and the Government of the country was taken over by the Council of the People's Commissioners in Berlin. On Nov 11, 1918, Germany was granted an armistice, and on June 28, 1919, peace was signed at Versailles. In Jan 1919, elections were held to a National Assembly on the basis of universal adult suffrage (male and female), and on Feb 11, 1919, the first President of the German *Versammlung* was elected at Weimar. Under the new Constitution of August 11, 1919, the federal legislature consists of a *Reichstag* representing the whole nation and elected by popular suffrage (male and female), with proportional representation, and a *Reichsrat* representing the separate States. The people possess the right of initiative and the referendum. Bills dealing with economical questions or social issues arising thereout must first be submitted to the new advisory Economical Council (*Reichswirtschaftsrat*).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY—Germany, up to the commencement of the War, was becoming more and more a manufacturing country. In 1907, 32·6 per cent of the population were supported by agriculture, 37 per cent by industry and mining 11·5 per cent by trade and communications. Of the total area in 1907, 28,632,140 acres were under cultivation, and 24,272,141 acres were woods and forests. The Live Stock (Dec 1, 1922) included 3,650,804 horses, 16,316,725 cattle, and 14,679,030 pigs. Germany supported about nine tenths of her population by her own produce in 1914. The mineral produce was valued in 1912 at £522,250,000, and included 190,109,440 tons of coal, 87,233,084 of lignite, and 28,607,903 of iron ore, potash, rock-salt, lead-ore, gold and silver ore, graphite, asphalt, petroleum, Epsom-salts, boracite, tin-ore, quicksilver-ore, antimony-ore, cobalt-ore, nickel-ore, arsenic-ore, manganese-ore, bismuth-ore, uranium-ore, wolfram-ore, pyrites, vitriolic-ore, and alum-ore are also worked. Crefeld, Elberfeld-Barmen, Chemnitz, Augsburg, and the provinces of Westphalia and Silesia are the great centres of the textile industries. By laws of 1919 and 1920, all coal, heavy iron and steel, potash and coal-iron producing concerns were compulsorily fused into All-German Syndicates, governed by assemblies representing Producers, Traders and Consumers, with equal representation for Employers and Employed.

Under the stimulus of the falling mark exchange, which favoured competition abroad and induced the home public to convert its depreciating currency into solid goods, Industry

flourished almost uninterruptedly between 1920 and late 1923, since when (in connection with currency stabilisation) business has been depressed. As compared with 1929 production of all industrial goods has recovered, but in most cases remains below that of 1913. Bankruptcies for a time almost disappeared, but increased again rapidly in the first half of 1924.

OLD AGE AND INFIRMITY INSURANCE—The German scheme of social legislation gives all subordinate bread-winners in Germany a legal right to pecuniary subvention when unfitted for work through sickness, accident, premature infirmity, or old age. Insurance is compulsory. This National Insurance is based on mutual insurance and self-administration. The Infirmary Insurance Act came into force Jan. 1, 1900. The insured include all persons working for wages or salary as workpeople, artisans, journey-men, apprentices, domestic servants, laundresses, dressmakers, sempstresses, housekeepers, chairwomen, overseers, foremen, engineers, assistants, clerks and apprentices in merchants' offices (excepting assistants and apprentices in chemists' shops), schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, tutors and governesses, including foreigners working in Germany under these categories. Pensions for premature infirmity are given to insured persons when unfit for work, old age pensions to all insured persons on attaining the age of 70, though still capable of work. A comprehensive project of reform of the State insurance legislation became law in 1911. The new law codified previous legislation, established new Insurance Authorities, reduced working class influence in the Accident Insurance organisations, provided pensions for widows and orphans, and made other changes of importance. Another Bill extending Insurance benefits to private officials, clerical employees and others above the class of manual workers, became law in 1911. A Bill establishing Federal Unemployment Insurance for industrial workers (not farm labourers or domestic servants), clerks, actors and orchestra musicians, and a Bill providing a Federal Labour Exchange Organization, are before the Reichstag. The income limits within which social insurance is compulsory were constantly changed owing to the currency depreciation. In late 1923 many social insurance organisations were reported to be in financial difficulties.

DEFENCE—By Article 160 of the *Treaty of Versailles* the German Military Forces, as from March 31, 1920, must not comprise more than seven divisions of infantry and three divisions of cavalry, a total force of 100,000 all ranks. By Article 181 of the Treaty, the German Naval Forces must not exceed 6 battleships of the Deutschland or Lothringen class, 6 light cruisers, 12 destroyers, and 12 torpedo boats. No submarine vessels are to be included in the naval forces, and all war vessels in excess of the above numbers are to be broken up or devoted to commercial purposes. Under the terms of the Armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, the German High Sea Fleet surrendered to the Allies (Nov. 21, 1918) and was interned in Scapa Flow, manned by German naval crews. It was scuttled by its crews in Scapa Flow, while in custody, on June 21, 1919. In consequence of this breach of the Armistice agreement by the German crews the Allies (Nov. 10, 1919) called upon the government to surrender 5 light cruisers, and certain floating docks, cranes, and dredgers, in addition to the

previous naval surrenders. By Article 198 of the Treaty the armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval Air Forces, and no dirigible balloons, aeroplanes, sea-planes or flying boats.

COMMUNICATIONS—The total length of the Railroads at end of 1921 was 55,557 kilometres, of which all except 3,613 kilometres belong to the Republic. Under the *Dawes Reparation Scheme* all state railways are transferred to a joint stock company. The number of registered automobiles (July 1, 1922) was 82,692, and motor cycles 38,048, and motor lorries 43,711. Length of Telegraph Lines (1921) 224,000 kilometres (length of wires, 2,379,000 kilometres); telegrams handled in, 81,522,000, post offices, 35,390, telegraph offices, 47,401, wireless stations, 251, telephone call-stations, 40,795, letters delivered, 4,820,000,000, cash on delivery orders, 19,160 million marks, money orders, 14,588 million marks. The number of employees in the service of posts, telegraphs, and telephones was 475,187. The State postal services were taken over by the Federal Government in 1920. In addition to some 6,000 miles of navigable rivers there are over 1,500 miles of canals and 1,600 miles of ship canals. At the outbreak of the War of 1914-1918 Germany ranked second to Britain in the list of maritime countries. On January 1, 1913, the Mercantile Marine consisted of 2,098 sea-going steamers of 17.65 register tons and upwards (4,380,348 tons gross register), and of 2,420 sailing vessels (447,870 tons gross register), number of seamen, 77,746. As a result of the War and of the Peace Treaty shipping in 1919 sank to 419,000 tons, but there has since been a rapid recovery, due mainly to native building, but partly to purchases from abroad. Finished new constructions of vessels exceeding 100 gross tons were in 1919, 134,535 tons, 1920 241,985 tons, 1921 509,064 tons, 1922 575,264 tons, 1923 358,000 tons. On June 30, 1923, shipping had increased to 2,590,073 tons. Recovery was helped by the establishment of eleven new yards during the War. The chief ports of Germany are Hamburg, on the Elbe, Bremen, on the Weser, Stettin, on the Oder, Königsberg, on the Pregel, Kiel, on the Baltic (connected with the Elbe by the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal), and Lübeck, on the Baltic. Kiel is being converted into a free port. Under the Peace Treaty Danzig became a Free State, subject in its foreign affairs to the Polish Republic. Traffic in the chief ports has increased since the War at a great rate, and now exceeds that of 1913. Arrivals at Hamburg were 1913, 14,195,496 net tons, 1923, 15,344,000 net tons. Bremen shipping traffic also exceeded that of before the War.

FINANCE—Under Articles 248-263 of the *Treaty of Versailles* the German Government undertook to pay the cost of the Armies of Occupation from Nov. 11, 1918, until they shall be withdrawn, the occupied area extending to the Rhine (with "bridgeheads" on the right bank) from Elten, on the Netherlands' frontier, in the north, to the junction of the German-Lorraine frontiers, in the south. The amount of the reparations due by Germany under the Treaty was fixed in January, 1921 (by the Financial Council of the Allies at Brussels) at 132 milliards of gold marks (£6,600,000,000) payable in bonds, to be redeemed by annual payments of a milliard gold marks, together with a sum equivalent to 26 per cent of German exports. Of the amounts

thus payable the various shares from 1921-1929 were apportioned to France 52 ninety-second parts, Great Britain 22, Italy 10 and Belgium 8 ninety seconds; from 1929-1932 the shares are varied to France 130 two hundred and thirtieth parts, Great Britain 55, Italy 25 and Belgium 20 two hundred and thirtieths; and for the succeeding 31 years France 126 two hundred and seventy-six parts, Great Britain 66, Italy 30 and Belgium 24 two hundred and seventy-six parts. A new *Reparations Scheme* was agreed to by Germany and the Allies in August, 1924, providing for standard annual payments of 2,500 million gold marks, liable to increase according to an index of prosperity, the money to be supplied from (1) taxation, (2) railway bonds, and (3) bonds imposed on private industry. The total capital Reparations liability was not refixed.

In November, 1923, was put through a *Currency Reform*, consisting in the creation of a *rentenmark*, nominally worth 1 gold mark, and in the stabilisation of the depreciated paper-mark at 1 billion paper-marks to 1 gold-mark. These values have since been maintained, but both currencies will be gradually exchanged for new gold-mark notes, to be issued by the Reichsbank as reconstituted under the Reparations settlement. Although the currency reform of 1923 was only provisional it reacted beneficially on the Finances, stopping the rise in the cost of administration and preventing depreciation in the value of the taxes received. For covering the deficits in the weeks intervening between stabilisation and complete balancing of the budget, the Republic obtained limited credits from the new Rentenbank. In the last months of the financial year 1923-24 a complete budget balance was attained, and small surpluses remained for extinction of Debt, and the first five months of the financial year, 1924-5 (April-August, 1924), also passed without deficits. The *Budget Estimates for 1924-25* (in which are not included the separately financed *General and Posts*) were—

General Administration Budget —		1,000,000 Gold Marks.
Ordinary revenue	5,144	
" expenditure	4,942	
Extraordinary revenue	130	
" expenditure	130	

Budget for Treaty Executions —		
Revenue	nil	
Expenditure	640	

The above Budgets contain no provision for Reparation payments.

The German Debt

The *New Debt* of the Republic, as contracted in gold or dollars since 1923, totalled (on May 31, 1924) 1,747,000,000 gold marks. The *Old (mark) Debt*, consisting of pre-War and War borrowings (and including Debts taken over from the States in connection with the expropriation of the State railways) totals 70 milliard marks. All this *Old Debt* is regarded in law as a *paper-mark liability*, and has therefore no present value. The Third Taxation decree of Feb., 1924, enacted that bondholders cannot demand payment of interest on, or repayment of the capital of, any part of this *Old Debt* until after all Reparations liabilities have been repaid.

German Trade

	1923	1922
Total Imports	11,654 mill gold marks	6,081 mill gold marks
Total Exports	10,891 mill gold marks	6,079 mill gold marks
Imports from U K	£60,499,693	£53,836,000
Exports to U K	80,411,052	35,001,000

GERMAN FEDERATED STATES.

PRUSSIA

GOVERNMENT (April 28, 1921).

President, Herr Braun
Interior, Herr Severing.
Finance, Herr Richter
Agriculture, Herr Wendorff
Trade and Commerce, Herr Siering
Instruction and Worship, Herr Boehltz.
Minister of Justice, Herr am Zehnhoff.

The Republic of Prussia comprises the larger portion of Germany, with a total area in 1919 of 113,750 sq. miles and a population on Oct. 8, 1919 of 35,004,272 (Saar district excluded).

Of the total population 17,250,644 were males and 18,843,668 females. The number of births in 1921 was 1,001,472, against 1,209,500 in 1923. The number of deaths in 1921 was 529,179, against 656,490 in 1923. Marriages were 462,107 against 323,709. The surplus of births over deaths in 1921 was 438,897 or 11.29 per 1000 inhabitants.

Prussia possesses a large number of navigable rivers intersecting the country—viz., the Pregel, Oder, Elbe, Weser, and Rhine. The coasts of the Baltic and North Seas form a number of gulfs and bays. The principal mountains are the Harz and the Giant Mountains, the latter reaching an altitude of 5,553 feet. The forests are extensive, occupying an area of 18,053,000 acres, chiefly consisting of fir. Minerals consist of coal, iron, copper, lead, potash, alum, nitre, zinc, cobalt, sulphur, nickel, arsenic, baryta, amber, agate, jasper, onyx, &c., and, to a small extent, silver. Salt (from the brine springs of Prussian Saxony) is abundant. Metallic ores, coal, salt, precious stones belong partially, and amber totally, to the Crown. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle are the industries employing the largest number of persons, but Prussia has long ceased to be a mainly agricultural State. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, millet, rape-seed, maize, linseed, flax, hemp, tobacco, sugar-beet, hops, &c., are extensively cultivated. Prussia's manufactures comprise practically all branches. The cotton works are extensive, and there are numerous manufactories of silk, woollen, mixed cotton and linen fabrics, including shawls, carpets, &c., and woollens, with leather, earthenware, glass, paper, and tobacco manufactures, as well as metallurgical works of great importance and large output. Brewing is a business of great importance.

	Gold Marks
Revenue (Estimate) 1921-22	1,580,000,000
Expenditure do.	2,128,000,000
	Paper Marks
Total debt (floating, April 1, 1921)	3,400,000,000

The whole of the old *Funded Debt* of Prussia was taken over by the Republic under the arrangement for transfer of the Prussian State Railways.

CAPITAL, Berlin, on the Spree. In 1920, by fusion of suburban municipalities and of some

adjacent rural communes, was created Great Berlin with a population of 3,803,770.

Other largest cities are Cologne, on the Rhine (633,904), Breslau, on the Oder (528,260), Essen, on the Ruhr (439,257), Frankfurt, on the Main (433,000), Düsseldorf, on the Rhine (407,338), Hannover, on the Leine (392,805), and Dortmund on the Emscher (295,006).

BAVARIA

Munster-President, Dr Held

The Republic of Bavaria is divided into two unequal parts. The eastern portion, comprising eleven-twelfths of the whole, is situated between 47° 16'—50° 34' N lat and 9° 01'—13° 50' E long., the western part, forming the Palatinate, on the left bank of the Rhine. The total area is 29,486 square miles, and the population (in 1919) 6,108,703. The rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Main, Isar, Inn. The Bavarian forests are extensive, covering nearly a third of the country; the soil is highly productive, wheat, rye, oats, and barley being the chief products; buckwheat and maize are also grown, and tobacco is one of the staple articles. Wine is produced in the Palatinate, in Lower Franconia, and in Middle Franconia. The hop-plant is most extensively cultivated. Many important manufactures are carried on. The brewing of beer is carried to great perfection. The chief imports are sugar, coffee, woollens, silks, stuffs, drugs, hemp, cotton, tobacco, and flax. The chief exports are timber, grain, wine, hops, beer, leather, glass, jewellery, &c. The Thuringian State Save-Coburg-Gotha was incorporated in Bavaria in 1921.

Budget, 1924	Gold Marks
Public debt, April 1, 1921	378,910,220
CAPITAL, Munich, on the Isar	213,200,000
(1919), 630,711	Population
Other large towns are Nurnberg, N W of Munich (353,298), and Augsburg, on the Wertach-Lech (154,555).	

SAXONY

The Republic of Saxony has an area of 5,856 English square miles, with a population (1919) of 4,663,298. More than one-half of the surface is arable, and has always been in a high state of cultivation, producing the usual cereals and leguminous plants, with rape, buckwheat, flax, and fruits. The forests supply timber of excellent quality, minerals are rich and abundant (coal, silver, tin, bismuth, cobalt, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, arsenic, &c.), besides marble, porcelain, earth, and various gems; special manufactures of Saxony are—Machinery, cottons, worsted yarns, soft wool tissues, carriages, furs, clothing, fute, furniture stuffs, hosiery, gloves, and other knitted goods, laces, embroiderys, curtains, paper, wood and straw pulp, bottle glass, musical instruments, chocolates, sweets, cigars, and Meissen porcelain. The imports are chiefly corn, wine, salt, cotton, silk, flax, hemp, wool, coffee, tea, &c. Its chief town, after the capital, is Leipzig (pop 604,386), the great book-market, with, next to those of Berlin and Munich, the most frequented University of Germany (having 5,925 matriculated students in 1912-13). Plauen (pop 104,928), and Chemnitz (pop 303,775), the Manchester of Saxony.

Budget, 1924	Gold Marks
Debt, April 1, 1921	225,770,019
CAPITAL, Dresden	622,400,000
Pop (1919),	587,748.

WURTEMBERG

The Republic of Württemberg has an area of 7,534 English square miles, and a population (in 1910) of 2,518,773, of whom 30 per cent are Roman Catholics. It possesses rich cultivated fields, orchards, gardens, and hills covered with vines, the forest, grain, and pasture-land being nearly equally distributed throughout. Spelt, wheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, hops, potatoes, beans, maize, and turnips are the principal agricultural products. The minerals, consisting chiefly of salt, iron, granite, limestone, nonstone, fireclay, &c., abound in the kingdom. Mineral springs are also numerous. The principal rivers are the Neckar and the Danube. The manufactures generally are linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, carpets, paper, leather, gunpowder, firearms, tobacco, iron and steel goods, pianos, clocks, pottery, cabinet work, &c. There are also many oil mills, breweries, and brandy distilleries. The principal exports are grain, cattle, wood, gunpowder, firearms, pianos, clocks, salt, oil, leather, woollen, hosiery, cotton and luen fabrics, stays, beer, wine, &c.

Budget, 1924	Gold Marks
Public Debt, April 1, 1921	127,835,560
CAPITAL, Stuttgart	829,800,000
Population (1919)	309,197

MINOR STATES

Baden, separated by the Rhine from France (Alsace) and Switzerland, has an area of 5,819 square miles, with a population (1919) of 2,208,503. A great part of the surface is mountainous and covered with forest trees, including the Schwarzwald (Black Forest) and the Odenwald, but more than three-fifths of the total area is under cultivation, corn, wine, fruit, potatoes, tobacco and hops being the chief agricultural products. The principal manufactures are cigars, cotton and silk stuffs, brushes, jewellery and trinkets, clocks, chemicals, paper and machinery. More than half the population are Roman Catholics. Capital, Karlsruhe, pop (1919) 125,052. Other large towns are Mannheim (229,576), Friburg (87,946), Pforzheim (73,839), and Heidelberg (69,806).

Land Thuringen. The seven Thuringian States, Save-Weimar-Eisenach, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Reuss-Greiz and Reuss Gera, have been constituted into a single state under the title Land Thuringen, with an area of 4,541 square miles, a population of 1,508,025, and two seats in the Federal Reichsrat. In size Land Thuringen is sixth among German states. The new state is governed by a "Volksrat". Capital, Weimar (37,232).

Hesse, in the West Centre, consists of Northern and Southern portions, nearly equal in size, on either side of the Main River, with a total area of 2,968 square miles and a population (1919) of 1,290,988, of whom more than half are Protestants. The country is mountainous but fertile, and agriculture is flourishing. Capital, Darmstadt, pop (1919) 82,367. Other large towns are Mayence (Mainz) at the confluence of the Main and the Rhine (107,930), Offenbach (75,580), Worms (44,285), and Glessen (33,402).

Mecklenburg-Schwerin, between the Elbe and the Baltic, has a total area of 5,068 square miles, with a population (1919) of 657,330. Agriculture and stock raising are the principal industries, the Mecklenburg breed of horses being famous. The chief manufactures are bricks and machinery. Capital, Schwerin, pop. (1919) 45,575.

Oldenburg, on the North Sea, between the estuary of the Weser (at Bremen) and the Prussian province of Hanover, has detached territories in Lubeck (between Holstein and Mecklenberg) and Birkenfeld (Rhine Province of Prussia). The total area is 2,479 square miles, with a population (1919) of 517,765. The chief industries are agriculture, bee-keeping and stock-raising, the principal manufactures are brewing and distilling, tanning, tobacco and corks. Capital, Oldenburg, pop (1919) 32,540.

Brunswick, 1,418 square miles, pop (1919) 480,599, in Northern Germany. Capital, Brunswick, pop (1919) 139,539.

Anhalt, 906 square miles, pop (1919) 331,258; is in Central Germany. Capital, Dessau, pop. (1919) 57,658.

Lippe, 470 square miles, pop (1919) 154,318. Capital, Detmold (15,301).

Mecklenburg-Strelitz, between Mecklenburg-Schweinf, Pomerania and Brandenburg, has a total area of 1130 square miles, with a population (1919) of 106,394. Chief industries are agriculture and wood products. Capital Neustrelitz, pop (1919) 11,246.

Waldeck, 438 square miles, pop (1919) 55,999. Capital, Arolsen (5,793).

Schaumburg-Lippe, 130 square miles, pop (1919) 46,357. Capital, Bückeburg (6,745).

The *Free Hanse Towns* comprise the three cities of **Lubeck**, on the Trave (area 115 square miles, pop 120,568), **Bremen**, on the Weser (area 99 square miles, pop 311,266), and **Hamburg**, on the Elbe (area 160 square miles, pop 1,050,359). Each has a small rural territory and has full Federal independence, with a Council of State (under the Presidency of a Burgomaster).

TRADE FLAG Black, red and gold
CAPITAL OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC, BERLIN
BRITISH ENAMBAY

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord D'Abemnon, G.C.M.G. (1920) £8,000

Counsellor, Joseph Addison, C.M.G.

1st Secretary, G. G. Knox

2nd Secretary, P. M. Roberts

3rd Secretary, W. H. B. Mack

Honorary Attaché, A. P. Graves

Commercial Secretary (Grade I), Lt.-Col. J.

W. F. Thelwall, M.C.

Commercial Secretary (Grade II), Major C. J.

Kavanaugh

Commercial Secretary (Grade III), H. N. Stur-

rock

British High Commissioner, Inter Allied Rhine-

land Commission, Lord Kilmarnock, K.C.M.G.

Deputy High Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Rupert R.

Ryan, D.S.O.

Archivist, E. P. Fothergill.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Berlin—*Consul-General*, A. C. Chailton.

" *Vice-Consul*, W. S. H. Bernard.

" *Pro-Consul*, Henry E. Pomeroy

Königsberg—*Vice-Consul*, R. D. Macrae

" *Pro-Consul*, Harold Wade

Stettin—*Vice-Consul*, A. C. Hensley, O.B.E.

" *Pro-Consul*, A. T. H. Evans

Bremen—*Consul*, C. D. Elphick

" *Pro-Consul*,

Cologne—*Consul-General*, W. N. Dunn

" *Vice-Consul*, A. G. Fallowfield; S. C.

Lawrence (*acting*)

Aix-la-Chapelle—*Vice-Consul*, Capt. H. C. Fein

" *Pro-Consul*,

Düsseldorf—*Vice-Consul*,

Elberfeld—*Vice-Consul*, N. K. S. Agnew (*actg.*)

Essen—*Vice-Consul*, J. R. M. Fell.

" *Pro-Consul*, Dr. C. A. Brückebach

Frankfort-on-Main—*Consul-General*, V. H. C.

Bosanquet

" *Vice-Consul*, Robert Ross; A. J. P. Butler

Hamburg—*Consul-General*, Francis A. Oliver

" *Vice-Consul*, R. G. Goldie and S. Bracher

" *Pro-Consul*, Maj. W. M. Powell, M.B.E.

Flensburg—*Vice-Consul*, Arthur C. C. Azemar

Hanover—*Vice-Consul*, William Anderson

Leipzig—*Consul*, R. M. Kohan

" *Pro-Consul*, C. Fuller

Chemnitz—*Vice-Consul*, H. Monk

Magence—*Consul*, J. B. Maczalan.

" *Pro-Consul*, T. H. Paine

Munich—*Consul-General*, C. H. Bentinck, C.M.G.

" *Vice-Consul*, L. C. Hughes-Hallett

" *Pro-Consul*, Alfred G. Tyler

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 100 Hohe-

strasse, Cologne

GREECE.

(Hellas)

President of the Hellenic Republic, Admiral

Paul Countouriotis, assumed office March 25

1924.

THE MINISTRY (Oct. 7, 1924)

Prime Minister & Minister of War, A. Michala-

copoulos

Justice, P. Taitseklis

Interior, General Condylis

Marine, Capt. Miaoulis

Finance, M. Gotsis

Foreign Affairs, G. Rousos

Education, M. Spyridis (*acting*)

National Economy, M. Spyridis

Communications, M. Vallalas

Health and Social Assistance, Dr. Orphanidis

Agriculture, M. Maiss

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipoten-

tary in London, Monsieur D. Caclamanos

Legation, 51 Upper Brook St., W. 1

Counsellor (vacant)

Secretary, M. G. V. Melas

Consul-General, M. S. Constantinidis, 36 Gordon

Square, W. 1

A maritime Republic in the south-east of

Europe, bounded on the N by Albania, Yugo-

Slavia and Bulgaria, on the S and W. by the

Ionian Sea, and on the E. by the Aegean and

Turkey, with an estimated area of 42,000 sq

miles and an estimated population (1922) of

about 6,800,000.

Prior to the Balkan Wars of 1912-13 the area

was less than 25,000 sq miles, the addition of

portions of Macedonia and Epirus, Crete (8,950 sq

miles, pop. 336,151), and certain Aegean Islands

increasing the area to 43,522 sq miles. During

the War of 1914-1918 Greece eventually declared

for the Allies against the Central Powers, and

her territories were increased by the occupation

of Thrace (including the monastic republic of

Mount Athos), and the islands of Imbros and

Tenedos. Under an arrangement with Italy, to

come into effect after the ratification of the

Treaty of Sèvres, the Dodecanese (12 islands)

were surrendered by Turkey, and these were to

be handed over to Greece by Italy with the

exception of Rhodes, for which a special arrange-

ment was made this arrangement was, how-

ever, repudiated by Italy, and the fate of the

island is in abeyance. Greece also received

under the Treaty a mandate for the occupation and administration of the town and district of *Smyrna*, but military operations by forces of the Angora Government, under Mustapha Kemal Pasha, recovered the mandated region in Sept. 1922, the Greek forces being annihilated, and *Smyrna* was evacuated on Sept. 8, 1922, and that part of the Greek population of Asia Minor which escaped massacre by the Turks took refuge in Greece. By the *Treaty of Lausanne* (1923) Greece lost Eastern Thrace (that part lying E. of the Maritza river) and the islands of Imbros and Tenedos, which were retroceded to Turkey. The country is thus composed of a continental portion (the southern part of the Balkan Peninsula), and of islands in the Aegean, Mediterranean, and Ionian Seas. The surface is nearly all mountainous, the coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented.

Government—Greece became independent in 1830, after a successful insurrection against the Turkish government, to which the country had been subjected since the 15th century, and after a succession of rulers of the Glucksburg dynasty was declared a Republic by the Constituent Assembly on March 25, 1924. The legislature consists of a Senate of 40 members, and of a Chamber of Deputies (or *boulé*) elected for 4 years by universal manhood suffrage. Members of the legislature are paid 4,000 *drachmæ* annually.

Production—Agriculture is the principal industry and employs more than half the population. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, the vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, citron, pomegranate, and currant-vine. The principal minerals are silver, lead, zinc, emery, copper, magnesum, sulphur, salt, and marble. The chief manufactures are smelting, textiles, and shipbuilding. The imports are cotton and other manufactures, corn, timber, cattle, hides, sugar, salt fish, and coal. The exports consist of wine, olives, olive oil, tobacco, currants, figs, cognac, hides, lead, iron ore, magnesite, iron pyrites, chrome ore, emery, marble, and sponges. The imports in 1920 were, from Gt. Britain, 320 million *drachmæ*; U.S.A. 287 million; Italy 125 million; France 109 million; and other countries 333 million. The exports were, to U.S.A. 40 million; Gt. Britain, 37 million; Italy 26 million; France, 20 million; and other countries 178 million.

Defence—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory between the ages of 21 and 57. Both the land and sea forces were reorganised during the War of 1914-1918, and about 150,000 all ranks fought with the Allied Armies. The Navy consisted (July, 1919) of 6 ironclads, 1 modern cruiser, 14 destroyers, 6 torpedo-boats, and a submarines.

Education is free and compulsory, maintained by local taxation supplemented by State grants. Secondary education is somewhat backward, particularly in the country districts. The University at Athens is of some repute.

Finance—The debt in 1912 was 1,040,000,000 *drachmæ*, and the Balkan Wars of 1912-13 added 354,960,000 *drachmæ*, the Great War added 1,088,000,000 *drachmæ*, and subsequent military operations to March, 1921, were responsible for 1,776,140,000 *drachmæ*.

Communications—There were (1919) 1,400 miles of railroad open for traffic. There is a ship canal cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth for ships up to 1,500 tons. The post offices (in Old Greece) number 1,150, dealing with 36,000,000

postal packets; telegraphs, 4,951 miles. The mercantile marine consists of 110 sailing vessels above 100 tons capacity, and 298 steamers (449,184 tons). The principal harbours are the Piræus (port of Athens), Syra, Patras, Salonica, Volo, Corfu, Kalamata, Laurium, Cavalla, and Canea (Crete).

	1923-24.
	<i>Drachmæ.</i>
Estimated revenue	3,956,000,000
Est'd expenditure	4,475,000,000
Public Debt (March 31, 1924) ..	*9,288,000,000

	1922
Total imports	Dr 3,085,474,528
Total exports	2,485,080,174
Imports from U.K. (1923) ..	3,959,000
Exports to U.K. (1923) ..	4,665,234

CAPITAL, Athens. Population, 1923 (including the Piræus), 550,000. Other large towns are Salonica (170,321), Patras (52,174), Corfu (28,000), Candia (25,000), Canea (25,000), Volo (30,000), Cavalla (23,000).

FLAG—9 horizontal bands, alternately blue and white, with white cross, on blue ground, in corner.

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, Sir Milne Cheetham, K.C.M.G. (1924) £4,000
and Secretaries, C. W. E. Cradock-Hartopp, R. Dunbar, M.C.
Hon. Attaché, L. Bower
Commercial Sec. (Grade I), R. F. H. Duke, C.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Commr. R. T. Down, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. Blain, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Translator and Local 1st Sec., Shirley C. Atchley, C.B.E.
British Delegate on International Financial Commission, C. H. Bentinck, C.M.G.
Archivist, R. F. K. Dexter.
Chaplain, Rev. W. A. Wigram, D.D.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Athens—*Consul*, R. E. W. Chafy.
Vice-Consul, A. E. Watkinson.
Pro-Consul, A. Coutouba.
Patras—*Vice-Consul*, H. A. D. Hoyland, M.B.E.
Pro-Consul, Robert Sargent.
Piræus—*Vice-Consul*, John Joannidis.
Canea—*Vice-Consul*, E. Cassinatis, A. Petychakis.
Candia—*Vice-Consul*, M. N. Elladi.
Corfu—*Vice-Consul*, W. L. C. Knight.
Pro-Consul, P. Papadachi.
Cephalonia—*Vice-Consul*, John Saunders.
Zante—*Vice-Consul*, P. H. Sargent.
Salonica—*Consul-General*, F. E. Clow, C.M.G., *Vice-Consul*, E. C. Hole.
Syra—*Consul*, W. E. Ricketts.
Mudros—*Cons. Agent*, Capt. E. A. N. Palmer.
Samos—*Vice-Consul*, G. D. L. Marc.
Volo—*Vice-Consul*, P. N. Stathacopoulos.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Annexe to British Legation, Athens.

Athens, transit, 6 days for letters, for parcels, several months.

GUATEMALA.

República de Guatemala.

President (1922-1926), José María Orellana, assumed office Dec. 9, 1921.
Min. of Foreign Affairs, Señor Don Roberto Lowenthal.

* The War Expenditure on the disastrous Asia Minor Campaign from 1900-21 to 1923-24 amounted to 7,732,000,000 *drachmæ*.

Minister in London, Dr. Francisco Sánchez Latour

Consul in London, D. Bowman, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E C 4.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America, is situated in N lat. from 13° 45' to 17° 45', and in W Long from 88° 12' 45" to 92° 13', 43' and comprises an area of 42,456 square miles, and a population in 1921 of 1,600,535. The Republic is divided into 22 departments, and is traversed from W to E by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea, earthquakes are frequent, and the capital was destroyed by an upheaval in Jan., 1918. The country is well watered by numerous rivers, the climate is hot and somewhat malarious near the coast, but very temperate and healthy in the higher regions. About 620 miles of railway were open for traffic in 1921. There were 4,543 miles of telegraph working in 1921. The chief ports are San José de Guatemala and Champerico on the Pacific, and Livingston and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side. The principal export is coffee, other articles being bananas, sugar, timber, *chicle* (chewing gum), hides and beans. Spanish is the language of the country.

	1922	1923
Revenue	£1,115,673	£1,484,131
Expenditure	1,267,232	1,523,507
External Debt (Dec 31)	1,908,563	1,875,602
Internal Debt (Dec 31)	1,062,947	1,426,967
Imports	1,806,842	2,492,110
Exports	2,564,676	3,385,109
Imports from U K	273,941	382,906
Exports to U K	54,404	82,279

CAPITAL, Guatemala. Pop. (Census 1921) 115,938, other towns are Quezaltenango (35,000), Coban (30,000), and Totonicapan (27,000).

FLAG Three vertical bands, blue, white, blue

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Guatemala—*Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General*, W E O'Reilly (1924).

" *Vice-Consul*, H Apfel (*acting*).

Livingston and Puerto Barrios—*Vice-Consul* Edward Reed (*acting*).

Quezaltenango—*Consul*, Hugo Fleischmann

San José—*Vice-Consul*, David Savage

Transit to New York via Puerto Barrios and New Orleans, 7 days, thence to London, 8 days

HAITI

(République d'Haiti.)

President, M. Louis Borno, *assumed office*

May 15, 1922

Foreign Affairs, Léon Dejean. ... £4,800

Minister in London, Jules Lizaire

Consul, J. G. Dalzell, 78, Victoria Street, S W 1.

The Republic of Haiti is the western or French portion of the island of San Domingo, which, next to Cuba, is the largest of the "West India" Islands.

The island was visited on Dec 6, 1492, by Christopher Columbus, who named it *Espagnola*, the native name being *Haiti* (mountainous) or *Quequua* (vast). The Spaniards explored the island and almost exterminated the 2,000,000 native Indians, whom they replaced with African negroes. By the Treaty of Ryswick (1697) the western portion of the island was ceded to France, and in 1803 the territory was abandoned

by the French, and a republic was proclaimed under the aboriginal name of Haiti. In 1822 the rule of the Haitian President was extended over the whole of the island, the eastern portion having declared its independence of Spain in 1821. Since 1844 the eastern portion has formed a separate republic (see Dominican Republic).

The area of the republic is 10,200 square miles, with a population estimated at 2,500,000. The mountains are richly and heavily timbered, and susceptible of cultivation nearly to their summits, it is probably the most fertile spot in the West Indies, whilst its harbours, especially Port-au-Prince, offer considerable facilities to foreign trade. The principal productions are coffee, logwood, cocoa, cotton, hides, sugar, honey, gums and oilseeds, these being the chief exports. It is said to contain mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, and iron. Its commercial prosperity has been almost annihilated by repeated revolutions. In November, 1915, both Houses of the Congress ratified a treaty with the U S A, establishing a virtual protectorate over the Republic, which came into effect in May, 1916. An armed Constabulary, rural and urban, under American officers, has been constituted, and a coastguard service is attached. On Nov 27, 1920, some prominent Haytiens met and formed the "Union Patriotique," an association for raising funds by public subscription all over the country for the purpose of sending delegates to plead the cause of the Haytian people. It was arranged to send a delegation of three members to New York and Washington, and on February 6, 1921, two of them left, the third following two months later. It appears that the Haytian cause has found supporters there, and as a result of the visit of this delegation a Senatorial Commission of enquiry visited the island (Nov-Dec 1921), and in their subsequent report advised the U S Government to maintain the occupation and to appoint a High Commissioner. The Constitution was amended in June 1922, and under its provisions the President is elected for four years, and governs with the advice of a Council of State of 21 members appointed by him. The principal foreign trade is carried on with the United States, Great and Greater Britain, France, and Germany, the principal articles imported from Great Britain in 1921-22 were piece-goods, jute bags, hardware, and agricultural tools. French is the language of the country.

	1922-23.
Revenue, gold	*\$7,558,633
Expenditure, gold	6,392,211
External debt (July 31, 1924)	15,648,500
Internal debt	5,240,264
Total imports	14,157,963
Total exports	14,591,012
Imports from U K	1,109,851
Exports to U.K.	722,113

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince. Population, 125,000.

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, blue, red

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Port-au-Prince—*Consul and Chargé d'Affaires*,

John Eric Maclean Carvell

" *Vice Consul*, Edmund D. Watt.

Transit, 15 days

The HEJAZ. See Arabia.

* U S \$ Gourde on gold basis = 5 gourdes 1/2

HONDURAS.

(República de Honduras.)

*Provisional President, General Vicente Tosta.**Consul-General in London, A B Ryde, 4 Lloyds Avenue, E C 3*

The Middle State of Central America, stretching in N lat between 13° 10' and 16°, and W long between 83° 10' and 88° 40', containing 44,275 English square miles, with a population estimated at 673,408 (1922).

Christopher Columbus landed at Cape Honduras in 1502, and in 1524 the country was settled by the Spaniards. In 1525 Hernando Cortes founded the city of Puerto Cortes and from 1539 to 1821 the country formed part of the Captaincy-General of Guatemala. From 1821 to 1839 Honduras was included in the Confederation of Central America.

The Republic of Honduras has a coast-line of nearly 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea, chief ports, Truxillo, Puerto Castilla, Puerto Cortes, Omoa, Roatan, Tela, and La Ceiba, but only about 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side, chief port, Amapala. (NOTE—Amapala is on Tiger Island, port on mainland is San Lorenzo, 3 hours in gasoline launch from Amapala. From San Lorenzo by auto to capital, Tegucigalpa, 88 miles, good road, 5-6 hours. Road from Tegucigalpa to the Atlantic coast has now been completed as far as Lake Yofoa, and is in fair condition. The journey to the lake takes from 9 to 10 hours in automobile. The lake is crossed by gasoline launch in 2½ hours. From there to the head of the railway at Portorrillos the road is still in very poor condition, but cars travel there on in the dry season, taking from 2 to 3 hours. Portorrillos is 2 hours by rail from San Pedro Sula, and 3 hours from Puerto Cortes. By taking express automobiles and an express car on the railway, it is now possible to make Puerto Cortes from Tegucigalpa in 24 hours, thus reaching New York in 5 or 6 days. There is also an aeroplane service from Tegucigalpa to San Pedro and Tela, connecting up with the direct steamers for Bristol from the latter. The trip takes 2 hours (at present in abeyance owing to revolutions). There are railway connections between San Pedro Sula, and Tela and La Ceiba. The country is mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras. The soil is very fertile, the products being bananas, mahogany, fruit, cattle, sugar, rubber, rice, tobacco, coffee, indigo, sarsaparilla, hides and skins, indiarubber, cedar, fustic, rose, henequen, and Luma wool (Kapak). There is an immense amount of uncultivated land. The number of cattle in 1920 was approximately 500,000. The forests are extensive, but there is a lack of communications and transport. Its mineral wealth is great. In 1921 there were 825 kilometres of railway open, all on the North Coast. The language of the country is Spanish.

	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Revenue . . .	£951,491	£923,372	£1,537,974
Expenditure . .	960,546	889,237	1,435,680
*Foreign Debt . .	...	5,398,570	...
†Internal Debt . .	...	576,000	...

* The external debt remains the same. No interest has been paid since 1872, and arrears of interest amounted on Jan. 2, 1923, to nearly £63,000,000.

† Bearing no interest, owing to revolutions, it is expected that the Internal Debt will be increased by £1 to £1 million.

	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Exports . . .	1,357,147	1,346,601	2,002,254
Imports . . .	4,180,675	3,221,065	2,868,447

Ninety per cent. of the foreign trade is with U S A. American money is legal tender at 200 per cent (2 to 1).

CAPITAL, Tegucigalpa. Pop (1921), 40,000. La Esperanza and Santa Rosa have each about 10,000 inhabitants.

FLAG Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (with five blue stars on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION*British Minister, W E O'Reilly***BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES**

Tegucigalpa—*Acting Consul-General, Charge d'Affaires, and Consul, Arthur King*

" *Vice-Consul, Joseph Walter.*

Amapala—*Vice-Consul, P Casanova*

Omoa and Puerto Cortes—*Consul, John Hepburn*

Truxillo—*Consul, Albury H Tatum.*

Distance 5,930 miles, transit, via New York, New Orleans, &c, 10 days, via Panama Canal, 15 days.

HUNGARY.

(Magyarország.)

Governor, H S H Admiral Nicholas von Horthy of Nagybánya, born, 1867, apptd March 2, 1920.

MINISTRY

Premier, Count Bethlen

Foreign Affairs, M Géza Daruváry

Interior, I Rakovsky

Finance, Baron Kórányi

Commerce, M L Walko

National Defence, Count C Csáky

Justice, Dr Postoly

Agriculture, M Nagyvárdi Szabó

Public Works and Education, Count K

Klebsberg

Public Works and People's Welfare, Dr I Vass

Minister in London, Count Ladislas Szapáry, 9 Prince's Gate, S W 7

Hungary was declared a Republic on Nov 17, 1918, its territories being decreased from the area of the former Kingdom of Hungary (which was united to the Austrian Empire by the identity of sovereigns) through the transfer of Transylvania to the Rumanians and of Croatia and Slavonia to the new Yugo-Slav Kingdom (q v) and of Slovakia and Ruthenia to Czechoslovakia (q v). The area of Hungary is about 36,779 sq miles, with a population (almost entirely Magyar) estimated (1920) at 7,422,000. The political neighbours are Czechoslovakia on the N, Yugo-Slavia on the S, Rumania on the E, and Austria on the W.

On the declaration of Republican institutions in 1918, Count Károlyi assumed office as Provisional President, but on March 22, 1919, Count Károlyi resigned, and was succeeded by a "Bolshevik" administration with a "Soviet" (Workers' Council), in which Bela Kun (or Cohen) was the dominant personality. This administration was driven out of power by the successes of the Rumanian military forces (which invaded Hungary and occupied Budapest) and was followed by a Socialistic Government under Julius Feidel (Aug. 1, 1919). Six days later the Socialistic Government was superseded by an administration appointed by the Archduke Joseph, who accepted office as Provisional President, Aug. 7, 1919, but resigned in consequence

of the protests of the Supreme Council in Paris.

On March 21, 1920, Admiral Nikolaus von Horthy of Nagyvárad was appointed Governor of Hungary by vote of the National Assembly, which gave him royal rights, with the exception that his approval is not necessary to the verification of laws made by the National Assembly.

In 1921, the ex-king Karl made two efforts to regain the throne, remaining in the country from March 25 to April 5, and from Oct. 21 until removed under escort. On each occasion the Hungarian Government was informed that a Hapsburg restoration would not be tolerated by the European Powers. In August 1921 the Serbians evacuated Baranya, which they had occupied since the Armistice. Immediately afterwards Hungary should have handed over the *Burgenland* to Austria, but was prevented from so doing by a band of Hungarian irregulars, who prevented the entrance of the Austrian authorities. The Austrians declined to use force, and the questions at issue have been referred to the mediation of Italy.

All religions are tolerated, the greater number of Magyars are Roman Catholics, but there is a large Protestant minority. The parceling out of the great estates, which was forcibly attempted during the Karolyi régime, has been continued to a small extent, but on an economic basis and at the initiative of the owners, a land-reform bill aiming at the forced sale of the properties exceeding a given area has been passed.

A single chamber National Assembly (introduced Jan. 4, 1920, in place of the Upper and Lower Houses of the former Parliament) is elected by universal suffrage. The question of providing a Second Chamber from a reformed House of Magnates (which ceased to function after the revolution) is under discussion.

The greater part of the area of present Hungary consists of the Alföld or Great Plain, parts of which may be considered as among the most fertile for agricultural purposes in the world, producing grain of excellent quality and supporting a number of horses, cattle and swine. The mountainous districts having been ceded to surrounding states by the Peace Treaty, Hungary has lost the greater part of the forests and mines, which formerly contributed so largely to the national wealth.

Prior to the war Hungary imported merchandise to the value of approximately £85,000,000, and exported approximately £75,000,000 annually, in the year 1916 the imports amounted to about K 3,220,000,000 and the exports to about K 2,650,000,000. Taking an average exchange equivalent, based on Zurich quotation for the year 1916, these amounts may be taken as £80,500,000 and £66,250,000 respectively. There is a British-Hungarian Chamber of Commerce at Budapest, and there are openings for trade in chemicals, machinery, hardware, small tools, iron mill products, leather, and textiles. Hungarian (or German) is the language in which business letters should be written.

No part of Hungary touches the sea. The length of navigable rivers is 687 miles; there are about 5,000 miles of railways and 5,800 miles of telegraph in the present Kingdom.

The pre-war revenue of Hungary was about 2,200 million *Korona* (£23,750,000), whereas the estimated revenue according to the Budget for the year 1921-2 amounts to 20,296,000,000

Korona (£17,000,000). The public debt stood at 6,000,000,000 *Korona* (£250,000,000), and its present amount may be estimated at about 800,000,000 *Korona*, but this is dependent on exchange conditions and subject to decisions that may be given by the Reparations Commission, which has not yet begun to sit in Budapest.

CAPITAL. Budapest, on the Danube, has a population of 2,184,616 (1921). The other large towns are Szeged (120,000), and Debreczen (102,000), there are 34 other towns with a population over 20,000.

FLAG. Red, white, green (horizontally), arms (without supporters) in centre.

BRITISH LEGATION, Budapest.

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Sir Colville Barclay, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O. (1924) £4,000
1st Secretary, R. C. Pail

2d Secretary, D. J. Cowan, O.B.E., M.C.
Commercial Secretary (Grade I), E. C. D. Rawlins

Archivist, F. G. Redward

BRITISH VICE CONSULATE

Budapest—Vice-Consul, H. C. McClelland.

Budapest is distant 2,126 miles from London; transit, 2½ days

ICELAND

(Island.)

King, Christian X. (see Denmark)

Presidents of Al-thing, H. Steinsen, Benedikt Sveinsson, Johannes Johannesson

Iceland is a large, volcanic, and treeless island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 62° 23' to 66° 23' N lat., and from 13° 22' to 24° 35' W long., with an estimated area of 40,497 square miles, or greater than that of Ireland. The population was 94,866 in 1920.

An Act for the creation of a Danish-Icelandic Federal Constitution, Denmark and Iceland to be free and independent States under the same Sovereign, came into force on Dec. 1, 1918, but since the constitution granted in 1915 the assembly (Al-thing) had been more or less independent of the Government at Copenhagen in internal questions. The principal products of the island are sheep, cattle, ponies, and fish, and the imports consist of almost all the necessities of life, the chief items being grain and meal, sugar, coffee, salt, cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, hardware, and timber. Total imports (1922): estimated, £1,698,215; exports, £1,733,928. Iceland is in direct telegraphic communication with Great Britain.

CAPITAL, Reykjavik. Population, about 20,000. Other towns are Isafjörður, Akureyri, and Seydísfjörð.

FLAG. Blue, with white-bordered red cross.

Reykjavik—Consul, Asgeir T. Sigurdsson, O.B.E.

Do., Pro-Consul, Jon. Thorvaldsson.

Akureyri—Vice-Consul, Ragnar Olafsson.

Isafjörð—Vice-Consul, Tryggvi Joakimsson.

Seydísfjörð—V. Consul, Kristian Kristjánsson.

Westmann Islands—V. Cons., Gisli J. Johnsen.

Transit, 5 days.

ITALY.

(Regno d'Italia.)

King, Victor Emmanuel, born November 11, 1869; married, Oct. 24, 1896, Princess Helen of Montenegro; succeeded to the throne July 29, 1900.

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, born Sept. 15, 1904.

CABINET (June 30, 1924).

Primer and Minister of Foreign Affairs, *Signor Benito Mussolini.

War, General di Giorgio.

Marine, Admiral Duca Thaou de Revel

Colonies, Prince Lanza di Scalea

Justice, Signor Orvigo

Finance and Treasury, Signor De Stefani

Education, Senator Marquis Alessandro Casati

Public Works, Signor Gino Sarrocchi

Interior, Dr. Luigi Federzoni

National Economy (Agriculture, Labour, Industry

and Commerce), Senator Cesare Nava

Communications, Signor Costanzo Ciano

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Marchese della Torretta, 20 Grosvenor Square, W 1 (Nov. 1922).

Counsellors, Signor Gabriele Preziosi, Signor Francesco M. Taliani, C.B.E.

1st Secretary, Signor Giovanni Balsamo

Attaché, Signor Guido Colla

Militar Attaché, Col. Virgilio Riggi, C.M.G.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Conte Rainieri Bisceia

Air Attaché, Capt. Silvio Scaroni

Commercial Attaché, Signor G. B. Cecato

Chancellor, Signor Giuseppe de Grossi

Archivist, Signor Ugo Cataui

Consul, Signor G. A. Pirelli, 244 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4

Vice-Consul, Cavaliere P. Righetti

A Kingdom in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba, and about 70 minor islands (with certain dependencies hereinafter noted). It is bounded on the N by the Republics of Switzerland, Germany, and Austria, on the S by the Mediterranean, on the E by the Adriatic and Istria, &c., and on the W. by France and the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Seas. The total area of the kingdom of Italy in 1914 was 120,623 sq. miles, and by the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) Italy gained from Austria-Hungary the Trentino (about 4,000 sq. miles) and Trieste (with about 1,000 sq. miles of the Adriatic Sea-board).

By a treaty signed at Rome (Jan. 27, 1924), the *Free State of Fiume* came to an end. Yugoslavia's sovereignty over Port Baros and the Delta is established by the treaty, and Italy acquired the town and harbour works of Fiume, together with a narrow strip of hinterland. Italy agreed to lease to Yugo-Slavia the Thaou di Revel quay at a rental of one gold lira for 50 years, the railway station being established as an international frontier station. Fiume is now the capital of the newly created Italian Provincia del Carnaro, and has the status of an Italian provincial town.

The total area of the Kingdom of Italy was estimated (Jan. 1920) at 120,450 square miles, with a population of about 38,500,000. There is a large settled and floating population of Americans and English.

The Italian peninsula is traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines, the Alps form its northern limits, dividing it from France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria and Yugo Slavia. *Mont Blanc* (15,782 feet), the highest

* Signor Mussolini is the accredited leader of *Fascism*, the *Fascists* representing a revolutionary movement against the alleged inactivity of post War Italian states men. The uniform of the movement is a black shirt, and the name is derived from *fascio* or band (*cf.* the *fascia* of the Roman Victor) in which the movement was organised.

peak of the Alps, is in the French Peninsular Alps, but within the Italian borders are Monte Rosa (15,217 feet) and several peaks from 12,000 to 14,000 feet. The chief rivers are the Po, the Adige, the Tiber, and the Arno.

GOVERNMENT—Italian unity was accomplished under the House of Savoy, after an heroic struggle from 1848-1870, in which the great patriots Mazzini (born 1805, died 1872) and Garibaldi (born 1807, died 1882) were the principal figures. It was completed when Lombardy was ceded by Austria in 1850 and Venice in 1866, and through the evacuation of the Papal States by the French in 1870. In 1872 the King of Italy entered Rome, and that city was declared to be the capital. The government is that of a constitutional monarchy with a legislature of two houses—the *Senate* (of 385 life members appointed by the King), and the *Chamber of Deputies* of 520 members (elected by adult manhood suffrage). The maximum duration of Parliament is 5 years, Deputies receive 25,000 lire annually.

PRODUCTION—Agriculture (including the growing of grapes, olives and chestnuts) is the principal industry. Italian wines are numerous and celebrated, and olives and olive-oil are furnished by Fuscany, Liguria, and the province of Bari, while fruit abounds and is largely exported. The cultivation of the silkworm forms an important industry. Among the principal minerals are iron, lead, zinc, copper, manganese, and antimony ores, sulphur, gypsum, amianthus, alum, and boracic acid. Silvers found in Sardinia, and some gold in the Alps. Salt is a Government monopoly. In 1922 the produce of the vines amounted to 782,782,800 gallons, and that of the olive crop (1922) to 5,202,100 centals. The principal exports are cotton, silk, and woollen tissues, motor cars, olive oil, wine, candied citron, sienna earths, pastes, coral, razes, boracic acid, raw and thrown silk, hemp, cattle, straw hats, rice, iron, zinc and copper ores, sulphur, marble, fruit, vegetables, flesh and prepared meats, poultry, chemical products, woods, roots, &c., for dyeing and tanning, artistic works, &c. The imports chiefly consist of cotton, wheat, coal, coke, chemicals, colonial produce, yarns, jute and manufactured goods, woollens, raw silk, silkworms' eggs and cocoons, machinery, iron and steel in bars, plates and rails, hardware, raw hides, horses and cows, fixed oils, salt fish, dye-stuffs, tobacco, earthenware, &c. The manufactures are woollen, cotton, silk, hemp, and linen yarns and tissues, motor cars, rubber tyres and tubes, leathers, straw and felt hats, furniture, chemical products, paper, agricultural and other machinery, prepared meats, artistic works (such as mosaics, pottery, Venetian glass, alabaster ornaments), &c. Sugar is extracted from beet in large quantities for home consumption.

DEFENCE—The *Army* consists on a peace footing of 320,000 all ranks. On May 23, 1915, Italy declared war on Austro-Hungary, and on Aug. 27, 1916, a state of war was declared to exist with Germany. The cost of the war to Oct. 31, 1918, amounted to 48 milliards of lire (£1,520,000,000). During the War of 1914-1918, over 15 per cent of the population were mobilised, and 5,250,000 men passed into the Armies of Italy. The killed and missing amounted to 650,000. The *Navy* includes 5 modern and 6 pre-Dreadnought battleships, 5 armoured cruisers, 30 destroyers, 100 torpedo boats, and

80 submarines. The peace personnel of the Italian Navy is about 40,000 all ranks. Spezia and Pola, the chief naval and military ports of the kingdom, are securely fortified.

EDUCATION—Primary Education is free and compulsory, and evening continuation classes are also compulsory for military recruits. It is maintained by local taxation and State grants. Secondary education is generally State-maintained, and schools are increasing in number. Several of the Universities are of very ancient foundation.

COMMUNICATIONS.—On June 30, 1922, there were 9,800 miles of railway open for traffic, 435 being electrified, the post-offices (1919) numbered 11,314, and there were 35,328 miles of telegraph line. The sea-going commercial marine (1922) consisted of 1,016 steamers (2,698,722 tons) and 397 sailing vessels (167,613 tons). In 1921 (including coasting traffic) 34,406,285 tons entered and 33,696,401 tons cleared at Italian ports.

	1921-22.
Revenue	Lire 24,927,859,000
Expenditure	37,596,537,000
Public debt (March 31, 1923)	116,975,000,000
	1923.
Imports	Lire 17,225,000,000
Exports	11,059,000,000
Imports from U K ..	£19,418,000
Exports to U K	14,330,000

CAPITAL, Rome, on the Tiber. Population (1921), 691,314. Other towns are Naples (780,220), Milan (718,304), Turin (502,274), Palermo (400,348), Genoa (300,784), Catania (255,394), Trieste (238,655), Florence (253,565), Bologna (210,959), Messina (176,724), Venice (171,665), Bari (131,143), Leghorn (114,813), Padua (112,021), and Ferrara (107,618).

FLAG Three vertical bands, green, white, red (with arms on white band).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Embassy, via Venti Settembre, Rome
British Ambassador, His Excellency the
 Rt Hon Sir R. W. Graham, G.C.V.O.,
 K.C.M.G., C.B. (1922) £8,000
Counsellor, Howard W. Kennard, C.M.G., C.V.O.
1st Sec., E. H. J. Leslie, C.M.G., M.V.O.
2nd Sec., O. C. Harvey, A. Holman, M.C.
Hon Attaché, H. D. Creek, Visc Castlereagh
Commercial Sec (Grade I), J. H. Henderson,
 O.B.E.
Do, (Grade III), H. C. A. Carpenter.
Naval Attaché, Comm'd. R. T. Down, C.V.O.,
 D.S.O., R.N.
Mil Attaché, Lt.-Col W. F. Blaker, D.S.O., O.B.E.
Air Attaché, Wing Com. J. N. Fletcher, A.F.C.
Archivist, G. R. Ranken.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Rome—Consul, Alfred Lemon.
Vice-Consul, A. R. de Garston
Civita Vecchia—V. Cons, J. B. Ingle (acting)
 Bari—Consul, Paul Wilkinson
Pro-Consul, Pasquale Lorusso.
 Brindisi—Vice-Consul, D. Dionisi.
 Taranto—Vice-Consul, M. de Noto.
 Cagliari—Consul, Romulus Henry Pernis.
 Sassari—Vice-Consul, Chev. G. Sechi-Pisaroni.
 Piume—Consul, H. de Courcy Harston (acting).
 Florence—Consul, Maj. Charles W. Maclean,
 D.S.O.
 " *Vice-Consul*, Gennaro Piacodi.
 " *Pro-Consul*, C. R. Atkinson-Grimshaw.

Genoa—Consul-General (vacant).

" *Vice-Consul*, C. F. W. Andrews; L. S. Leadley (acting).

Bologna—Vice-Consul, H. de C. Harston.

Pro-Consul, Wilfred Smith.

Bordighera—Vice-Consul, A. E. Turton.

San Remo—Vice-Consul, Meysey Turton.

Pro-Consul, Itala Scottio.

Savona—Vice-Consul, Angelo Aschiero.

Spezia—Consul, S. Guattari-Stafford, O.B.E.

" *Vice-Consul*, R. A. G. Stafford (acting).

Pro-Consul, H. Alinghieri.

Leghorn—Consul, E. Mervyn de Garston.

" *Vice-Consul*, Capt C. J. Bateman, F. B.

Lamb.

Ancona—Vice-Consul, Humbert Kane.

Elba—Vice-Consul, J. C. R. Airey.

Perugia—Vice-Consul, R. B. P. Frost.

Milan—Consul-Gen., G. B. Michell, O.B.E.

" *Vice-Consul*, E. C. Cartwright, W. E.

Cornish.

Mennagio—Vice-Consul, C. Mylius.

Naples (S. Italy)—Consul-General, P. A. Somers-

Cocks, C.M.G.

" *Vice-Consul*, W. H. Oxley.

Pro-Consul, A. E. Watkins.

Castellammare—Vice-Consul, E. S. Albanese.

Aleggio—Vice-Consul, E. Biglia.

Salerno—Vice-Consul, Vincenzo Fiorentino.

Palermo (Sicily)—Consul, F. J. Patron.

" *Vice-Consul*, Wm. A. Morrison, J. C. M.

Giant (acting).

Catania—Vice-Consul, W. A. Franck, O.B.E.

Pro-Consul, Robert E. Franck.

Marsala—Vice-Consul, Harry H. Clark.

Messina—Vice-Consul, A. E. Barrett.

Pro-Consul, S. W. Garbutt.

Milazzo—Vice-Consul, Stefano Trifiletti.

Porto Empedocle—V. Consul, Calogero Deleo.

Pozzallo—Vice-Consul, Francesco P. Giunta.

Terranova—Vice-Consul, Francesco Bresmes.

Trapani—Vice-Consul, G. D'Alci.

Rhodes—Consul, A. Biliotti.

Trieste—Consul, W. R. Mackness.

Vice-Consul, N. Salvari, M.B.E.

Venice—Vice-Consul, T. J. Anderson.

" *Pro-Consul*, Count L. A. F. Paradisi-

Mozzini.

Tripoli—Consul, Major Hugh Dodds, C.M.G.

" *Pro-Consul*, John Ghirlando.

Hon Physician, Dr. Angelo Mizzi.

Benghazi—Consul, C. A. Greig.

Khoms—Vice-Consul, Joseph Tate.

Tunis—Consul, R. L. Nosworthy.

Pro-Consul, Vittorio Gallo.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR ITALY,

25 Via Lomellini, Genoa (Branches 75 Via delle

Terme, Rome, 12 Via Silvio Pellico, Milan,

Scali d'Azeglio, Leghorn, Via A. Depretis,

Naples).

Rome, transit, 44 hours.

ITALIAN COLONIES, &c.

Libia—The Turkish vilayet of Tripoli and

the mutessarifat of Benghazi on the northern

coast of Africa, were occupied by Italy in

1911-12, and under the Treaty of Ouchy (Oct.

1912) the sovereignty of the province was transferred to the King of Italy, the spiritual head-

ship over the Muhammadan population being retained by the Caliph. Tripoli is the most

easterly of the Barbary States, extending from

the frontiers of Tunis to those of Egypt, a

distance along the coast-line of nearly

1,200 miles, and inland to the south a distance of about 800 miles. The transferred territory comprises the four sub-provinces of Mutesarriflik of Tripoli, Khoms, Jabel-el-Gharb, and Fezzan, and also of Benghazi or Cyrenaica, a total area of 820,000 square miles, with a population of about 1,000,000. There are no rivers in the country, and the rainfall being precarious, a good harvest can only be reckoned on every four or five years. Barley, dates, olives, oranges, lemons, and vegetables are produced, and the principal imports are metals, British and other European manufactures, tea, beads, wine and spirits, besides a number of articles for barter in Wadai, Bornu, and the Western Sudan, whither caravans proceed from Tripoli. The principal articles of exports are ostrich feathers, ivory, skins, sponges, hides, esparto grass, wool, cattle, and horses. The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, i.e. at Cyrene, Ptolemais, and Apollonia, are interesting to explorers, as well as those at Leptis Magna, which is close to Khoms, or 70 miles from the city of Tripoli. The population of Benghazi consists of Arabs, Greeks, Maltese, and a few Levantines. The commerce in cereals, wool, and cattle for Malta, and other agricultural produce, is considerable, when a sufficient rainfall causes good harvests. The capital of "Tripolitana" is Tripoli (population 50,000), and of Cyrenaica, Benghazi (population 35,000).

Governor of Cyrenaica, General Bongiovanni

Governor of Tripolitana, Count Volpi

Eritrea is a Red Sea colony, and extends from Ras Kasar, 18° 2' N., to Ras Demona, 10° 42' N., and is bounded on N.W. by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on S. by Abyssinia, and on S.E. by French Somaliland. It consists of a triangular portion of barren and sandy lowland with a coast-line along the Red Sea of about 700 miles, and covers a total area of 64,000 square miles, with a population of about 380,000, of whom about 3,000 are Europeans. The capital is Asmara, Massawa being the chief port, where there is a good harbour. The principal products are potash, skins, and salt, of great value as being the monetary currency of Southern Abyssinia.

Governor of Eritrea, Dr. Jacopo Gasparini

Somaliland—Italian Somaliland comprises a coastal strip on the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, from 11° N. lat. to the Equator, and is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Aden, on E. by the Indian Ocean, and on W. by British Somaliland, Abyssinia, and British E. Africa. French and British Somaliland lie between Eritrea and Italian Somaliland. The total area is about 193,000 sq. miles, and the population is estimated at 300,000. Agriculture and camel and cattle rearing are the principal industries. The capital is Mogadishu, on the Indian Ocean.

Governor of Italian Somaliland, Cesare de Vecchi

Trenten—Italy obtained in 1902 a concession of land fronting the Peiho river (China), with a total area of 20 square miles and a population of about 10,000 natives.

The Dodecanese.—These 12 islands (occupied by Italy in 1912 during the war with Turkey) are Stampalia, Scarpanto, Cazo, Piscopi, Nisiro, Callinico, Liro, Patino, Cos, Simi, Calchi, and Lipsi. The total population is about 100,000.

JAPAN.

(Nippon.)

Emperor, Yoshihito, K.G., born Aug. 31, 1879, succeeded July 30, 1912, accession ceremony, Nov. 10, 1915, mar. Princess Sadako, May 10, 1900, and has issue 4 sons.

Heir Apparent and Regent, Prince Hirohito, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born April 29, 1901, married (1924) Princess Nagako, daughter of Prince Kunyoshi Kuni, (appointed Regent, Nov. 25, 1921).

CABINET (June 11, 1924)

Prime Minister, Viscount Takaaki Kato, G.C.M.G.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Kijuro Shidehara, K.B.E.

Minister for Home Affairs, Reijuro Wakatsuki.

Minister of Finance, Yuko Hamaguchi.

Marine, Admiral Hyo Takamae.

War, Lt.-Gen. Kazushige Ugaki.

Justice, Sennosuke Yokota.

Education, Ryohiei Okada.

Agriculture and Commerce, Korekio Takahashi, G.C.V.O.

Communications, K. Inukai.

Railways, Mitsugu Sengoku.

Ambassador in London, Baron Gonsuke Hayashi, G.C.V.O., 10 Grosvenor Square, W. 1.

Chancery of the Embassy, 37, Portman Square, W. 1.

Counsellor (vacant).

1st Secretaries, Iyemasa Tokugawa, O.B.E.,

Takezo Okamoto.

2nd Secretaries, Kunimatsu Murai, Shu Tomii.

3rd Secretaries, Katsutaru Miyasaki, Kikujirō

Yonezawa, Yokichi Okuma.

Attaches, Toyoro Kawanishi, Takemi Miura,

Sakujiro Kurihara, Shoichi Kanki, Takeshi

Inouye, Nobuo Fujimura.

Naval Attaché, Comdr. Teijiro Toyoda.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Lt.-Comdr. Yoichi Sawamoto.

Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. Ren-ichiro Okamoto.

Asst. Military Attaché, Capt. Masao Maruyama.

Financial Attaché, Kengo Mori (absent), Teiji

Sekiba (acting).

Commercial Attaché, Shinjiro Matsuyama, 116,

Gresham House, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

Asst. do., Torao Wakamatsu.

Chancellors (37 Portman Square, W. 1), Yuji

Takahashi, Chuhei Umino, Tsuneo Hattori,

Kuichi Yoshikura, Toshiaki Araki.

Consul-General (London), Yoshitaka Hori,

1, Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.

Consul (Liverpool), Saizo Mashiko.

" (Glasgow), A. Scott Younger.

" (Middleborough), Wayman Dixon.

" (Cardiff), E. H. Trimby.

This ancient and extensive Empire consists of four large and many small islands, said to comprise in all about 4,223, the principal of which are Honshu, Shikoku, Kiu-shiu, Hokkaido or Yezo, situated to the north of the main island, from which it is separated by the Tsugaru Straits, and Formosa, called by the Japanese, Taiwan. The Ainu, an uncivilised but harmless tribe, who in ancient times occupied the greater part of the country, are still found in Yezo, but in diminishing

ing numbers. The Kurile Islands have belonged to Japan since 1875, and in 1876 she incorporated the Luchu (Riu-kiu) Islands under the name of "Prefecture of Okinawa." The empire, with its dependencies, comprises an area of 335,886 square miles, with a population (Oct. 1922) of 74,471,000. The islands are eminently volcanic, and 18 of the summits are still active, the chief of these, Fuji-san, or Fujino-yama, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about sixty miles from Tokio, is 12,370 ft high, and has been dormant since 1707. Japan is also liable to frequent, and occasionally disastrous, earthquakes. The country is very mountainous, and not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. It possesses numerous fine harbours. The soil is productive, teeming with every variety of agricultural produce. Copper, iron, sulphur, lead, manganese, tin, tungsten, molybdenum, antimony, zinc, agate, cornelian, and rock crystal are found. Gold is found in the island of Sado, and silver mining is prosecuted on a small scale, while there is a good supply of middling coal. Petroleum is also being produced in quantities, especially in the Province of Echigo. Among the vegetable productions may be noted the camphor-tree, paper mulberry, vegetable wax-tree, and a lacquer-tree, which furnishes the celebrated "lacquer" of Japan. The principal timber trees are the *Cryptomeria japonica*, *Pinus Massoniana*, and *Zelkova Keaki*, the *Paulownia* imperialis is largely used for fancy boxes and works of art, the maple is merely for ornament. Chestnut, oak, beech, and elm are comparatively rare and little used. The tobacco plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated, rice is the staple food of the people, 345,622,252 bushels being consumed annually (in 1923 the home grown crop amounted to 274,983,000 bushels). Agriculture, upon which the Japanese bestow great care, is their chief occupation. The coasts are extremely rich in fish. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied, though scented flowers are comparatively few. Fruit is abundant, including the orange, persimmon and loquat, European fruits, such as apples, strawberries, pears, grapes, figs, and peaches are produced, and the American navel orange is extensively grown.

Commerce and Industry.—The chief manufactures are silk and cotton woven goods, cotton yarn, matches, paper, glass, lacquer ware, porcelain, earthenware, mats, matting, hemp-brands, knitted goods, vegetable oil, crude camphor, camphor oil, straw-plaits, and bronze, while ship-building is an important industry in the yards, the cotton-spinning factories increased from 152 in 1913 to 165 in 1923. The chief imports are raw cotton from India, U. S., Egypt, and China, flour from the U. S., and piece goods, metals, manures, woollens, wool, drugs, rails, locomotives, and machinery from the U. S. A. and Europe. Sugar is largely imported from the Dutch East Indies, Philippine Islands and Formosa, indigo from Germany, British India and Dutch East Indies; kerosene oil from U. S. and the Dutch Indies; beans, peas, and pulse from China, Kwantung Province, and Korea, and rice, principally from British India, French India, Korea, Siam, and China. The chief exports are silk, cotton fabrics, cotton yarns, tea, refined sugar, knitted goods, copper, matches, coal, camphor, straw plaits, porcelain, earthenware, and marine products.

Communications.—There were 9,255 miles of

railroad open in Dec., 1923, in addition to 1,452 miles open in Korea, 810 miles in Formosa and 138 in Saghalien, while the South Manchurian Railway in China (686 miles) is under Japanese control. The mercantile marine of Japan and Her dependencies consisted in 1923 of 3,306 steamers above 20 tons (902 of them over 1,000 tons), and 2,604 sailing vessels over 100 tons. The total tonnage entered and cleared at open ports in 1923 was 142,686,963 (89,736 vessels). The three great ports are Kobe, Yokohama and Osaka, the first named having a large transshipment trade, in addition to direct imports and exports. In March, 1923, there were 9,492 post offices dealing with 4,469,038,980 postal packets, and 179,833 miles of telegraph line carrying 79,475,299 messages outward.

Defence.—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory between the ages of 20 and 40. The peace strength was reduced in 1922 to 222,731 all ranks, there are 21 Divisions, of which 2 are stationed in Korea, and 1 in the Manchurian leased territory. The Navy includes 11 battleships (5 to be scrapped), 7 battle cruisers (3 to be scrapped), 18 coast defence (5 to be scrapped), 15 light cruisers, 103 destroyers, 10 torpedo boats and 43 submarines (July, 1923). Japan declared war against Germany on Aug. 23, 1914, and captured the German fortress of Tsingtau in November, 1914. Her fleet was active throughout the war, while her troops took part in the operations in Siberia.

Education is in the lower grades free and compulsory. High schools are State-aided, and prepare for a 3 years' course at the Universities. There are high schools for girls, and the technical and special schools are well attended. There are six State Universities of Tokio (2), Kyoto, Tohoku (at Sendai), Hokkaido and Kiushu (at Fukuoka), and 5 medical universities.

Estimated Revenue — 1923-24		1924-25
Ordinary	Yen 252,926,359	Yen 265,283,448
Extraordinary	123,246,610	348,116,577

Estimated Expenditure —		
Ordinary	Yen 991,585,197	Yen 1,054,476,237
Extraordinary	384,587,672	558,963,788

Debt (June 30, 1924) —		
Internal	..	Yen 632,969,800
External	..	1,865,468,071
Total		4,498,437,817

Trade —		1922	1923
Imports	Yen 1,890,308,232	Yen 1,199,680,000	
Exports	1,637,451,818	1,497,305,000	
Imports from U. K.	230,310,383	237,134,000	
Exports to U. K.	54,437,542	40,410,000	

Formosa.—The island of Formosa (Taiwan) was ceded by China to Japan (June 2, 1895) in accordance with the Treaty of Peace. Its total area is 13,500 square miles, with 3,904,692 inhabitants (1922). Imports, Yen 36,921,874, exports, Yen 30,563,489, in 1922. The colony has been self-supporting since 1906. Estimated rev. and exp (1923-24), Yen 99,883,642. Capital, Taihoku; pop (1922), 180,362.

Saghalien (Karafuto).—The southern half of this island was ceded by Russia at the close of the Russo-Japanese war. The ceded territory has a total area of 9,824 sq. miles with a population (1922) of 133,900. The Japanese Government is encouraging the settlement of agriculturists,

and there is a large fishing industry. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1923-24) Yen 18,098,256.

The *Kwantung Peninsula* (capital, Dairen, formerly Daini), which had been leased to Russia by China, was similarly leased to Japan after the Russo-Japanese war. Area, 1,220 sq. miles; population (1922) 666,893. Dairen provides Japan with a mainland port, ice free all the year round, and the peninsula is fertile. Imports (1922), Yen 88,827,843; exports, Yen 221,603,422. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1923-24), Yen 15,809,485. Capital, Dairen, pop (1922), 142,156.

The *Pescadores* (Bokoto) consists of about 63 islands, with a total area of 85 square miles, and a population of (1922) of 59,384.

Korea (Cho-sen)—By a treaty of Aug. 23, 1910, Korea was annexed to Japan and became part of the Japanese Empire.

Korea is situated between 122° and 128° E. long, and between 34° and 43° N. lat., and the coast is fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest is *Quelpart*. Total length, 600 miles from north to south, and greatest breadth 135 miles from east to west, with an area of about 85,156 square miles. Population estimated at 17,626,761 (Dec. 1922), there are 386,493 (Dec. 1922) Japanese in the country. The soil is fertile, but mountainous except in the river valleys. The staple agricultural products are rice and other cereals, beans, cotton, tobacco, and hemp, the other natural products are chiefly gold and hides. Ginseng, a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown under Government supervision in the province of *Pyeong-An*, and, being a Government monopoly, forms a rich source of revenue. Gold, copper, coal, iron, and other minerals are distributed throughout the country. The principal exports are beans, rice, fish, livestock, cowhides, ginseng, wheat, barley, non oles, and raw cotton. Manufactures are as yet in a primitive condition, the principal being hemp cloth, brass ware, and an excellent quality of paper resembling the Japanese article, but stouter. The greater part of the sea-borne trade is carried in Japanese bottoms. Considerable progress is being made in the direction of the proper lighting of the coast. The total railway mileage open to traffic is (1922) 1,453 miles. Estimated rev. and exp. (1923-24), Yen 146,007,225. Capital, Seoul (Keijo-fu), pop (1922) 271,414.

Imports into Korea, 1922

Yen 256,044,807

Exports from Korea, 1922

215,404,403

Pacific Islands—Under the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, Germany renounced the sovereignty of all her over-sea possessions, and the German *Pacific Islands* N. of the Equator have been placed under Japanese mandate. These islands, in Micronesia, are the Pelew, Caroline, Marshall, and Ladrone groups, with a total area of about 800 sq. miles, and a population of 47,713 natives and 3,310 Japanese (1922).

CAPITAL OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE, *Tôkiô*, formerly called *Yedo*, the residence of the Emperor; population estimated at 2,265,300 (Sept. 1923). On Sept. 1, 1923, a disastrous earthquake destroyed great portions of the cities of *Tôkiô* and *Yokohama*. Other cities are—*Osaka*, 1,324,700; *Kiôto*, the ancient capital, 657,800; *Nagoya*, 625,200; *Kobé*, 594,900; *Yokohama*, 446,600; *Hiroshima*, 268,700; *Nagasaki*, 185,000; *Hakodate*, 167,500; *Kanazawa*, 145,200; *Kure*, 150,000;

Senda, 128,400; *Otaru*, 123,900; *Kagoshima*, 117,300; *Sapporo*, 117,300; and *Yahata*, 121,600. FLAG: White, charged with rising sun (red).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt Hon Sir Charles Elliot, G.C.M.G., C.B. (1919) £6,300. *Counsellor of Embassy*, C. M. Palatret, C.M.G. *1st Secretary*, J. H. S. Birch. *2nd Secretary*, J. H. Le Rougetel. *3rd Secretary*, H. L. Baggallay. *Japanese Counsellor (with local Diplomatic rank of Counsellor)*, Sir H. G. Parlett, C.M.G. *Commercial Counsellor* (Yokohama), Sir E. F. Crowe, C.M.G. *Acting Commercial Counsellor*, G. B. Sansom. *Commercial Sec. (Grade II)* (Yokohama), W. J. Davies (acting). *Naval Attaché*, Capt. G. C. C. Royle, C.M.G., R.N. *Military do.*, Lt.-Col. F. S. G. Piggett, D.S.O., R.N. *Asst. Japanese Secretaries*, A. R. Owens, H. A. Macrae (acting). *Archivist*, H. E. R. Warton.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Dairen (Daini)—*Consul*, V. L. P. Fowke (acting). *Hakodate*—*Vice-Consul*, F. C. Greatrex. *Kobé*—*Consul-General*, R. G. E. Forster, C.M.G. „ *Vice-Consul*, M. B. T. Paske-Smith, C.B.E. *Nagasaki*—*Consul*, O. White. *Karatsu*—*Consular-Agent*, A. Carnduff. *Shimonoseki*—*Consular-Agent*, R. McKenzie. *Osaka*—*Consul*, W. B. Cunningham. *Seoul*—*Consul-Gen.*, A. H. Lay, C.M.G. „ *Vice-Consul*, Paul Dalrymple Butler. *Tamsui*—*Formosa*—*Consul*, G. H. Phipps. *Taihouku*—*Pro-Consul*, P. C. Nicholls. *Tokyo*—*Consul*, C. J. Davidson, C.I.E., C.V.O. *Yokohama*—*Consul-Gen.*, E. H. Holmes. „ *Vice-Consul*, R. Boulton, C.M.G. *Yokohama*, 11,260 miles distant, transit, 38 days (via Vancouver, 23 days, via Siberia, in pre-war days, 14 days).

KERAK, OR TRANSJORDANIA.

Emir, H. H. Abdullah, second son of King Hussein of Hejaz, appointed April, 1921.

Kerak (or *Transjordan*), bounded on the west by Palestine, on the north by Syria, on the east by Iraq, and on the south by Hejaz and Nejd, has an Arab population of about 500,000 of whom almost all are Muhammadans. The area is unknown as the boundaries are not definitely determined, but in 1922 Akaba and Tebuk were transferred from the Hejaz and form a provincial government with Maan as capital. The extreme west of the country is fertile, and agricultural and pastoral industries are carried on, but the rest of the country is almost entirely desert. The Hejaz Railway connects Maan with Amman, the latter being an important station on the Cairo-Baghdad air route.

CAPITAL, Amman.

British Representative, H. St. J. B. Philby, C.I.E.

KHIVA. See Russia.

KURDISTAN.

Kurdistan is a mountainous district of Eastern Asia Minor, between Armenia (N.), Syria and Mesopotamia (S.), Persia (E.), and Turkish Anatolia (W.). The Kurds are a semi-nomadic tribe inhabiting the mountainous regions of Turkish Asia Minor and of NW Persia. They are believed to be the Karduchoi of Xenophon's *Anabasis*, and for centuries they lived in quasi-independence, punctuated by raids and subsequent punitive expeditions. In 1922 the

autonomy of Kurdistan was recognised by Turkey and Persia, and by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers.

The area of the country is estimated at 65,000 to 70,000 square miles, with a population of 2 to 3 millions. The chief centres are Diarbekr, Bitlis, Van (to the east of Lake Van) in the former Turkish dominions, and Urmia (to the west of Lake Urmia) and Kermanshah, in the Persian dominions. *Lake Van* (2,000 sq miles in extent) occupies the central portion of the former Vilayet of Van. *Lake Urmia* (1,600 sq miles in extent), across the Persian border, is about 4,000 feet above sea level, and its waters are so salt that fish cannot live therein.

The climate is severe, with a short hot summer and long and severe winter, but cereals, vines and fruit are abundantly cultivated on the slopes of the mountains, rice is grown in the hot, well-watered plains while the rich pastures of the slopes and valleys support large herds of horses, mules and sheep. The mineral wealth of the country is almost entirely undeveloped, but it is believed to be very great, and there are numerous hot and cold mineral springs, salt is obtained in large quantities in the neighbourhood of Lake Van.

The Kurds are Muhammadans and fierce persecutors of the Christians in their districts and in the neighbouring territory of Armenia.

LATVIA.

(Republika Latvija.)

President, Jānis Čakste

Premier, Woldem Zamuels

Foreign Affairs, L. Selja

Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General in London, Ed Buus, 24 Gledhow Gardens, South Kensington, S W 5

Sec of Legation, Charles Students

Consulate-General, 329 High Holborn, W C 1

Vice-Consul, Charles E Junutz

A Baltic Republic at the eastern and southern shore of the Gulf of Riga, formerly part of the Russian Empire. Latvia was proclaimed an independent state on Nov 18, 1918. Its frontiers are common with Estonia, Russia, Poland and Lithuania. The constitution is that of a democratic republic, with universal suffrage and proportional representation. Parliament (*Saeima*) consists of a single chamber of 100 members. The area being about 41,000 sq miles, with a population of about 2,000,000.

The surface of the country is generally flat with marshy areas, interspersed with many lakes. Agriculture and dairy farming are the principal occupations of the people, and there are many flourishing industries. The fisheries are also of importance. The chief exports are flax, timber, butter, paper and glass, chief imports are agricultural machinery and implements and wood and metal machinery. The tonnage of ships entered in 1922 was 1,293,525 tons. The chief ports are Riga, Libau and Windau. In 1923 there were 1,807 miles of railway in operation.

Revenue	1923-24
Expenditure	Lat 172,474,577
External Debt (Nov 1, 1923)	172,474,577
U S, dollars	5,132,288
Norweg. Kr	4,737,558
Sterling £	184,014
Internal Debt (Nov 1, 1923)	Lat 383,412

Imports	1922.
Exports	Lat 107,000,000
Imports from U K (1923)	105,800,000
Exports to U K (1923)	£1,506,698
	5,628,109

CAPITAL, Riga, at the mouth of the Dvina (Daugava) river, population 280,000; other centres being Libau (Liepaja) 77,000, Dvinsk (Daugavpils) 45,000, Mitau (Felgava) 25,000, and Windau (Ventspils) 18,000.

FLAG Red, white, red

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister to Latvia (also to Lithuania and Estonia) John Charles Tudor Vaughan, C M G, M V O (1922)

1st Secretary, R W A Leeper, C B E

and Secretary, P Leigh-Smith

Naval Attaché, Capt W de M Egerton,

D S O, R N

Military Attaché, Capt H W C Lloyd, D S O, M C

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Riga—Consul, J Lowden

Libau—Vice-Consul, A E Porter.

LIBERIA.

(Republic of Liberia.)

President (1924-1928), C D B King, assumed

office Jan 1, 1920, re elected for 1924-28

Vice-President, H T Wesley

Secretary of State, E J Barclay

Treasurer, J Harris

Attorney-General, Louis A Grimes.

Postmaster-General, A Kainga

War, J F Cooper

Interior, J L Morris

Education, Benjamin W Payne, M D

Receiver of Customs and Financial Adviser (lent by Govt of U S A), Sidney de la Rue

Minister Resident in London, Hon C W

Dresselhuys, 9 Gloucester Square, W C 2

Consul-General, C E Cooper, 52A Drury

Buildings, 21 Water Street, Liverpool

Vice-Consul, Frank Peltor, 25 Water St., Liverpool

Commercial Attaché and Consul, J T Grein,

10 Idol Lane, E C 3

Vice-Consul, L J H Grein, 10 Idol Lane, E C 3

Consul, Manchester, T R Campbell

Consul, Glasgow, John Dallas

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast of North Guinea which is between the rivers Cavalla, S E, and Mano, N W, a distance of about 350 miles, with an area of about 48,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50', a distance of 150 miles from the seaboard. It was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1820, and has been recognised since 1847 as an independent State. The population is estimated at 1,500,000 to 2,000,000, including about 12,000 Americo-Liberians. The principal exports are palm-kernels, piassava, palm-oil, coffee, cocoa, ivory and kola nuts. The chief imports are rice, tobacco, Manchester goods, provisions, spirits, salt, hardware, glass and earthenware and building materials. The executive power is vested in a President elected for four years, assisted by a ministry, there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate, with eight members elected for six years, and the House of Representatives with fifteen members elected for four years. There is no regular army, but there is an enlisted frontier force of about 600 men under native officers. The control of the

804 Foreign Countries—*Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxemburg.*

customs is in the hands of a General Receiver (who is also Financial Adviser) lent by the Government of the U.S.A. There are 10 ports of entry along the 350 miles of coast and 12 interior ports. In 1921, 263 vessels (622,668 net tons) entered and cleared at Monrovia, of these 82 (249,228 net tons) were British.

	1921	1922.
Revenue, Customs	£51,205	£58,857
Internal	36,411	39,109
Post Office	2,779	1,510
Expenditure	107,109	104,310
External Debt	343,540	303,750
Imports	256,604	237,769*
Exports	170,745	161,215*
Imports from U.K. (1923)		129,000
Exports to U.K. (1923)		57,000

CAPITAL, Monrovia. Population, 6,000.

FLAG alternate horizontal stripes (5 White, 6 Red), with 5-pointed white star on blue field in upper corner next to flagstaff.

Monrovia—British Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General, Francis O'Meara.

Vice-Consul, R. C. Stevenson.

Fernando Po—Vice-Consul, Lewis S. May.

Monrovia, 3,650 miles distant; transit, by tri-monthly English steamers from Liverpool, 11 to 20 days.

LIECHTENSTEIN.

(Fürstentum Liechtenstein.)

Prince, Johann II, b. Oct. 5, 1840, suc. Nov. 12, 1858. Administrator, Gustav Schädler (appointed June 9, 1922).

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between the Austrian Province of Vorarlberg and Switzerland; area 59.61 square miles, pop. (1921) 11,500. The main industries are agriculture (chief products being corn, cattle, wine and turf) and textiles. Revenue (1923), 586,958 Swiss francs; expenditure 471,059 Swiss francs; debt 1,260,000 Swiss francs.

CAPITAL, Vaduz. Pop. 1,400.

LITHUANIA.

(Lietuva.)

President, A. Stulginskis (May 15, 1920).

Premier, M. Tumenas.

Foreign Affairs, M. V. Caineckis.

Minister in London, Dr. Ernest Galvanauskas.

Legation, 10 Palace Gate, W. 8.

1st Sec., V. K. Rackauskas.

and Sec., K. Gieritis.

The independence of the Lithuanian Republic (Lietuva) was proclaimed at Vilna on Feb. 16, 1918. The Republic consists of the former Russian Government of Kovno and portions of the Suvalki and Vilna Governments, and is bounded on the N. by Latvia, on the S. by the German district of Königsberg and Poland, on the E. by Poland, and on the W. by the Baltic Sea, the total area included in the Republic (including Memel Territory) being about 20,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 2,000,000. Memel Territory was occupied by Lithuania in Jan. 1923, and negotiations as to its final status took place between the Lithuanian Government and the Conference of Ambassadors. An agreement was not arrived at and the Conference

referred the question to the League of Nations. A committee appointed by the League drew up a Convention which has been signed by the four Great Powers and by Lithuania. Lithuania ratified the Convention in Aug. 1924, and similar action by the other signatories is expected.

The legislature consists of a single chamber Assembly (*Seim*) of 78 members, elected by universal adult suffrage, the Executive being entrusted to a council of ministers. A new currency was issued in Oct. 1922 to supersede the depreciated German mark. 1 Lit. of 100 cents = one tenth £ s gold \$ Rate of exchange (Sept. 1924) lit. 45 10 = £1.

	1923.
Revenue	Lit. 199,276,346
Expenditure	199,276,346

Imports Lit. 87,000,000

Exports 114,000,000

Imports from U.K. (1923) £218,031

Exports to U.K. (1923) 816,594

CAPITAL, Kovno (Kaunas), on the Niemen (pop. 91,000), other centres being Memel (Klaipėka), on the Baltic (50,000), and Shavli (15,000).

FLAG Three horizontal bands, yellow, red, green.

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister to Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, John Charles Tudor Vaughan, C.M.G., M.V.O. (1922).

1st Secretary, R. W. A. Leeper, C.B.E.

2nd Secretary, P. Leigh-Smith.

Military Attaché, Capt. H. W. C. Lloyd, D.S.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Kovno—Consul, H. H. Cassells.

Vice Consul, W. Berry (acting).

Transit, 2 days.

LUXEMBURG.

(Grand-Duché de Luxembourg.)

Grand Duchess, H. R. H. Charlotte, born Jan. 23, 1896, succeeded (on the abdication of her sister) Jan. 9, 1919, married, Nov. 6, 1919, Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parme. Her Apparent, Prince Jean, born Jan. 5, 1921.

Minister of State, M. Reuter.

Charge d'Affaires, M. A. B. Pescatore.

Consulate-General in London, 37 Bedford Square, W. C. 1.

A Grand Duchy in Central Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France, it formed part of the German Confederation, 1815–66, and was included in the German "Zollverein." In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands, on whose cession, Nov. 23, 1890, it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The territory was invaded and overrun by the Germans at the commencement of the war in 1914, but was liberated in 1918. U.S. troops entered the capital on Nov. 22. By the Treaty of Versailles, 1919, the country is declared to be free from all ties with Germany. The area is 999 square miles; the population (1916) 263,824, nearly all Roman Catholics. The principality is rich in iron-ore. The revenue in 1924 was estimated at 102,674,000 francs, expenditure 104,345,700 francs, debt (Jan. 1, 1921) 128,000,000 francs. There are 328 miles of railway. The army numbers about 300 men. The capital, Luxemburg (population 45,676), is a dismantled fortress.

FLAG. Red, white, blue.

* First nine months of 1922.

British Envoy, Rt Hon Sir G. D. Grahame, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1922) (*Brussels*).
Consul-General, Arthur L. Rowley (*Antwerp*).
Luzenburg—Consul, N. le Gallais.
 " *Pro-Consul*, Etienne Victor.

MEMEL

(See also Lithuania.)

Under the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany renounced the sovereignty over the town and territory of Memel, and a French High Commissioner, with a small garrison, governed the Territory in the name of the Allies until Jan 1923, when the Territory was invaded and occupied by the Lithuanians. The sovereignty of the Territory is to be transferred to Lithuania, as set out in the Convention signed at Paris (May 8, 1924). The total area administered is 945 square miles, with a population of about 150,000, of whom about 42,000 inhabit the town of Memel.
Memel—British Vice-Consul, Raleigh Le May

MEXICO

(Estados Unidos Mexicanos)

President (1924-28), General P. E. Calles, elected July 6, 1924, assumed office Dec 1, 1924

CABINET ()

Minister of the Interior,

Foreign Affairs,

Finance,

Communications, Gen. Amado Aguirre

Industry and Commerce, Señor Miguel Alessio Robles

War, General Francisco R. Serrano

Education, Señor José Vasconcelos

Legation, 48 Belgrave Square, S.W. 1

Consul-General in London, Señor Don A. Masca-

linas, 25, Claven Road, W. 2

Liverpool—Consul, Señor Don Rafael Avelleyra,

51 South John Street

Glasgow—Consul, Señor Don Filiberto Valero,

30, Hill Street

Mexico occupies the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending from 15° to 32° 30' N. lat. and 87° to 117° W. long., and comprising one of the richest and most varied zones in the world. It comprises 27 states, 3 territories, and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 31 political divisions, comprehending an area of 768,883 square miles, with a population of (1910) 15,063,207.

The two great ranges of North America, the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, are prolonged from the north to a convergence towards the narrowing Isthmus of Tehantepec, their course being parallel with the west and east coasts. The surface of the interior consists of an elevated plateau between the two ranges, with steep slopes both to the Pacific and Atlantic (Gulf of Mexico). In the west is the Peninsula of California, with a mountainous surface, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of California. The Sierra Nevada, known in Mexico as the *Sierra Madre*, terminates in a transverse series of volcanic peaks, from Colima on the west to Citlaltepete on the east, the intermediate and highest peaks being Ixtaccihuatl (17,879 feet) and Popocatepetl (19,784 feet). The low-lying lands of the coasts form the *Tierra Caliente*, or tropical regions (below 3,000 feet), the higher levels form the *Tierra Templada*, or temperate

region (from 3,000 to 5,000 feet), and the summit of the plateau with its peaks is known as *Tierra Fria*, or cold region (above 5,000 feet). The only considerable rivers are the *Rio Grande del Norte*, which forms part of the northern boundary, and is navigable for about 70 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, and the *Rio Grande de Santiago*, which runs from Lake Chapala to the Pacific. The remaining streams are governed by the formation of the land, and run in mountain torrents between deep-cut cañons or "barrancas." The largest fresh-water lakes are *Chapala*, some 50 miles in length, and *Patzcuaro* and *Xochimilco*. In the north-west are saline lakes amid bare and dry regions. The climate varies according to the altitude. Yellow fever sometimes occurs at Merida, Yucatan.

The earliest invaders, or *Toltecs*, gave place in the 13th century to the *Aztecs*, who were conquered in the 16th century by Spanish adventurers under *Hernan Cortes*. Spanish rule was established at *Tenochtitlan*, a 14th century Aztec city (now Mexico), and Mexico remained a Spanish dominion until its freedom was asserted by a revolutionary war, 1810-1827. From 1837-1848 the province of Texas gave rise to hostilities with the United States, terminating in a three years' war and a cession of the disputed territory to the victorious northern States. In 1820 a Republic was proclaimed, but Iturbide declared himself Emperor in 1821. He was shot in 1824, and a Republic was again established. In 1862 the French troops came to Mexico, and in 1864 an Empire under Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria was declared. In 1867 the downfall of the Empire and the death of the Emperor gave rise to the new Republic, which has endured to the present day. The most prominent of modern Presidents is *Porfirio Diaz*, who ruled (except during 1880-4) from 1876 to May 25, 1911. Since the fall of Diaz internal disturbances, in which eleven Presidents have figured, have continued with varying degrees of intensity, and considerable friction (amounting almost to a state of war) has arisen with the United States. On July 15, 1914, Venustiano Carranza assumed control of the executive, but his anti-foreign attitude and legislation, together with the seizure of many properties (a few of which belonged to British subjects) led to a refusal of the British Government to grant recognition of his administration. The degree to which Carranza departed from his declaration of neutrality during the Great War undoubtedly influenced the British Government when this policy was adopted. Carranza was overthrown by a further revolution in 1920, and is believed to have been shot by the insurgents. After the fall of Carranza the executive power was assumed by de la Huerta as provisional President, and on Dec 1, 1920, General Obregon, whose *coup d'état* had caused the downfall of Carranza, became head of the Republic. The determination of the new government to uphold the Carranza constitution of 1917, which has led to confiscatory measures in connection with nationalization of the petroleum of the country, and contains (among other departures from the accepted comity of nations) provisions which restrict the rights of foreigners, caused the British, American, French and Belgian govern-

* The remains of *Hernan Cortes* have been definitely located in the Temple of Jesus, Mexico City. They are contained in a marble vault, with the funeral garments.

ments to adopt a policy of non-recognition of the Obregon administration. The expropriation, without payment of compensation, of several hundreds of private properties, in pursuance of the Obregon agrarian policy, has called forth strong protests from foreign Powers, but all the Powers except Great Britain eventually recognised the Obregon administration.

Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Salina Cruz, and Guaymas are the chief ports on the Pacific, and Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, and Puerto Mexico on the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico. There were 15,804 miles of railroad open on Sept. 16, 1912, and 40,687 miles of telegraph. The railroads have in a large measure been built by American and English companies.

The principal agricultural crops are maize, wheat, barley, chilli-pepper, sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, vanilla, flax, grapes, and all kinds of tropical fruit. The magnety, or Mexican aloe, yields a favourite beverage, "pulque", other species of the same plant supply pita-flax and sisal-hemp (henequen). The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and caoutchouc trees. The mineral wealth is very great, silver and gold, copper, lead, and quicksilver, iron and coal, are the leading products of the mines. Woollen and cotton spinning and weaving, and other branches of industry, are encouraged by high protective duties. The imports, nevertheless, consist very largely of textile manufactures. Of the exports 45 per cent consist of silver and gold, sisal hemp (henequen), coffee, hides and skins, timber, logwood, vanilla, tobacco, dyestuffs, sugar, and drugs ranking next in importance.

The monetary system has recently been placed on a gold basis, with a gold peso=50 cents U.S. currency. In Sept. 1912, the Mexican Government undertook to set aside for the service of the debt the sum of 30,000,000 gold pesos in 1913, rising by 5 million gold pesos annually to 50 million gold pesos in 1917. The total of the debt in Sept. 1912, was stated at 508,830,300 gold pesos (= \$524,415,150 U.S.) of which about one half was raised for railroad purposes.

The language of the country is Spanish.
 Estimated revenue (1912) £216,000,000
 Estimated expenditure 327,000,000
 Total Exports (1912-3) \$306,700,000
 Total Imports . . . (1912-3) 852,800,000

	1912	1913
Imports from U.K.	£2,216,086	£2,749,752
Exports to U.K.	\$ 603,605	\$ 344,782

CAPITAL, Mexico City. Pop. (1910), 470,659.
 Other towns are Guadalajara (220,000), Puebla (95,000), Monterey (75,000), San Luis Potosi (70,000), Leon (60,000), Vera Cruz (50,000), Aguas Calientes (48,000).
 FLAG. Three vertical bands, green, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION

(4A Calle Lema No. 71, Mexico.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (vacant)
 Clerk, C. J. Morklund
 Translator, Capt. R. Hollocombe.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Mexico City—Consul-General, N. King
 " Vice-Consuls, C. G. Rickards, F. J. Wilson (acting).
 Chihuahua—Vice-Consul, Thomas Dale
 Durango—Vice-Consul, W. W. Graham.
 Gomez Palacio and Torreón—Vice-Consul, Patrick A. O'Hea

Guadalajara—Vice-Consul, P. G. Holms.
 Guanajuato—Cons. Agent, W. Hislop
 Pachuca—Vice-Consul, S. Waters
 Progreso—Vice-Consul, H. J. Cameron.
 " Pro-Consul, Manuel E. Reyes
 Puebla—Vice-Consul, W. Hardaker
 Salina Cruz—Vice-Consul, A. J. Brady
 Zacatecas—Cons. Agent, G. C. Palmer (acting)
 Colima—Consul, D. G. C. MacNeill
 Mazatlan—Vice-Consul, G. E. S. Watson
 Soconusco—Vice-Consul, R. O. Stevenson
 Tampico—Consul, A. J. de C. Rivers, O.B.E.
 " Vice-Consul, Robert G. Pulford
 Monterrey—Vice-Consul, J. B. Sanford
 " Pro-Consul, James M. L. Mackay
 Saltillo—Vice-Consul, R. H. Jeffrey
 San Luis Potosi—Vice-Consul, Dr. H. E. Nolan
 Tuxtepec—Vice-Consul, E. G. S. Strong
 Vera Cruz—Consul, John Hutchinson
 " Vice-Consul, A. R. Hogg.
 Orizaba—Vice-Consul, H. R. Riley
 Puerto Mexico—Vice-Consul, Dr. J. J. Sparks
 " Pro-Consul, Arthur Roddick
 Transit, about 12 days

MONACO

(Principauté de Monaco.)

Sovereign Prince, Louis Honoré Charles Antoine, born July 12, 1870, acc. June 25, 1912
 Heiress Apparent, Hereditary Princess Charlotte Louise Juliette (Duchess of Valentinois), born Sept. 30, 1898. mar. March 19, 1920, Prince Pierre of Monaco (Count de Polignac), and has issue, a son, Prince Ranier, born May, 1923
 Minister of State, Monsiemi Mamme Piette
 Secretary of State, M. François Roussel

Consul-General in London, Paul Crémieu Javal, 39 Edinborough Gardens, S.W. 7
 Vice-Consul, C. N. Poeman
 Chancellor, Edwin C. Ishell
 Consular Office, 37, Conduit Street, W. 1

A miniature Principality on the Mediterranean, between France and Italy, consisting of the old town of Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the famous casino, and comprising a narrow strip of country extending from the Monaco Cemetery on the west to St. Roman on the east, it is about 3 miles long and 1½ miles broad, with (1913) 22,990 inhabitants, and a yearly average of over 1,500,000 visitors. The whole available ground is built over, so that there is no cultivation. There is a small harbour (24 ft alongside quay) and the import duties are the same as in France. There is a local police force of 200 men.

CAPITAL, Monaco.

FLAG. Red and white.

Monaco—Consul, J. W. Keogh, O.B.E. (Nice).
 " Vice-Consul, Lt.-Col. H. P. Meares, O.B.E.

MONTENEGRO. See YUGO SLAVIA.

MOROCCO.

(Maghreb el akssa.)

French and Spanish Protectorate.

Sultan, Mulai Yusef, O.C.M.G., proclaimed Aug. 18, 1912.

Morocco, the largest of the Barbary States, is situated in the north-west of the African Continent, between 27°-36° N. lat. and 1°-11° 40' W. long, with a total area estimated at 314,000 square miles, and a population of about 7,000,000. Morocco is traversed from the Atlantic coast in the south-west to the Algerian frontier in the

north-east by five parallel ranges, known generally as the *Atlas Mountains*. Between the various ranges lie well-watered and fertile plains, the lower slopes of the northern flanks of the mountains being well-wooded, while the southern slopes are exposed to the dry winds of the desert and are generally arid and desolate. The most northerly point of Morocco is the peninsular of Ceuta, which is separated from the Continent of Europe by the narrow strait of Gibraltar. The Jebel Musa dominates the promontory, and with the rocky eminence of Gibraltar was known to the ancients as *The Pillars of Hercules*, the western gateway of the Mediterranean. Between 32° N and 36° N is the headland Ghir, which encloses a bay containing the port of Agadir formerly known as the "Gate of the Sudan." This port formed the bone of contention between France and Germany in 1912-1913.

The climate is generally good and undoubtedly healthy, especially on the Atlantic coast, the country being sheltered by the Atlas Mountains from the hot winds of the Sahara. The extremes of temperature in Tangier and Mogador are 92° Fahrenheit in the summer and 37° in the winter, with a rainy season from October to May. The Mediterranean coast is drier and less temperate, but not unhealthy, while the plains of the interior are intensely hot.

Government.—From the end of the 8th century A.D. until the year 1912 Morocco was ruled by a despotic Amir or Sultan of various dynasties, that of Filali having reigned since 1649. The imperial umbrella (the symbol of sovereignty) was passed on by nomination, and the rule was arbitrary and unchecked by any civil limits. The country was subject to European intervention at many periods, and during the closing years of the nineteenth century the dominant power in the country was France, whose Algerian territory formed the eastern boundary. By the Anglo-French Convention of 1904 Great Britain had recognised the predominance of French rights, but in 1905 Germany exhibited an interest in Moroccan affairs, and at the *Algeiras Conference* in January, 1906, an attempt was made by the Powers to define the various interests, and to establish order in the country by means of an organised police force. Between 1906 and 1912 there were frequent conflicts between French troops and Moroccan tribesmen, and in 1908 internal dissensions led to the defeat and deposition of the Sultan Abd el Aziz IV. by his brother Hafid, who eventually triumphed and was recognised by the Powers in 1909. In 1912 Sultan Hafid abdicated and accepted a pension from France, and was succeeded by his brother Moulay Yusef.

France is the paramount power in Morocco, and the Government of the greater part of the country is administered by the French Republic, which is recognised as the "protecting power." In addition to France, the kingdom of Spain has had relations with Morocco for many centuries. The northern portion of Morocco, as defined in the Franco-Spanish Treaty of 1912, forms a Spanish "sphere of influence." In this Spanish zone (which extended over the whole of Northern Morocco, with the exception of the International zone round Tangier) there were tribal risings in 1902, and during the operations to quell these risings the Spanish Expeditionary force met with serious reverses in the neighbourhood

of Melilla. A Civil High Commissioner was appointed in 1922 over the Spanish zone to inaugurate a policy of pacification. In 1924 the military forces of Spain met with further reverses, and were withdrawn to a line running west from Rio Martin (on the Mediterranean) to within fifteen miles of the Atlantic Coast, and thence southwards to the French zone, near Alcazar el Kebir. Ceuta (on the Mediterranean Coast, opposite Gibraltar), in $35^{\circ} 54'$ N lat. and $5^{\circ} 18'$ W long., has been a Spanish possession since the close of the 16th century, and forms part of the administrative province of Cadiz, and the adjacent Alhucema and Zaffarin islands are Spanish possessions. A special international régime was designed for Tangier before the War by negotiations between the British, French and Spanish Governments, but the outbreak of the War prevented this régime from being put into operation. A new Convention has been agreed upon by the 3 Governments, but pending its application the town and zone are administered by the Sultan's representative and the diplomatic body.

Among the agricultural products are wheat, barley, maize, beans, peas, birdseed, linseed, coriander, cummin, fenugreek, esparto, and hemp, and the northern slopes of the Atlas produce many fruits, principally figs, almonds, pomegranates, lemons, olives, oranges and dates, the latter growing also on the southern slopes and in the plains. The live stock includes large quantities of horses, cattle, sheep and goats, while the poultry and egg industry is of increasing importance. Antimony, iron, coal, copper, lead and tin (the last three in considerable quantities) are known to exist, and gold and silver are also found. Rock salt and brine are exported in large quantities. The trade of Morocco is chiefly with France and Algeria, Great Britain and Spain, the chief imports being cottons, sugar and soft goods, the exports being grain, eggs, hides and skins, and wool. The unit of currency in the French protectorate is the franc, while in the Tangier zones the franc, the Spanish and the *Hasnani peseta* are all current, and in the Spanish zone the two last of these currencies.

Communications.—The French have built some narrow gauge military railways from Casablanca to Rabat, to Kinitra and Mequinez, and to Settet, while the Franco-Spanish treaty provides for a line from Tangier to Fez. Telegraphic communication is established by submarine cables from Tangier to Cadiz, Tarifa and Oran, and there are wireless stations at Tangier, Rabat, and Casablanca; inland lines have been built by the French to Fez and to some of the ports, as well as to the borders of the Spanish zone, and the latter line will shortly be extended to Tangier. Roads have also been constructed in the French zone, and it is now possible to go to Fez or Marrakesh by motor-car.

The principal Harbours are Tetuan, Tangier, El Araish, Rabat, Casablanca, Mazagan, Safi, Mehedia, and Mogador. In 1922 the number of vessels entered at Tangier was 1,834 (995,744 tons).

	1921.	1922.
Total Imports	frs. 1,085,413,584	966,990,151
Total Exports	355,766,357	295,670,497
Imports from U.K. (1923)		2,599,328
Exports to U.K. (1923)		460,495
CAPITAL, Fez. Population, 70,539.		

Other towns (with populations exclusive of French army of occupation) are Marrakesh or Morocco (139,874), Mequinez (36,664), Rabat (30,953), Sallee (24,202), Tangier (45,000), Casablanca (101,690), Tetuan (30,000), Mazagan (21,495), and Safi (26,390).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Tangier—Consul-General, R H Clive, C M G
Vice-Consuls, W L Boud, S Simmonds
Pro-Consul, L Morillo
Arzilar—Consular Agent, I L Benshiton
Larache—Vice-Consul, L Forde (acting)
Pro-Consul, N C E H Taylor
Tetuan—Vice-Consul, C G Hope-Gill (acting)
Pro-Consul, Albert F Morillo
Casa-Blanca—Consul, G H Selous, M B E
Vice-Consul, R H Broome, A
Williamson-Napier (acting)
Marrakesh—Vice-Consul, C A W Weir
Mazagan—Vice-Consul, T G Spinney
Mogador—Vice-Consul, F H W Stonehewer
Bird
Safi—Vice-Consul, E Huist
Pro-Consul, E La Fontaine Hunot
Rabat—Consul, E G Lomas, O B E
Pro-Consul, Elias Bousande
Fez—Vice-Consul, G Mackintosh, D S O, M C
Pro-Consul, Charles Weston

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR MOROCCO,

Tangier Sec, L J Brown.
Tangier is distant from London about 1,200 miles, transit 5 days, or by Sud Express, 3 days

NETHERLANDS (or HOLLAND).

(Nederland.)

Queen, Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria, born August 31, 1880, succeeded her late father, King William III, Nov 23, 1890, mar., Feb 7, 1901, H R H Prince Henry, Prince of the Netherlands and Duke of Mecklenburg
Heiress Apparent, Princess Juliana of Orange-Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, born April 30, 1909
Queen-Mother, Emma, Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, born August 2, 1858, married the late King, Jan 7, 1879, who died November 23, 1890, acted as Regent 1890-1898.

MINISTRY (Sept 7, 1918)

Minister of Interior and of Agriculture, Jonkheer Dr Ch J M Ruijs de Beerenbrouck
Foreign Affairs, Jonkheer Dr H A van Karnebeek
Colonies, M S de Graaff
Justice, Dr Th Heemskerk
War, M J J C van Dyk
Ways and Communications, Prof G J van Swaan
Finance, M H Colijn
Education, Dr J Th de Visser
Labour, Commerce and Industry, Prof P J M Aalberse
Navy, M E P Westerveld

Minister in London, Jonkheer Dr R de Marees van Swinderen, 32 Green Street, Park Lane, W 1.

Chancery, 42 Seymour Street, W 1
Counsellor, R C T Roosmale-Nepveu
Director of the Chancery, H N Brouwer, 3 Atney Road, Putney, S W 15.

Commercial Attaché, F. B. s' Jacob
Horticultural Adviser, B. Gerritzen
Consul-Gen., Dr J. Steyn Parvé, 28 Langham Street, W 1

Vice-Consul, Dr H G von Oven

A maritime Kingdom of Central Europe, situate on the North Sea, in lat 50° 46'—53° 34' N and long 3° 22'—7° 14' E, consisting of 12 provinces, and containing a total area of 12,761 square miles, with a population in August, 1922, of 7,029,881. The majority, about three-fifths, belong to the several Reformed Churches, and the remainder are Roman Catholics, with about 107,000 Jews. The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of water courses. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Schelde. The chief native products are herrings and other fish, cattle, horses, swine, sheep, poultry, eggs, seed, potatoes, oats, rye, wheat, barley, beans, peas, buckwheat, beetroot, chicory, flax, hemp, tobacco, and dairy produce. The principal manufactures are shipping, bricks, margarine, cocoa, chocolate, linen, rich damasks, cottons, woollens, cigars and other manufactured tobacco, candles, confectionery, earthenware and pottery, glass bottles and ware, chemical and pharmaceutical products, matches, perfume, sugar, bicycles and automobiles, boots and shoes, starch, potato flour, engines, metal substances, works of art in gold and silver, incandescent lamps, machinery, motors, paper, printing, oils, beer, "geneva" and other liquors. Diamond-cutting employs numerous hands in Amsterdam.

Communications—The total extent of canals is about 2,000 miles. There were 2,117 miles of railroad open in 1918, and 5,249 miles of telegraph line. The mercantile marine, on Dec 31, 1922, consisted of 570 steam and motor vessels and 330 sailing vessels, &c. In 1922, 14,074 vessels (48,307,000 cubic metres) entered, and 14,138 vessels (46,504,000 cubic metres) cleared at the various ports. An Act for the damming and draining of the Zuyder Zee was passed in 1918.

Defence—The Home Forces consist of a conscript army, with an annual levy of 19,500 men, producing a first-line army of 251,000, or (including reserves) 327,000 all ranks. The Royal Navy consisted, on July 1, 1921, of 90 ships (4 of them non-combatants, and 1 protected cruiser).

Education—Private State-aided primary instruction is encouraged rather than public, though the latter is provided if required, by local taxation. The average attendance at primary schools is 96 per cent. Secondary schools for working classes are numerous, well equipped and attended. The principal universities are at Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, and Utrecht, and there are technical universities at Delft (polytechnic), Rotterdam (commercial), Wageningen (agriculture), and Utrecht (veterinary).

Revenue (Budget)	...	fl 793,383,000
Expenditure (Budget)	..	969,225,000
Public Debt (1920) —		
Interest-bearing Funded	....	fl. 2,788,409,000
Non-interest-bearing Floating	..	645,233,000

Total fl. 3,433,668,000

* fl 125 206 = £25 (normal).

	1922	1923
Imports	fl. 2,027,598,760	fl. 2,009,226,000
Exports ..	1,221,231,211	1,303,221,000
Imports from U.K.	323,858,937	308,222,000
Exports to U.K. ..	310,534,678	359,600,000

COURT CAPITAL, The Hague Pop (1923), 366,336
 COMMERCIAL CAPITALS, Amsterdam, population (1923), 696,484, and Rotterdam, population (1923), 531,896. Utrecht had over 100,000 inhabitants at the last census

BRITISH LEGATION (Westende 12, The Hague)
British Minister, Sir Charles M. Marling,
 K.C.M.G., C.B. (1922) .. £5,000

1st Secretary, H. J. Seymour ..
 and Secretary, V. F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck
Commercial Secretary (Grade I) (21 Plaats, The Hague), R. V. Luning, O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Archivist, Francis A. Chambers, M.B.E.
Asst. Archivist, H. Speck
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. R. A. C. Bevan

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES
Amsterdam—Consul-General, Henry Tom, M.B.E.

Vice-Consul, R. Milburn
Hartingen—Vice-Consul, J. H. Kuhlman
Leeuwarden—Vice-Consul, R. Buisman
Ymuiden—Vice-Consul, J. J. Balfout

Batavia (Java)—Cons. Gen. J. Crosby, C.I.E., O.B.E.
 „ *Consul*, H. A. N. Bluet
 „ *Vice-Consul*, W. H. Newbould
Macassar (Celebes)—Vice-Consul, Lazarus S. Arathoon

Padang—Vice Consul, H. Levison
Samarang (Java)—Vice-Consul, J. Dalton
 „ *Pro-Consul*, C. C. Knight
Sourabaya (Java)—Vice-Consul, J. Bailey

Curaçao—Consul, J. A. Coria

Medan—Consul, H. Fitzmaurice, M.B.E.
 „ *Vice-Consul*, J. Morton

Pro-Consul, W. L. Simon
Rotterdam—Cons. Gen., E. W. P. Thurstan, C.M.C.

„ *Vice-Consuls*, A. W. Robertson (*acting*),
 Norman Smith (*Shipping*)

Pro-Consul, E. W. Cresswell
Dordrecht—Vice-Consul, J. G. Vriesendorp, Jun

Flushing—Vice-Consul, Pieter de Bruyne
The Hague and Scheveningen—Consul, J. M. Prillewitz

„ *Pro-Consuls*, F. A. Chambers, W. E. Ransom

Paramaribo (Surinam)—Consul, Rev. W. L. Kissack, M.A. (*acting*)

Nickerie—Vice-Consul, Charles Spence
 Transit, 12 hours

NETHERLANDS COLONIES

TOTAL AREA, 832,473 square miles.

POPULATION (1920), 49,514,038

The possessions of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the EAST INDIES (Administrative Capital *Batavia*, pop. about 140,000) are very considerable, comprising the whole of the SUNDA ISLANDS and *MOLUCCAS*. *Sumatra* (area, 162,000 sq. miles), *Java* and *Madura* (51,000 sq. miles), *Netherlands Borneo* (115,000 sq. miles), *Celebes Island* (72,000 sq. miles), *Moluccas* (44,000 sq. miles), *Timor Islands* (18,000 sq. miles); with the exception of a portion of Borneo and Eastern Timor, together with WESTERN NEW GUINEA. JAVA and MADURA have a population (1920) of 34,984,271,

and furnish sugar (29,272,203 piculs produced in 1922), tobacco, tea, coffee, tin, and other products for exportation (customs receipts, 1922, 43,367,388 fl.). The "outlying" islands are frequently administered by their own princes, subject to the directions of a Netherlands Resident. There was (1922) a colonial army of 1,349 officers and 31,695 men. The colonial revenue for 1921 was about 769,689,000 guilders and the expenditure about 1,055,173,000 guilders. The exports, for private account, amounted in 1921, for Java, Madura, and the other outlying islands, to 1,193,709,000 florins, while the imports for the same year amounted to 1,117,428,000 florins.

In South America the colony of SURINAM, or Netherlands Guiana (imports, 1921, 13,150,025 guilders, exports, 6,562,014 guilders), embraces 49,845 square miles and contains (1922) 108,221 inhabitants, and in the West Indies, CURAÇAO (imports, 18,566,036 guilders, exports, 12,763,971 guilders, population, 33,222) and five other small islands belong to the Netherlands, having an area of 436 square miles, with a population of 21,731 (imports, 1,811,924 florins, exports, 627,321 florins).

Trade of Colonies with U.K.

	1920	1921
Exports to U.K.	£35,020,944	£35,504,167
Imports from U.K.	23,661,768	25,073,000

NICARAGUA.

(República de Nicaragua)

President, Señor Dr. Carlos Solórzano
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. José Andrés Vitecho

Charge d'Affaires (London Legation), Señor Don Eduardo Pérez Triana, 49 St. James's St., S.W. 1
Consul in London, Señor Dr. Noel E. Pallais, 16 Wornwood Street, E.C. 2

The largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situate between 9° 45'–15° N. lat. and 82° 40'–87° 38' W. long., containing an area of 51,660 English square miles and a population (census of 1920) of 638,119, of whom about three-quarters are mixed blood and the rest Indians, including the Mosquitos, who dwell on the Atlantic littoral and were formerly under British protection.

Nicaragua was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and was overrun by the Spaniards under Davila in the first quarter of the 16th century, forming part of the Spanish Captaincy General of Guatemala until 1821 when its independence was secured. The present constitution rests on the fundamental law of Nov. 10, 1921 (amended 1923) and is that of a centralised republic. The President is elected by direct suffrage for four years.

The chief products are coffee, bananas, sugar, timber (cedar, mahogany, rosewood, &c.), tobacco, maize, rice, beans, cocoa, hides, gold and silver. Considerable quantities of foodstuffs are imported as well as cottons and other manufactures, principally from the United States, which also take the greater part of the exports.

There are 146 miles of railway, 2,500 miles of telegraph and 1,240 miles of telephone, and a powerful wireless station was completed at Managua in 1924. Good roads are very few, and transportation, especially in the rainy season (May–Nov.), is attended with great difficulties.

Corinto, on the Pacific coast, is the chief port of the country, handling about 75 per cent of the total trade. Bluefields is an important port on the Atlantic coast, whence considerable quantities of bananas and timber are shipped to New Orleans. Owing to defective communications the Atlantic littoral is practically isolated from the rest of the Republic and the chief centres of population.

Education is backward, at least 50 per cent of the population being illiterate.

The official language of the country is Spanish.

	1922	1923
Public revenue	CS\$2,659,689	CS\$3,797,684
Public expenditure	2,638,346	3,784,970
External debt (Feb 1)	5,431,581	4,308,160
Internal debt (do)	3,383,200	3,250,900
Exports	7,993,446	11,028,309
Imports	5,123,595	7,268,432
Exports to U.K.	124,778	241,233
Imports from U.K.	485,498	873,273

CAPITAL, Managua. Population, 27,839; Leon, 38,318; Granada, 16,773.

FLAG Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (the arms of the Republic on white band, displaying five volcanoes, surmounted by cap of liberty under a rainbow).

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS.
Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-Gen., W. E. O'Reilly.

Managua—Consul and Chargé d'Affaires, T. I. Rees.

Corinto—Vice-Consul, H. I. Thompson.

Granada—Vice-Consul, J. L. Griffith.

Leon—Vice-Consul, T. Cranston.

Matagalpa—Vice-Consul, Alex. Potten.

Bluefields—Consul, E. O. Rees (acting).

Distant 5,800 miles; transit, 30 days.

NORWAY.

(Norge.)

King, Haakon VII., born Aug. 3, 1872, accepted the Crown Nov. 18, 1905, married 1896 II R. H. Princess Maud (b. Nov. 26, 1869), daughter of King Edward VII.

Heir-Apparent, Olav, Crown Prince, b. July 2, 1903.

CABINET (July 25, 1924)

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, J. L. Mowinkel.

Finance, A. Holmboe.

Commerce, Navigation, and Industry, A. Meling.

Social Affairs, L. Oftedal.

Defence, R. Jacobsen.

Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction, I. P. Tveiten.

Agriculture, H. Five.

Justice, P. Berg.

Public Works, O. M. Mjelde.

Minister in London, Benjamin Vogt, 25 The Boltons, S.W. 10.

Offices of Legation, Norway House, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.

Counsellor, P. H. Birkeland.

Attaché, T. K. Prydz.

Naval Attaché, Commr. K. Prestrud, R.N.N.

Commercial Counsellor, C. F. Smith.

Consul-General, G. K. Conradi, 36 King St., E.C. 2.

Vice-Consul, Th. V. Aass.

Norway, an independent kingdom, founded in 872 (fundamental law of May 17, 1814), was united

* CS = Córdoba, worth \$1 U.S.

with Sweden under the same King from Nov. 4, 1814, to June 7, 1905, when the union was dissolved. The Parliament of 150 members is called the "Storting," which is divided into two sections, chosen by itself to discuss projected Bills, called "Odelsting" and "Lagting." Norway, the western and northern portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, is about 1,100 miles in length, its greatest width about 250 miles. It is divided into 20 provinces, or fylker, and comprises an area of 124,130 sq. miles with a population (1920) of 2,649,775. The coast-line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fjords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren tablelands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. The cultivated area is about one-thirtieth part of the country, forests cover nearly one-fourth, the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains.

Agriculture gives employment to a large part of the population but is unable to furnish sufficient produce for home consumption; hence it has been necessary to import considerable quantities of corn, meat, and pork. Fishing and forestry are important industries and manufactures are aided by great resources of water power, calculated at 12 to 13 millions of horse power, of which about 10 per cent are utilized. The imports consist chiefly of the necessary articles of consumption. The chief exports consist of fish, oil, and other products of the fisheries, timber, matches, pulp, paper, skins and furs, nails, minerals, stone, ice, calcium carbide, condensed milk, butter, margarine, tinned goods, saltpetre, &c. Norway voted for prohibition of alcoholic beverages in 1919 (385,000 for prohibition, 275,000 against).

Defence.—Service in the National Militia is universal and compulsory. The peace strength is about 60,000 all ranks, and the war effective is about 360,000 of all ranks. In time of war all males between the ages of 18 and 55 are liable for service. The Navy consists of 4 ironclads, 27 torpedo-boats, 1 gunboat, 3 destroyers, 8 submarines, and several minelayers.

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 14, schools being maintained by local taxation with State grants in aid. The attendance is high. Secondary schools are provided by the State, by local authorities, and privately. There are many special schools and industrial and technical institutes. The University of Christiania was attended in 1922 by 2,300 students.

Communications.—The total length of railways open in 1923 was 2,128 miles, of which 271 miles were private lines. The length of telegraphs and telephones belonging to the State in June, 1923, was 17,210 miles. The mercantile marine, Jan. 1, 1924, consisted of 3,668 vessels, of 1,573,530 net tons. The gross earnings of the Norwegian mercantile marine in foreign traffic amounted in 1923 to about 423,000,000 kroner.

	1922-23. Kroner.	1923. Kroner.
Ordinary Revenue	364,922,900	453,810,300
Expenditure	453,810,300	1,419,497,578
Public Debt (June 30)	1,419,497,578	
	1922.	1923.
Total imports	1,314,000,000	1,343,000,000
Total exports	787,000,000	821,000,000
Imports from U.K.	294,374,000	293,848,730
Exports to U.K.	231,726,400	233,745,000

CAPITAL, Christiania. Pop. (Dec. 1, 1920), 258,482. Other large towns are Bergen (91,443), Trondhjem (55,030), and Stavanger (43,778).

FLAG Red, with white-bordered blue cross

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, Hon F. O. Lindley, C.B.,
C.B.E. (1923) £4,500
1st Secretary, E. M. B. Ingram, O.B.E.
Commercial Sec. (Grade II.), C. L. Paus, C.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt W. de M. Egeiton,
D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Col J. W. Sandilands, C.B.,
C.M.G., D.S.O.
Translator, W. H. Weedon, M.B.E.
Hon. Chaplain, Rev G. E. Mooney, M.B.E., M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Christiania—Consul, E. G. Cable
" *Vice-Consul*, N. Vorley, W. H. Weedon,
M.B.E., J. T. Somerville (acting)
" *Pro-Consul*, J. C. And
Arendal—*Vice-Consul*, Emil Kallevig
Bergen—Consul, Henry Kelsall
" *Vice-Consuls*, Einar Gran, B. L. Browne
(acting)
Alesund—*Vice-Consul*, Otto Tyrholm
Bodo—*Vice-Consul*, M. Christoffersen, M.B.E.
Christiansund—*Vice-Consul*, Carl Reinhardt
Christiansund—*V.-C.*, J. C. Loennechen
Drammen—*Vice-Consul*, Johannes Sveas
Fredrikshald—*Vice-Consul*, W. J. Thompson
Fredrikstad—*Vice-Consul*, Oscar Thila, M.B.E.
Hammefest—*Vice-Consul*, H. Nissen
Haugesund—*Vice-Consul*, Johannes Sundfor
Larvik—*Vice-Consul*, O. Johannsen
" *Pro-Consul*, R. C. Nielsen
Lofoten (Svalbard)—*Vice-Consul*, John Berg
Mandal—*Vice-Consul*, H. P. Tallaksen
Molde—*Vice-Consul*, Peter F. Dahll
Moss—*Vice-Consul*, Johan J. H. Vogt
Namsos—*V.-C.*, Theodor Sommerschildt
Narvik—*Vice-Consul*, J. N. Aagaard, M.B.E.
Porsgrund—*Vice-Consul*, Christen Knudsen
Risor—*Vice-Consul*, A. F. Finne
Sarpsborg—*Vice-Consul*, Alfred Chappell
Skien—*Vice-Consul*, C. Stoulsand.
" *Pro-Consul*, C. P. Winsnes
Stavanger—*Vice-Consul*, T. D. Spence.
" *Pro-Consul*, P. I. Nielsen
Tonsberg—*Vice-Consul*, H. Waalmann
Tromsø—*Vice-Consul*, C. Sæthli
Trondhjem—*Vice-Consul*, Francis Kjeldsberg,
O.B.E., M.V.O.
" *Pro-Consul*, S. Christensen
Vardø—*Vice-Consul*, Leif Olsen
Christiania, 656 miles, transit, 59 hours.

SPITSBERGEN AND BEAR ISLAND (Svalbard)

By Treaty (Feb. 3, 1920) the sovereignty of Norway over the Spitsbergen Archipelago was recognised by the Great Powers and other interested nations.

The Spitsbergen ("Pointed Mountain") Archipelago lies between 76° 36'–80° 50' N. lat. and between 20° 20'–32° 40' E. long., with an estimated area of 25,000 square miles. The archipelago consists of a main island, known as West Spitsbergen (15,500 sq. miles), North East Land, closely adjoining and separated by Hinlopen Strait, the Wiche Islands, separated from the main land by Olga Strait, Barents and Edge Islands, separated from the main land by Stett

Fjord (or Wybe Janes Water); Prince Charles Foreland, to the W.; Hope Island, to the S.E.; Bear Island (68 square miles) 127 miles to the S., with many similar islands in the neighbourhood of the main group.

The principal mineral is coal. In 1924 the coal export was about 440,000 tons. The wintering force in 1923–24 was about 1,200 strong, the archipelago is also visited by hunters for seal, foxes and polar bears.

South Cape is 370 miles from the Norwegian Coast. Ice Fjord is 520 miles from Tromsø, 650 miles from Murmansk, and 1,300 miles from Aberdeen. Transit from Tromsø to Green Harbour (the postal station, with a high-power Telefunken wireless station) 2½ to 3 days; from Aberdeen 5 to 6 days.

OMAN. See Arabia.

PANAMA

(Republica de Panama.)

President (1924–1928), Rodolfo Chiari, assumed office, Oct. 1, 1924.

MINISTRY (Oct. 1, 1924)

Secretary of Government and Minister of Justice, Señor Carlos L. Lopez
Foreign Affairs, Señor Horacio F. Alfaro
Finance, Dr. Eusebio A. Morales
Public Instruction, Señor Octavio Méndez Pereira.
Public Works (Fomento), Señor Tomas Gabriel Duque.

Minister in London (vacant)

Consul-General, Don Enrique Ruiz Vernaacci,
Cooper Building, Church Street, Liverpool
Consul in London, Don Demetrio Porras, 232 Finsbury Pavement House, E.C. 2
Consul in Birmingham, S. Sauri

Panama, formerly one of the nine Departments of Colombia, revolted in Nov. 1903, and established a separate Government. The area of the Republic is 31,800 square miles, the population 442,486 (excluding Canal Zone). The soil is extremely fertile, but there is little cultivation and nearly one half of the land is unoccupied. The chief crops are bananas, coconuts, cacao, coffee, and cereals. The imports are almost entirely manufactured goods and foodstuffs. A railway 47 miles in length joins the two oceans.

	1922 '23	1923 '24
Revenue	£1,100,783	£2,039,842
Expenditure	1,257,426	1,513,635
Imports	£2,053,709	£2,534,875
Exports	497,496	477,946
Imports from U.K.	220,893	274,051
Exports to U.K.	65,504	19,993

The total value of supplies purchased for the Canal Zone Commissions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, was \$5,159,529 (U.S. \$).

The language spoken is Spanish.

CAPITAL, Panama. Population (1921), 59,458. Colon had a population in 1921 of 31,803.

FLAG Quarterly, white with blue star, red, blue and white with red star.

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary & Cons.-Gen., Maj. Charles Braithwaite Wallis (1923), (also to Costa Rica) £3,300
Chargé d'Affaires, H. A. Ford.
Naval Attaché, &c. See United States.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Panama—Vice-Consuls, R. Keith Jopson; E. S. Humber.

Bocas del Toro—Vice-Consul, W. H. Ponton.
Colon—Consul, Hugh A. Ford.

" Vice-Consul, Capt. E. A. de Comeau
" Pro-Consul, Lincoln Delgado

Panama, 4,650 miles; transit from Liverpool direct every ten days, 17 days, or from Southampton fortnightly, 18 days, *via* New York, 14 days

PAPACY, The.

Sovereign Pontiff (260th), His Holiness Pope Pius XI. (Achille Ratti), born at Desio, March 31, 1857, elected Pope (in succession to Benedict XV.) Feb. 6, 1922

The office of the ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Church is vested in the Pope of Rome, who is the Sovereign Pontiff of the Western Church, and claims temporal power over the Papal States which were incorporated with Italy from 1860 to 1870, the territory of the Papacy now being confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran and the Villa of Castel-Gandolfo, which are guaranteed to the Pope (with a yearly indemnity of 3,250,000 lire, which is neither claimed nor paid) by the Italian Government

British Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. Sir Odo Russell, K.C.V.O., C.B. (1922)

1st Secretary, J. F. Doimer, M.V.O.
Temporary Secretaries, R. Thynne

PARAGUAY

(Republica del Paraguay)

President (1924-28), Dr. Eligio Ayala
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Manuel Peña.
Finance, Dr. Manuel Benítez
Justice and Instruction, Dr. Enrique Bordenave
War and Marine, Dr. Luiz A. Riazi
Interior, Señor Belisario Rivarola

Minister in London, (vacant)

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in London, Dr. Venancio B. Galeano, 14 Chiswell House, Finchbury Pavement

An inland State of South America, situate between 26°-6' 30" S lat and 54°-62" W long. The area of Paraguay (exclusive of the Chaco) is computed at 75,700 square miles, and it contains a population of about 800,000

Paraguay was visited in 1527 by Sebastian Cabot, and in 1535 was settled as a Spanish possession. In 1811 Paraguay declared its independence of Spain, and from 1814-1840 was governed by Francia, a Paraguayan despot, who was succeeded by Lopez, 1840-1862. In 1862 Francisco Solano Lopez succeeded his father, and in 1864 declared war against Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay being involved in the struggle. Against these three nations Lopez conducted a five years' war, which terminated in his defeat and death at the *Battle of Cerro Corá*, March 1, 1870. This dogged struggle reduced the country to complete prostration, and the population, which was 800,000 in 1857, is alleged to have fallen in 1870 to 250,000, of whom barely 30,000 were men. The present constitution was adopted at the close of the war, and under its provisions the head of the executive is the President, elected by an electoral college for four years and ineligible for office for eight consecutive years

after the expiration of his term. A Vice-President is similarly elected, and succeeds automatically in the case of the death, expulsion or absence of the President. There is a Cabinet of 5 members

Paraguay proper consists of a series of plateaus, intersected by abrupt ranges of hills, some of which reach an altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level. The Paraguay and Alto Paraná rivers are navigable at all seasons for vessels of 6 to 7 feet draft. Many of the tributary streams are also navigable for much of the year. The Pilcomayo river is navigable for small craft for 180 miles from Asuncion, but is liable to shrink unduly with drought. The plateaus are covered with grassy plains and dense forest, the soil being marshy in many parts and liable to floods, while the hills are covered for the most part with immense and valuable forests. The streams flowing into the Alto Paraná descend precipitously into that river. In the angle formed by the Paraná-Paraguay confluence are extensive marshes, one of which, known as "Neembucú," or endless, is drained by *Lake Ypoa*, a large lagoon, south-east of the capital. The *Chaco*, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo and bounded on the north by Brazil, forms the subject of a long standing dispute with Bolivia, it is practically a dead level, though a slight and uniform rise westward is now known to exist, and suffers much from floods and still more from drought.

The chief agricultural products are tobacco, yerba maté, oranges, timber, quebracho extract, hides and cassava (manioc), maize, rice, sugarcane, ground-nuts, and other tropical and sub-tropical plants. The forests contain many varieties of timber, but only cedar and a few of the best known hardwoods find a market abroad. Stock-raising, lumbering, cotton and tobacco growing, and the gathering of Yerba (Paraguay tea), are the principal industries. The chief articles of export are hides, timber, yerba maté, tobacco, quebracho extract, cattle and meat products, oranges, and petit grain oil. The Army numbers 2,000 to 3,000 men. A railway, 232 miles in length, which belongs to an English company, connects Paraguay with the Argentine railway system. The journey from Asuncion to Buenos Aires (985 miles) occupies 53 hours. Tram ferries enable the run to be accomplished without break of bulk. The language is Spanish.

	1921-2	1923-4
Revenue (Estimate)	£801,066	£665,426
Expenditure (do)	820,574	665,390
Foreign Debt (Dec 31, 1922)	.....	1,315,152
Internal Debt (do)	.....	439,367
	1922	1923
Imports	£1,136,958	£1,714,244
Exports	1,979,177	2,494,311
Imports from U.K.	269,694	391,672
Exports to U.K.	627	39,207

Exchange (Aug., 1924), for cheques on London, about \$250 to £1

CAPITAL, Asuncion. Population, 80,000.

FLAG. Three horizontal bands, red, white, blue (with the Arms of the Republic on white band.)

British Minister, Sir B. F. Alston, K.C.M.G. (1922) (Resident at Buenos Aires.)

Asuncion—Consul (with local rank of First Sec. and *Chargé d'Affaires* in absence of Minister), F. W. Paris.

PERSIA.

(Mamâlik-i-mahrouseh-i-irân.)

Sovereign, Sultan Ahmed Mirza, Shah, b. June 29, 1898, *acc* July 27, 1909, *coronated* July 25, 1914
Heir Presumptive, Mohammed Hassan Mirza, b. Feb. 19, 1899

CABINET (Sept. 2, 1914).

Prime Minister and Minister of War, Sardar Sepah
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Moshai ul Mulk.
Interior, Amir Iqtidar
Justice, Adib es Sultaneh
Finance, Zoka ul Mulk
Education and Health (acting), Moshar ed Dowleh
Posts and Telegraphs, Sardar Asad.
Public Works, Sardar Moazam.

Envoy Extra and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, His Excellency Mirza Davood Khan Meftaheh : Sultaneh, KCMG, 47 Bramham Gardens, S.W. 5
Consul-General, Prince Nader-Mirza Arasteh.
1st Sec. (vacant).
2nd Sec., Gholam Ali Khan Ardalan
Attaché, Mirza Abdol Hossein Khan Meftah
Hon. Attaché, Prince Anowshiravan Mirza
 " Salour.

Consul-General in London (vacant)
Consul, Morteza Gazvini, 4 Broad Street Place, E.C. 2

Persia—called by the natives Irân—comprises an area of 630,000 sq. ms., with a population estimated at 10,000,000.

Persia is mostly an arid table-land, encircled, except on the east, by mountains, those in the north rising to 18,700 ft. The central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert. The only navigable river is the Karun, which was opened to foreign navigation from Mohammerah to Ahwaz in 1888. There are only 8 miles of railway open, and travelling is mostly by caravans, and transport by pack-animals. The cost of carriage is, therefore, very heavy. An option for the construction of a railway from Khanikin to Tehran *via* Kermanshah and Hamadan (with a branch to Enzeli on the Caspian) was granted in 1900 to the Persian Railways Syndicate.

The chief products are cereals, cotton, gums, dried fruits, silk, tobacco, and opium. The minerals (little worked) are salt, iron, coal, copper, lead, sulphur, &c., with turquoises. Oilfields in Southern Persia have been successfully worked by an English company since 1902. The only important manufacture is that of woollen carpets (mostly a domestic industry), but shawls, silks, and cotton fabrics are also produced. There are extensive forests in the north and west. Sheep and goats are numerous, and good wool is produced. The Persians are mostly Shiah Muhammadans, but there are many adherents of Bahlism (an eclectic form of Deistic religions), and Armenian Christians. The laws and popular education are based on the precepts of the Koran. Persia is divided into provinces, of which the principal are under Governors or Governors-General.

Owing to increasing popular discontent with a corrupt and incompetent administration

and an extravagant Court, a nationalist movement began in Dec., 1905. In Aug., 1906, the Shah, Muzafer-ud-Din, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution. He was succeeded in 1907 by his son Muhammed Ali Shah who was deposed by the National Assembly in 1909, to be succeeded by his son, Sultan Ahmad Shah (under the regency of Nasr-ul-Mulk, until 1914). The authority of the Persian Government has been re-established over the whole of Persia by means of a disciplined army of 8,000 cavalry and 22,000 infantry, with 94 guns and 200 machine guns, and a number of aeroplanes and armoured cars.

The revenue (£1,480,780 in 1913-14) is derived from land tax, Crown lands, customs, opium, salt, and lease of monopolies. The foreign debt of Persia amounted (Dec. 31, 1916) to £6,325,700. British commercial interests in Persia much exceed those of any other country, the trade between the British Empire (including India and Mesopotamia) and Persia amounting to more than 80 per cent. of the total trade of the country. The sea-borne trade of Persia passes chiefly through the ports of Bushire, Bunder Abbas, and Mohammerah, and *via* Baghdad and Durdap. The shipping of the Persian Gulf is principally British.

Persia's Foreign Trade

	(In thousands of krans.)		
	Imports	Exports	Total
1913-14	647,165	455,840	1,103,005
1914-15	496,323	366,058	865,381
1921-22	609,775	502,044...	1,111,820
1922-23.	613,009	786,643	1,339,652

The value of the krans has varied (since 1900) from 18 to 70 krans to £1 sterling, in 1922-23 the exchange value was about 4½d.

In 1921-22 the leading imports into Persia were cotton fabrics, sugar, iron and steel goods and tea, the principal exports were heavy oils, benzine, petrol and fruits.

Foreign Relations—By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, Great Britain and Russia mutually engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Persia, while marking out certain regions in S.E. and N.W. Persia respectively in which each had, for geographical and economic reasons, special interests.

In March, 1921, Persia signed a treaty with the Russian Soviet Republic, which provides (*inter alia*) for mutual diplomatic and consular representation, restores to Persia Firozeh and Ashurada, annuls all concessions previously granted to Russians in Persia, hands over the Russian Discount and Loan Bank to the Persian Government, cancels all Persian debts to Russia, denounces all previous Russo-Persian treaties, abolishes the "capitulations" as regards Russian subjects in Persia, and denounces all treaties made between Russia and third Powers regarding Persia.

In 1922 the Persian Government engaged a number of American advisers (under Dr. Mills Paugh) for the supervision and direction of the country's finances. Considerable strides have been made by the country under this new régime, a balanced budget and a programme for gradual development of the country's resources having been evolved.

CAPITAL, Tehran (pop. 220,000); other large towns are Tabriz (180,000), Isfahan (80,000)

Meshed (80,000), Kerman (50,000), Yazd (60,000), and Shiraz (60,000)

FLAG White, bordered with green (top) and red (bottom), with arms (lion and sun) in centre

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary & Consul-General, Sir P. L. Lorraine, Bart., C.M.G. £5,000
Counsellor (Chargé d'Affaires), E. Ovey, C.M.G., M.V.O.

Counsellor, E. St. J. D. Monson
2nd Secretary, R. H. Hadow, M.C.
3rd Secretaries, M. H. Huxley, H. M. G. Jebb
Oriental Secretary, C. M. T. Havard
Head of Oriental Chancery, Abbas Kuli Khan Nawab, C.M.G.
Military Attaché, Maj. W. A. K. Fraser, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., I.A.
Asst. do., Capt. R. P. L. Ranking, M.C.
Physician, Anthony R. Neligan, M.D.
Archivist, F. Y. Humphreys

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Tehran—Consul-General (see above)
" Vice-Consul, T. V. Brennan, C.B.E., E. R. Lingeman (acting)
Hamadan, Vice-Consul, H. R. D. Gylboun-Monypenny
Resht—Vice-Consul, A. C. Trott
Sari—Cons. Agent, Sheikh Suleiman Kumiari
Bushire—Cons.-Gen. & Political Resident, Col. F. R. Prudeaux, C.S.I., C.I.E.
" Vice-Consul, A. J. Gardener
Bunder Abbas—Consul, C. E. Richardson
Langah—Consular Agent, E. T. Garthwaite
Isfahan—Cons.-Gen., E. Bristow
" Vice-Consul, M. S. P. Aganoni
Sultanabad—Vice-Consul, E. P. Hutton
Yezd—Vice-Consul, A. Robertson
Kerman—Consul, H. D. G. Law
" Vice-Consul, (Hon.) Nasirullah Khan
Bam—Vice-Consul (vacant)
Kermanshah—Consul, N. P. Cowan
Meshed—Consul and Agent to Govt. of India, Lt.-Col. L. H. B. Haworth
" Vice-Consul, A. A. Hopcroft
Ahvaz—Consul, Capt. E. G. Peel
" Vice-Consul, Capt. E. H. Gastrell
Mohammerah—Vice-Consul, C. H. Lincoln (acting)
Seistan & Kaim—Consul, B. J. Gould
Birjand—Vice-Consul, Mirza Muhammed Beg (acting)
Duzdary—Vice-Consul, Capt. C. J. Hoskins
Shiraz—Consul, H. G. Chick, C.I.E.
" Vice-Consul, A. S. Calvert
Tabriz—Consul, N. Worrall
" Vice-Consul, F. A. Gray

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE at Tehran,
Bushire and Mohammerah
Transit to Tehran, 20 days, via Caucasus; via Baghdad about 42 days

PERSIAN GULF.

See "Countries Contiguous to India" (p. 635)

PERU.

(República del Perú.)

President (1924-1929), Señor Augusto B. Leguía, G.B.E., assumed office Aug. 9, 1919; re-elected July, 1924.

MINISTRY

Premier and Minister of Justice and Instruction, Dr. Don Alejandro Maguñá
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Don Alberto Salomón
Minister of the Interior, Dr. Don Jesus Salazar
Public Works, Señor Don Manuel J. Marías
Finance & Commerce, Señor Don Enrique Piedra
War, Señor Don Alfredo Piedra
Marine, Señor Don Fermín Málaga

Minister in London, Señor Dr. Don Agustín G. Ganoza, 28 Holland Park, W. 11
1st Sec., Señor Dr. Don Ricardo Rivera Schiebler.
Naval Attaché, Capitán Federico Taboada
Mil. Attaché, Coronel don Cesar Enrique Pardo
Consulate-General in London, 36 & 37 Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C. 4.
Consul-General, Señor Don Oscar Victor Salomón
Vice-Consul, Señor Don Gerardo Vargas
Con.-Gen. at Liverpool, Señor Don G. Leguía
Consul, Glasgow, Señor Don Enlógio del Solari
Do, Cardiff, Señor Don Juan de Allaga

Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between $10^{\circ} 31' 29''$ and $19^{\circ} 13' 8''$ S. latitude and between 69° and $81^{\circ} 19'$ W. The territory between $19^{\circ} 47' 8''$ S. and $19^{\circ} 13' 8''$ S. is occupied by Chile, as the result of the Pacific War of 1879-1882, in 1922 this "Tacna Alica" question was submitted to arbitration by treaty between Peru-Chile and the result is expected to be made known towards the end of 1924. The area of the Republic is estimated at 532,000 square miles, and the population (1922) at 5,550,000. It is bounded on the north by the republics of Ecuador and Colombia, as the latter claims a territory in the Amazonian basin, on the east by Brazil and Bolivia, and on the south by Chile and Bolivia.

Peru was conquered in the early 16th century by Francisco Pizarro (born 1478, died 1541), who subjugated the Incas (a tribe of the Quichua Indians), who had invaded the country some 500 years earlier, and for nearly three centuries Peru remained under the Spanish rule. A revolutionary war of 1821-1824 established its independence, declared on July 28, 1821. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Oct. 28, 1856 (amended Nov. 25, 1860), and is that of a democratic Republic under a newly drawn constitution of 1919. The President is elected for five years by direct vote of the people.

The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast, the highest points being Huancaran (22,050 feet), Huandoy (21,100 feet), Arquipu (or Misti) volcano (20,013 feet), Huancan (20,000 feet), and Larua, Tocora, and Saracama, all over 19,000 feet. There are four distinct regions, the coast, west of the Andes, the sierra or western slopes of the Andes, the punas or mountainous wastes below the region of perpetual snow; and the inward slopes (montaña) and boundless forests of the Amazonian basin. The coastal area, lying upon and near the Pacific, is not tropical, though close to the equator, being cooled by the Humboldt-Current, its chief products are sugar, cotton, petroleum, wool, hides and skins, and it contains the chief towns and most of the white population. In the barren mountain section are to be found minerals in great richness and variety which await improved transport facilities before their production can be considerably increased; it is inhabited by Indians in a low state of civiliza-

tion Upon the eastern slope of the Andes are to be found very large tracts suitable for cultivation and stock raising, at present almost wholly unexplored owing to lack of communication. This part of the country should show most interesting developments in the future. The tropical lowlands lie east of the Andes towards the borders of Brazil, and consist mainly of unexplored or little known country inhabited by Indians in a savage state. There are here dense jungles, of which the principal commercial product is wild rubber. The gold production in 1921 was valued at £326,458, and in 1920 at £265,972. The Lobos and other islands on the Pacific coast provide guano.

The principal imports are coal, cotton, woollen, linen and silk goods, drugs, earthen and stone wares, machinery, explosives, metals and manufactures thereof, oils, stationery, paper manufactures, timber, and wheat. The chief exports are cane sugar, cotton, petroleum and copper. In 1923 the U.S.A. sent 41 per cent. of the imports and took 40 per cent. of the exports, while the U.K. sent 20 per cent. and took 33 per cent.

The total length of the railways open (1924) was about 2,067 miles, of which 1,084 miles are under the control of the Peruvian Corporation. There is also steam navigation on Lake Titicaca and the River Desaguadero. The eastern rivers are also navigated to some extent by steam craft. Wireless telegraphy stations have been established in many places.

Defence.—The Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment, supplemented by conscription, and numbers about 5,000 of all ranks, the Navy includes two cruisers built at Barrow, and a destroyer bought from the French Government. There is a military aerodrome at Chorillos (near Lima) and a seaplane station at Ancón.

Language.—Spanish is the official language of the country, but native dialects (of which Quichua is the most important) are spoken by a considerable portion of the Indian population.

	1921	1922
Public revenue . . .	£5,479,690	*£5,164,750
Public expenditure . .	5,660,718	6,033,740
Internal Debt (June 30, 1923) . .	...	7,030,342
External " " " "	...	4,371,049

	1922	1923
Total imports . . .	£10,502,554	£14,132,307
Total exports . . .	18,692,870	23,950,987
Imports from U.K. . .	2,024,903	2,675,690
Exports to U.K. . .	6,592,071	7,773,877

CAPITAL, Lima. Population (1920), 176,467; other large towns are Callao (53,000) and Arequipa (40,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, red, white, red (with arms on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Lord Herbert Horvey (1923) £3,000.
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. A. Wells, R.N.
Asst. do., Eng.-Commr. H. A. Brown, R.N.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Lima—*Vice-Consul*, John H. Lee.
Callao—*Consul*, J. F. Trant.
 " *Vice-Consul*, A. J. Hill.
 " *Vice-Consul*, Capt. E. Henslowe, O.B.E., R.N.
 " *Pro-Consul*, H. E. Young.

* Peruvian £100 = (Sept. 1922) £200.

Arequipa—*Vice-Consul*, R. W. Stafford.
Pro-Consul, T. E. Henson.
Mollendo—*Vice-Consul*, G. H. J. Marshall.
Payta—*Vice-Consul*, R. Antram.
Salaverry and Trujillo—*Vice-Consul*, H. E. Dawson.

Iquitos—*Consul*, J. W. Massey.

" *Vice-Consul*,

Lima, 7,000 miles, transit, *via* New York & Colon, 19-22 days, *via* Liverpool & Colon, 26 days.

POLAND.

(Rzeczpospolita Polska.)

President, M. Wojelechowaki, born 1865, elected Dec. 20, 1922.

MINISTRY (1924).

Premier and Minister of Finance, W. Grabski.

Foreign Affairs, A. Skrzynski.

Interior, W. Soltan.

Agriculture, Z. Janicki.

Education, B. Miklaszewski.

Commerce, J. Kiedron.

Railways, K. Syszka.

Justice, W. Wygaowski.

Public Works, L. Danowski.

War, W. Sikorski.

Minister in London, Konstanty Skirmunt.

Legation, 47, Portland Place, W. 1.

Counsellor of Legation and Charge d'Affaires

(*ad interim*), John Ciechanowski.

1st Secretary, Count Edward Raczyński.

and do., M. Boleslas Biega.

Mil. Attaché, Capt. Roman Michalowski.

Consul, London, K. Komierowski.

Financial Attaché, Sir M. de Rutkowski, K.C.M.G.

Commercial Attaché, A. Poklewski-Koziełł.

Vice-Consul, J. L. Bysszewski.

The Republic of Poland was proclaimed at Warsaw in November, 1918, and under the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) the assentors to the Covenant of the League of Nations, and the signatories of the Treaty of Peace, guarantee the independence of the Republic, which is reconstituted within the limits of the 18th-century "Polish Commonwealth." This state extended in the year 1772 over an area of 740,000 sq. kilometres, and included a population of about 13,000,000. The political neighbours of the Republic are the Baltic Sea, the German Republic (Prussian Königsberg District), and the Republic of Lithuania, in the N.; the Republic of Czechoslovakia in the S.; the Kingdom of Rumania in the S.E., Soviet Russia in the E.; and Germany in the W. The present area of the Republic may be estimated at 386,273 sq. kilometres, with a population, at the 1921 census, of 27,160,000 (of whom 18,660,000 are Poles, and 8,500,000 other nationalities). The predominant religion of the people is Roman Catholic, but all faiths enjoy equality, and there are a considerable number of Protestants and a very large number of Jews.

In 1919 hostilities broke out between Poland and Soviet Russia, and after initial successes the "Red" armies of Bolshevik Russia appeared (in August, 1920) likely to deal a crushing blow at Polish independence, the capital (Warsaw) being in peril of capture. A dramatic counter-attack by the Polish troops at the critical period reversed the nature of the campaign. Poland was enabled to conclude peace on favourable terms, and

claimed the renunciation by the Soviet at Moscow of about 120,000 sq. kilometres, containing a population of about 3,610,000 (1,048,000 Poles).

Government—A Republican form of government was adopted by the Constituent Assembly in 1919, the Chief of State exercising the executive authority through a Ministry responsible to the Legislature. The Legislative consists of a Diet (*Sejm*) elected by universal adult (male and female) suffrage, and of a Senate elected by adult (male and female) suffrage of those over 30 years of age. The Constitution voted on March 17, 1921, is very Liberal.

Production—Mining, cotton, metal work, agriculture, forestry and stock raising are the principal industries, the chief crops being rye, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and sugar beet. The live stock includes cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. There are valuable coal mines in Upper Silesia, Congress Poland, and Little Poland (Galicia), zinc, lead ore, mineral and potassium salts, and in Galicia (Boryslaw) are famous oil fields, the output of crude oil (1923) was 679,295 tons. The chief manufactures are textiles, those of minor importance being machinery and metal works, chemicals, and leather. The exports in former years were principally agricultural produce and textiles, the imports being raw wool, cotton and jute, woollen and cotton goods, and machinery.

Defence—The peace effective of the army is 17,000 officers and 250,000 other ranks. A small navy, for coastal defence, has been organized.

Education—Education is compulsory and free, and there is considerable voluntary effort in addition to the work of the State. Secondary education is conducted on a high level, with good attendances, and there are universities at Cracow (founded 1364), Warsaw, Lwow, Poznan, Lublin, and Wilno, Polytechnics at Warsaw and Lwow, and an Academy of Science at Cracow.

Communications—There are about 10,000 miles of railway and over 25,000 miles of telegraph line, with well developed telephone systems in all the large centres. Over 4,000 miles of navigable waterways exist on the Vistula, Narew, Bug, Warta, and Pilica, of which about 1,100 are navigable by steamers. The free city of Danzig is within the Polish Customs area, free transit for Germany being guaranteed.

Revenue	1924
Expenditure	1923.
Imports	1923.
Exports	1923.
Imports from U.K.	
Exports to U.K.	

CAPITAL, WARSAW, on the Vistula (which is spanned by three magnificent bridges) contains many fine buildings, population 1921, 931,176. Other large towns are Lodz (451,000), the centre of the textile industry, Lwow or Lemberg (239,000), Posen, on the Warta (170,000), Cracow, on the Vistula (182,000), Vilna (199,000), Bialistok (77,000), and Sosnowice (86,700).

BRITISH LEGATION

No. 18, Nowy Swiat, Warsaw

British Minister, Sir William Grenfell Max

Milner, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O. (1921) £4,500

* The *Zloty* is of the value of one 1/200th of a kilogram of gold and is equal to a gold florin.

1st Secretary, T. M. Snow
2nd Secretary, W. St. C. H. Roberts, M.C.
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. H. Carpenter
Commercial Secretary (Grade I), R. E. Kimens, C.M.G.
Naval Attaché, Comr. E. B. C. Dicken, D.S.C., R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. E. Clayton, O.B.E.
Archivist, W. Edmund Massey

BRITISH CONSULATES

Warsaw (No. 93 Aleja Jerozolimskie), Consul, F. Savelly, O.B.E.

Vice-Consul, N. T. F. Leggett

Boryslaw—**Vice-Consul**, H. R. Wright

Katowitz—**Vice-Consul**, R. M. Buchan

Lemberg—**Vice-Consul**, Lt.-Col. J. J. Whitehead, O.B.E.

Lodz—**Vice-Consul**, E. Gilbert

Posen—**Vice-Consul**, B. W. A. Massey.

PORTUGAL

(República Portuguesa.)

President, Manoel Teixeira Gomez, G.B.E., assumed office Oct. 6, 1923

CABINET (1924)

Prime Minister and Interior, Senhor Alfredo Rodrigues Gaspar

Foreign Affairs, Col. Vitorino Henriques Godinho

War, General Ernesto Maria Vieira da Rocha

Justice, Senhor João Cateinhe de Menezes

Finance, Senhor Daniel José Rodrigues

Colonies, Senhor Alvaro Antonio Bulhão Pato

Instruction, Senhor Alvaro Abianches Ferruz

Commerce, Senhor Henrique Satiro Lopes Pires Monteiro

Marine, Capt. Fernando Augusto Perena da Silva

Labour, Senhor Rodolfo Xavier da Silva

Agriculture,

Ambassador in London, His Excellency General José Mendes Ribeiro Norton de Mattos, G.C.M.G., 12 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W. 1

Minister Plenipotentiary, Counsellor Senhor J. A. de Bianchi, O.B.E.

2nd Secretary, Senhor H. G. da Silva

Commercial Counsellor and Consul-General (London), Senhor O. G. Potter, 12, Tavistock St., Gordon Square, W.C. 1

Portugal lies in 37°—42' N. lat. and 6° 15'—9° 30' W. long, being 360 miles in length from N. to S., and averaging about 100 in breadth from E. to W. Continental Portugal contains an area of 35,500 square miles, with a population in 1920 of 6,399,355, and the Portuguese Colonies a total area of 804,841 square miles, with a population estimated at 9,675,000. The Azores and Madeira are regarded, not as colonies, but as a part of continental Portugal. The chief products are wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp, and the vine in elevated tracts, in the lowlands, rice, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, vines, and almonds. There are extensive forests of oak, chestnut, sea-pine, and cork, the cultivation of the vine and the olive being among the chief branches of industry, the rich red wine known to us as "port" is shipped from Oporto. Its mineral products are important—copper, lead, tin, antimony, coal, manganese, iron, slate, and bay-salt, which last, from its hardness and purity, is in demand. Its manufactures consist of gloves, silk, woollen, linen,

and cotton fabrics, metal and earthenware goods, tobacco, cigars, &c. The exports consist to the extent of 50 per cent of wine, which is the chief industrial product of the country, others are oak, cattle, copper-ore, fruits, oil, sardines, and salt. The imports are manufactured goods—hardware, cotton and woollen stuffs, machinery, wheat, sugar, dried fish, coal, &c. The commercial marine (1917) numbered 104 steam and 102 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 122,726. In 1920, 9,909 steam and sailing vessels, of 16,101,695 tons, entered the ports of the Republic. Railways 1,827 miles in extent were open for traffic in 1917, and there were 5,351 miles of telegraph line in 1917. For many years the national income was considerably less than the expenditure, this deficiency has added to the national debt.

Defence—Service in the militia is universal and compulsory. The peace effective is about 32,000. War strength, about 150,000. The Navy consists of a few small ships of old pattern.

Education is free and nominally compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15, but is not strictly enforced, and over 75 per cent of the population above 7 years old are illiterate. Secondary education is conducted in State lycæums. There are also military, naval and other special schools. The University of Coimbra (founded A.D. 1259) had 1,100 matriculated students in 1910.

Revenue (estimate)	1923-4
Expenditure (estimate)	\$666,576,163
External debt (1922)	802,415,872
Internal debt (1922)	\$37,403,693
	\$1,284,286,408

Imports	1920
Exports	\$691,002,000
Imports from U.K. (1923)	222,150,000
Exports to U.K. (1923)	\$5,461,000
	3,941,000

CAPITAL, Lisbon. Population (1920), 486,372. Oporto had a population (1920) of 203,092.

FLAG Green and red, with arms in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY

British Ambassador, Rt. Hon. Sir Laurence D. Carnegie, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1913) £4,000.
1st Secretary, H. A. Grant-Watson.
and Secretary, D. V. Kelly, M.C.
Naval Attaché, Commander E. B. C. Dicken, D.S.C., R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. G. S. Clive, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Asst. Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Lord Douglas-Maitre, D.S.O., M.C.
Translator, R. P. Ray, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Lisbon—Consul, S. G. Irving.
" Vice-Consul, Charles Broughton.
Belem—Vice-Consul, Charles J. Ffrench Duff.
Faro and Tavira—Vice-Consul, Candido P. dos Santos.
Porto—Vice-Consul, José P. d'Azevedo.
Setubal—Vice-Consul, Joaquim P. Fyssel.
Chinde—Vice-Consul, G. H. V. Mercuri.
Funchal (Madeira)—Cons., S. E. Kay, M.B.E.
" Vice-Consul, B. England.
" Pro-Consul, Bernard England.
Loanda—Consul-General, A. B. Hutcheon.
" Vice-Consul, G. Leather.
Lobito—Vice-Consul, Ely Mauhuau (acting).
Mossamedes—Vice-Consul, T. Minto.

* The \$ (pounds) is valued at par at 48 sgd., the present Exchange value (Oct. 9, 1924) is 122 s. £1 sterling.

Sao Thome—V. Cons., R. P. Chenery.
Lorenzo Marques—Consul-General, Harry Elford Dickie.

" Vice-Consul, A. T. Long, C.B.E.
" Pro-Consul, P. J. Moloney.
Bena—Vice-Consul, H. C. McClelland.
Mozambique—Vice-Cons., J. E. Broadbent.
Porto Amélia—Vice-Consul, F. Basil Boddington.

Quilmane—J. F. Clemow.
Tete—Consular Agent, A. J. Cornea.
Macao (China)—Consul-General, The Consul-General at Canton, China.
Mai magao (Portuguese India)—Consul, E. W. H. Hallum.

Oporto—Consul, C. A. Edmond.
" Vice-Consul, Harold E. Jones.
Figueria—Vice-Consul, George Laidley.
Pro-Consul, George F. Laidley.
Viana and Caminha—Vice-Consul, Manuel P. M. de Lemos.

Pro-Consul, A. M. de Castro.
Portuguese Guinea—Consul-General, R. C. F. Mangham.

St. Michael's (Azore)—Cons., R. T. Hayes (acting).
Faial—Vice-Consul, G. E. Davies.

St. George—Cons. Agent, J. J. Cardozo.
St. Vincent—Vice-Consul, Leonard H. Leach.

Pro-Consul, S. Wyndham.
St. Jago—Vice-Consul, A. J. Barbosa da Silva.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN PORTUGAL,
 4 Rua Victor Gordon, Lisbon (Branches at
 15 Rua Costa Santos, Oporto, and 81 Rua dos
 Netos, Funchal, Madeira).

Lisbon, distance 1,120 miles, transit, 50 hours.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES

PORTUGUESE INDIA has a total area of 1,470 square miles, with a population of 605,000, and includes Goa, Damann, and Diu. Revenue, 1909-10, £223,000, imports, £1,316,000, exports, £220,000.

MACAO, in China, on the Canton River, has an area of 3 square miles and a population of 80,000. Revenue, 1920-21, \$5,631,981.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR (the northern portion of the island), in the Malay Archipelago, has an area of 7,450 square miles, with a population of 300,000. Revenue, 1920-21, \$803,859, expenditure, \$803,859.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, off the west coast of Africa, have an area of 1,475 square miles and a population of 150,000. Revenue, 1919-20, \$2,783,196.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA, on the west coast of Africa, has an area of 14,000 square miles and a population of 400,000. Revenue, 1921-22, \$3,698,000, expenditure, \$2,939,846.

SÃO THOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE ISLANDS, in the Gulf of Guinea (area 442 square miles, population 45,000). Revenue, 1920-21, \$1,586,597, expenditure, \$1,373,660.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (Angola and Kabinda) has a total area of 480,000 square miles, with a population of 3,000,000. Revenue, 1921-22, \$22,507,000, expenditure, \$22,507,000.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (Delagoa Bay, Gazaland, Inhambane, Mozambique Nyassa, Quilmane, and Tete) has a total area of 300,000 square miles, with a population of 3,200,000. Revenue, 1921-22, \$13,749,636, expenditure, \$13,749,636; total trade, 1917-18, (imports and exports), \$8,600,000. A scheme for a trans-continental railway from Benguela (Lobito Bay)

in Angola, traversing the Katanga mineral district of the Congo and thence running southwards through Rhodesia to Bulawayo and eastwards to Beira is being developed under British, Belgian and Portuguese control.

Trade of Colonies with U.K.

Imports from U.K. (1923)	£3,916,000
Exports to U.K. (1923)	2,269,000

RUMANIA.

(Romania.)

King, Ferdinand, born August 24, 1865; succeeded his uncle Oct. 10, 1914, mar Jan 10, 1893, Princess Marie of Edinburgh.

Heir Apparent, Prince Carol, born Oct 15, 1893

MINISTRY (Oct 29, 1923)

President of Council and Minister of the Interior, Ion C. Bratianu.

Foreign Affairs, Ion G. Duca

War, Gen. Madalescu

Public Instruction, Dr C. Angelescu.

Public Health and Social Welfare, M. Saveanu

Labour, M. Chirculescu.

Public Worship and Arts, M. Lepadatcu

Finance, Vintila Bratianu

Agriculture and Domains, Alex. Constantinescu

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Monsieur Nicolas Titulescu, 50 Grosvenor Street, W 1

Legation Offices, 4 Cromwell Place, S W 7.

Counsellor, M. Constantin Lapteu

3rd Secretary, M. Nicolas Mishu, jr

Military Attaché, Col T. Antonescu

Consul, M. Macu Beza.

Vice-Consul, (Hon.) M. N. Gologan, 28 Crescent Road, Norbiton

Commercial Attaché, M. Gr. Michalescu

Rumania is a kingdom of South Eastern Europe in the classical *Dacia* and *Scythia Pontica*, the territory roughly defined by the three great rivers Danube, Theiss, and Dniester, whose central point is the line of the Carpathians. The territory is known as Wallachia, Moldavia, Bessarabia, Bukovina, Transylvania, with parts of the Banat, the Dobruja, Crizana and Maramuresh. The kingdom has its origin in the union of the Danubian principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia (and the addition thereto of a strip of Southern Bessarabia) under the Treaty of Paris (April, 1856). The principalities remained separate entities under the suzerainty of the Turkish Empire until 1859, when Prince Alexander John Cuza was elected Prince of both Principalities, still under the suzerainty of the Porte. Prince Cuza abdicated in 1866 and was succeeded by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in whose successors the crown is now vested. By the Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878) a new Principality (consisting of the two above mentioned) was recognised as an independent State, and part of the Dobruja (which had been occupied by the Rumanians) was incorporated in the new Principality. On March 27, 1881, the former Principality was recognised by the Great Powers as a Kingdom. Rumania is not a "Balkan" State. She took no part in the military operations of the Balkan League against Turkey in 1913-14. Her unexhausted military power secured for her a readjustment of her south-eastern (Dobruja) frontier in 1923. In the War of 1914-1918, Rumania fought on the side of the Allies from Aug. 27,

1916, and after many vicissitudes (due mainly to the sudden collapse of the Russian Armies in 1917), she emerged in triumph at the cessation of hostilities. Her territories were greatly increased as a result of the War, and the ante bellum area of the Kingdom (53,000 sq. miles) was more than doubled by the inclusion within its borders of Bessarabia, Transylvania, Bukovina, and part of the Banat of Temesvar. The area of the enlarged Kingdom of Rumania may thus be estimated at 122,282 sq. miles, and the 1914 population of 7,000,000 has been increased to 17,000,000. The dominating religion is that of the Greek (Orthodox) Church.

GOVERNMENT.—The government is that of a Constitutional Monarchy, the legislative assembly consisting of a Senate (56 members) elected for 8 years, and of a Chamber of Deputies (361 members) elected for 4 years by universal suffrage, provision being made for the proportional representation of minority parties. The executive is entrusted to a council of ministers.

PRODUCTION.—The soil of Wallachia, Bessarabia, and Moldavia is among the richest in Europe, and it was stated in August, 1921, that "from a comparative point of view Rumania would probably be one of the first war convalescents to attain complete recovery." The wheat crop for 1922 was 2,504,045 metric tons. The agricultural produce consists of wheat, maize, millet, oats, barley, rye, beans, and peas. Vines and fruits are abundant. The fertile plain of Transylvania yields large crops of maize, wheat, rye, oats, flax, and hemp, and the rich lands of Bessarabia produce wheat, maize, barley, flax, tobacco, water melons, fruit, and grapes. Agriculture and sheep and cattle raising are the principal industries of the kingdom, but the climate of this part of South-Eastern Europe is of the Continental character, with intense winter cold and summer heat, and fierce summer droughts sometimes defeat these principal industries. The forests of the mountainous regions are extensive (11,838,792 acres), and the timber industry is important. The country is rich in minerals, and produces petroleum, salt, coal, lignite, iron, gold, and mica, the workers in the oilfields number about 50,000 and are the largest single unit of workers in any one industry, the production of petroleum was 1,885,225 tons in 1913, 1,168,414 tons in 1921, and 1,366,099 tons in 1922. Manufactures are in their infancy, and the imports are chiefly the manufactured goods of Western Europe, the exports consist principally of wheat, barley, maize, oats, petroleum, timber, cattle, salt and hides. All estates over 100 hectares have been expropriated and divided among the peasants.

DEFENCE.—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory. In the War of 1914-1918 over 900,000 All ranks passed into the Armies of Rumania, and of this number over 25 per cent were killed or returned as "missing." At the resurgence of Nov. 1918, an army of 400,000 was again in the field. This force was the deciding factor in the Rumanian-Hungarian question, and it drove the Bolshevik dictator (Bela Kun) into exile from Buda Pest. There is a small Navy on the Black Sea (30 vessels) and on the Danube.

EDUCATION is free and nominally compulsory, there being 19,374 schools with 1,622,263 in attendance. Secondary schools are well attended. There are also special schools and Universities at Bucharest, Jassy, Cluj, and

Cernauti. A Government High School of Commerce was opened in 1913.

COMMUNICATIONS—In 1919 there were about 7,131 miles of railway open for traffic in the whole kingdom; railway communication requires great development in order to cope with the problem of carrying the cereal crops to the shipping ports. There are 19,715 telegraph and telephone offices. The mercantile marine consists of about 120 steamers and 600 sailing vessels. The Black Sea ports are Sulina and Constantza, the latter is linked with the interior by a railway.

	1923	1924
Budget revenue ..	*lei 24,000,000,000	
Budget expenditure ..	23,492,188,000	
Public debt (April 1, 1921) ..	20,311,293,000	
Total imports (1922) ..	11,799,318,000	
Total exports (1922) ..	12,162,912,000	
Imports from U.K. ...	£2,636,449	£2,776,730
Exports to U.K. ...	1,695,481	2,361,584

CAPITAL, Bucharest, on the Dimbovitza, with an estimated population of 800,000 in Aug. 1921. Other towns are Chisinau (115,000), Cernauti (88,000), Ismail (86,000), Jassy (80,000), Galatz (75,000), Timisoara (73,000), Braila (66,000), Oradea Mare (65,000), Aiad (64,000), Cluj (61,000), Ploesti (58,000), and Craiova (52,000).

FLAG—Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red.

BRITISH LEGATION

(24 Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest)

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Sir Herbert Guy Deing, KCMG, KCIE, MVO. (1920). £4,000
and Secretary, N. H. H. Charles, M.C.
3rd Secretary, D. F. Howard, M.C.
Commercial Sec (Grade II), R. J. E. Humphreys (Alec Modigan, 6).
Naval Attaché, Comdr R. T. Down, DSO, RN
Mil Attaché, Lt.-Col. S. S. Butler, CMC, DSO

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Galatz—*Consul-General*, L. N. Robinson
Vice-Consul, E. R. Secombe
 Bucharest—*Vice-Consul*, E. J. Goist
 Braila—*Vice-Consul*, H. W. Border
 Constantza—*Vice-Consul*, R. H. Tottenham-Smith
 Sulina—*Vice-Consul*, C. B. Marshall
 Cluj—*Consul*, C. A. Goodwin, MBE
Vice-Consul, Matthew C. Gilmore
 Timisoara—*Vice-Consul*, S. Szaua
 Transit, 5 days.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 8 Strada Sf. Constantin, Bucharest

RUSSIAN UNION.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

President of the Council of People's Commissaries (Soviet Narodnykh Komissarov or Sovnarkom), Alexei Ivanovitch Rykov
Vice-Presidents, L. B. Kamenoff, A. D. Tsurupa, M. D. Orskhelashvili, V. J. Tchubai.

People's Commissaries

War and Marine, Leon D. Bronstein Trotsky
Foreign Affairs, G. V. Tchitcherlin
Foreign Trade, L. B. Krassin.
Transport, J. E. Rudzutak

Posts and Telegraphs, T. D. Smirnov
Chairman, Supreme Economic Council, F. E. Dzerzhinski
Finance, G. Y. Sokolnikoff
Internal Trade, A. M. Leshava.
Labour, V. V. Schmidt
Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, J. Kuibysheff

Official Agent of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in Great Britain, C. G. Rakovski, Chesham House, 8 W 1

Offices of the Russian Soviet Trade Delegation in London, Soviet House, 49 Moorgate, E.C. 2

BRITISH MISSION IN THE SOVIET UNION

British Charge d'Affaires, R. M. Hodgson, C.M.G.
3rd Secretary, A. V. Burbury, M.C.
Commercial Secretary, W. Peters

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Moscow—*Vice-Consuls*, J. A. Waite, C. B. Jenam, E. Charnock
 Leningrad—*Consul*, Thomas A. Preston.
 Vladivostok—*Consul*, G. P. Paton

The Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics—The Union covers the greater part of the area of the former Russian Empire, from which the independent states of Finland, Poland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have also been formed. The greater part of the remaining territory forms the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (R.S.F.S.R.), which is in union with other Soviet Republics in Russian territory to form the Russian Union. The total area of the Union is approximately 7,519,315 square miles, with a population (partly enumerated and partly estimated) in 1923 of 138,000,000, the rural population forming 80 per cent and the urban 20 per cent. Prior to the War of 1914-18 the Russian Empire of the Tsar Nicholas II covered more than 8,500,000 square miles, with a population of about 183,000,000.

The constituent Republics of the Union are—			
Republic	Sq miles	Population	
I R.S.F.S.R.	7,238,533	103,000,000	
II Ukraine	183,655	28,000,000	
III Transcaucasia	74,105	5,769,400	
IV White Russia	23,022	1,650,000	
	7,519,315	138,419,400	

The R.S.F.S.R. consists of 50 Governments and includes 11 Autonomous Republics and 10 Autonomous Provinces, constituted on the principle of national autonomy. *Autonomous Republics* are Bashkir, Tatar, Kirghiz, Mountain, Daghestan, Turkestan, Crimea, Yakut, Karelia, Buriat-Mongol and Volga Germans. *Autonomous Provinces* are Chuvash, Kalmyck, Mari, Votjak, Zyrian (Komi), Orad, Kabardian-Balkarsk, Karachai-Circassian, Adighe-Circassian, Tchetchen.

The Transcaucasian Federation consists of three Socialist Soviet Republics, namely

Republic	Sq miles	Population
Azerbaijan	33,570	2,997,000
Armenia	15,065	1,300,000
Georgia	25,470	2,378,400
	74,105	5,769,400

The Socialist Soviet Republic of Georgia includes two autonomous Republics (Abkhazia and

* At par as 205 lei = £1 (for 1923 values see p. 428)

Adjaria), and one Autonomous Province (Southern Ossetia).

The federal system of Russia was adopted by the 10th All Russian Congress of Soviets on the 31st of December, 1922, and did not embody within its scope the *Khiva* (Khorezm) and *Bokhara* republics. The independence of the National Khorezm Soviet Republic has been recognised by Soviet Russia by treaty of September 30, 1920, and the independence of the Bokhara National Soviet Republic was recognised by treaty of March 4, 1921.

The Union is governed by the Congress of Soviets of the Union, and during the intervals of sessions the supreme authority is vested in the Central Executive Committee of the Union, which consists of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities. The regular session of the Union Soviet Congress is convened by the Central Executive Committee ("TsEK") of the Union once a year. The Council of the Union consists of 371 members elected by the Soviet Congress of the Union from among the representatives of the several constituent republics, counted in proportion to the population of each republic. The Council of Nationalities is formed of representatives of the constituent and autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics on the basis of 5 representatives from each, and of representatives of the autonomous Provinces of the R.S.F.S.R. on the basis of 1 representative thereof. The composition of the Council of Nationalities as a whole must be confirmed by the Congress of Soviets of the Union.

(The autonomous Republics of Ajaria and Abkhazia and the autonomous Province of Southern Ossetia send one representative each to the Council of Nationalities.)

The regular sessions of the TsEK meet three times a year, and in the intervals the supreme authority is vested in its *Presidium*, formed by the TsEK of the Union, of 21 members, amongst whom are included the whole of the Union Council Presidium and the Presidium of the Council of Nationalities. The TsEK of the Union elects, in accordance with the number of republics, 4 Chairmen of the TsEK of the Union from members of its Presidium.

Chairman of Presidium, M. T. Kalinin, G. T. Petrovsky, A. G. Tcherniakov, and N. N. Narimanoff.

Secretary, A. S. Yenukidze.

Representatives are elected to the Soviet Congress of the Union by indirect voting, each village Soviet sending representatives to a *Volost Soviet*, the *Volosts* to *Uyezds* (district) *Soviets*, the *Uyezds* to Government *Soviets*, and the last-named to the Congress of Soviets of the Union. The cities and townships *Soviets* send representatives to the Congress of Soviets Union on the basis of a deputy for each 25,000 electors, whereas the provincial *Soviets* send 1 deputy for each 125,000 inhabitants.

The principal executive and administrative organs of the TsEK of the Union are: The Council of People's Commissaries, the Council of Labour and Defence, and the Supreme Court of the Union.

The People's Commissariats of the Union are divided into (1) Federal People's Commissariats for the entire Union, and (2) Joint People's Commissariats of the Union. Federal People's Commissariats of the Union are: (1) War and Marine, (2) Foreign Affairs, (3) Foreign Trade, (4) Transport, (5) Post and Telegraph. The Joint People's

Commissariats are: (1) Supreme Council of National Economy, (2) Finance, (3) Internal Trade, (4) Labour, (5) Workers' and Peasants' Inspection. The Federal Commissariats have their representatives in the constituent republics, who are directly subordinated to them. The Joint Commissariats exercise their functions through corresponding Commissariats of the several constituent republics on their territories.

Each of the constituent republics has within its territory its own Congress of Soviets, its Central Executive Committee (*TsEK*), and Council of People's Commissaries (*Sovnarkom*), the latter consisting of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and the following Commissaries: (1) Chairman, Supreme Council of National Economy, (2) Finance, (3) Internal Trade, (4) Labour, (5) Workers' and Peasants' Inspection (all these are subordinated to the People's Commissaries of the Union), (6) Agriculture, (7) Education, (8) Health, (9) Social Welfare, (10) Justice, (11) Internal Affairs (the latter six independent), and also including with an advisory or deciding vote, according to the decision of the respective *TsEK*, the representatives of Federal Commissariats of the Union, i.e., of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade, War and Marine, Transport, Post and Telegraph.

The Council of Labour and Defence (*Somet Tsuda* = *Sobornoy*, or *S.T.O.*) is attached and subordinated to the *Sovnarkom*, and in addition to a general direction of commissariats in their economic and military activity, has the power to ratify statutes of joint-stock companies and trusts. The Chairman of the S.T.O. is L. B. Kameneff.

The Supreme Court of the Union is attached to the Central Executive Committee, and has power and jurisdiction (1) to promulgate authoritative opinions on questions concerning general Federal legislation to the constituent republics, (2) to adjudicate controversies between the constituent republics, (3) to try charges against high officials of the Union for offences committed in the discharge of their duties. The Supreme Court consists of 11 members.

To the Council of People's Commissaries (*Sovnarkom*) of the Union is attached a Joint State Political Department, formerly known as the *Tcheka*, but since 1922 as the O.G.P.U. (*Obedinennoye Gosudarstvennoye Politicheskoye Upravleniye*), which is designed to combat political and economic counter-revolution, espionage and brigandage. The Chairman of the O.G.P.U. is a member of the Council of People's Commissaries of the Union. The O.G.P.U. is directed by special rules and regulations, which have not been promulgated. The control of the legality of the acts of the O.G.P.U. is exercised by the Attorney-General of the Union in accordance with a special decree issued by the TsEK.

The Chairman of the O.G.P.U. (*Tcheka*) is F. E. Dzerzhinsky.

I. SOVIET RUSSIA.

The Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic.

President of the Council of the People's Commissaries of R.S.F.S.R., A. I. Rykoff.

Chairman of Supreme Council of National Economy, P. A. Bogdanoff.

Finance, M. K. Vladimiroff.

Agriculture, A. P. Smirnov.

Internal Trade, Kalmanovitch.

Labour, A. M. Bakhtoff.

Internal Affairs, A. G. Beloborodoff.

Justice, D. T. Kurshki
Education, A. V. Lunacharski.
Health, N. A. Semashko
Social Welfare, V. G. Yakovenko
Workers and Peasants' Inspection, V. Shvernik

Area and Population—The area is 7,238,533 square miles, with a population (1923) of about 103,000,000, representing 87 per cent of the total area of the Union and 80 per cent of its population. From the economic point of view this vast territory is usually divided into "Black Soil" and "Other Zones," the *Black Soil Zone* being subdivided into (1) Central Agricultural Region, (2) Middle Volga Region, (3) Lower Volga Region, (4) Northern Caucasus, (5) Siberia, (6) Kirghiz Autonomous Republic, (7) Crimea, while the *Other Zones* are (1) Western Region, (2) North-Western Region, (3) Central Industrial Region, (4) North-Eastern Region, (5) Basins of the rivers Viatka and Vetluga, (6) Ural.

The R.S.F.S.R. arose out of the "November Revolution." The discontent of all strata of the Russian people had already found vent in the revolution of 1905, but was then put down by military force. The Tsar Nicholas II. proclaimed a new governmental and state order, on a constitutional basis, by his manifesto of Oct. 30, 1905, but the promises therein contained were not entirely kept, and although the period 1905-1917 is marked by an obvious development of industrial life, it may at the same time be characterised as very turbulent, with a systematic struggle of the Liberal *Duma* against the autocratic tendencies of irresponsible Cabinets and agrarian agitations among the peasantry, while strikes of workers did not cease up to the outbreak of the Great War. Involved in the war from Aug. 1, 1914, the forces of the Tsar fought against the Central Powers with varying success. On March 12, 1917, a second revolution was followed by the abdication of Nicholas. The Grand Duke Michael, nominated by him to be his successor, was not admitted to power, and a Provisional Government was set up under Prince Lvov. On May, 1917, this administration was taken over by the Cabinet of Alexander Kerensky, but Kerensky failed to establish a settled Government, and on Nov. 7, 1917, the "Military Revolutionary Committee" of the Petrograd Soviet seized the authority of Government and transferred it to the All-Russian Congress of Soviets. The Tsar Nicholas II. with the Tsaritsa, Tsarevitch Alexis (heir-apparent), and the Princesses (and such faithful adherents as remained to them) were arrested by order of the Kerensky Cabinet. They subsequently fell into the hands of the Bolsheviks, and on July 16, 1918, the Tsar and his family and attendants were shot in cold blood in Ekaterinburg.

The Russian peasantry had never reconciled itself to the serfdom established as a system at the end of the 16th century. Some of the malcontents preferred to take to the prairies of Southern and East-Southern Russia (the basins of the Dniepr, Don and lower part of Volga), and here they established half-independent military Cossack republics. Among those who remained, agrarian tumults were unceasing, now and then bursting out into formidable risings, which threatened the very existence of the Russian State, the most turbulent periods being the years 1810-13, before the accession of the Romanoffs to the throne; the riot of Stephen

Kazin in the middle of the 17th century, and the Pugatcheff riot of Cossacks and peasants during the reign of Catherine II. (1770-74). From the end of the 18th century, especially after the French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars, and during the 19th century, Liberal and Socialist ideas began to penetrate the Russian educated classes. Free masonic lodges and secret military organisations spread all over the Empire, and on Dec. 26, 1825, they even tried to seize the supreme power. Nicholas I. succeeded in putting down the mutiny (Movement of the Decabristy), but the sullen under-current of unrest continued. The abolition of serfdom by Alexander II. and an agrarian reform (1861) did not soothe the ferment among the peasantry, who had to pay by instalments high prices for their allotments, the distribution of which developed into a hidden form of economic serfdom, while the educated classes demanded constitutional guarantees against arbitrary administration. In consequence of the irreconcilable position of the reactionary Government and the Emperor himself, on one hand, and the inhuman methods with which the antagonists of the Government were treated, the party *Narodnaya Voliya* (=Liberty of the People), representing the bulk of the original *Zemlya i Volya* (Land and Freedom) party, resolved to have recourse to terrorism and assassination, and on March 14, 1881, Alexander II. was murdered by terrorists (the term *Nihilists*, set in circulation by I. S. Turgeneff in quite another sense, was afterwards wrongly applied as a nickname for Russian revolutionaries, who were credited in Western Europe with a desire to reduce rule to anarchism and substitute for existing authorities "nothing"). During the reign of Alexander III. the activity of the *Narodovolitsy* was almost destroyed by the secret Imperial police (*okhranka*), and political movements did not revive until the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries. In the year 1893, under the influence of the Socialist theories of Karl Marx, was established the Russian Social-Democratic Workers' Party, which at the Conference of 1903 split into two factions—*Bolsheviks* and *Mensheviks* (from the words *bolshe*=more, and *menshe*=less, the nicknames originating in the precarious majority of Lenin's adherents at that conference). The *Bolsheviks* are of the opinion that the proletariat must seize and retain the supreme political power and that no collaboration with other classes may be admitted; they demand from their party comrades absolute obedience up to the annulling of their individuality. The *Mensheviks* admit of compromises with the *bourgeoisie* on the basis of preserving control over the trade unions and workers' movement, and are against autocratic tendencies within the party itself. The Russian party of "Socialist-Revolutionaries," successors of "Narodovolitsy," aimed chiefly at nationalisation of all land estates for distribution in allotments among the peasants without any compensation, in their political tendencies they were embittered antagonists of the autocratic system, and all terrorist acts in the period 1898-1912 were executed by their *Bogolyova Bruchina* (military detachment), including the assassination of the ministers Bogolyeff, Saipigachin, Plehve, the Grand Duke Sergius, &c. Until 1917 all these parties played a clandestine part and were but little known to the masses, though it is quite certain that they

contributed largely to the organisation of industrial strikes. In the wake of the March revolution they appeared in the open and overwhelmed the more moderate political parties. The Duma Cabinet of Prince Lvov was soon replaced by the Cabinet of the Socialist Revolutionary Kerensky, who in his turn was accused by the *Bolsheviks* of betraying the proletariat. In July, 1917, the *Bolsheviks* made their first attempt to obtain the supreme power by means of revolt, but the attempt was abortive. In the autumn of 1917 they succeeded in gaining a majority in the *Soviets* (Councils of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies) of Petrograd, Moscow, and some other places, and on Nov. 8, 1917, after severe street fighting in Petrograd and Moscow, they achieved their aim. In Jan. 1918, they dispersed the Constituent Assembly, where the Social Revolutionaries enjoyed an absolute majority.

The *Bolsheviks* claimed to act in the name not only of the Russian people, but of the "Proletariat of the World," and formed plans for a world revolution.* The military revolution of 1917 was accompanied by a *débâcle* in the field, and many of the soldiers abandoned their arms and returned to their homes, while the armies of the Central Powers advanced victoriously into Russian territory, and, after granting an armistice, they imposed on the Soviet Government the crushing conditions of the *Treaty of Brest-Litovsk* (March 3, 1918), which remained effective until the military strength of Germany and Austria was broken by the Allies. The *Bolshevik régime* had been fostered by the Central Powers and was opposed by the Allies, who sent such naval and military help as could be afforded to various bodies who were stemming the tide of Bolshevism in Siberia (Admiral Kolchak), South Russia (Denikin), and North Russia (Tchaikovsky), mainly with a view to create a diversion on the eastern German-Austrian front, and in response to a declaration of war by the *Soviets* against Governments which were held by them to be representative of *Menshevik* rule and of the *bourgeoisie* they had pledged themselves to eradicate. But the victorious close of the European War caused a growing reluctance among the allied nations for further military adventures, and the reinforcements sent in 1918 were withdrawn during the autumn and winter of 1919 from Archangel and Murmansk in the north, from Odessa in the south, and from Vladivostok in Siberia. The withdrawal preceded a collapse of the "White" resistance to the "Red" (*Bolshevik*) armies. In 1920 war broke out between the Republic of Poland and the Soviet armies, in conjunction with operations under General Vranghel, the successor of Denikin in the south. After initial successes the Polish armies were driven back, and Warsaw appeared to be in imminent danger, when a dramatic recovery saved the Polish capital and brought about negotiations for peace on terms favourable to Poland, under the *Treaty of Riga* (March 19, 1921).

Government.—The Central Government of the former Russian Empire developed out of a primarily autocratic system, in virtue of which

* *Bolshevik* propaganda work has been extensively carried on in Europe and the United States, chiefly through the Third International (*Comintern*), but has raised few adherents in democratic countries. In 1920 the sum of £75,000 was offered by the Soviet Government as a subsidy to the London Labour organ, *The Daily Herald*, but was refused by the directorate.

the country was regarded as the patrimony of the autocrat and the State's revenues as his private income, from which the expenses of administration were met. In the 19th century the property and revenues of the State were separated from the private property and incomes of the Tsar. Other reforms of various kinds were introduced from time to time. The peasants, who constitute 80 per cent of the inhabitants, were freed from the condition of serfdom in 1861 by the Tsar Alexander II, and land was allotted to them in communal ownership. The unsuccessful war with Japan offended all classes, and the Government was accused of responsibility for the military disasters. Partial strikes in the capital and in the country culminated in a general strike of railwaymen, which paralysed the life in the Empire and compelled the Tsar Nicholas II and the Camarilla to issue a manifesto promising the establishment of a parliament and constitutional guarantees. But the new parliament, called *Gosudarstvennaya Duma*, opened in 1906, never played any authoritative rôle, and its recommendations were usually ignored, while it was liable to be dissolved at the will of the Tsar. The Government in force at the outbreak of the war of 1914 was "constitutional" in name alone, as the limits to the power of the ruler were subject to the possibility of an immediate and complete resumption of the former autocracy at the will of the autocrat.

The Soviet Government, although composed of representatives indirectly elected by the masses, cannot be called representative, as no provision is made for "the opposition" to the executive power, and although the rural population (i.e., 80 per cent of the population) elects usually a very small number of Communists (*= Bolsheviks*), nevertheless the Congress of the *Soviets* consists almost entirely of Communists. As to the cities and towns, only candidates nominated or approved by the *Bolsheviks* can succeed in these elections. Under Soviet rule individual liberty is considerably less than in the time of Tsardom, while freedom of speech and the liberty of the Press are definitely denied to the people.

Local Government was, and still remains, highly developed. The villages in Imperial Russia had their assemblies (*skhod*) under the presidency of a mayor (*starosta*), they were grouped into "volosts," the latter into districts (*uyezd*), and these into governments (*guberniya*). The districts and governments had their elective councils (*zemets*) for the administration of local affairs. Combined with this system of village communities was a highly organised system of co-operative trading, the population being grouped into voluntary local associations usually corresponding with local government areas. The produce of the soil was disposed of in return for manufactures obtained by the society and distributed at the co-operative shops. Municipalities were also administered by elective councils (*dumas*) under the presidency of a mayor (*golova*), but in many cases the local authority of such municipalities and local land councils (*zemets*) was overshadowed by the superior authority of the *bourgeois* governor. After the Revolution, the village and other administrative units set up *soviets* of workers and peasants, and the provincial councils send representatives to the All-Russia Congress, municipalities having a double repre-

sentation from their own *soviet* and from that of the province (or district) in which the municipalities are situated.

Education was not widespread in the Tsar's dominions. Primary schools afforded only the most elementary instruction and the attendance was voluntary, while they were closed in rural districts during the summer months. Gymnasias, commercial colleges, technical and "real" schools (with not less than 300,000 pupils) existed in all provincial capitals and a great number of district (*uyezd*) towns. The eleven universities had only 40,000 students of both sexes. Fully 90 per cent of the peasants (*i.e.*, 72 per cent of the people) were illiterate. A rural *starosta* (mayor) who could neither read nor write was in no way unusual, and accounts were frequently kept for the local branch of the co-operative society by the village school-mistress, or by the priest. Under the Bolshevik *régime* popular education is administered by a commissary, in whose charge have been placed all educational institutions, theatres, museums, and galleries. Beyond this, the State has monopolised the photo-cinematographic industry and the publishing of manuals for schools of all types; and as the Soviet Government possesses almost all the printing houses, it practically controls the printing and publishing trades. The education of the workers in the towns is facilitated by lectures and school teaching; but among the peasants in the rural districts even the inadequate provision formerly made has in many places been discontinued. Generally speaking, only children of workers and officials are allowed to attend the primary schools in towns, and only those who belong to the Communist youth or are members of the Communist party may enter secondary school and universities, exceptions to this rule are reduced to the minimum. The average salary of a village schoolmaster does not exceed £2 a month, which very often is not paid regularly. Very often professors of universities and higher schools get a remuneration of £4 to £7 a month. Only schools established by the Communist party for special party purposes are well supplied in every regard. According to the data of 1923 there existed in the R S F S R alone more than 1,200 Communist party schools, beginning from primary institutions and including the universities. In 1922 there were stated to be 5,000,000 pupils in the 55,000 elementary and secondary schools, and about 300,000 in 4,000 advanced and technical schools; while there were (in 1922) two universities in Moscow and one in each of twenty other large cities.

Religion.—The Orthodox Church was disestablished by the Bolsheviks and all its property confiscated. All ecclesiastical schools, seminaries and academies have been abolished, and the teaching of religion to persons under 18 years of age forbidden. Communism declared war on religion, which it described as "opium for the people," and endeavoured to provoke discord in the Orthodox Church. "The Living Church," "The Renewed Church," and other dissenting bodies, have little hold upon the people, and contribute to the chaotic state of the Orthodox Church. But the law does not forbid the exercise of religion, and churches remain open in virtue of contracts concluded between the congregations and the local authorities. A recent questionnaire addressed to the soldiers

of the Red Army shows that 70 per cent. of them believe in a Deity. The clergy live on voluntary donations from their parishioners. On Feb. 14, 1928, the Soviet Government adopted the Gregorian (Western) Calendar.

Finance.—The Bolsheviks had at their disposal after the November Revolution (1) a gold reserve in the State Bank of about 1,000,000,000 roubles, (2) paper currency left over by the previous Imperial and Provisional Governments, (3) cash, foreign securities, and jewels confiscated in banking-houses, (4) all the nationalised industries, and (5) immense stocks of raw materials and supplies inherited from the old *régime*. But the nationalisation of industrial plant has almost paralysed industry. According to official figures their exploitation caused (in 1920) a commercial loss of about 63,000,000 gold roubles. At the same time, the income from customs and from the State liquor operations (*i.e.*, 30 per cent of the Tsarist budget) disappeared. Normal taxes could not be collected at all. The revenues of the Bolshevik Treasury in 1920 were reduced to about 32,000,000 gold roubles, against expenditures extending to 303,000,000 gold roubles. The finances of Soviet Russia culminated in chaos, and since Communism had declared war on capital, and the possibility of getting credits abroad was totally excluded, the Government was compelled to have recourse to printing presses for the production of paper money. These presses also provided payment for the Army and Government officials, until the paper rouble, which was exchanged at about ten to £1 sterling in 1914 had ceased to possess any value after reaching grotesque quotations of 500 billions to £1 in the spring of 1924.

At the liquidation of the civil war a new economic policy (known as N.E.P.) was inaugurated early in 1922. Private enterprises were allowed to enter the lists as competitors in the open market, and the restrictions on hoarding of money by individuals and co-operative societies were abolished. The State retained the means of transport and all essential enterprises, and put them on the basis of economic management, *i.e.*, they were removed from the State budget as items of expenditure and had to be "self supporting." The system of taxes in cash, both direct and indirect, was also restored under the new policy. In October, 1921, the State Bank was re-established with a capital of 25,000,000 gold roubles. It obtained a monopoly of transactions in precious metals and foreign currency. All this contributed to the need for a stabilised currency, and the State Bank was authorised by a decree to issue (in 1922) banknotes known as the *Cherwonetz*, representing the value of the Tsarist 10-rouble gold coin. The decree provides that 25 per cent of the face value of the banknotes shall be secured by precious metals and stable foreign currency, and the rest by commercial short-term bills of exchange and other securities. The exchange of *cherwonetz* for their gold equivalent is to be inaugurated later on. According to the official figures of October, 1924, the State Bank issued 51,886,650 *cherwonetz* secured to the extent of over 50 per cent by precious metals, English pounds, American dollars, and Swedish crowns. The value of this monetary unit has hitherto fluctuated only insignificantly, and the *cherwonetz* are current throughout the Union. In February, 1924, the Government decided to discontinue the further printing of depreciated

Soviet paper currency, and to issue Treasury notes in denominations of 1, 3, and 5 roubles to an amount not exceeding one-half of the total amount of *chervontzy* in circulation. Since May 18, 1924, the money market disposes of three sorts of money. *Chervontzy*, Treasury notes, and silver and copper coins in circulation since the summer of 1924. It was announced that this new currency was to be issued solely in order to furnish a sufficiency of money for credit and circulation and not for covering the items of State expenditure, which was to be covered by regular revenues. But the Budget of 1923-24 shows an actual deficit of 433,000,000 gold roubles, which is converted into a surplus by "credit operations," &c

Revenue	In Millions of Gold Roubles
1. Taxes (in cash and in kind)	498
2. Incomes from properties and enterprises (excluding the Transport and Post and Telegraphs)	141
3. Transport	598
4. Post and Telegraphs	39
Ordinary Revenue	1,276
5. Credit Operations	253
6. Emissions	186
Total	1,715
Expenditure	
1. Transport, Post and Telegraphs	670
2. Army	313
3. General Administration	430
4. Industry	69
5. Agriculture	47
6. Electrification	39
7. Credit operations	20
8. Operations of the Treasury	130
Total	1,708

In October, 1922, was issued a 6 per cent. State Lottery Loan for a total amount of 100,000,000 gold roubles in bonds of 5r. each, redeemable within 10 years. The loan was taken up among the population after some measures of compulsion. A second 8 per cent State Lottery Loan for 100,000,000 gold roubles, and a special Peasantry Lottery Loan to the amount of 50,000,000 gold roubles were issued in 1924, and met with only a small measure of voluntary support.

Debt—The outstanding Foreign Debt of Russia on Jan 1, 1917 (before the Revolution), with the annual charge for Interest, may be stated as under:—

	Debt	Interest
To Great Britain	£569,674,406	£34,000,000
To France	Fr 2,950,000,000	Fr 265,000,000
To U.S.A.	\$225,000,000	\$10,000,000
To Japan	Yen 250,000,000	Yen 20,700,000
To Italy	Lira 36,123,836	
To Netherlands	Guilders	Guilders 59,200,000

All internal and external obligations have been (in 1918) proclaimed null and void, but the Soviet Government is inclined to acknowledge some part of the Tsarist debts in return for further credits abroad.

Defence.—The Red Army consisted in 1923 of about 780,000 all ranks, including 37 cavalry brigades of about 3,000 men, and about 30,000 sailors serving on land. The Red Air Fleet is reported to consist of about 250 aeroplanes, but it is stated that an organisation of 10,000 aeroplanes was aimed at for the year 1924. The Red

Navy is believed to consist of 4 capital ships and about 30 destroyers and small fighting craft. The Budget item for Army and Navy expenditures made up (in 1923) 313,000,000 gold roubles. The number of the standing army was recently stated officially to be 562,000.

Agriculture—The average land allotments given to the peasantry in 1861 were about 4.8 *dessiatins* (1 *dessiatina* = 2.7 acres) per capita of male population, they failed to provide for the natural increment of the population and dropped to 2.6 in 1900, reaching in 1916-17 somewhere between 1.5 and 1.8. The situation was aggravated by the poor quality of the land allotted, inconveniences of scattered fields, overlapping strips, remote pastures, high instalments of payment, and the system of communal ownership. These drawbacks hampered the development of tillage, which continued to remain on an almost primitive level. In 1898 in 50 provinces of European Russia alone, about 8 million passports had been issued to individual peasants who were quitting their native villages in search of employment. The Duma's scheme of agrarian reform was repudiated by Nicholas II, and the Duma itself twice dismissed (1906 and 1907). The census of 1917 revealed the fact that out of 27,000,000 able-bodied male population 15,000,000 had been called to the colours, and during the first three years of war over 2,000,000 horses were requisitioned. These facts contributed to a further decay of agriculture. After the November Revolution the Bolsheviks abolished land-ownership. Land was to be taken by the local peasants for "seasonal tillage," and under no circumstances was the land so taken to become then property. The civil war called forth new mobilisations of men and new requisitions of horses and cattle, while the Government took charge of feeding large numbers of the civil working population, so that at one time, besides providing for 5,000,000 soldiers, it was supporting more than 25,000,000 people in the towns. Under these circumstances the Bolsheviks decreed a State monopoly of food-stuffs (grain, meat, butter, eggs, potatoes), so that it became compulsory for the peasants to deliver the whole of their surplus produce to the State without any compensation. This resulted in risings of the peasantry and in a reduction of cultivated area by about 32 per cent. The unparalleled famine of 1921, together with a complete exhaustion of food supplies, brought the Communist system to the verge of complete collapse. In the spring of 1922 the "New Economic Policy" (N.E.P.) was proclaimed. This opened the markets and allowed the peasants to dispose freely of their produce, while a decree of March, 1921, ensured regular and continuous land-tenure, preserving the prohibition of selling, buying, mortgaging and alienation of their allotments, and cancelling the law in virtue of which no more land was leased than could be tilled by the tenant and his family without the aid of hired labour. There was an increase of cultivated area in 1923 to 60,000,000 *dessiatins* against 49,000,000 in 1922. The irksome and multifarious taxes were replaced in the summer of 1923 by the "Unified Agricultural Tax," and by the end of 1923 80 per cent of this tax was paid in money and only 20 per cent in kind. Since January 1, 1924, the Unified Agricultural Tax is to be collected only in cash. The total amount of the revenue from this direct tax was in 1923 about 400,000,000 gold roubles. The

enormous rise in prices for manufactured articles is substantially equivalent to overwhelming indirect taxes, but the difference between the low prices for agricultural produce and the high prices for manufactures ("the scissors" problem), coupled with weakened paying capacity, discourages the peasantry and may result in a new reduction in the cultivated area. In 1924 a new famine gripped the hitherto fertile provinces of the Volga and of Southern Russia. The total harvest of cereals in 1924 amounted to (official figures) 2,600,000,000 pounds against 4,000,000,000 before the war, 1,900,000,000 in 1922, and 2,800,000,000 in 1923.

Agriculture outweighs in Russia all other industries in importance, the principal crop being rye, the food of the people, wheat, the second largest crop, was formerly exported in great quantities, and export has been revived during the last two years, though quantities have been comparatively small, barley, oats, millet, and maize are also important food crops, and potatoes are largely grown. Among the important industrial crops are flax and hemp and cotton.

Production of	Average 1921-25 Per annum Poods	1923 Poods	1924 Poods
Flax . . .	26,000,000	11,000,000	.
Hemp . . .	22,000,000	9,000,000	.
Cotton . . .	20,300,000	2,500,000	5,000,000

The livestock included (1923) 22,800,000 cattle, 30,400,000 sheep, 9,100,000 pigs, and 16,500,000 horses.

Industry.—The natural riches of Russia in coal, iron-ores, copper, manganese, gold, platinum, timber, naphtha, and so on, are enormous. Russia represents a wide field for investing capital in industry, and in the last two decades before the war already attracted considerable internal and foreign capital. The November Revolution nullified all enterprises, and during the civil war only an insignificant number of factories continued to work (chiefly for the Army). The census in the autumn of 1921 gave the figure of 1,120,000 industrial workers against 2,700,000 in 1913. Under the New Economic Policy groups of homogeneous enterprises were united into trusts and syndicates, with a good deal of independence in regard to their management, and were removed from the State Budget and had to be "self-supporting." This resulted in an increase in the number of workers (1,600,000 in July, 1923) and in production. The average productivity of a worker in 1923 is estimated at 1.365 gold roubles per annum, against 528 gold roubles in 1920-21, and 2.163 gold roubles in 1913. The table below shows the development of large-scale State industry.—

Groups of Industry	Output in millions of gold roubles 1922-23	Percentage of the Output of 1922-23 to that of 1913	Output of 1922-23 to that of 1913
Mining . . .	207.7	36.4	113.4
Metal . . .	212.3	29.3	143.0
Textile . . .	339.9	41.0	189.7
Food . . .	96.2	13.5	145.3
Other . . .	470.2	51.3	150.8
	1,297.3	33.2	148.9

The quoted figures show an indubitable increase in production in 1922-23 in comparison with 1921-22, though it amounts to but one-third of the pre-war production. But this industrial

progress is not on a sound basis, contributions from the State Treasury in support of industry are still being made, in transgression of the "self-supporting" principle; in 1923 such contributions made up 20 per cent. of the total value of the produce.

The chief mineral is petroleum, the total in 1922-23 being nearly 6,000,000 tons, and in 1924 6,350,000 tons. The chief metals produced in 1922 were gold—318 poods (against an average output of 3,323 poods in pre-war days), and platinum—12 poods (against 352 poods in 1913). The output of coal was in 1924 540,000,000 poods.

External Trade.—In 1924 the Imports into Russia were valued at 1,100,000,000 roubles, and the Exports from Russia at 950,000,000 roubles, a total trade (at 9.48 roubles = £1) of £117,480,000, the chief imports from the United Kingdom being machinery and coal, the exports to the U.K. being principally cereals, timber, eggs and flax. The external trade of 1923 across the European frontier and the Caucasian border, but exclusive of the trade of the Trans-Caucasian Republics, is stated as under in gold roubles.—

Exports from Russia to	Countries	Imports into Russia from
11,257,000	Estonia . . .	5,217,000
7,980,000	Finland . . .	5,962,000
61,139,000	Germany . . .	49,707,000
16,541,000	Gibraltar . . .	.
33,511,000	Great Britain . . .	36,597,000
6,364,000	Italy . . .	679,000
23,890,000	Latvia . . .	2,514,000
11,820,000	Netherlands . . .	.
1,434,000	Norway . . .	3,274,000
491,000	Persia . . .	2,204,000
2,431,000	Poland . . .	7,749,000
10,222,000	Sweden . . .	5,772,000
.	Turkey . . .	593,000
.	USA . . .	18,595,000
205,818,000	Total . . .	144,056,000

British Trade with Russia (1923).—According to Russian official figures, the trade between Great Britain and Russia in 1923 was as under.—

Classification	Imports from Great Britain Gold Roubles	Exports to Great Britain Gold Roubles
Foodstuffs . . .	1,576,000	5,114,000
Raw Materials . .	25,866,000	28,228,000
Manufactures . . .	9,014,000	115,000

The chief import from Great Britain was coal; the principal export was timber.

According to British official (Board of Trade) figures, the trade of Great Britain and Russia in 1923 was as under.—

Imports consigned from Russia . .	26,308,123
Exports of United Kingdom produce and manufactures consigned to Russia . . .	2,462,205
Re-exports of foreign and Colonial merchandise consigned to Russia . .	1,950,178

Communications.—There were (1922) 45,987 miles of railway in use, and 9,090 post offices and radio stations, with 4,003 post boxes and 340,300 miles of telegraph wire. Under Soviet administration the financial deficit on the working of the railways has increased in proportion as transport conditions have deteriorated. In 1921-22 the deficit exceeded 120,000,000 gold roubles, in 1922-23 it was 224,000,000 gold roubles, against an average credit balance of 270,000,000 gold roubles for the years 1914-16.

	1913.	1922-23
No. of Locomotives :		
In full order . . .	19,866	8,500
Disabled . . .	840	11,000
No. of Wagons .		
In full order . . .	480,000	20,000
Disabled . . .	290,000	129,000
Total haul (miles) .	254,364,000	90,618,000
Freight (poods) . . .	16,135,300,000	2,800,000,000

In 1923 there were about 830,000 employes on the railways, but the number was reduced in 1924 to 650,000. The principal railway lines are the main European network from Leningrad, through Moscow to Astrakhan and across the Urals *via* Perm, Ufa, Samara and Saratov, with northern extensions to the Kola Peninsula and to Archangel and running southwards to the Baltic, the Crimea and the Caucasus; the *Trans-Siberian Line* from Chelyabinsk, on the Ural frontier, to Omsk, and round Lake Baikal to Chita and Stryetensk. From Chita the line crosses the Manchurian frontier (as the Eastern China Railway) to Harbin and Vladivostok, where a northward extension runs to Khabarovsk. The *Amur Railway* connects Stryetensk with Khabarovsk, and the *Trans-Siberian* line thus connects the western and eastern limits of Russia on Russian territory. The *Trans-Caspian Railway* runs from Krasnovodsk (opposite Baku) to Askaniya, Merv, Bokhara, Samarkand, Khokand and Andijan, with a 200-mile branch from Merv to Kushk (near Herat) on the Afghanistan border. The *Orenburg-Tashkent Line*, from the European boundary, across the Kirghiz Steppe to Kazalinsk, Perovsk and Tashkent, whence a short line connects with the *Trans-Caspian* system. The *Trans-Caucasian Line* runs through Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia, from Batum and Poti, on the Black Sea, *via* Tiflis, to Baku, on the Caspian, where it is met by the European system of Rostov on the Don. From Tiflis branches run to Kars, and *via* Eriwan to Mount Ararat on the Armenian frontier, and to the Persian frontier at Julfa. There are in the Soviet Union (1923) 164,793 miles of navigable rivers and canals and lakes, of which 103,935 miles are within European Russia, and 60,858 in Asiatic Russia; of the total about one-fourth of the distance is navigable by steam vessels, a further eighth by sailing vessels, and nearly one-half by rafts. In 1923 the ships and rafts carried over 10,000,000 tons of goods and 8,218,356 passengers. The principal seaports are Leningrad and Kronstadt on the Gulf of Finland, Sevastopol and Novorossiysk (Black Sea), Archangel on the White Sea, and Ekaterininsk in the Kola River (Murmansk), Vladivostok (Sea of Japan), and Petropaulovsk in Kamchatka.

Capital.—On March 14, 1918, the seat of Government was transferred from Petrograd to Moscow, which had a population in 1923 of about 1,600,000. **LENINGRAD** (before the war "St. Petersburg"), and until the death of Lenin, "Petrograd", the former Capital, founded by Peter the Great on the banks of the Neva in 1703, had a population in 1923 of about 800,000. Other centres are Saratov (188,000), Rostov (177,000), Tula (124,000), Nijni-Novgorod (123,000), Voronezh (100,000), Krasnaya, formerly Ekaterinodar (143,000), Astrakhan (123,000), Orenburg (109,000), Ekaterinburg (96,000), Tomsk (90,000), Omsk (144,000), Nikolaiisk (109,000), Tashkent

(300,000), Kokand (112,000), Samarkand (87,000), Vladivostok (100,000). Archangel had about 45,000 inhabitants in 1914.

II—THE UKRAINE. (Ukraine.)

President, V. J. Tchubar
Vice-President, M. J. Vladimirovsky
Chairman of Central Executive Committee, G. J. Petrovski
Ukrainian Representative in Moscow, A. T. Prikhodjko

On Nov. 21, 1917, the greater part of "Little Russia," consisting of the former governments of Chernigov, Kharkov, Kieff, and Poltava (with Ekaterinoslav and Kherson in "South Russia," and Podolia and Volynia in "West Russia"), was encouraged by Germany to declare itself independent as the *Republic of the Ukraine*. The new Republic was invaded by Germany in 1917-18, and subsequently overrun by Bolshevik forces, and a military and economic alliance was concluded between Soviet Russia and the *Ukraine Socialist Soviet Republic* (Dec. 28, 1920). The total area of the Republic is about 283,655 sq. miles, with a population of about 28,000,000. The chief town and seat of government is Kharkoff (pop. 1923, 312,000), other large centres being Odessa, the great port on the Black Sea (with a population in 1923 of 316,000), Kieff (pop. 1923, 406,000), Ekaterinoslav (pop. 1923, 127,000), Nikolayev (81,000), Poltava (88,000), and Taganrog (100,000). The Ukraine is the great cereal growing district of Russia, and before the Great War the harvests exceeded 1,000,000,000 poods, during the Civil War the production was reduced to 385 million poods, but in 1923 it had increased to 700 millions. In 1922-3 there were 112 sugar-beet factories (100 in 1921) producing 10,000,000 poods (500 millions in 1914-15). The Ukraine also contains large deposits of iron ore and coal, and is the principal source of the European supply of quicksilver. Agriculture is the principal industry, and there are large iron and steel works. Before the Great War the exports from the Ukraine (grain, sugar, hides, bistles, quicksilver, and wool) were of the annual value of about £75,000,000, and the imports (manufactured goods and machinery) about £50,000,000. The Budget of 1922 showed a deficit of 124,800,000 gold roubles; in 1923 there was a surplus of 316 million gold roubles.

CAPITAL, Kharkoff. **Population** (1923), 312,000.

III.—WHITE RUSSIA (Byelorussia.)

President (and Chairman of the Central Executive Committee), A. G. Tchervyakov

The independence of White Russia was recognised by Soviet Russia in 1919, and a military and economic alliance was concluded Jan. 26, 1921. The independent republic covers the former government of Minsk and parts of Vitebsk and Moghiler, and its area may be estimated at 23,022 sq. miles, with a population of about 2,650,000. The political neighbours are Lithuania and Poland, on the west, and the Ukraine, on the south. The capital is Minsk (pop. 150,000), where there is a University founded by the Soviet Government.

CAPITAL, Minsk. **Population,** 150,000.

IV.—TRANSCAUCASIA.

(Zakavkaskaya F.S.S.R.)

President of the Council of People's Commissars,
M D Orakhelashvili*Chairman of Central Executive Committee, MM*
Zkhakaya and Agamaly-Ogly*Plenipotentiary in Moscow, S M Ter-Gabrielyan*

The total area of the Transcaucasian Federal Socialist Soviet Republic is 74,105 sq miles, with a population of 5,769,400

Armenia, or Hyastan.

President of the Council, M Lukashin

Armenia (area 15,565 sq miles, population 1,300,000) occupies the uplands between the Iranian plateau and Asia Minor, and is bounded by the Black Sea on the N., by Kurdistan on the S., by Azerbaijan on the E., and by Turkey on the W. Until the outbreak of the Great War it was shared between Turkey (35,600 sq miles), Russia (20,587 sq miles), and Persia (6,518 sq miles). The rivers Euphrates, Tigris, Aras, Kur, and Tchorokh take their rise within its boundaries, and at the meeting of the former Turkish, Persian, and Russian boundaries is *Mount Ararat* (17,160 feet), the traditional resting place of "Noah's Ark." In the uplands the climate is severe, but in the valleys and plains the soil is fertile, producing all kinds of cereals, cotton, rice, sesame, hemp, flax, and tobacco. Sericulture (silkworm breeding), sheep-breeding, and fruit growing are capable of great development. Armenia has great mineral resources hardly as yet developed. Naphtha, sulphur, bitumen, and nitre abound, while the mountains yield salt (mineral and in solution), gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and valuable marbles; there are also numerous hot and cold mineral springs (similar in nature to those of Vichy), more than half the supply of copper from Russia was derived in 1914 from Soviet Armenia, and the value of carpets manufactured in 1914 exceeded 10,000,000 gold roubles. The Armenian Church is the oldest established Christian church, Christianity having been recognised as the State religion in 300, and from the 5th century there is a national language and literature. On account of their religion the Armenians have suffered a general persecution by Islam, particularly in the *vilayet* of Sivas, Bitlis, Diarbekir, Mamuret-el-Aziz, Van, and Erzerum, where massacres have frequently occurred. In 1915-17 there were wholesale deportations and massacres of the Christian population of Turkish Armenia, while the Armenian Christians of Azerbaijan and of Russian Armenia were similarly treated by Turkish and Kildish hordes. In 1918 the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers recognised the independence of the *Republic of Armenia*. Under the Treaty of Peace with the Allies (May 11, 1920), Turkey recognised the independence of Armenia, with its capital at Erivan. In 1920 a Bolshevik movement set up the *Armenian Socialist Soviet Republic*, on the lines of the Moscow government.

CAPITAL, Erivan. Population (estimated), 90,000.

Georgia, or Kakheti-vo.

(Gruzija.)

*President, M. Eliava.**Chairman of Central Executive Committee, M.*
Zkhakaya.

Georgia, a Kingdom in Transcaucasia, with a history of more than 4,000 years as a State, was annexed by Russia in 1801 in violation of the Treaty of Alliance of 1782. At the beginning of 1918 it regained its independence, but in 1921 the country was occupied by Bolshevik forces and became a member of the Transcaucasian Federation. Soviet Georgia is bounded on the N. by the Caucasian Mountains, on the S. by Armenia, on the E. by the Republic of Azerbaijan, and on the W. by the Black Sea. It includes the autonomous republics of Abkhazia and Ajaria and the autonomous area of Ossetia; the total area being about 25,470 square miles, with a population (1925) of 2,375,400. There are 970 miles of railway, the trunk line connecting the Black Sea ports of Poti and Batum with Baku, on the Caspian. Batum and Baku are also connected by a petroleum pipeline. The manganese ore beds are the richest in the world, more than one-half of the world's supply being derived from the Tchiatury mines (in the district of Sharopaulsky) in 1914. There are also abundant supplies of coal (5 million poods in 1924) and over 200 mineral springs partly unexploited. Wine is produced in considerable quantities, and the tobacco plants (chiefly in Abkhazia) yielded 800,000 poods in 1924, a great deal of which was imported by Egypt and produced as local grown. Timber (especially box) is an important industry. Oil wells with unproved quantities of crude oil have been discovered in many places, particularly in the Shukh Steppe. The chief town and seat of government is Tiflis, population (1913) 400,000, the administrative centre of Abkhazia being Sukhum (60,000), and of Ajaria, Batumi (pop 70,000), other large centres being Kutais (93,000) and Poti (30,000).

CAPITAL, Tiflis. Population (1925), 400,000.

British High Commissioner at Tiflis, Com-
mander Luke, D.S.O., R.N.

Azerbaijan.

(A.S.S.R.)

Chairman of Central Executive Committee, M
Agamaly-Ogly

Azerbaijan, on the south-western shore of the Caspian Sea, extends from the Caucasus in the north to Persia in the south and from the Caspian on the east to Armenia and Georgia, with a total area of 33,570 square miles and a population (1916) of 2,097,000, of whom over 75 per cent. are Muhammadans. It includes the provinces of Baku, Ganja (Elisavetpol), and the districts of Zakatal and Nakhichevan. The *Azerbaijan Socialist Soviet Republic* entered the Union as a Member of the Transcaucasian Federation on Dec 31, 1922. The Republic is very rich in minerals (naphtha, magnetic ironstone, and manganese), but oil is the principal industry, concentrated in the Baku region, the production being 466,800,000 poods in 1924, and 213,000,000 poods in 1925-26. Fishing is also important, and 18,000,000 poods of caviare were produced in 1922. The principal crop is cotton.

The CAPITAL is Baku (pop 255,000) on the shore of the Caspian Sea, the centre of the petroleum industry. Baku is connected by railway with Batum (Georgia) on the Black Sea, via Tiflis, and with Moscow, via Rostov. Other towns are Rakhja (63,000), Derbent (35,000), Kuba and Shemakha.

V.—BOKHARA.

President, Khodjayef Feyzulla
Chairman of Central Executive Committee, Parsa Khodjayef.

Plenipotentiary in Moscow, Yusuf Zade

Bokhara is a Central Asian Republic with an estimated area of 85,000 square miles, and a population of about 2,000,000, the majority being Muhammadan Uzbeks. The former capital (Old Bokhara) is a station on the Russian Trans-Caspian Railway, and has a population of about 200,000, and a branch line (8 miles) connects with the new capital (Kahan). The principal products are rice, wheat, fruit, hemp, cotton, silk, and carpets. Exports (mainly to Russia) are agricultural products and silk and cotton manufactures; imports are principally manufactured goods and sugar. The Emirate was abolished in 1920 and the Emir fled to Afghanistan. A Soviet Republic of Bokhara was established and its independence was recognised by Soviet Russia by treaty of March 4, 1921; and on Sept. 20, 1924, the Bokhara Kurultai (Congress of Soviets) declared a *Socialist Soviet Republic*, which may be understood as a first step towards entering the Soviet Union. CAPITAL, Kahan.

VI.—KHIVA.

(Khorezm.)

President, Bekhtan-Nazaroff
Chairman of Central Executive Committee, Sultan Kary.

Plenipotentiary in Moscow, Atadshanoff.

The National Soviet Republic of Khorezm, formerly the Khanate of Khiva, lies between Bokhara and Kirghiz, and has a total area of about 26,000 square miles, with a population of 850,000, of whom about half are nomads, and nearly all Muhammadans. The country occupies the fertile delta of the Oxus and is highly productive (rice, wheat, cotton, silk, fruit, hemp). The independence of the Republic has been recognised by treaty with Soviet Russia (Sept. 30, 1920). CAPITAL, Khiva (population about 20,000).

SARRE TERRITORY.

Under the Treaty of Versailles Germany renounced the government of the Sarre Basin in favour of the League of Nations, the government being entrusted to a commission of 5 members nominated for one year by the League. At the expiration of 15 years from Jan. 10, 1920, the population will be called upon to decide by a plebiscite the government under which they wish to be placed. The total area is about 743 square miles, with a population of about 713,000. The chief towns are Saïrebruck (117,000), Neunkirchen (35,000) and Saint Ingbert (18,000).

SALVADOR.

República de El Salvador

President (1923-1927), Señor Dr. Don Alfonso Quiñonez Molina, assumed office March 2, 1923.
Vice-President, Señor Dr. Don Pio Romero Bosque.

Foreign Affairs, Education and Justice, Señor Dr. Don Reyes Arrieta Rosal

Interior and Public Works, Señor Dr. Don Rodolfo Schonenberg.

Finance, Señor Don Gustavo Vides.

War and Marine, S. 4or Dr. Don Pio Romero Bosque.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to St. Britain, Señor Dr. Don Arturo Arguello-Loucel (*resident in Brussels*)
Consul-General in London, Señor Dr. Don Antonio Reyes-Guerra, 7 Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

The Republic of Salvador extends along the Pacific coast of Central America for 170 miles, with a general breadth of 43 miles, and contains an estimated area of 13,276 square miles, with a population estimated at 1,555,926. It is divided into 14 departments. In 1921 there were 55,539 births (37 per 1,000) and 30,613 deaths (20 per 1,000), 10 per cent of the deaths being due to malaria.

Salvador was conquered in 1526 by Pedro de Alvarado, and formed part of the Spanish viceroyalty of Guatemala until 1821. In 1840 the Republic broke away from the federation of Central American States. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of 1864 (revised in 1886), the President and Vice-President being elected for four years by direct vote of the people, the President being ineligible for a successive term in either office.

There are distinct areas in the low alluvial plains of the coast and the interior plateau, with a mean elevation of about 2,300 feet, broken in many places by volcanic cones, of which the highest are Santo Ana (8,300 feet) and San Miguel (7,120 feet). The lowlands are generally hot and unhealthy. There is a wet season (winter) from May to October, and a dry season (summer) from November to April. Earthquakes are frequent, and on June 8, 1917, a series of seven shocks nearly destroyed the capital, and ruined the towns of Santa Tecla, Armenia, and Apopa. The volcano on Mount Salvador was actually in eruption in Oct. 1917, and a severe earthquake was experienced on April 28, 1919, doing great damage to the capital.

The principal river is the Rio Lempa, which rises in Guatemala and flows into the Pacific, with tributaries in the Santa Ana, Asaguate, Sumpul and Torola, the Lempa being navigable for most of its course by small steamers. In the eastern districts the Rio San Miguel rises near the Honduras boundary and flows into the Bay of Fonseca. The western boundary crosses the Laguna de Guila, the greater part of which lies within the borders of Salvador, and in the centre of the Republic is the large volcanic lake Ilopango, with a smaller lake, Coatepeque, further west.

The chief industry is the cultivation of coffee; sugar is also grown, as well as indigo, rice, balsam, &c. Cotton-growing on an extensive scale was commenced in 1924. The principal exports are coffee (80 per cent. of total value), indigo, tobacco, sugar and gold. The chief imports are textiles, hardware and machinery, chemicals and drugs. About 69 per cent. of the imports are from the U.S. and 15 per cent. from the U.K.

The total length of the railways is 262 miles; a British railway nearly 200 miles in length connects Acajutla with the capital and Santa Ana, the coffee centre, and a line from the port of La Unión to the capital was opened in 1922. The principal ports are Acajutla, La Libertad and La Unión. There is a good motor road between La Libertad and the capital, while motor transportation is usually possible between the capital and Guatemala City, over the International road opened in 1923.

There are 120 post-offices and 234 telegraph offices, with 2,400 miles of wire
The language of the country is Spanish

	1921	1922
Revenue	£1,295,510	£1,505,157
Expenditure	1,373,849	1,603,578
Internal debt (Dec 31, 1923)		*\$14,500,000
External debt (do)		£1,050,000
Imports	£1,083,513	£1,984,736
Exports	2,104,094	3,639,506
Imports from U K	269,350	247,792
Exports to U K	35,580	46,076

CAPITAL, San Salvador Pop *circ* 80,000.
Other towns are Santa Ana (70,000), San Miguel (40,000), San Vicente (30,000), Nueva San Salvador (26,000)

FLAG Three horizontal bands, light blue, white, light blue

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister (see Guatemala)

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

San Salvador—Consul and Chargé d'Affaires (ad *interim*), Gerald Harrington

" *Vice-Consul*, W. Gibson.

Acapulco—Vice-Consul, Thomas Massey

Salvador is 5,700 miles from London, transit (passenger), *via* New York and thence every 3 weeks by direct steamer to La Libertad, or *via* New Orleans and thence every week by direct steamer to Puerto Barrios (Guatemala), or by various direct lines from England to Panama Canal and thence by steamer (about once every 10 days) to La Libertad, time 3 to 5 weeks

SAN DOMINGO See Dominican Republic.

SAN MARINO.

Regents, Two "Capitani Reggenti"

Consul-General for San Marino in Great Britain, Commendatore Melville A. Jamieson, F.R.G.S., 17 Cockspur Street, S.W. 1

A small Republic in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pious mason of Dalmatia in the 4th century, and governed by a Council of 60, of whom two are elected as Regents for six months (1 April and 1 October), being thereafter ineligible for office for three years. The area is 38 square miles, the population 12,036. There is an army of about 1,000. The city of San Marino (pop 2,000) occupies the slope of Mount Titano, and has an impregnable castle, where King Berengar of Lombardy took refuge in 950 A.D., a fine church and Government palace, and a theatre. The principal industries are wine, cereals, cheese, oil and cattle raising, in addition to the utilization and export of gravel from Mount Titano and production of white and hydraulic lime at Serravalle. A Treaty of Extradition was concluded between the Governments of Great Britain and the Republic of San Marino on 16th Oct., 1869.

FLAG Two horizontal bands, white, blue (with coat of arms of the Republic in centre)
British Consul-General, E. Mervyn de Garston (Leghorn, Italy).

SERBIA. See Yugo-Slavia.

* The interest and amortization are secured by a lien on 70 per cent of the Customs receipts \$ (Colon) at par = 50 cents U.S. currency

SIAM.

(Muang Tai.)

King, Rama VI, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., born

January 1, 1880, succeeded October 23, 1910

Foreign Minister, H. H. Prince Traidos

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary, in London, Phya Prabha Kaia Wong, 23 Ashburn Place, S.W. 7

Consul-General (Vacant) *Temporary Offices*, 23 Ashburn Place, S.W. 7)

The Kingdom of Siam, or Muang Tai (area about 195,000 square miles, population, 1923, 9,513,000), is a buffer State between British Burma and French Indo-China, and its integrity is guaranteed by the British and French Governments by the Anglo-French Agreement of April, 1904. The King is an absolute monarch, and appoints his successor. There is an Executive Council of Ministers with an adviser in Foreign affairs (usually of American nationality), and a Financial adviser (hitherto always of British nationality) and, since 1895, a Legislative Council of State, consisting of the Ministers, eight royal princes, and over twenty members appointed by the King, who has an absolute power of veto. A number of English, French, Italians, Danes, and Americans are employed in the various State departments. There is an army of nearly 50,000 men, and a few small gunboats, compulsory military service has been introduced. The Kingdom contains many Chinese (largely engaged in trade and industry), besides Shans, Laos, Malays, Burmese, and Cambodians, and over 1,600 Europeans. The principal religion is Buddhism. There are 508 Government schools and 3,752 schools of all kinds, attended by 202,665 children. The Chulalongkorn University is organised with faculties of medicine, political science, engineering, and literature and science.

The upper part of Siam is mountainous, the lower flat. Bangkok is the only much-frequented port. Eighty-five per cent of Siamese sea-borne trade, which centres at Bangkok, is with the British Empire, and is largely in the hands of British firms or of Chinese trading from Singapore and Hong Kong. German shipping, which had held the lead in tonnage for many years past, has ceased to visit Bangkok since August, 1914, and, as a consequence, there has been a large increase in Norwegian and British shipping. The chief products of Siam are rice, teak, and tin (from Lower Siam). The area under rice is being much enlarged by irrigation. There is a large number of rice mills, mostly in or near Bangkok. The teak industry in the great forests of N. Siam is mainly in English hands. In 1918-19 rice constituted 82 per cent and teak 3½ per cent of the exports from the port of Bangkok, while hides and marine products are also exported in considerable quantities. Among imports are treasure, cotton goods and yarn, silk goods, provisions, gunny bags, kerosene, sugar, opium, metals and metal wares, machinery, &c. The general tariff rate is 3 per cent *ad valorem*. Burma imports teak and cattle overland from Siam, and exports thither cotton and silk goods, &c. Except tin, wolfram, rubies and sapphires, there are no important mineral products as yet. About 1,000 miles of railroads (mostly State-owned) are now open for traffic. Railways from Bangkok run to Korat (165 miles N.E.), with an extension (73 miles) to Tha Chang, Chiengmai (466 miles N. of Bangkok), Petru (46 miles E.), the southern line to Trang, on the west coast of the Malay

Peninsula, was open to traffic in October, 1916, and in July, 1918, was completed to the Kedah border where junction with the Federated Malay States Railway system was effected. There is through railway connexion between Bangkok and Penang and Singapore, and the railway is being extended from Petrien to the Cambodian frontier. Good roads are few. There are 3,000 miles of telegraph lines.

	1921-22	1922-23
Ordinary Revenue	£6,483,333	£8,174,484
Ordinary Expenditure	6,836,048	8,152,004
Public debt (1922)		9,723,933

	1922	1923
Total imports	£13,628,385	£12,604,000
Total exports	14,360,579	15,976,000
Imports from Brit. Emp.	9,188,823	8,508,000
Exports to Brit. Emp.	11,487,671	13,038,000

CAPITAL, Bangkok. Population (1923), 745,640.

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, Robert Hyde Greg (1922) £3,000
Archivist, A. Hartland.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bangkok—Consul-Gen., J. F. Johns
Vice-Consul, W. W. Coultas
Chiangmai—Consul-Gen., W. A. R. Wood, C.I.E.
Nakorn-Lampang—Vice-Consul, R. A. N. Hilley.
Songgora—Consul, J. D. Hogg

SPAIN.

(España.)

King, Alfonso XIII., son of Alfonso XII and of Queen Maria Christina, *born* (and *acceded to the throne*) May 17, 1886, *married* May 31, 1906, H.R.H. Princess Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena Maria Christina of Battenberg (*born* Oct. 24, 1887).

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. The Prince of the Asturias, Don Alfonso, *born* May 10, 1907.

MILITARY DIRECTORATE (Sept 1923)

President, General Primo de Rivera, Marquess de Estella

Members, Generals Adolfo Vallespinosa, Luis Hermosa, Luis Navarro, Dalmiro Rodriguez, Antonio Mayandia, Francisco Gomez Jordana, Francisco Ruiz del Portal, Mario Muslera, Marquess de Magaz.

Ambassador in London, Excmo. Señor Don A. Merry del Val, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1
Counsellor, Comte de Pradere

1st Secretary, Señor Don Manuel Inclán
and Secretary, Señor Don José Ruiz de Arana, Vizeconde de Mambias

3rd Secretary, Señor Don Luis de Silva
Attaches, Señores Don P. de Soto, Don P. J. de Zulueta, Don E. M. Peña, Marques de Murrieta

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Don P. Rich.
Naval Attaché, Lieut.-Comm. Señor Don Fernando Navarro.

Consul-General, Excmo. Señor Don Enrique Gaspar, 47 Bloomsbury Square, W.G. 1
Vice-Consul, Señor Don Pedro Lecuona.

A Kingdom situate in the south-west of Europe, between 36°-43° 45' N. lat. and 4° 25' E.—5° 30' W. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay

and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees; and occupying the larger portion of the great Iberian Peninsula. Its coast-line extends 1,317 miles—722 formed by the Mediterranean and 605 by the Atlantic—and it comprises a total area of 106,700 English square miles, and an estimated population, in Jan. 1924, of 21,763,000—120 to the square mile. The interior of the peninsula consists of an elevated tableland surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges—the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, S. Morena, S. Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Ebro, and the Miño. The Constitution upon which the present Government is formed is dated 30 June, 1876. Spain is rich in iron, copper, and lead, its mineral resources are only partially exploited, and principally by foreign capital under foreign direction. The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, and dates. The agricultural products comprise wheat, barley, maize, oats, rice, with hemp and flax of the best quality. The vine is cultivated in every province, in the south-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry and tent wines are made, in the south-east, the Malaga and Alicante. The principal articles imported are raw cotton, spirits, fish, wheat and flour, sugar, coal, timber, woollen manufactures, machinery and railway materials, hides, &c. The principal exports are wine, copper and copper ores, lead, iron ores, olive oil, raisins, oranges, cork, esparto grass, wool, salt, quick-silver, grapes, &c. Trade was for many years mostly confined to France and Great Britain, but Germany had, before the war, become a serious competitor, while the United States and Belgium share an increasing proportion of Spanish trade. Home manufacture is protected by high customs duties.

In 1923 there were about 10,000 miles of railway open, and 60,400 miles of telegraph line. The sea-going mercantile marine over 50 tons, on Jan. 1, 1923, consisted of 1,198 steamers (1,008,890 tons) and 591 sailing vessels (97,492). In 1922, 19,500 vessels of 24,584,581 tons (displacement) entered and 16,913 vessels of 20,773,523 tons (displacement) cleared at Spanish ports.

Defence—The authorised peace establishment, including forces in North Africa, was, in 1923, 19,827 officers and 284,212 men, in 1924 these forces were increased by 100,000 men, and the army of occupation in North Africa reached the figure of 150,000 all ranks. War strength Field Army, first line, 300,000, second line, 450,000.

The Navy consists of 3 (15,700-ton) battleships and 3 modern cruisers, with 1 old battleship and 4 old cruisers, there are also 7 torpedo-boat destroyers, 20 torpedo-boats, 7 submarines, and 21 gunboats.

Education, *Primary*, is nominally compulsory and mainly free, and is State-aided, the public schools being maintained by local taxation. Many private schools are under clerical control, and supervision is lacking. *Secondary* High Schools are in each province, but the curriculum is defective. *Universities* at Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Murcia, Oviedo, Salamanca, Santiago, Saragossa, Seville, Valencia, and Valladolid.

	1924-25
Revenue (Budget).....	3,777,840,568
Expenditure (Budget)	3,941,744,894
National Debt (1923)	11,365,594,365
Floating Debt (1924)	4,030,041,500
Total Imports (1923)	3,059,540,520
Total exports (1923)	1,591,719,360
Imports from U.K. (1923) . . .	£19,539,535
Exports to U.K. (1923)	11,333,512

CAPITAL, Madrid. Population (1923), 746,139
Other large cities are Barcelona (720,311), Valencia (247,932), Seville (209,024), Malaga (153,153), Murcia (143,578), Saragossa (143,755), Bilbao (114,738), Granada (104,079), Carthage (96,891), Palma de Mallorca (78,508), and Valladolid (78,097), and there are 15 other towns with over 50,000 inhabitants

FLAG Three horizontal bands (red, yellow and red, the yellow band larger than the others and charged with the Royal Arms of Spain)

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Fernando el Santo, 16, Madrid)
British Ambassador, His Excellency Rt Hon Sir Horace Rumbold, Bt.
GCMG, MVO (1924) £6,000
Counsellor of Embassy, Hugh Gurney, CMG, MVO
1st Sec., Hon F. G. Agar-Robartes, MVO
2nd Sec., James L. Dodds
3rd Sec., Harold L. Farquhar
Commercial Sec. (Alcalá Galiano, 5, Madrid), Capt U de B. Charles, OBE
Naval Attaché, Commander E. B. C. Dicken, DSC, RN
Military Attaché, Col G. S. Clive, OBE, CMG, DSO
Asst. Mil. Attaché, Lt-Col Lord Douglas Malise Graham DSO, MC
Chaplain, Rev F. Symes-Thompson
Archivist, G. W. M. Harpley
Consul (Alcalá Galiano, 5, Madrid), David John Rodgers
Vice-Consul, Reginald A. Calvert
Pro-Consul, L. Busato

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Barcelona—*Consul-Gen.*, P. C. Sarell
" *Vice-Consul*, H. A. Hobson, G. L. Rogers, George R. Smith, J. W. Witty
Alicante—*Vice-Consul*, José Tato.
" *Pro-Consul*, F. G. Stait Gardner
Barrana—*Vice-Consul*, A. J. Stubbs
Denia—*Vice-Consul*, J. R. Morand
Gandia, &c.—*Vice-Consul*, F. Romaguera
Ibiza—*Vice-Consul*, J. Escandell
Palamos—*Vice-Consul*, M. Montaner
Palma—*Vice-Consul*, Ivan Lake
Port Mahon—*Vice-Consul*, B. Escudero, MVO
San Felu de Guixols—*Vice-Consul*, José Sibels
Tarragona—*Vice-Consul*, I. Navario
Torrevecchia—*Vice-Consul*, A. Ballester
Valencia—*Consul*, E. Harker, OBE
" *Pro-Consul*, Arthur Baines
Bilbao—*Consul*, A. M. Madden, CMG
" *Vice-Consul*, W. C. Randolph Rose; James Innes, OBE, H. Pattenon
Castro-Urdiales—*Vice-Consul*, A. Ybañez
San Sebastian—*Consul*, A. Budd, MVO
" *Vice-Consul*, J. Hart
Santander—*Vice-Consul*, Thomas Bates.
Fernando Po—*Vice-Consul*, L. S. May.
Malaga—*Consul*, Allan Henderson
" *Vice-Consul*, Edward R. Thornton.

† At par Pesetas 25 = £1 (see also p. 428)

Malaga—*Pro-Consul*, Gustavo Bolin.
Aguilas—*Vice-Consul*, Thomas H. Naftel
" *Pro-Consul*, Thomas Blazquez.
Almeria—*Vice-Consul*, M. R. Harrison
" *Pro-Consul*, G. Harrison.
Carthage—*Vice-Consul*, Peter Miller.
" *Pro-Consul*, Herbert C. Goddard.
Garrucha—*Vice-Consul*, A. W. Harrison.
" *Pro-Consul*, J. Rodriguez
Granada—*Vice-Consul*, W. A. S. Davenport.
" *Pro-Consul*, W. R. G. Francis
Linares—*Vice-Consul*, Hugh C. Holberton
Marbella—*Vice-Consul*, Miguel Calzado
Mazarron—*Consul Agent*, C. E. Pease
Porrnan—*Consul Agent*, Juan Rubio de la Torre
" *Pro-Consul*, Robert Szivessy
Tenerife—*Consul*, P. Helyar
" *Vice-Consul*, R. C. Griffiths.
" *Pro-Consul*, James Willis
La Palma—*Vice-Consul*, R. F. Millar
Las Palmas and Puerto de la Luz—*Consul*, Peter Swanston
" *Vice-Consul*, Ernest Wootton
" *Pro-Consul*, Manuel Moniz.
Orotava—*Vice-Consul*, Thomas M. Reid.
Seville—*Consul*, G. B. Beak
" *Vice-Consul*, E. G. H. Formby
Algieras—*Vice-Consul*, J. Morrison
Cadiz—*Vice-Consul*, H. W. Sanderson (acting)
" *Pro-Consul*, J. Sanderson
Huelva—*Vice-Consul*, Capt J. Morrison
" *Pro-Consul*, Dr. Ian Macdonald.
" Francis K. Haselden
Jerez—*Vice-Consul*, Capt G. D. Williams, MC
" *Pro-Consul*, Thomas E. Spencer
La Lnea—*Vice-Consul*, Maj O. H. Pedley, OBE
" *Pro-Consul*, J. Scanglia
San Lucar—*Vice-Consul*, J. Diaz, OBE
" *Pro-Consul*, Francisco Berenguer
Vigo—*Consul*, G. Lyall
" *Vice-Consul*, H. A. Owen
Coruña—*Vice-Consul*, H. Guyatt
Carril and Villagarcía—*Vice-Consul*, H. Williamson

Corcubion—*Vice-Consul*, J. Seoane Ulloa (acting)
Ferrol—*Vice-Consul*, William Martin
Gijón—*Vice-Consul*, Arthur Lovelace
Rivadesella—*Vice-Consul*, W. D. MacKenzie
BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR SPAIN,
8 Rambla de los Estudios, Barcelona (Branch),
9 Calle Marqués de Cubas, Madrid
Madrid, 1,150 miles, transit, 45 to 50 hours

The BALEARIC ISLES are an archipelago of 15 islands in the Mediterranean, the largest being Majorca, Minorca, Ibiza, and Formentera, the total area is 1,935 square miles, with a population (1923) of 342,402. The archipelago forms a province of Spain, the capital being Palma in Majorca

CEUTA, which forms part of the Province of Cadiz, is a fortified port on the Moroccan coast, opposite Gibraltar. The total area is 5 miles, with a population of 35,119

The CANARY ISLANDS are an archipelago in the Atlantic, off the African coast, consisting of 7 islands and 6 uninhabited islets. The total area is 2,807 square miles, with a population of 473,497. The Canary Islands form a Province of Spain, the capital being Santa Cruz in the island of Tenerife.

Spanish Colonies.

The Spanish Colonies (exclusive of Ceuta and the Canary Islands, which form an integral part

of the kingdom) consist of certain settlements in, and islands round the coast of, Africa, with a total area of close on 82,400 square miles, and a population exceeding 275,000.

FERNANDO PO (*Fernando Póo*) lies in the Bight of Biafra in $3^{\circ} 12' N$ lat. and $8^{\circ} 48' E$ long, about 20 miles distant from the west coast of Africa, and is a mountainous island (Pico de Santa Isabel, 10,800 feet), with forests of oil palm, ebony, mahogany, and oak, and sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, and kola nut are cultivated, and large quantities of cocoa and other products are exported. Total population 20,650. The capital is Basile, and the largest town Port Clarence (1,500 inhabitants). Dependencies of the island of Fernando Po are:—

Annobon Island (*Anno Bom*), in the Gulf of Guinea, in $1^{\circ} 24' S$ lat. and $50^{\circ} 35' E$ long, population 1,391.

Corisco Islands, consisting of Corisco, Bata, Elobey Grande, and Elobey Chico, lie in Corisco Bay, and export ebony, logwood, and other forest produce. Total population 96,072.

RIO DE ORO is a possession on the north-west coast of Africa, between Cape Bogador and Cape Blanco, or approximately between $21^{\circ} 20' - 25^{\circ} N$ lat., and extending eastwards to about $13^{\circ} W$ long. The territory is part of the waterless Sahara, with a sparse population of wandering Muhammadan Arabs, population 253.

Rio Muni (or *Spanish Guinea*) is a coastal settlement of West Africa between Cameroon and French Congo ($2^{\circ} N - 2^{\circ} 10' N$ lat.), extending about 125 miles inland. The inhabitants are Bantu tribes, and the principal settlements are at the mouths of the Muni, Benito, and Campa rivers, and at Bata on the coast.

SPANISH MOROCCO—Spain exercises a protectorate over a part of Northern Morocco, where her armies of about 150,000 are engaged in a continuous struggle with the Rifians (see pp 806 &), and on the Moroccan seaboard are certain Spanish *presidios*, formerly used as convict settlements.

Melilla is a town on a rocky promontory of the Riff coast, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. The population is 50,170.

Alhucemas is a settlement on the bay of that name, and includes six islands. Population 322.

Peñon de la Guinera (or *Peñon de l'elez*) is a fortified rocky islet about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay, population 328.

Spanish Southern Morocco—*Ifni*, on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, about 100 miles south of Agadir, affords access to the interior of south-west Morocco, but has no great trade at present.

The **Chafarinas** (or *Zifarrinas*) are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier, about 2 miles north of Cape del Agua; population 318.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The **Suez Canal**—The *Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez* is an Egyptian company, authorised in 1856, and confirmed in 1866, with a capital of 200,000,000 francs in 400,000 shares of 500 francs each. The British Government acquired from the Khedive in 1875 a total of 176,602 shares (cost £4,000,000, value March 31, 1922, £19,740,125). Since 1922 each 500 franc share has been divided into two 250 franc shares. The Suez Canal was opened in 1869. The total

length of the canal is 102 miles, with a minimum width of 45 metres (147 ft 8 in.), having cost 827,256,931 francs to construct and enlarge, the maximum draught of water allowed for vessels using the canal is 9.45 metres (31 feet). The average time for the transit through the canal is 15 hours 20 minutes. By a convention, signed on Oct 29, 1888, the canal was exempted from blockade, and vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, are to be allowed to pass through it in peace or war. The management of the canal is entrusted to a council of 32 administrators, of whom 10 are British (three representing H M Government and seven the shipwining interest).

British Directors, The Lord Inchcape, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (*Vice-President of the Company*), Sir Aubrey Broeklebank, Bart., Sir Fredk Green, K.B.E., Rt Hon Sir R. S. Horne, G.B.E., K.C., T. Harrison Hughes, Oswald Sanderson, Sir E. Wyld-boie-Smith.

Representing H.M. Govt, H. T. Anstruther, Sir Ian Malcolm, K.C.M.G., Sir J. T. Davies, K.C.B., C.V.O.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which have passed through the Suez Canal since 1914, with the percentage of British vessels—

Year	No of Vessels	Net Tons	British Tonnage
			%
1914	4,802	19,409,495	66.5
1915	3,708	15,266,155	76.3
1916	3,110	12,325,347	79.6
1917	2,353	8,368,918	73.6
1918	2,522	9,251,601	79.5
1919	3,986	16,013,802	70.9
1920	4,009	17,574,637	61.7
1921	3,975	18,118,999	62.9
1922	4,345	20,743,245	64.5
1923	4,621	22,730,162	62.8

The tonnage of the *merchandise* carried was 25,776,000 tons in 1913, 17,047,000 tons in 1920, and 22,777,000 tons in 1923. Details of the nationality of the vessels passing through the Canal in 1923 are appended—

	No of Vessels	Net Tons	Per cent (Tonnage)
British	2,839	14,264,214	62.8
Netherlands	451	2,178,058	9.6
French	259	1,294,400	5.7
German	247	1,213,621	5.4
Italian	256	1,042,754	4.6
Japanese	172	980,223	4.4
United States	114	614,128	2.7
Norwegian	87	335,597	1.5
Danish	64	299,695	1.3
Swedish	60	275,264	1.2
Russian	23	73,896	0.3
Greek	20	61,031	0.3
Spanish	13	36,718	0.2
Finnish	6	20,855	0.09
Yugo-Slav	3	11,605	0.05
Egyptian	2	2,335	0.01
Syrian	2	1,276	0.006
Monagasque	1	604	0.003
Totals	4,621	22,730,162	100

The transit receipts in 1920 were 8,718,765 fr., and in 1923, 175,770,268 fr.

The rate of transit dues as from Jan 1, 1924, is 7 fr 50c per ton, and 5 fr for vessels in ballast. The net dividends for the year 1923 amounted to 120 fr on the ordinary 500 fr shares, and 97'915 fr on the Actions de Jouissance. In 1923, the dividends were 430 fr and 401 21 fr, respectively.

The 2,839 British vessels included in the total for 1923 are grouped under the following categories—

	No	Net Tonnage
Merchant vessels	2,038	10,125,208
Mail steamers	223	1,544,025
Warship and transports	165	847,410
Government chartered vessels	40	223,347
Vessels in ballast	373	1,524,224
	2,839	14,264,214

SWEDEN. (Sverige)

King of Sweden of the Goths and the Wends, Gustaf V., born June 16, 1858, suc. December 8, 1907; mar. Sept. 20, 1881, Victoria, dan of Gland Duke of Baden, born August 7, 1862 (and has issue 2 sons)

Her Apparent, Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Skåne, Crown Prince, born Nov 11, 1882, married (1) June 15, 1905, H. R. H. the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (died May 1, 1920) (2) Nov 3, 1923, Lady Louise Mountbatten, Princess of Battenberg, born Ju y 13, 1889

CABINET (Oct 19, 1924)

Prime Minister, H. Branting
Foreign Affairs, Osten Undén.
Justice, T. K. V. Nothm
Finance, F. V. Thorsson
Commerce, R. J. Sandell
Communications, Victor Larsson.
Defence, P. A. Hansson.
Social, Gustaf Moller
Public Workshop & Instruction, O. Olsson.
Agriculture, S. Linders
Ministers without Portfolio, K. S. Levinson; J. J. Wigfoiss

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Baron E. K. Palmstierna.
G. C. V. O.

Legation, 27 Portland Place, W. 1
Counsellor of Legation, Count Claes Bonde
Secretary, T. H. W. Wistrand
Attaché, J. S. Setterwall; S. O. Broms
Military Attaché, Col. E. Mossberg, C. B. E.
Asst. to do Lieut. P. A. Wikström
Naval Attaché, Commander A. de Bahr, C. V. O.
Special Counsellor, Dr. E. R. Sjostand.
Press Representative, E. Sundström.
Chancellor, J. Stille
Agricultural Adviser, M. W. F. de Wachenfelt
Chaplain, Rev. A. O. T. Hellerström
Consul-General, E. G. Sahlin, 329 High Holborn, W. C. 1.

Vice-Consuls, S. M. Lagerberg, Harry Eriksson
Swedish Church, Harcourt Street, Marylebone Road, W. 1.

Sweden comprises the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula, and comprises the capital and 24 governments, "Län," with an area of 173,105 square miles, and a population, Dec. 31, 1923, of 4,005,759, nearly all Protestant. This area includes the great lakes of Hjälmaren, Mälaren, Vänern, and Vättern. Nearly 44 per cent. of the population are devoted to agriculture,

about 208,000 being owners and 50,000 tenants of the land they cultivate. The country for the most part is flat with pleasant undulations, rising in the north-west to the Kolen Mountains, which separate Sweden from Norway, and may be divided into three separate districts—the northern, forest; central, mining; the southern, agricultural. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are the various cereals—oats, rye, barley, wheat—and potatoes. The forests are very extensive, covering one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting of pine, birch, fir. These are of great importance, supplying timber, pitch, and tar, and the chief fuel of the country, in addition to sulphite and mechanical wood pulp for the paper-making industry. The mineral products are extremely rich in iron of excellent quality, that known as the Dannemora iron being converted into the finest steel; gold and silver in small proportions, copper, lead, nickel, zinc, cobalt, alum, sulphur, porphyry, and marble. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron-ore districts of Lapland, and mineral trains run from Gällivare and Kiruna to Lulea on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic. Considerable mines of coal are being worked in Scania. The chief imports are coffee, wine, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce, coal, cloth, yarn, wool, cotton, skins, manila, iron, fish, oils, wheat, rye, pork, and machinery. The chief articles of export are timber, butter, iron, steel, wood pulp, paper, matches, stone, iron and zinc ores, &c. In 1923 the exports of wood pulp and paper were 1,320,561 tons.

Railroads, 9,690 miles in length (of which 3,856 are the property of the State) were open on Jan 1, 1924, and 50,584 miles of telegraph wires (inclusive of 22,364 railroad telegraph wires), 146 coastal stations, and 1,914 railroad and 1,449 other telegraph stations. There were at the same date 440,945 miles of telephone wires.

Defence—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory. The peace effective is about 95,000 trained men, which can be raised to war strength of about 380,000. The Navy consists of 57 fighting vessels (290 guns), 12 being iron-clads, with submarines, submarines, and some training ships, &c.

Education—(i) *Primary*: Compulsory and free. Illiteracy rate maintained by local taxation, with State grants. Attendance good. (ii) *Secondary*: Well-developed, schools numerous and efficient. (iii) *Special schools* make a feature of technique and navigation. (iv) *Universities*: Lund, Upsala, and private faculties in Stockholm and Gothenburg.

	1923-4.	1924-5.
Revenue (Bgt.) *K. r.	775,548,000	Kr. 674,437,500
Expenditure (Bgt.)	775,548,000	674,437,500
Debt (Sept. 1924)	1,539,617,000	1,535,572,000

	1922.	1923.
Imports ...	*Kr. 1,114,122,000	Kr. 1,294,571,000
Exports ...	1,123,711,000	1,148,095,000
Imports from U. K.	...	1,153,631,000
Exports to U. K.	...	1,151,563,000

CAPITAL, Stockholm. Pop. (Dec 31, 1923), 459,812. Other large towns are Gothenburg (228,682), Malmö (115,550), and Norrköping (58,979).

FLAG Blue, with yellow cross.

* At par. the Crown = 12. 1/2. (28 1/2 Kronor = £1); see also p. 428

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, Sir Arthur C. Grant-Duff,
K C M G. (1924) . . . £4,500
Counsellor, Hon P W Maule Ramsey
Commercial Secretary (Grade II.), Herbert
Kershaw, O B E
Naval Attaché, Capt W de M Egerton, D S O,
R N (Helsingfors, Finland)
Military Attaché, Col J W Sandilands, C B,
C M G, D S O
Archivist, G A Urquhart
Secretary to Minister, Grenville Grove
Chaplain (hon.), Rev H M Williams

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Stockholm—Consul, D F S Ffilliter
Vice-Consul, F V Zetterlund
Ålmar—Vice-Consul, J. Jeansson
Gävle—Vice-Consul, Robert Carrick
Göteborg—Vice-Consul, Carl G Björkander
Hudiksvall—Vice-Consul, C J Henric Amnéus
Luleå—Vice-Consul, K H Falkland.
Norrköping—Vice-Consul, G K L Beckman
Pro-Consul, George Åberg
Örnsköldsvik—Vice-Consul, Henric Ohngren
Söderhamn—Vice-Consul, Christoffer Myhre
Sundsvall—Vice-Consul, H A Carrick
Pro-Consul, O W Asander
Västernorrland—Vice-Consul, J Emil Häggblad
Gothenburg—Consul-General, A W W Wood-
house, C B E
Vice-Consul, Rev C H R Baldwin (acting)
Borås—Vice-Consul, Richard Riley
Halmstad—Vice-Consul, G Th Schèle
Helsingborg—Vice-Consul, C G W Westrup,
M B E
Karlscrona—Vice-Consul, August Andrée
Landskrona—Vice-Consul, Einar Petersson
Malmö—Consul, Harry Castleton
" *Vice-Consul*, F J Carter, M B E
" *Pro-Consul*, N Westman
Uddevalla—Vice-Consul, Charles Thorburn
Varberg—Vice-Consul, R C T Johnson
Ystad and Åhus—Vice-Consul, Emil A Borg
Stockholm, 1,132 miles; transit, 2 days

SWITZERLAND.

(Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft.)

* *President* (1924), M Chuard
Vice-President (1924), Dr J M Musy
Minister for Foreign Affairs, M G Motta
Public Economy, &c, M Schulthess
Wax, M Scheurer.
Interior, M Chuard.
Justice, M Häberlin
Finance, Dr J Musy.
Posts and Railways, M Haab
Pres. of National Council (1924), M R Evequoz
Pres. of Council of States (1924), M Simon
Federal Chancellor, M A Steiger
Federal Tribunal, Lausanne (24 members and
9 substitutes), *President* (1924), M A Affolter
Director, International Posts, M C Décoppet
Dirac, International Telegraphs, M Etienne
International Industry, Literature & Fine Arts,
Dr E. Röthlisberger.
Dirac, Internat. Railway Offices, M H Dinkel-
mann.
Director-General of Federal Railways, M Zingg

Minister in London, Monsieur C R Paravicini,
32 Queen Anne Street, W. 1

* The President is elected in December, and remains
in office from 1 Jan—31 Dec; he is generally succeeded
by the Vice President.

Secretaries of Legation, M Francis J. Borsinger;
M Walter de Borg; M. Emile Stutz.

Commercial Attaché, Counsellor of Legation and
Consul-General, M. Henri Martin

The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal
Republic of Central Europe, situated between
45° 50'—47° 48' N lat and 5° 58'—10° 30' E long
It is composed of 26 Cantons, of very dissimilar
size, united under a Constitution dated 29 May,
1874, and comprises a total area of 15,950 square
miles, with a population of 3,888,320 in 1920,
who are divided between Roman Catholics, 40
per cent, and Protestants, 59 per cent, Jews
numbering 7,400, and others 11,000 The popula-
tion is formed by three nationalities, distinct by
their language, as German 71 per cent, French
22 per cent, Italian 6 per cent, and Romansh
(Grisons), 1½ per cent It is the most moun-
tainous country in Europe, having the Alps,
covered with perennial snow and glaciers, rising
from 5,000 to 15,213 feet in height, not only along
its southern and eastern frontiers, but through-
out the chief part of its interior, and the Jura
mountains in the north-west Agriculture is
followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat,
oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are
produced, and nearly all English fruits and
vegetables are grown The forests cover about
one-sixth of the whole surface. The chief
industries comprise the manufacture of silks,
artificial silks and silk ribbons, wool, cotton and
cotton ribbons, linen, strawplait, machines,
paper, chemicals, chocolate, condensed milk,
dyestuffs, and tobacco, while the metallurgical,
electrical and pharmaceutical industries are
also extensive, clocks and watches have long
been the staple products of Geneva and
Neuchâtel In 1923 there were 3,720 miles of
railway in working order, 27,121 miles of
telegraph line, 410,312 miles of telephone line,
and 3,925 post-offices

The legislative power is vested in a Parliament,
consisting of two Chambers, a National Council
of 198 members, and a Council of States of 44
members, both Chambers united are called the
Federal Assembly, and the members of the
National Council are elected for three years, an
election taking place in October The executive
power is in the hands of a Federal Council of 7
members, elected by the Federal Assembly, pre-
sided over by the President of the Confederation
The President has a salary of 27,000 francs, the
Vice-President and other members of the Federal
Council 25,000 francs each The members of the
Federal Council are elected for three years, each
year the Federal Assembly elects from this council
the President and the Vice-President, they are
elected for one year, the five other members for
three years Not more than one of the same
canton may be elected member of the Federal
Council

Defence Militia Active Army, 22 yrs; initial
trg, 65—90 days Subsequently 12 days per ann.,
then Landwehr, 3 yrs, 1 trg, 22 dys for dismtl
branches only; then (Landsturm to age 48) War
Strength, 140,600, Landwehr, 65,000; Landsturm,
57,000

Education.—Control by cantonal and com-
munal authorities No central organ. Illiteracy
rare in Protestant cantons (1) *Primary* Free
and nominally compulsory, but attendance is
not strictly enforced in the essentially Roman
Catholic cantons School age varies. (2) *Second-
ary* Age 12—15 for boys. Schools numerous and
well-attended, and there are many private in-

stitutions. (ii) *Special schools make a feature of commercial and technical instruction* (iv) *Universities* Bâle, Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, Lausanne, Zurich, and Neuchâtel

Public revenue *Francs, 256,850,000
Public expenditure 294,670,000
Debt (Jan 1, 1924) 1,570,000,000

1924
Total imports £78,954,000 £92,133,000
Total exports 72,704,000 73,077,000
Imports from U K 5,828,000 7,216,000
Exports to U K 13,798,000 14,408,000

CAPITAL, Berne Population (1920), 104,656
Other large towns are Zurich (207,162), Bâle (135,976), Geneva (135,059), St. Gallen (70,437), and Lausanne (68,533)

FLAG Red, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, R A C Spelling, C B,
C M G (1924) £3,750
and Secretaries, G D H Fullerton-Carnegie
M C ; R I Baird.
Mil Attaché, Col H Needham, C M G, D S O
Archamst, Miss Howden,

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Berne—Consul, Gaston de Muralt, O B E
" Vice-Consul, A. Küpfel.
Neuchâtel—Vice-Consul, Paul de Pury.
" Pro-Consul, F. A. Fallet.
Geneva—Consul, Hugh S. London.
" Vice-Consul, L. A. Cazalet.
" Pro-Consul, C. H. le Bosquet.
Lausanne—Consul, Alfred Galland, O B E.
" Vice-Consul, M. Galland.
Lucerne—Pro-Consul, F. Walker.
Montreux—Vice-Consul, Marcel Cuénod, M B E.
Zurich—Consul-Gen (to the German and Italian-speaking Cantons), I. E. Keyser.
" Vice-Consul, A. G. Ponsenby.
" Pro-Consul, F. J. Smith.
Bâle—Consul, Norman Carl Haag.
" Pro Consuls, Alfred Fluhmann; A R Cackett.
Davos—Consul, W G Lockett.
" Vice-Consul, F K Nageli (St. Moritz).
BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN SWITZERLAND, 20 Rittergasse, Basle (Branch at Lausanne)
Berne, transit, 22 hours.

SYRIA AND LEBANON.

French High Commissioner, Général Weygand.
Syria—British forces, together with small French and Arab detachments, drove the Turks out of Syria and Lebanon in 1918, and occupied those districts and the district of Cilicia. By decision of the Supreme Council of the Allies the districts in question were entrusted to France, to be administered under a mandate (Cilicia was restored to Turkey by the French in 1922).

The Emir Feisal (son of the ex-King of the Hedjaz and, since 1921, King of Iraq) had from the outset assumed the administration of the districts of Aleppo, Hama and Homs, which had been assigned as independent Arab districts under an earlier agreement of May, 1916, between France and Great Britain (the *Sykes-Picot Agreement*), and it was intended to allow the Emir to remain under French guidance, but on March 8, 1920, the "Syrian Congress" at Damascus declared Syria independent, and the Emir Feisal was crowned

* Estimated.

King of Syria. The action of the Syrian Congress did not receive the sanction of the Allied Powers, and General Gouraud occupied Damascus, Aleppo, Hama and Homs. The Emir Feisal left the country, and afterwards became King of Iraq (q.v.). The French Mandatory Zone was first divided into the four autonomous states of Great Lebanon, Damascus, Aleppo and the Alaouites (the region round Latakia), each having a French adviser responsible to the High Commissioner at Beyrout. The latter three States were later grouped together to form the *Syrian Federation*, with a nominated Council. The Federation has now been abolished. Damascus and Aleppo have been amalgamated into a single State (the details of the amalgamation have not yet been worked out), and the State of the Alaouites again becomes independent. The actual form of government differs in each of the States, but the guiding principle in each is real and effective French control.

Syria is a geographical term for part of the former Turkish territories in Asia Minor, and its Northern limits are still undefined. The present temporary Northern boundary between Syria and the territory occupied by the forces of Mustafa Kemal Pasha (the leader of the Nationalist movement in Asiatic Turkey) was defined in the agreement between France and the Kemalists, and is roughly as follows:—From a point immediately S of Fayas (on the Gulf of Alexandretta) to Melden Ekber (the railway station and environs remaining in Syria), thence S E to the railway station of Tchoban Bey, leaving the districts of Maras to Syria and of Karnaba and Killis to the Kemalists; thence along the Baghdad Railway to Nussebin and along the old highway to Jizreh ibn-Omar on the Tigris (the districts of Nussebin and Jizreh ibn-Omar remaining in Kemal territory, with the roadway between these two places). The E boundary separates Syria from Mesopotamia along a line running roughly N.E. from the E. side of Jebel Druze to a point 15 miles S.E. of Jezreh ibn Omar (60 miles E. of Mardin); the S boundary follows a line from Ras el Nakoura on the coast, N of Akka, and running S E to the Hedjaz railway line S of Nasib, with a projection northwards to include the head waters of the Jordan, the Hule Lake and the Lake of Tiberias being included in Palestine. Within these limits, the estimated area is 100,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 3,000,000, of whom the greater number are Orthodox Muhammadans, with a proportion of Shiites and Druses. The products of Syria are wheat, tobacco, fruit, wine, silk, liquorice, copper and brass goods; there is little cultivation without irrigation, the inland districts being cut off from the moisture-laden winds by a mountain barrier, running parallel with the coast. The mineral wealth is believed to be unimportant, but there is a certain amount of bitumen. The principal Syrian towns are Damascus (est. pop. 300,000), Aleppo (250,000), Homs (70,000), and Hama (60,000). The administrative capital is at Beyrout (Grand Lebanon). Damascus contains the Mosque of the Omayyades (where is the tomb of Saladin), and in the south-western quarter is "The Gate of God," through which the pilgrimage to Mecca passes annually, while the "street called Straight" (Acts ix, 12) runs E. to W. through the city. Damascus is an important commercial centre, and among its industries are

metal work and mother-of-pearl inlay, and also native-made silk and cotton stuffs. At Baalbek (Heliopolis), on the western slopes of the Anti-Lebanon range (35 miles N.N.W. of Damascus), are ruins of 1st to 3rd century Roman temples (the Circular Temple, the Great Temple and the Temple of Bacchus), and in the vicinity of the ruins is the largest cut stone in the world ($60 \times 17 \times 14$ feet), weighing 1,500 tons. The railway system consists of a line from Beyrout to Damascus (narrow gauge), with a connexion at Rayak for Homs, Hama and Aleppo (standard gauge). The line from Tripoli to Aleppo, *via* Homs, was re-opened in 1921. A narrow-gauge tramway runs from Mameltein along the coast. From Damascus there is railway communication with Palestine, and with Transjordan (Kerak), and with the Hedjaz, *via* Deraa, and the Syrian railways link up with the Baghdad railway at Aleppo. Road communications between Beyrout and Baghdad, *via* Damascus, have been recently developed by the opening up of the desert motor routes. Baghdad is now within 24 hours of Beyrout.

Beyrout is the residence of the French High Commissioner and the capital of the Great Lebanon. Damascus was the Federal capital, and will probably become that of the new Unified State.

The Great Lebanon (the former Turkish provinces of Lebanon and Beirut), declared a State by the High Commissioner, under the title of *Etat du Grand Liban*, in 1920, extends along the Mediterranean littoral from the Palestine frontier to Nahr el Kebir (15 miles N. of Tripoli) and is bounded on E. by the Great Central Depression, known as the Bekaa, in which flow the rivers Orontes and Litani. Its total length is about 120 miles, and its width varies from 30 to 35 miles. The estimated area of the Great Lebanon is about 4,300 square miles, with an estimated population of 579,778. The products of the soil are olives, wheat, grapes, oranges and mulberry-trees, the live stock are numerous and one of the principal sources of wealth. The Capital is Beyrout (pop. 91,498), which is the chief seaport and also the administrative capital of Syria. Tripoli is the next important town and seaport. Minor ports are Junieh, Tyre and Sidon. The national flag is the French tricolour with a Cedar of Lebanon on the white band.

Governor of the Great Lebanon, Général Vandenberg.

Beyrout—British Cons. Gen. H. E. Satow, O.B.E.

" Vice-Cons., J. B. F. Vaughan-Russell, N. Mayers (actg.), C. H. Coates (actg.).

Aleppo—Consul, W. Hough.

Pro-Consul, A. Akras.

Alexandretta—Vice-Consul, J. A. Catoni.

Damascus—Consul, W. A. Smart.

TAURIDA.

In March 1918 the former government of Taurida declared its independence as the *Taurida Republic*. The area is 13,312 sq. miles, with a population (1914) of 2,000,000, and the Republic is bounded on the N. by the Dnieper river and the Province of Ekaterinoslav, on the W. and S. by the Black Sea, and on the E. by the Sea of Azov. The soil is very productive, especially in its southern peninsula, known as the *Crimea* (the ancient Tauric Chersonese). The capital is SIMFEROPOL (pop. 1914, 65,000), other towns being Sevastopol (pop. 1914, 62,000), Kertch (pop. 1914, 60,000), Theodosia (pop. 1914

44,000), Berdiansk (pop. 1914, 41,000), Yalta (pop. 1914, 31,000), Eupatoria, Melitopol, and Perekop.

TURKESTAN.

In Jan. 1918 the former Russian Provinces of Ferghana, Syr-Daria, Amu-Daria, Samarkand and Semirvichensk, with a total area of about 420,000 sq. miles and a population of about 7,000,000, declared their independence as the *Republic of Turkestan*. The territories of this Republic extend from the Aral Sea in the W. to the boundaries of the Chinese Republic in the E, and between the River Chu and Lake Balkash on the N. and Khiva, Bokhara and Afghanistan on the S. The capital is TASHKEND (pop. 1914, 275,000), other large centres being Khokhland (pop. 1914, 125,000), Samarkand (pop. 1914, 100,000), Adjan (pop. 1914, 90,000), and Namangan (pop. 1914, 80,000).

TURKEY.

President of the Turkish Republic, Ghazi

Mustapha Kemal Pasha.

President of the Council of Ministers and

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ismet Pasha.

National Defence, Gen. Kiazim Pasha.

Interior, Rejeb Bey.

Justice, Nejat Bey.

Finance, Mustafa Abdul-Khalik Bey.

Public Instruction, Vasil Bey.

Public Works, Suleiman Sirri Bey.

Public Health, Refik Bey.

Exchange and Reconstruction (vacant).

Commerce, Hasan Bey.

Agriculture, Shukri Kaya Bey.

President of the National Assembly, Fethi Bey.

1st Vice-President, Ismet Bey.

and " Ali Saruol Bey.

3rd " Refet Bey.

Turkish Ambassador in London, His Excellency

Zekial Bey, 69 Portland Place, W. 1.

1st Secretary, Kemal Bey.

Counsellor, Hikmet Bey.

and Sec., Shawki Pasha.

3rd Sec., Orhan Bey.

4th Sec., Wedid Bey.

The Ottoman Turks are derived from Central Asian tribes, who were converted to the Muhammadan faith in the seventh century. These Muhammadan tribes attacked and conquered the Asiatic Provinces of the Byzantine (Eastern Roman) Empire, and by the middle of the fourteenth century they had spread from Asia Minor into South East Europe. In 1453 they captured Constantinople, and spread over the whole of the Balkan Peninsula, their name of Osmanli, or Ottoman Turks, being derived from Othman, or Osman (1299-1326), a notable Turkish leader in the fourteenth century. Early in the sixteenth century the Ottoman Empire was spread over Egypt and northern Africa, and penetrated northward into Hungary, a great part of which was incorporated with the Turkish dominions until 1699, when the *Peace of Carlowitz* freed the country from Turkish rule. In the nineteenth century the outlying African dominions, with the exception of Tripoli, broke away from their suzerain, or were occupied by other Powers, and in the latter part of the century the northern states of the Balkan Peninsula asserted their independence, under guarantees of the Christian Powers. The outcome of these political upheavals was a demand

for better government in the remaining dominions of the Sultan. During the process of constitutional reforms, which drove the Sultan Abdul Hamid (1876-1908) from the throne, war broke out between Italy and Turkey, and Tripoli and Benghazi were ceded to Italy under the *Treaty of Lausanne* (Oct. 12, 1932). These events were followed in the autumn of 1912 and the early months of 1913 by a disastrous war with the states of the Balkan League (Bulgaria, Montenegro, Serbia and Greece). At the outbreak of hostilities the European dominions of Turkey extended westwards to the Adriatic and northwards to Bosnia-Herzegovina (Austria), thus including the districts known as Macedonia, Thrace, and Albania. By the *Treaty of London* (1913), the north-western boundary of European Turkey was a line drawn from Enos, on the Adriatic coast, to Midia, on the Black Sea, thus excluding Adrianople, which had capitulated (after a long siege) to the Bulgarian forces. At the outbreak of the second Balkan war (in which Serbia and Greece were aided against Bulgaria by Rumania), Turkey re-occupied Adrianople, thus recovering a part of the lost dominions. In the Great War of 1914-1918, Turkey threw in her lot with the Central Powers and made unsuccessful attacks on Egypt and South Russia. Great Britain sent an expedition to Gallipoli (which was withdrawn) and to Mesopotamia and Palestine, which freed those countries and Syria from Turkish rule, while various tribal revolts in Arabia ended the Turkish suzerainty in that peninsula. On Oct. 30, 1918, Turkey surrendered unconditionally before the conquests of the various Anglo-Indian and Imperial British columns and their Arabian allies. The final peace settlement with Turkey was the subject of protracted negotiations. The first definite proposals were embodied in the *Treaty of Sevres*, which was signed on Aug. 10, 1920, but was never ratified. The rise of the Turkish Nationalist movement in Asia Minor, which brought into existence a *de facto* Government at Angora, and the defeat of the Greek armies in August-September, 1922, finally destroyed any possibility of the *Treaty of Sevres* being brought into force.

Treaty of Lausanne.—As a result of the Peace Conference, which met at Lausanne from November, 1922, until February, 1923; and again from April to July, 1923, a treaty was signed there on July 24, 1923. This treaty has been ratified by Turkey and Greece, and came into force as between Great Britain and Turkey on Aug. 6, 1924. The main provisions of the treaty and various instruments annexed to it are that Turkey retains Eastern Thrace, including Adrianople, while ceding Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia and the rest of Arabia. The northern boundary of Mesopotamia is to be settled by negotiation within nine months, or failing that by reference to the League of Nations. Italy is confirmed in possession of the Dodecanese, and Greece in possession of the islands formerly held by Turkey in the Aegean, except Imbros and Tenedos. Turkish rights over Egypt, the Sudan and Cyprus come to an end. A special convention demilitarises zones on either side of the Bosphorus and Marmora, and lays down rules for preserving the freedom of the Straits in peace and war. These rules are to be applied under the auspices of the League of Nations by a commission composed of representatives of Turkey, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan,

Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, Russia, Serbia and, in the event of her accession, the United States. The minorities clauses are the same as in recent European treaties. Turkey cedes ground for military cemeteries at Anzac and elsewhere. The old extraterritorial privileges of foreigners ("Capitulations") are abolished, but a special convention concluded for seven years provides that foreigners residing or trading in Turkey are to be subject to no taxes or disabilities not imposed on Turks. A commercial convention concluded for five years establishes an import and export tariff and lays down that there shall be no discrimination against foreign shipping and trade.

Turkey in Europe (10,000 sq. miles, estimated population 2,000,000) thus consists of Eastern Thrace, including the cities of Constantinople and Adrianople, and is separated from Asia by the Bosphorus at Constantinople and by the *Dardanelles* (Hellespont)—about 40 miles in length, with a width varying from 1 to 4 miles—the political neighbours being Greece and Bulgaria on the west.

Turkey in Asia (200,000 sq. miles, estimated population 11,000,000) comprises the whole of Asia Minor, and extends from the Aegean Sea to the western boundaries of Georgia, Erivan and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, and the northern boundaries of Syria, Arabia and Iraq. This area corresponds approximately with *Anatolia* ("Land of the Rising Sun," or Orient) and includes *Cilicia* round the Gulf of Alexandretta, assigned to France by the Allies, but restored to Turkey by the French. Cilicia is generally fertile and produces wheat, cotton, wool, sesame, &c., and is capable of considerable agricultural development. Alexandretta or Iskanderun, the chief port and an important strategic centre, secures the command of the Belling Pass. Cilicia was handed over to the Kemalist forces by the French on Jan. 4, 1922. The district is now part of the Turkish Republic, and is under the control of the National Assembly at Angora.

Government.—Sultan Muhammad VI. fled to Malta on Nov. 20 without, however, abdicating, and the Heir Presumptive, Abdul Mejid Effendi, succeeded, after election by the Grand National Assembly at Angora, without any temporal functions and with the title of Caliph. Abdul Mejid was a direct descendant from Othman, and bore the "sword of Allah" girded upon Sultan Selim in 1517. On October 29, 1923, the Grand National Assembly proclaimed Turkey a republic and elected Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha President of the Republic, on March 2, 1924, the Grand Assembly passed a law abolishing the office of Caliph and ordering the Caliph and the other members of the dynasty to leave Turkish territory. The Caliph and his family, from which for over four centuries the "Commander of the Faithful" had been drawn, were expelled from Turkey on March 4, 1924, and the remaining members of the dynasty within the next few weeks. The *Grand National Assembly* is a single chamber legislature, which delegates its executive power to ministers acting in its name and responsible to the Assembly for their actions.

Religion.—The religion of the State is by law Muhammadan, and the majority of the inhabitants are Muhammadans, but there are large numbers of Christians (of the Latin and Eastern rites) and Jews. Education is nominally compulsory and free. There are primary schools,

training schools for teachers, and at Constantinople a university, founded in 1900.

Production.—Although the soil of Asia Minor is generally fertile, agriculture is still very primitive. Cereals are abundantly produced, as well as tobacco, raisins, figs, cotton, opium, nuts, olives, baloons and liquorice root, and many varieties of fruit are grown. Samsoun is the chief centre of the tobacco growing industry, which is also of importance at Smyrna, Ismidt and Broussa. The export of merchandise was considerable before the War, and consisted principally of coffee, opium, tobacco, cotton, carpets, gums, mohair, wool, raisin and figs. The forests should be a source of wealth, but scientific exploitation is disregarded, beech, pine, oak, elm, chestnut, lime, plane, alder, box, poplar and maple are among the chief varieties of trees. The mulberry is planted for the silk-worm industry, which centres round Broussa and Ismidt. The mineral wealth of Asia Minor is stated to be considerable, but is almost undeveloped. Chrome ore, zinc, manganese, antimony, copper, borax, corundum (emery), coal and lignite, silver, and arsenic are among the minerals produced. The principal manufacture is carpet-weaving. Before the War the total exports were valued at about £725,000,000 annually, and the imports at about £745,000,000 (£711 = £10). In 1913 the share of Great Britain in the import trade of Turkey was 40 per cent. in 1900 it had fallen to 29 per cent., and in 1912 to 27 per cent.

Communications.—About 300 miles of railway remain to Turkey in Europe. In Asia Minor there are 1,860 miles, consisting of the Anatolian Railway (645 miles), Baghdad Railway (393 miles), Smyrna-Aidin (376 miles), Smyrna-Cassaba (400 miles), and Mudania-Brussa (26 miles). There are electric trams in Constantinople and Smyrna.

Turkish Finances.—According to the Budget estimates for 1924-25, as published in the Press, the expenditure was placed at £140,423,369, exclusive of the portion of £125,000,000 (to be spread over 5 years), which was reported to have been voted on the last day of the session for reconditioning the Anatolian Railway. On balance the Budget of 1924-25 shows an admitted deficit of £111,000,000 (exclusive of the proportion for the Railway), and no provision was made for the service of the Foreign Debt.

The General Debt of the Ottoman Empire amounted on March 1, 1925, to £7190,048,107. New loans, advances, &c., issued during the War increased the total to £7488,115,647 on March 1, 1921, exclusive of indemnities or reparations due to Allied subjects. These figures are subject to modifications, no accurate accounts being available under present conditions. The Ottoman Debt is administered by a Council: Sir Adam Block, K.C.M.G. (Deputy of British and Netherlands Bondholders), M. F. de Clouetres (French), M. B. Nogara (Italian), Dshid Bey (Turkish), A. H. Reid (Imperial Ottoman Bank), Imperial Commissioner, Zekai Bey; General Manager, M. Graesset. Sir Adam Block and M. de Clouetres preside alternately.

	1923	1922
Total Imports.....	£725,000,000	£744,723,517
Total Exports.....	83,289,000	64,628,488
Imports from U.K.		£4,114,000
Exports to U.K.		3,621,000

* 3 months only

CAPITAL OF TURKEY, ANGORA, the headquarters of the Republican Government, an inland town of Asia Minor, about 200 miles E.S.E. of Constantinople, with a population in 1923 of about 65,000. Angora (or Ancyra) was the capital of the Roman Province of *Galatia Prima*, and a marble temple dedicated to Augustus (now in ruins) contains the *Monumentum (Marmor) Ancyranum*, inscribed with a record of the reign of Augustus Caesar. It is reported that a new city is to be laid out, on the lines of Washington, D.C. **CONSTANTINOPLE**, the former capital, was the Roman city of Byzantium, and was selected by Constantine the Great as the capital of the Roman Empire about A.D. 325, and renamed by him; it became capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, A.D. 364, population estimated at 1,000,000. Other cities are Smyrna (70,000), Broussa (50,000), Scutari in Anatolia (50,000), Casserea (50,000), Marash (50,000), Sivas or Sebastia (45,000), Adana (45,000), Trebizond (30,000), and Alexandretta (10,000). The population of Asia Minor has been greatly reduced by the exodus of Greeks and Armenians following upon the Turkish capture of Smyrna; the preceding figures are estimates of Oct., 1923.

FLAG. Red, with white crescent

BRITISH EMBASSY (Constantinople)

His Britannic Majesty's Representative,
Hon. R. C. Lindsay, C.B., C.V.O. (1924) £8,500
Counsellor of Embassy, N. M. Henderson, C.M.G.
Chief Dragoman, A. Ryan, C.M.G.
1st Secretary, E. G. Forbes-Adams, C.M.G.
and Secretaries, P. M. Broadmead, M.C.,
C. F. A. Warner.
Commercial Secretary, Col. H. Woods, O.B.E.
Chaplain, Canon F. C. Whitehouse
Military Attaché, Maj. R. E. Harenc.
Physician (vacant).
2nd Dragoman, J. Morgan.
3rd Dragoman, A. K. Helm, O.B.E.
Archivist, H. W. Cunningham.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Constantinople—Consul-General, A. T. Waugh, C.M.G.

„ *Consul (and Legal Dragoman)*, W. D. W. Matthews

„ *Vice-Consuls*, J. M. Dawkins, L. B. Graffey-Smith, C. J. Cumberbatch.

Smyrna—Consul-Gen W. S. Edmonds, O.B.E.

„ *Vice-Consul*, Edgar E. D. Gout.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR TURKEY AND THE BALKAN STATES, Consular House, Constantinople—*President*, W. D. Middleton Edwards

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SMYRNA, Smyrna

UKRAINE. See Russia.

URUGUAY.

(República Oriental del Uruguay.)

President (1923-1927), Dr. José Serrato.

President, Administrative Council, Señor Julio María Sosa

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Pedro Manuel Ríos.

Interior, Dr. Justino Jiménez de Aréchaga.

War and Marine, Col. Roberto Ríveros.

Public Works, Señor Santiago Calcano.

Finance, Señor Pedro Cosío.

Industries, Dr. José Arias.

Justice and Instruction, Dr. Pablo Blanco Acevedo.

Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary in London, Señor Don Federico R. Vidiella.

Legation, 3, Elvaston Pl., S Kensington, S W 7
1st Secretary, Señor Carlos de Santiago
Consul-General, Señor Abelardo Rey O'Shanahan,
 Temple House, Temple, Avenue, E C 4

The smallest Republic in South America, on the east coast of the Río de la Plata, situate in lat 30° – 35° S and long 53° – 57° W, containing an area of 72,180 square miles, and a population on Dec 31, 1923, of 1,662,116.

Uruguay resisted all attempted invasions of the Portuguese and Spaniards until the beginning of the 17th century, and 100 years later the Portuguese settlements were captured by the Spaniards. From 1726–1814 the country formed part of Spanish South America and underwent many vicissitudes during the Wars of Independence. In 1814 the armies of the Argentine Confederation captured the capital and annexed the province, and it was afterwards annexed by Portugal and became a province of Brazil. On Aug 25, 1825, through the heroism of the 33 liberators (whose memory is perpetuated in the name of the province of *Trenta y Tres*), the country threw off the Brazilian yoke. This action led to war between Argentina and Brazil, which was settled by the mediation of the United Kingdom, Uruguay being declared an independent state in 1828. In 1830 a Republic was inaugurated, with a Constitution of Sept 10, 1830. The President is elected by the legislature for a term of 4 years and is ineligible for a consecutive period of office. By an amendment to the Constitution (which came into force March 1, 1919) an administrative council was appointed to share the Executive power with the President.

The country consists mainly (and particularly in the south and west) of undulating grassy plains. The principal chains of hills are the Cuchilla del Haedo, which crosses the Brazilian boundary and extends southwards to the Cuchilla Grande of the south and east. In no case do the peaks exceed 2,000 feet. The principal river is the *Rio Negro* (with its tributary the Yi), flowing from north-east to south-west into the Río de la Plata. The boundary river *Uruguay* is navigable from its estuary to Salto, about 200 miles north, and the Negro is also navigable for a considerable distance. Smaller rivers are the Cuareim, Yaguarón, Santa Lucía, Quequay, and the Cebollati. On the south-east coast are several lagoons, and the north-east boundary crosses (the Brazilian) Lake Mirim. The climate is extraordinarily healthy, with great uniformity of temperature, the summer heat being tempered by the breezes of the Atlantic and the geographical position causing a high thermometer in winter.

Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated. The wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of horned cattle (7,802,450 in 1916) and sheep (11,472,900 in 1916), the wool of which is of excellent quality. Gold mines exist at Cuapirí. The exports are entirely animal products, and include frozen and preserved meat, wool, hides, horn, hair, tallow, jerked beef; the imports are principally machinery, textiles and clothing, food substances and beverages, coal, oil, timber, fuel and bloodstock. The principal imports from the U.K. are woolen and cotton goods, hardware, and

coals. There are 1,499 miles of railway open (1922), all in British hands, and three short lines owned by the State; and 4,850 miles of telegraph, with 19,039 miles of telephones. There were 995 post-offices, dealing with 101,638,265 letters and packets. The language spoken is Spanish.

	1922–23.	1923–24.
Revenue	\$35,894,584	\$43,086,702
Expenditure	39,654,255	43,004,991
Total Debt (Dec 31, 1923)		\$189,332,136

	1922.	1923.
Total Imports	\$43,036,859	\$50,510,215
Total Exports	77,458,046	87,530,583
Imports from U K	8,248,993	11,592,449
Exports to U K	24,589,676	25,536,667

CAPITAL, Montevideo. Pop (1922), 402,000. Other centres are Salto (30,000), Paysandu (26,000), and Mercedes (23,000).

FLAG Four blue and five white squares (surcharged with rising sun, next flagstaff).

BRITISH LEGATION

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Hon E S Scott, C M G, M V O.
 (Nov 1924) £3,500
Naval Attaché, Capt Gerard A Wells, R N
Asst do, Eng-Comm H A Brown, R N.
Air Attaché, Wing Commander A V Bettington, C M G.
Chaplain, Canon C K Blount, M A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Montevideo—*Vice-Consul*, H W Reid Brown
 (do) Lieut.-Col De S. Dobree, R M A
 Fray Bentos—*V.-C.*, L A Gepp.
 Pro-Consul, H. D. Handcombe
 Maldonado—*V. Consul*, Hy W Burnett, M B E
 Paysandu—*V.-Con.*, A. M. Dick
 Salto—*Vice-Consul*, G W Teague

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN URUGUAY,
 Calle Rincón 508, Montevideo.

Montevideo, 7,030 miles Transit, 20 days.

VENEZUELA.

(Estados Unidos de Venezuela)

President (1922–29), Gen Juan Vicente Gomez
Vice-President, José Vicente Gomez
Interior, F. Baptista Galindo
Foreign Affairs, Pedro Itriago Chacín
Hacienda (Treasury), M. Centeno Grau
Fomento (Public Development), Dr A. Alamo
Obras Públicas (Public Works), Tomas Bueno
Education, Dr Ruben Gonzalez
War and Navy, C. Giménez Rebolledo.

Envoy Extraordinary in London, Dr Diogenes Escalante, Waldorf Hotel, W C 2
Secretary, Julio F. Mendez
Commercial Agent, E. Arroyo Lameda
Consul, London, Paul C. Heyden Altuna, 104 High Holborn, W.C.1. (*Vice-Consul*, C. Heyden)

Consul-General, Liverpool, S A Mendoza
Consulates at Birmingham, Manchester, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hull, Newport, and Southampton

The most northerly Confederation of South America, situated approximately between 1° – 40° S lat and 12° – 26° N lat and 59° – 73° W long. It consists of 20 States and 4 federal territories. The best authorities calculate the actual present area to be approximately 353,728 square miles. The census of 1920 gave the population as 2,412,952.

Venezuela lies on the north of the South American continent, and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, west by the Republic of Colombia (with which Republic the boundary is in dispute), east by British Guiana, and south by Brazil. Included in the area of the Republic are over 70 islands off the coast, with a total area of about 14,650 square miles, the largest being *Marigarta*, which is politically associated with Tortuga, Cubagua and Coche to form the newly constituted State of *Nueva Esparta*. *Marigarta* has an area of about 400 square miles.

Venezuela was visited by Columbus in 1498, and in 1499 by Alonso de Ojeda and Amerigo Vesputi, the former naming the Gulf of *Maracaibo* Venezuela, or "Little Venice" (on account of the Indian pile-built settlements on the coast and shores of the lake), and the name was afterwards extended to the whole of the Orinoco basin. In 1550 the territory was formed into the captaincy-general of *Caracas*, and the country remained under Spanish rule until the revolt under *Simon Bolivar*, a native of *Caracas*, who defeated the Spanish forces in the battles of *Las Guaymas* (1813) and *Carabobo* (1821), and thus secured the independence of the country. *Bolivar* was an untiring hero in the cause of independence, and through his efforts (and those of his adjutant *Sucio*) Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia (Upper Peru) achieved their freedom from Spain, while Peru was enabled to establish its independence in consequence of his victories. He died in 1830, at the age of 47, and his remains were re-interred at *Caracas* in 1842. Venezuela formed part of the Federal Republic of Colombia from 1823-1830, since which time it has been independent. There have been many revolutions since 1846, particularly in 1849, 1868, 1880, 1891, 1900, and 1908. In 1854 President Monagas liberated the African slaves, and in 1864 President *Falcon* divided the country into States and formed them into a Federal Republic. The present constitution rests upon the fundamental law of June 13, 1919, under which the government is that of a Federal Republic of twenty autonomous States, a Federal District, and two Territories, with a President elected by the Federal Congress for seven years.

The Eastern Andes from the south-west cross the border and reach to the Caribbean Coast, where they are prolonged by the Maritime Andes of Venezuela to the Gulf of *Paria* on the north-east. The main range is known as the *Sierra Nevada de Merida*, and contains the highest peaks in the country in *Picacho de la Sierra* (15,400 feet) and *Salado* (13,878 feet), the maritime ranges containing the *Silla de Caracas* (8,531 feet). Near the Brazilian border the *Sierras Parima* and *Pacaraima* and on the eastern border the *Sierras de Rinconete* and de *Uaupamo* enclose the republic with parallel northward spurs, between which are valleys of the Orinoco tributaries. The *Sierra Parima* contains *Yapara* (7,175 feet) and *Duida* (8,100 feet), and *Para* *Caima* contains *Maraguaca* (8,200 feet) and *Boruma* (8,530 feet), the latter being on the Venezuela-Guiana boundary. The slopes of the mountains and foothills are covered with dense forests, but the basin of the Orinoco is mainly *llanos*, or level stretches of open prairie, with occasional woods.

The principal river of Venezuela is the *Orinoco*, with innumerable affluents, the main river exceeding 1,500 miles in length from its rise in

the north-western mountains of the republic to its outflow in the deltaic region of the north-east. The *Orinoco* is navigable for large steamers from its mouth for some 200 miles, and by smaller vessels as far as the *Maipures*, *Catawac*, some 200 miles further up stream. Among the many tributaries of the main stream are the *Ventura*, *Caura* and *Cauri* from the south, and the *Apure* (with its tributary the *Portuguesa*), *Arauca*, *Meta*, and *Guaviare* from the west, the *Meta* and *Guaviare* being principally Colombian rivers. The upper waters of the *Orinoco* are united with those of the *Rio Negro* (a Brazilian tributary of the *Amazon*) by a natural river or canal, known as the *Casiquiare*. The coastal regions of Venezuela are much indented and contain many lagoons and lakes, of which *Maracaibo*, with an area exceeding 7,000 square miles, is the largest lake in South America. Other lakes are *Zulia* (200 square miles), south-west of *Maracaibo*, and *Valencia* (126 square miles), about 1,400 feet above sea level in the Maritime Andes. The *llanos* also contain lakes and swamps caused by the river floods, but they are dry in the summer seasons.

The climate is tropical and, except where modified by altitude or tempered by sea breezes, is unhealthy, particularly in the coastal regions and in the neighbourhood of lowland streams and lagoons. The hot wet season lasts from April to October, the dry cooler season from November to March.

The principal imports are cotton prints and shirtings and cotton drill, mainly from the U.K., and hardware, principally from the U.S. The principal articles of export are coffee (81,552 metric tons in 1919), cacao (19,833 metric tons in 1919), goatskins, asphalt, sugar, hides, and balata. The U.S. is the principal customer.

Spanish is the language of the country.

	1911-22	1922-23
Revenue	£2,808,984	£3,228,231
Expenditure	3,201,432	3,437,784
Debt (June 30, 1923)		4,447,517
Total Imports	3,409,403	4,624,286
Total Exports	5,872,504	5,722,733
Imports from U.K.	663,155	1,122,574
Exports to U.K.	224,286	275,860

The exchange at par = 25 25 Bs = £ sterling. Average exchange in 1922, Bs. 23 91 = £1, rate in Aug., 1923, Bs. 24 18 = £1.

CAPITAL, *Caracas*. Population (1920), 92,212, other principal towns are *Maracaibo* (65,706), *Valencia* (40,466) and *Barquisimeto* (23,943).

FLAG Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue, red (with seven white stars on blue band).

BRITISH LEGATION

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, A. Percy Benuet, C.M.G. (1923).
 Naval Attaché, Capt. Geiard A. Wells, R.N.
 Asst. do, Eng.-Comm. H. A. Brown, R.N.
 Archivist, Raymond J. Kilwin.
 Chaplain (Hon.), (vacant).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Caracas—Vice-Consul, Henry Arthur Hobson.
Carupano—Cons. Agent, V. Blasini.
La Guayra—Vice-Cons., M. Brewer.
Maracaibo—Vice-Cons., Robert Cameron.
Puerto Cabello—Vice-Consul, H. F. Wood.
 A. S. J. Hunter (acting).
Ciudad Bolivar—Cons., A. V. Burn.
Barranosa—Cons. Agent, S. Palacio.

YUGO-SLAVIA.

(Kraljevina Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca.)

King of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Alexander, born, Dec 17, 1888, acceded, Aug. 16, 1921, married, June 8, 1922, Princess Marie of Rumania.

Her Apparent, Crown Prince Peter, born Sept. 6, 1923.

MINISTRY.

Premier, M. Pashitch
Vice-President of the Cabinet, M. Trifkovich.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Nincitch.
Education, M. S. Eribicevitch.
Communications, M. Stanitch.
Health, M. Slavko Miletitch.
Public Works, M. Uzunovitch.
Agriculture, M. Krsta Miletitch.
Posts and Telegraphs, M. Vukscevitich.
Public Worship, M. Trifunovitch.
Commerce and Industry, M. Gligzgon.
 Mines and Forests, M. Zerjav.
Finance, M. Stojadinovitch.
Justice, M. Lukinitch.
Interior, M. Boza Maksimovitch.
War, General Dushan Trifunovitch.

Minister in London, (vacant), Chargé d'Affaires, Dr G. V. Todorovitch.

Legation, 125 Queen's Gate, S. W. 7.

Attaché, M. V. Andjelkovic.

Military Attaché, Col G. Ostrovitch, K. C. V. O., C. B.

The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes is an outcome of the War of 1914-1918, through the fusion of the Kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro with the Yugo-Slav districts of Austria-Hungary. The area and population of the new kingdom are approximately as under:—

District	Sq. Miles	Est. Pop.
Serbia	34,500	5,000,000
Montenegro	5,800	500,000
Croatia and Slavonia	16,418	2,700,000
Banat (part)	6,000	800,000
Bosnia	16,233	1,630,000
Herzegovina	3,527	270,000
Carmola (part)	2,500	350,000
Styria (part)	1,900	350,000

Total .. 86,878 11,600,000

Montenegro (*Zerna-Gora*) was formerly a province of the old Serbian Empire. On Nov. 29, 1918, the National Skupshchina deposed King Nicholas, and a decision was made to reunite Montenegro with Serbia. King Nicholas died on March 21, 1921, and the union of the country with Yugo-Slavia is now an accomplished fact. The chief town is Cetinje (pop. 5,000) and the ports are Antivari and Dulcigno.

Old Serbia has no seaboard, but the whole coast of Croatia, Dalmatia, and Montenegro is included in the Yugo-Slav Kingdom, and access is thus possible to the Adriatic at any point of the littoral of these territories. By a convention with Greece of May, 1914, similar access is obtained to the port of Salonika, on the Aegean; this convention was renewed in another form in 1923, a free zone in Salonika harbour being thus secured to the S.C.S. Kingdom. In 1922 there were about 6,000 miles of railway in operation. The Danube forms a great commercial highway, the Save and Tisa being also extensively used by river steamers. In January, 1923, a French

company secured a contract for an aerial passenger and mail service between Faria and Belgrade.

The Army on a peace footing consists of 130,000 officers and men, the war strength being about 250,000.

The religion of the state is Greek-Orthodox and Roman Catholic. Primary education is free and nominally compulsory, but the attendance does not exceed 25 per cent. of the young. The State also maintains Secondary and Girls' High Schools. The University is at Belgrade.

The principal industry is agriculture, and the crops of 1922 were of average quality, enabling a considerable surplus of wheat, barley, oats, rye and maize (over 600,000 tons of last named) to be exported. The product of the vines also permitted a surplus to be exported. Of the exports of all kinds in 1922, Italy took 22 per cent and Austria 23 per cent.

Revenue, 1924-25 Dinars 10,405,000,000
Expenditure do. 10,405,000,000

National Debt (Dec. 31, 1922).—

Serbian Foreign Debt Francs 11,430,500
S.C.S. Foreign Debt £15,130,000
S.C.S. Internal Debt Dinars 829,150,000
War Debt to France ... Francs 1,400,000,000
War Debt to St. Britain ... £25,000,000
Relief Credits. £1,850,000

Total Exports (1922) ... Dinars 3,071,500,000
Total Imports (1922, approx) .. 4,000,000,000
Exports to U.K. (1923) .. £64,624
Imports from U.K. (1923) .. £214,209

CAPITAL, Belgrade (*Beograd* = White Fortress), at the confluence of the Save and Danube, a modern city, with electric tramways and light, and wide streets, it contains the university, the national museum and library, and the old Turkish citadel, population about 300,000 in 1922. Other towns are Zagreb (Agram) 200,000; Liubliana 60,000; Sarajevo 50,000. Novi Sad 40,000, Spt 30,000, Nish 25,000, Cetinje 5,000.

FLAG—Blue, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION

British Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary to H. M. the King of the Serbs, Croats, & Slovenes, Sir Charles Alban Young, Bart., K. C. M. G., M. V. O. (1919) ... £3,000

and Secretary, C. J. W. Torr

3rd Secretary, R. A. Gallop.

Commercial Secretary, Capt E. M. Harvey,

M. C., O. B. E.

Naval Attaché, Commander R. T. Down,

D. S. O., R. N.

Mu Attaché, Lt.-Col J. M. Blair, C. M. G., D. S. O.

Archivist, C. A. Knight.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Belgrade—Vice-Consul, Charles L. Blakeney.

Cettinje—Vice-Consul, G. E. A. C. Monk-Mason.

Monastir—Vice-Consul (vacant).

Sarajevo—Consul, C. A. Greig.

Gravosa—Vice-Consul, R. K. Keeper.

Uzskub—Vice-Consul, C. Beraha.

Hon. Dragonovan, T. D. Pissureka.

Lissa—Consular Agent, S. Topic.

Zagreb—Consul, G. I. Maclean.

Consular Agent, N. Peric.

Belgrade, 1,275 miles from London Transit, 2½ days.

THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF THE WORLD IN 1922 AND 1923.

By J. I. CRAIG, M.A., F.R.S.E., F.R. Econ. Soc.

THE accompanying tables have been drawn up as those given last year in WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, p. 514, to which reference may be made for particulars. Data have been obtained in the most important cases from the diplomatic or consular services in this country, and from the Department of Overseas Trade, to all of whom the thanks of the author are due. Unfortunately, the data for many countries for 1923 are not yet published, and to some extent the figures given under 1923 in Tables A & B are conjectural. But those known accurately represent 90 per cent and 85 per cent of the totals in the respective tables, and the totals cannot be wide of the truth. Gold is included in nearly every case.

Prices in 1922 and 1923 as compared with 1913 taken as 100 were as follows.—

	1922	1923
United Kingdom (average of Economist and Board of Trade)	159.2	160.6
United States	149	154
Average rate of exchange on New York	\$4.42	\$4.57
British index number reduced	143	151
Average, U.K. and U.S.A.	146	152.5

There was a slight fall in world's prices from the 1921 level (148.5), but an appreciable rise between 1922 and 1923. As might be expected

this increase in price (of 4 per cent) produced an increase in the volume of trade amounting to about 2 per cent. The monetary value rose by 6 per cent. The occupation of the Ruhr (which was at one time invoked as the cause of a diminution of international trade) was not a sufficiently powerful factor to prevent a slight stimulation in general commerce.

The import trade of the British Empire, which had fallen from 1,748 millions sterling in 1921 to 1,600 millions in 1922, recovered in 1923, to 1,733 millions. For the export trade the corresponding figures were 1,396, 1,500, 1,631. There was thus a steady rise in the value of the exports. That the value of the imports did not rise to the same extent, as might be expected, was due to a heavy slump in freight rates, which at one time in 1923 equalled those prevailing in 1913.

The difference between the value of the exports and imports gives an approximate measure of the earnings from freight and insurance. In 1922 and 1923 these earnings were £468 millions and £473 millions respectively, and since some 30 per cent of the shipping of the world is British, the gross earnings of British cargo shipping and insurance may be estimated at £140 millions and £142 millions. The Board of Trade has estimated the net earnings from shipping at £120 millions in 1922.

A BRITISH EMPIRE

		1922		1923.	
		Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
I Europe	Great Britain	899	733	979	780
	Irish Free State	—	—	—	—
	Others	7	5	7	4
	Total	906	738	986	784
II Asia	British India	166	182	161	224
	Ceylon	18	19	20	28
	Straits Settlements	(10)	(14)	(13)	(19)
	Federated Malay States	9	16	(10)	(14)
	Others	40	38	(40)	(38)
	Total	243	269	(244)	(323)
III Africa	East African Group	7	8	(7)	(8)
	South African Group	54	66	61	82
	West African Group	19	18	(20)	(21)
	British-Egyptian Sudan	4	2	(3)	(2)
	Others	10	9	(10)	(9)
	Total	94	103	(101)	(122)
IV N America	Canada	170	197	194	218
	Newfoundland	4	4	(4)	(4)
	Others	18	14	(18)	(14)
	Total	192	215	(216)	(236)
V S America	Total	4	6	(4)	(6)
VI Australia, New Zealand, and Pacific Islands	Australia	124	124	126	111
	New Zealand	34	41	43	45
	Others	3	4	(3)	(4)
	Total	161	169	172	160
	Grand Total, British Empire	1,600	1,500	1,733	1,631

B. FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

		1922.		1923.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
I. Europe	Austria	73	49	74	48
	Belgium	165	112	140	99
	Bulgaria	6	7	10	7
	Czecho-Slovakia	65	92	165	80
	Denmark	72	56	80	65
	France	439	392	429	400
	Germany	336	214	317	317
	Greece	28	18	20	8
	Hungary	25	15	24	21
	Italy	166	98	174	113
	Netherlands	176	108	173	113
	Norway	52	31	47	29
	Poland	34	26	44	47
	Portugal	(20)	(10)	(20)	(10)
	Rumania	19	13	15	15
	Russia (with Ukraine and Siberia)	30	9	15	22
	Former Russian States	30	31	45	39
	Spain	106	51	97	50
	Sweden	48	59	78	66
	Switzerland	87	77	88	72
	Yugo-Slavia	20	11	19	19
	Others	(24)	(10)	(14)	(10)
	Total	2,015	1,480	2,088	1,644
II. Asia	China and Manchuria	177	123	(136)	(138)
	French Possessions	48	48	(48)	(48)
	Japan (with Formosa and Korea)	201	173	239	178
	Dutch Possessions	67	99	(67)	(99)
	Persia	12	15	(12)	(15)
	Others	66	51	(60)	(50)
	Total	571	509	(562)	(528)
III. Africa	Belgian Congo	5	5	(5)	(5)
	French Possessions (with Morocco)	76	51	(70)	(50)
	Egypt	44	50	46	60
	Italian Possessions	3	1	(3)	(1)
	Others	7	5	(7)	(5)
	Total	135	112	(131)	(121)
IV. N. America . . .	United States	775	873	912	917
	Mexico	37	117	33	77
	Central American Group	8	9	8	10
	West Indian Islands	52	80	(59)	(88)
	Others	4	4	5	4
	Total	876	1,083	1,017	1,096
V. S. America . .	Argentina	172	169	(170)	(170)
	Brazil	49	69	51	73
	Chili	18	25	25	41
	Peru	11	19	14	24
	Uruguay	9	16	10	17
	Venezuela	4	7	(4)	(7)
	Others	22	25	(26)	(26)
	Total	285	330	(300)	(358)
VI. Oceania	Total	2	2	(2)	(2)
	Grand Total, Foreign Countries ..	2,884	3,516	4,100	3,729

C. GENERAL SUMMARY.

	Millions Sterling				Percentages			
	1922.		1923		1922		1923	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports.
British Empire ..	1,600	1,500	1,723	1,631	29	30	30	30
Foreign Countries...	3,284	3,216	4,100	3,729	71	70	70	70
Grand Totals	4,884	5,016	5,823	5,360	100	100	100	100

**WORLD'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
OF WHEAT, 1923.**
PRINCIPAL IMPORTERS.
Wheat.

Country	Imports (1923) Qr of 480lb
U K.	24,000,000
Italy	13,000,000
France	6,400,000
Belgium . . .	4,900,000
Netherlands .	2,500,000
Germany . . .	2,170,000
Switzerland . .	2,170,000
Japan	2,000,000
Greece	1,600,000
Brazil	1,600,000
Russia	1,500,000

Wheat Flour

Country.	Imports (1923) Sacks of 480lb
U K	3,400,000
Czecho-Slovakia	1,700,000
Austria . . .	1,600,000
Egypt	1,200,000
Germany . . .	1,000,000
Greece	900,000

PRINCIPAL EXPORTERS
Wheat

Country	Exports (1923) Qr of 480lb
Canada	30,000,000
Argentina . . .	17,500,000
U.S.A.	9,800,000
Australia . . .	5,000,000
British India .	3,400,000
Iraq	800,000
Algeria	800,000
Yugo-Slavia . .	700,000
Hungary	600,000
Bulgaria	600,000

Wheat Flour

Country	Exports (1923) Sacks of 480lb
U.S.A	11,000,000
Canada	8,000,000
Australia . . .	3,500,000
Hungary	1,200,000
Argentina . . .	600,000
Italy	600,000

NOTE.—Imports and exports of wheat in col 2 include wheat in the form of flour (reckoned at the equivalent in quarters of wheat).

BRITISH EMPIRE CEREALS, 1923.
WHEAT Milln Qrs of 480lb

Dominion	Produc- tion	Export	Import	Apparent Con- sumption
U K	7 4	..	27 3	34 7
Canada	58 7	38 5	..	20 2
India	46 2	3 8	..	42 4
Australia . . .	13 1	8 6	..	4 5
N Zealand . . .	1 05	..	..	1 05
S Africa	0 84	..	0 2	1 04
Cyprus	0 3	..	..	0 3
Malta	0 03	..	0 1	0 13
Total	127 62	50 9	27 6	104 32

Surplus over requirements, 23,300,000 qrs.

BARLEY Milln Qrs of 480lb

Dominion	Produc- tion	Export	Import	Apparent Con- sumption
U K	6 9	..	5 08	11 08
Canada	9 65	4 8	..	4 85
India	17 00	0 25	..	16 75
Australia . . .	0 65	0 2	..	0 45
N Zealand . . .	0 1	..	..	0 1
S Africa	0 16	..	..	0 16
Cyprus	0 25	0 06	..	0 19
Malta	0 02	..	..	0 02
Total	34 73	5 31	5 08	34 50

Surplus over requirements, 230,000 qrs.

OATS Milln Qrs of 360lb.

Dominion	Produc- tion	Export	Import	Apparent Con- sumption
U K	19 9	..	3 4	23 3
Canada	56 5	4 7	..	51 8
India . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Australia . . .	1 5	..	..	1 5
N Zealand . . .	0 6	..	..	0 6
S Africa	0 8	..	..	0 8
Cyprus	0 02	..	..	0 02
Malta . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Total	79 32	4 7	3 4	78 02

Surplus over requirements, 1,300,000 qrs.

MAIZE Milln Qrs of 480lb

Dominion	Produc- tion	Export	Import	Apparent Con- sumption
U K . . . . .	..	..	8 05	8 05
Canada	1 9	..	1 05	2 95
India	10 5	..	..	10 5
Australia . . .	..	..	0 33	0 33
N Zealand . . .	0 05	..	0 02	0 07
S Africa	6 25	2 00	..	4 25
Cyprus . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Malta . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Total	18 70	2 00	9 45	26 25

Deficiency within the Empire, 7,450,000 qrs.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF CEREALS.

WHEAT.

Country	Production (Millions of Quarters of 480lb.)	
	Actual 1923	Estimated 1924
U S A	98	105
Canada	59	36
British India	46	45
France	35	35
Argentina	31	23
Italy	28	22
Spain	20	17
Australia	13	16
Germany	13	11
Rumania	12	11
Hungary	8	6
Yugo-Slavia	8	9
U K	7	6

The estimated total world production (1924) is 520,000,000 quarters

RYE

Country	Production (Millions of Quarters of 480lb.)	
	Actual 1923	Estimated 1924
Germany	30	27
Poland	27	21
U S A	7	8
Czecho-Slovakia	6	5
France	4	4

The estimated total world production (1924) is 160,000,000 quarters

BARLEY

Country	Production (Millions of Quarters of 480lb.)	
	Actual 1923	Estimated 1924
U S A	24	23
India	17	20
Spain	13	11
Germany	13	13
Canada	9	6
Poland	9	8
Japan	9	9
Rumania	9	6
Czecho-Slovakia	7	6
U.K.	6	6
France	5	5
Algeria	5	2

The estimated total world production (1924) is 210,000,000 quarters.

RICE AND POTATOES.

The estimated world production of rice (rough rice) was equal to 580 million quarters of 480lb. in 1923; and of potatoes (in 1923 and 1924) to 138 million tons of 2,240lb. each year.

OATS.

Country	Production (Millions of Quarters of 360lb.)	
	Actual 1923	Estimated 1924
U S A	130	148
Canada	59	35
Germany	42	42
France	33	30
Poland	24	21
U K	20	21
Czecho-Slovakia	9	8
Argentina	8	8
Sweden	7	6

The estimated total world production (1924) is 435,000,000 quarters

MAIZE.

Country	Production (Millions of Quarters of 480lb.)	
	Actual 1923	Estimated 1924
U S A	356	289
Argentina	32	28
Brazil	22	21
Rumania	19	17
Italy	10	11
Yugo-Slavia	10	10
British India	10	10
Mexico	9	9
Egypt	9	9

The estimated total world production (1924) is 450,000,000 quarters.

ROYAL SOCIETY MEDALS.

THE King has approved of the following awards by the President and Council of the Royal Society :-

A Royal medal to Sir Dugald Clerk, K.E.R., F.R.S., for his application of scientific principles to engineering problems, particularly to the development of the internal-combustion engine.

A Royal medal to Dr. H. H. Dale, F.R.S., for his researches in pharmacology and physiology

The following awards have also been made by the President and Council :-

The Copley medal to Sir E. Sharpey-Schafer, F.R.S., for his valuable work in physiology and histology.

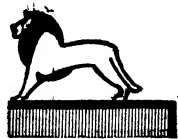
The Rumford medal to Mr. C V Boys, F.R.S., for his invention of the gas calorimeter

The Davy medal to Professor A. G. Perkin, F.R.S., for his researches on the structure of natural colouring matters.

The Darwin medal to Professor T. H. Morgan, Foreign Member R.S., for his valuable work in zoology, especially his researches on heredity and cytology.



Patron, His Majesty the King.
President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
Patron (Women's Section), H.M. the Queen.
President (do.), H.R.H. the Duchess of York



Chairman of Executive Council, His Grace
the Duke of Devonshire, K.G.

The Board Lord Stevenson, G.C.M.G. (Chairman); Lt.-Col. Sir A. Henry McMahon, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; Sir Charles McLeod; Colonel the Hon. Sir James Allen, K.O.B.

Chief Administrator, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Travers Clarke, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Registered Offices, 16 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W. 1.

THE Great Exhibition at Wembley was opened by their Majesties the King and Queen on Wednesday, April 23, and the date of closing was Saturday, November 1, 1924. It has been the outstanding event of the year, and the opinion seems to be generally held that both in conception and in achievement it surpassed all previous Exhibitions.

Three-quarters of a century ago, the Great Exhibition of 1851—of which the Crystal Palace still remains with us as a souvenir—attracted all visitors by the bold intermingling of iron and glass. The British Empire Exhibition of 1924 was equally impressive and novel in the employment of concrete. The massive buildings, together with the vast foundation work involved in their construction, the bridges, gateways, emblematic lions, roads, towers, and architectural features innumerable, constituted in the aggregate one great exhibit of Concrete. That the Exhibition gave a most instructive display of what can be done with that material was a fact patent to all who visited Wembley. Many of the displays were of permanent interest and of exceptional educative value, and it is to be hoped that a more or less complete re-opening in 1925 may be possible.

At the Guildhall Banquet (Nov. 10, 1924) the Prime Minister stated the intentions of H.M. Government in the following terms:—"We are determined that the great enterprise of Wembley shall not come to an untimely end. Next year we shall ask Parliament for a sufficient guarantee, in addition to that already promised, provided we get the support of all parties concerned, as well as the Dominions Overseas."

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT PAVILION—Severely plain, but dignified in general aspect, this building was appropriate to its contents. Six huge lions, very successfully modelled in concrete, guarded the portals; the national flags flew overhead; and special apartments were here reserved for the use of their Majesties the King and Queen during their frequent visits to the Exhibition. The contents of the building illustrated very fully the various activities of Government service. A specially appropriate item, calculated to bring very forcibly home to every visitor the world-wide scope of the British Empire Exhibition, was the great relief map of the World which was here displayed on the floor of the central hall, and which by ingenious lighting and other arrangements conveyed in a very impressive fashion information regarding the various portions of the Empire and the trade routes connecting them. An equally instructive large-scale model of the Home Country, illustrating its industrial and other features, was

also shown here, and in the theatre which formed part of the building was a stage ingeniously equipped with various arrangements and devices for giving vivid representations of remarkable episodes which occurred by land and sea in the Great War. The contents of no building amongst the assemblage at Wembley were more calculated than those of this Government Pavilion to impress the visitor with the world-wide range and the importance of the responsibilities devolving upon the Home and other Governments concerned. A brief summary of a few sections will emphasise this.

The Admiralty contributed a most interesting display, illustrating in a most complete way the development of British naval matters from very early days. A most interesting section was that devoted to the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty, many of the old maps and charts shown being of historic value. The War Office came equally to the front with most instructive exhibits, and a good idea of the history of this country from Saxon days onward could be obtained by an inspection in sequence of the remarkable collection of weapons, armour, pictures, relics, clothing, and models displayed. The Air Ministry had, too, a section of great interest, the panoramic views and models being most ingeniously contrived to illustrate special features relative to aeronautics. The Post Office and the Royal Mint had excellent displays, the latter with a coining press in actual operation and a very full display of the coins of the British Empire. The Public Record Office contributed some items too of vast interest, as did also the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Ministry of Health had a comprehensive exhibit dealing with the numerous public services coming within its purview, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries had a display of instructive variety illustrating the treatment of various soils and many other aspects of agricultural research. Evidence of the work of the Royal Society was to be seen in the Pure Science Exhibits shown on one of the higher floors in the building. These were of special interest, as they tended to show that many discoveries and inventions of great value commercially and industrially were undertaken in the first place without any special utilitarian motive. Incidentally, too, the exhibits emphasised the important part that works in lines of scientific research play in the industrial development of the nation. Other sections of interest were those devoted to the Board of Education, the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; the Ordnance Survey Office; the Department of the Government Chemist; the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research; the Imperial Institute; the Imperial

Mineral Resources Bureau; and the section devoted to Tropical Health.

THE PALACE OF INDUSTRY—This immense building housed an Exhibition in itself, and a most attractive one. Each of the many sections into which its interior was divided was devoted to a special branch of British Industry. The *Chemical Industries* had a wonderful display, thanks to the co-operation of numerous firms through the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers. Fine and heavy chemicals for all kinds of industrial purposes, essential oils, drugs, perfumes, dyes, solvents, and trade requirements of every conceivable kind in the chemical line were here displayed in infinite variety, and in connection with the dyeing industry the exhibits in this and other sections were a revelation both in regard to British dyes and British textile skill. The section devoted to *Rubber* was organised by the Rubber Manufacturers' Association, and was a very complete display of the manifold uses to which rubber is now applied. As might be expected, the *Domestic Utilities* and *Fancy Goods* section included many lines of industry, and the *Sports* section, including the firearms department, had also a display of great variety. The halls devoted to the industries of *Usteri* merited special attention, as in them were given interesting displays of Northern Ireland's commercial activities. Those activities comprise, amongst others, the linen industry, shipbuilding, the production of mineral waters and Irish whiskey, rope and twine, and tobacco, and there were many interesting exhibits relative to these industries. The Scottish linen industry had no display in this Palace, but it was well represented in a separate building in the grounds outside. In the section devoted to *Miscellaneous Textiles* some of the largest manufacturing firms in the country were represented and had excellent displays. The section devoted to *Wool* and *Allied Textiles* did special service for the mills in the Bradford, Leeds, and Huddersfield districts, and in the section *Cotton Textiles* there was a wonderful display of textile machinery and of the products emanating therefrom. The exhibits in all the textile sections bore eloquent testimony to what this country can do both in regard to spinning and weaving machinery of all kinds and the products therefrom. In the *Jewellery, Clocks, Watches and Cutlery* section there were many high-class horological exhibits, and a fine display of jewellery and plate. In the *Pottery and Glass* section British craftsmanship showed some excellent productions in all branches of their respective arts. Some of the examples of glass-work were indeed wonderful in regard both to the weight of material handled and the high quality of the results obtained. The sections devoted to *Leather* and to *Boots and Shoes* showed that on the one hand there was wide range in the material offered, and that on the other there was equally great variety in the articles produced. As might have been expected, a large area was occupied by *Food Products and Beverages*. Bread-making was shown in full operation on a commercial scale, as were also the production of biscuits, pastry, chocolates, and confectionery. The departments devoted to beverages were also very complete, ranging from milk and mineral waters to liqueurs and spirits. The *Tobacco* section was of special interest, historical and otherwise. The

section devoted to *Gas* was a notable one, worthy of a great industry. The general arrangement was excellent, the section being divided into two main halls, one fitted as a lounge room, and the other devoted to the display of industrial appliances and to cookery demonstrations. Around each hall were smaller rooms in which were displayed special applications of gas in regard to lighting, heating, cooking, and industrial purposes generally. Incidentally, the value of sulphate of ammonia and other by-products was duly emphasised, as were also the merits of gas from the smoke-abatement point of view. Another remarkable section was that devoted to *Silk*, in which many most wonderful samples were displayed of both the real and the artificial. The *Building* section was a very comprehensive one, as it included not only building materials and metal-work, but also heating, lighting, ventilation, and the construction of strong-rooms. Some of the doors and locks in connection with the last mentioned were amongst the most striking exhibits in this section. Displays of great interest and beauty were made in the section occupied by *Furniture and Decorative Textiles*. The variety of carpets, tapestries, damasks, brocades, and other high-class furnishing textiles produced in British mills must have surprised many visitors to this section. The *Paper* section was an excellent one, and the exhibits covered the whole range of activities from the pulp to the printed sheet. Ink, pens, and stationery were also very adequately dealt with in this section. *Music* had a section to itself, and the exhibits displayed the history of music from very early days up to the latest modern developments. *Scientific Instruments and Photography* made a very interesting show, with much that was instructive respecting the by no means small part played by well-constructed apparatus in the progress of Science. Specially interesting to ladies was the *Lace* section, in which a very full display was made of lace, embroideries, nets, and curtains, representative of the Nottingham district.

THE PALACE OF ENGINEERING—This building was described by the Exhibition authorities as covering an area more than six times as large as Trafalgar Square. Like its companion building—the Palace of Industry—its contents formed a complete exhibition and a large one, in themselves. The marshalling in such orderly array of exhibits, the size and weight of which were in many instances colossal, was of itself a triumph of no mean order, and one which could not fail to appeal to observant visitors. Amongst the main sections into which the building was divided were the *Electrical and Allied Engineering*, which was organised by the Incorporated British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association, the *Shipbuilding, Marine, Mechanical and General Engineering*, organised by the British Engineers' Association, the *Transport* section; and the *Motors and Cycles* section.

In these sections were to be found practically everything that was representative of the particular branch of engineering concerned, this success being due in no small degree to the very effective way in which firms co-operated. A most impressive feature of this Palace of Engineering, and an example too of successful co-operation, was the great *Power Station* which supplied electrical power and light to the whole assemblage at Wembley. The equipment was

by members of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association, and the manner in which demands were met was a tribute to the organised skill of the firms concerned. An interesting exhibit, dealing with the application of physics to engineering, was that arranged by the *National Physical Laboratory* (Department of Scientific and Industrial Research), and it is noteworthy too that the research side was being developed very keenly by many of the firms exhibiting. In the Transport section all phases of transport—by rail, road, and water—were represented. The great railways contributed an interesting display of rolling stock, whilst the exhibits of various shipping companies illustrated the latest developments of cargo-carrying and passenger vessels of all types. Many problems have been presented of late years by the introduction of liquid fuel, the use of turbines, internal-combustion motors, and other innovations, and the exhibits bearing on these matters were numerous and of high practical interest.

The Port of London Authority, and the great provincial cities of Liverpool, Manchester, and Bristol, showed plans and models which displayed in a most effective way the various dock and other shipping facilities they possess, and the extensions and improvements they have in hand. The section *Motors and Cycles* was organised by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, Ltd., and the British Cycle and Motor Cycle Manufacturers' and Traders' Union, Ltd., and they succeeded in getting together a collective display of British productions which reflected the highest credit on themselves as organisers and on the firms exhibiting.

THE PALACE OF ARTS.—This building sheltered selected specimens of all branches of Art, and in it the visitor could see, under admirable lighting conditions, a collection of Art objects as comprehensive as it was wonderful. Various sections were devoted to loan collections illustrating both modern British painting and earlier periods, to sculpture, and to applied art in a multitude of directions. Ecclesiastical art, as well as the art of the Theatre, had most interesting displays, and the rooms representing various periods in British history and British taste called for much attention. In a special gallery was shown the *Queen's Dolls' House*, which was a most popular exhibit—a palace in miniature, full of craftsmanship of all kinds in exquisite detail. A specially prepared copy of **WHITAKER**, one-twelfth natural size, reposed on the writing table in the palace library.

AUSTRALIA (with TASMANIA).—The Australian Pavilion and the grounds surrounding it formed one of the largest displays at Wembley. All the great industries of the Australian continent were therein well represented, and many of the exhibits were object-lessons of great educative value. Panoramic scenes of a most realistic character illustrated the various industries of the great continent at our antipodes, and conveyed in a most impressive way information regarding pastoral and agricultural life, the wool, timber, meat, dairying, mining, cotton, tobacco, and other activities. The fruit exhibits were of a specially notable character, as were also those representative of Australian wine production. Possibly one of the most impressive features of the whole display was the evidence afforded of the growing development of factory life in

Australia. The variety and high quality of the exhibits in the manufacturers' section showed most clearly that in this direction there had been during recent years most remarkable progress.

SEKOTUA.—The pavilion was a copy of a well-known house in the island which was at one time the home of Thomas Moore, the Irish poet. The exhibits illustrated the geographical and industrial features of the island, and included also some interesting historical items.

BRITISH GUIANA.—These exhibits were housed in the pavilion of the West Indies, and gave abundant evidence of the resources of the colony not only in such forest products as hardwoods and balata, but also in sugar, rice, and other field produce, to say nothing of gold and diamonds from the back-lands.

BURMAH.—The Burmah display, both as regards actual exhibits and the buildings which housed them, were remarkable for their beauty and their general excellence. Wood carving in bewildering intricacy was a feature of the main pavilion and its appurtenances, and the artistic work in textiles, lacquer, ivory, and the metals attracted attention that was well merited. The forest department contained an excellent display of teak and other woods, and as regards precious stones, oil, and minerals generally, the exhibits bore ample testimony regarding activities in Burmah.

CANADA.—The huge building occupied by Canada contained an exhibition in itself, and moreover a large one. The main building was flanked by subsidiary pavilions devoted respectively to the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways, and the displays of these great concerns, with their wonderful panoramic expositions of Canadian scenery, formed fitting introductions to the main edifice. In the latter all the great Canadian industries were dealt with in the most complete and graphic manner. Maps in relief, and most realistic models, enabled visitors to see Canada in miniature from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The country's vast resources in timber, minerals, agricultural and dairy produce, fish, fur, and other directions were displayed in all possible ways, and the highly important exhibits of manufactured goods in wide range showed that Canada possesses in no small degree facilities for converting the raw material into the finished product.

CEYLON.—In a building the architecture of which was characteristic, Ceylon had a display worthy of the island. Tea, rubber, rice, spices, tobacco, and other agricultural products were in strong array, as were also many exhibits showing the wealth of Ceylon in gem-work of various kinds, and its industrial enterprise in textiles and other lines.

CYPRUS.—This pavilion contained an interesting exhibit of pottery, carpets, and other native arts and crafts, whilst the Government exhibits showed that fruit culture was receiving special attention.

EAST AFRICAN GROUP.—In this were included the exhibits furnished by *Nyasaland* (tobacco, cotton, tea, and sisal), the *Seychelles*, and *Zanzibar*—the clove industry being especially prominent in the display of the last-named.

FIJI—A small pavilion which contained many exhibits of copra and other island products.

HONG KONG—A native street, in full detail, enabled the visitor to sample most realistically this outlying station of the Empire. Hong Kong being an emporium for Eastern trade, the exhibits here were of vast variety.

INDIA—The exhibits illustrating India formed a very large exhibition in themselves. The buildings covered an immense area, and the various courts and halls were most picturesque and interesting examples of Indian architecture and workmanship. In this very appropriate setting were displayed choice specimens of produce and work from all parts of India. Practically all the States, as well as the various Government Departments, the Railways, and numerous trading associations and private firms, co-operated in bringing about this vast assemblage of representative details. All features of Indian life were represented. There were wonderfully realistic jungle scenes, and panoramic views of various districts. Forest produce and the products of mines, textiles of all kinds, with the achievements of craftsmanship in all sorts of material, were to be seen here in marvellous variety, and, in short, it may be said that, from the Punjab in the north to Travancore in the south, all India contributed to make a magnificent display.

MALAYA—An attractive pavilion, with banded minarets, housed a wide variety of exhibits from this great Asiatic peninsula, with its neighbours—Borneo and Labuan. The great industries—rubber-growing and tin-mining—were admirably illustrated, as were also many other lines of activity in forestry, agriculture, and native arts and crafts.

MALTA—This pavilion contained a most interesting series of exhibits. There were archaeological items which carried the history of the islands back to centuries before the Christian era, and there were other exhibits which brought it through the Middle Ages up to the present time. The industrial side was also admirably represented.

NEWFOUNDLAND—The pavilion of the "oldest British Colony" contained an excellent show, illustrating not only the developed resources of the island, but also its vast potentialities for future exploitation. Its mineral wealth was shown by numberless specimens to be most comprehensive in variety and promising in quantity. The great sealing and fishing industries and their subsidiaries held naturally a premier position. The timber trade and its offshoot, the paper industry, had remarkable exhibits.

NEW ZEALAND—Very typical buildings housed the wonderful display made by New Zealand, one of the items being the historical Maori House, "Mata Atua," with its elaborate carvings. The mineral wealth of the islands, their timbers, their wool, meat and dairying trades, and their manufactures were represented by a multiplicity of most interesting exhibits.

PALESTINE—The industrial development of the country, as well as its antiquity, was well illustrated by the exhibits in this pavilion.

SARAWAK—The excellent models illustrating the growing oil industry in Sarawak were of special interest in this pavilion. The important

sago industry, for which the State is celebrated, was also well represented.

SOUTH AFRICA—A large building, in the old Dutch style of architecture distinctive of South Africa, with various subsidiary buildings and paddocks around it, sheltered a wonderful assemblage of South African exhibits. Very realistic impressions of scenes and life in the various States included in the Union of South Africa were conveyed by the excellent tableaux, panoramic views, and models herein displayed. The great gold and diamond industries furnished exhibits of special interest, and business activities in wine, tobacco, ostrich feathers, hides, fruit, and many other lines formed the themes of most interesting exhibits. Room was found too in these courts for displays representative of those far-distant islands—*St. Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha*.

WEST AFRICAN GROUP—This group included *Nigeria, the Gold Coast, and Sierra Leone*. In each section the buildings were representative of the country—in the Nigerian unit they took the form of a portion of a native walled-town with the Emir's compound, in the Gold Coast section, of one of the old trading forts, complete with tower and massive gate; and in Sierra Leone the style adopted was that of a native rest-house. Palm oil, cotton, and timber were the outstanding features of the Nigerian display. Cocoa, gold, and native work from Ashanti and other districts appealed to the visitor to the Gold Coast section, whilst Sierra Leone made a noteworthy display of nuts, fibres, spices, gums, timbers, and native textile work.

WEST INDIAN AND ATLANTIC GROUP—This included *Barbados, British Honduras, the Falkland Islands, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, Saint Lucia, and Trinidad*, with *Tobago*, and the group might well be proud of the display its components made in the attractive building they occupied. Produce of the most varied kinds was shown in profusion, and it would be difficult to think of a tropical or sub-tropical product of any commercial value that was not represented amongst the rich variety displayed. The petroleum exhibit of Trinidad was a noteworthy one.

MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS—In the smaller buildings throughout the grounds there were many exhibits of interest. Amongst them were a Model Coal Mine, Cigarette, Confectionery and other factories, and interesting displays relative to British Timber, Poultry Farming, the Milk Trade, the Oil Trade, Book and Newspaper Production, Horticulture, and many other industries. There were also in evidence in the grounds many societies and philanthropic bodies whose functions and interests appealed to the Empire at large. Needless to add, the Amusement side was well developed in a separate *Amusement Park*.

ATTENDANCES—The following are the official figures as to visitors to the Exhibition—

Month	No.	Month	No.
April . . .	347,078	Sept . . .	3,404,430
May . . .	1,761,143	Oct. . .	1,811,035
June . . .	3,443,934	Nov. 1 . .	97,647
July . . .	3,223,411		
Aug. . .	3,444,589	Total . .	17,493,267

The total area of the Exhibition grounds was officially given as 216 acres.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

WITH the object of improving the conditions of agricultural workers, the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act was passed in 1924 establishing an Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales and an Agricultural Wages Committee for each administrative county, or for two or more counties if desired by the County Representative Committees and approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries. In a few specified cases one Committee is obligatory for certain combinations of counties. A county borough which is surrounded by an administrative county is for the purposes of the Act deemed to be included in that county. The Agricultural Wages Board is to consist of members representing employers and workers in equal proportions, together with such number of members as the Minister of Agriculture may think fit to appoint, these latter appointed members not to exceed one quarter of the total members. At least one member of the Board is to be a woman. Each Agricultural Wages Committee is to comprise equal numbers of employers' and workers' representatives and two impartial members appointed by the Minister and a chairman appointed by the Committee. The *Agricultural Wages Committees* are empowered to fix minimum rates for workers employed for time work and may, if they think it necessary, fix minimum rates for workers for piece work. Such minimum rates may be fixed so as to apply universally to all agricultural workers in the county, or to any special class of workers, or to any special area in the county. The Committees must, so far as is reasonably practicable, secure a weekly half-holiday for workers. In the case of any worker employed or desiring to be employed on time work who is incapable of earning the minimum rate, owing to any physical injury or mental deficiency or infirmity, the Act provides that the Committee shall, if an application is made to them, grant to the worker a permit exempting his employment from the provisions of the Act, subject to such conditions as may be specified in the permit, including if the Committee think fit a condition as to the wages to be paid to the worker. In fixing minimum rates, Committees must, so far as practicable, secure for able bodied men such wages as in the opinion of the Committee are adequate to promote efficiency and to enable a man in an ordinary case to maintain himself and his family in accordance with such standard of comfort as may be reasonable in relation to the nature of his occupation. The *Agricultural Wages Board* are to make such orders as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out the decisions of the Committees, and are given power to fix, cancel or vary minimum rates in certain cases. Penalties are specified in the Act in cases where employers fail to pay not less than the minimum rates.

BEST BOOKS.

AN interesting scheme has been submitted to the League of Nations by Dr Hagberg Wright of the London Library for the establishment of a Sub-Committee on Intellectual Co-operation which would compile an annual list of books, limited to 600, representing the greatest books of the world. It is contended that such a list would help materially to draw the nations of the world together in closer intellectual contact

and that only by some such means is it possible to become acquainted with the thoughts and opinions of other countries. The League Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has given its approval to the scheme, which proposes that the countries forming the League of Nations should be invited to name representatives, preferably National Librarians, who could consult with experts or a representative body, to draw up the lists of books to be submitted to the Sub-Committee for the purpose of making the final selection. The number of books a country would be allowed to name would depend on the number of books it publishes, e.g., countries publishing 50,000 books and upwards would be allowed to name 40 books each, and so on in proportion down to those publishing 5,000 books which would be allowed to name 10 books each. The subjects covered by the books in the lists would include history, economics, political science, art, science, topography and travel and literature, theology and philosophy, and works of reference. The lists would be sent in to the Sub-Committee not later than March 1 in each year, and the selected list of the 600 best works would be printed and published each year on June 1 at a price of 2s 6d to cover expenses. Several nations have expressed their approval of the scheme, and sample lists of books have in some cases been submitted by the National Librarians to the Committee.

BROADCASTING.

THE popularity of broadcasting continues to grow, and it would seem probable that the number of wireless receiving licences will, during 1925, increase to over 1,000,000. The amount payable to the British Broadcasting Company in respect of licences issued during the 12 months ending March 31, 1925, is expected to be about £400,000. The fee for constructors' licences, which form the bulk of the licences hitherto issued, was reduced from 15s to 10s per annum on July 1 last, with the consequence that the Company's share was reduced from 12s 6d to 7s 6d. Several additional relay stations have been opened, thus considerably enlarging the "listening-in area." In addition to the 9 main stations there are now relay stations at Plymouth, Nottingham, Stoke-on-Trent, Sheffield, Hull, Leeds, Bradford, Liverpool and Edinburgh. Further relay stations are proposed for Swansea and Dundee. The experimental high-power station at Chelmsford started transmitting in July last and, so far as the reception of its programmes (relayed from the London station) is concerned, would appear to be a success. It is reported that reception at distances up to 100 miles on a crystal set seems generally effective. It was announced at the end of September last that the Government had sanctioned the erection of a permanent high power station, which will probably be completed during the spring of 1925. Interesting experiments in transmission have been carried out during the past year. Programmes from the wireless station at Pittsburg, U.S.A., and the Radiola station in Paris have been received at the London station and broadcast to other stations in the country, and it would seem probable that these experiments will be extended to include other foreign stations. Another interesting and novel experiment was the broadcasting of the nightingale's song from a garden at Oxted in Surrey. Simultaneous broadcasting from all the stations has

been frequent, and is now utilised in connection with all important transmissions. Notable broadcasts during the year have been the King's speech at the opening of the British Empire Exhibition and speeches by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, the Prime Minister and other Cabinet Ministers, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Baldwin. Operatic performances from the Opera House, Covent Garden, and the "Old Vic" have been broadcast, in the case of the latter without the aid of telephone lines. The value of broadcasting as a means of education is being explored, wireless sets have been installed in a number of schools and a series of lectures organised by the Broadcasting Company. In this connection the Board of Education have lent to the Company for one year one of H.M. Inspectors. Further interesting developments in the transmissions will doubtless take place during 1925.

THE CAMPBELL PROSECUTION.

THE series of events which, nominally at all events, were responsible for the downfall of the Labour Government was initiated early in August when John Ross Campbell, the editor of *The Workers' Weekly*, a Communist organ, was charged at Bow Street Police Court with having feloniously, maliciously, and advisedly endeavoured to seduce divers persons unknown then serving in the Navy, Army, and Air Force from their allegiance to His Majesty. The charge was framed under the Incitement to Mutiny Act, 1797, and arose out of the publication in *The Workers' Weekly* of an open letter to soldiers and sailors inviting them to have nothing to do with the fighting in the event of another war, but to fight on the side of the working-men. At the second hearing counsel for the Director of Public Prosecutions told the magistrate that it had been represented that the intention of the article was not to endeavour to seduce men in the fighting forces from their duty and allegiance, but was comment upon armed military force being used by the State for the suppression of industrial disputes. No further evidence was offered and Campbell was discharged.

When Parliament reassembled the Government were hotly questioned regarding this procedure, and the replies of the Attorney-General were regarded as raising such grave constitutional issues that the Conservative leaders gave notice of a vote of censure, while the Liberals put down an amendment asking for a Select Committee to be appointed to investigate and report upon the circumstances. The Government met the challenge by giving a day for the discussion, intimating that the passing of either motion would involve their resignation, and on October 8, after a lively debate, the House of Commons passed the Liberal amendment by 364 to 198. Mr. MacDonald announcing the dissolution of Parliament on the following day.

CHANNEL TUNNEL.

THE Channel Tunnel Scheme has once again occupied a prominent place as a subject of public debate. It is over 50 years since the Channel Tunnel Company was formed; but no actual progress has been made beyond the headways bored over 40 years ago for about 2,000 yards under the sea from the two ends, near

Dover and Calais. The scheme has been considered by several governments since it was rejected by Lord Landsdowne's committee in 1882, and each government has decided against it. At the end of June last the Prime Minister received a deputation of members of the House of Commons Channel Tunnel Committee, who urged on the Government the desirability of sanctioning the construction of the Tunnel. This deputation represented some 400 members of Parliament of all parties. It was contended that the arguments in favour of the Tunnel had been very much strengthened and those against it very much weakened by what had happened during the last 40 or 50 years. In a memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister it was estimated that on the construction of the Tunnel about 2,500 men would find employment on the English side and an equal number on the French side of the Channel. There would in addition be consequential employment in various trades elsewhere, and it was estimated that work would be provided for 22,000 men in this country and 22,000 men in France for nearly 5 years. As to the cost of the scheme, it was calculated that reckoning from the Tunnel mouth in England to the Tunnel mouth in France, including all necessary outlay in respect of (1) two interchange stations; (2) drainage headings; and (3) incidental equipment, the total cost would be about £29,000,000. It was contended that after paying working expenses, &c., the net receipts from passenger and goods traffic would enable satisfactory dividends to be paid on this capital expenditure. The Government attached great importance to the question, and it was referred for consideration to a special meeting of the Committee of Imperial Defence under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. Four former Prime Ministers, who had been Chairmen of the Committee (Lord Balfour, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Baldwin), were also invited to attend the meeting, which had before it communications from the House of Commons Tunnel Committee, notes on French official opinion, the verbatim notes of the deputation to the Prime Minister, exhaustive notes of the earlier history of the subject and a series of papers prepared in several of the Government Departments in 1920. The Committee after examining the civil and defence aspects of the question unanimously recommended that at the present time the Tunnel ought not to be proceeded with, and the Government had no alternative but to accept this advice.

CIVIL AVIATION PROGRESS

CIVIL aviation has shown very satisfactory progress since the scheme for subsidised services was sanctioned to be put into operation in October 1923. The scheme allowed for the operation of services as follows: Handley Page (London-Paris) and Instone Air Line (London-Brussels-Cologne), to maintain a minimum of 300 services in each direction, Daimler Hire (Manchester-London-Amsterdam-Hamburg-Berlin) and British Marine Air Navigation (Southampton-Cherbourg-Havre-Channel Islands), the former to reach a minimum mileage of 253,846 miles and the latter of 60,000 miles, the annual maximum subsidies being respectively £55,000, £55,000, £125,000 and £10,000. The report of the Directorate of Civil Aviation for the year ended March 31, 1924, states that all the above services were regularly operated during the year, with

the exception of those scheduled for the British Marine Air Navigation Company, which were confined to the route Southampton-Guernsey. All of the above four operating companies terminated their individual existence on March 31, 1934, when they were combined into a new company—Imperial Airways, Ltd. Under an agreement with the Air Council this Company undertakes during the first four years from April 1, 1934, to complete an average annual mileage of 2,000,000 miles on air services, and a minimum annual mileage in each of these years of 800,000 miles, and of 1,000,000 miles per annum afterwards until the Government subsidy of £1,000,000 shall have been repaid. During the year 1933-4 the total air transport flying amounted to 2,004,000 miles flown in 5,012 flights, as against 778,000 miles in 4,000 flights in the previous year. Passengers carried in the course of those flights numbered 15,013 compared with 11,460 in the previous year, and goods carried totalled 437 tons as against 216 tons. Other flying, mainly "joy riding," amounted to 230,000 miles flown and 39,257 passengers carried, as against 109,000 miles and 25,353 passengers in the previous year. British companies received an increasing proportion of the total passenger traffic on the cross-channel aeroplane routes, the British share being 79 per cent of the total as compared with 76 per cent in the previous year. This increase was not the result of a proportionately greater number of flights, the British flights remaining at the previous year's figure of 58 per cent.

CLAIMS AGAINST GERMANY

CONSIDERABLE progress in the settlement of British and German debt claims under the Peace Treaty is recorded by the Controller of the Clearing House Of 102,000 British claims, amounting to £76,000,000, cases representing £64,250,000 have been finally disposed of, and of £205,000 German claims, totalling £63,000,000, claims amounting to £48,500,000 have been settled finally. The residue still to be dealt with comprises the more complicated claims involving inquiry into the facts, which are largely in dispute, and the determination of abstruse questions of commercial and treaty law. Property claims lodged with the department amounted to £67,000,000, of which £43,000,000 have been either agreed as to amount by the German authorities, adjudicated upon by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, or withdrawn by the claimants. The remainder, amounting to £24,000,000, are still under discussion. The total sum paid by the Clearing Office to British creditors and claimants up to Sept. 16, 1924, in respect of their claims against German nationals or the German Government amounts to £71,222,558, distributed as follows: Debts, £47,862,403; proceeds of liquidation, £19,644,941; compensation, £3,704,154.

COAL PRICES

PUBLIC dissatisfaction with the course of retail prices of domestic coal in recent times led to an investigation by the Secretary of Mines during the past year. A meeting between representatives of the Mines Department of the Board of Trade and the Coal Merchants' Federation was arranged at the suggestion of the Secretary, who expressed a wish that a full and frank discussion should take place covering the price of coal to the domestic consumer and the question of quality, on both of which points his Department

ment had received a large amount of correspondence and many complaints. It was agreed that the Secretary for Mines should put a series of questions to the Federation, and a list of 18 questions was accordingly drawn up by the Mines Department dealing with the method of regulating retail coal prices, the quality of coal supplied to consumers, increases in prices of coal between the summer of 1923 and the spring of 1924, contract purchases by coal merchants, retail distribution costs and the coal merchant's trading margin. After the replies had been examined, the Secretary of Mines in a letter to the Federation pointed out that the suspicion in the mind of the public is that excessive prices are charged and high profits made in the winter months. Whether or not this is so is a question which could only be determined by a comparison of merchants' costs and profits, that is to say by the production of the facts and figures asked for in four of the questions. These four questions asked for the following information:—(1) A comparative statement of the pit-head increases and retail increases in coal prices at five specified dates between September, 1923, and March, 1924. (2) Details from each of the merchants present at the Conference as to deliveries under contract and typical purchases at market prices in respect of house coal obtained by them during the month of November, 1923. (3) What percentage of the total coal delivered in November, 1923, to each of the coal merchants was purchased under contract. (4) The difference at the time the questions were formulated between the cost of coal at the merchant's depot and the retail price charged to the consumer. The Federation took exception to the second and third questions as being directed to each individual, and stated that they could not in any event furnish particulars in the form required as the merchants did not communicate them to each other. Other objections were raised to the other questions, to which direct answers were not given, and the Secretary for Mines expressed his fear that as the Federation had not seen their way to furnish the desired facts and figures the public would not be reassured by the answers given. Up to the time Parliament was dissolved, no further action had been taken by the Government to secure the desired facts and figures.

COMMUNISM.

It is hard to draw a dividing line between the Communist and the Socialist in the Labour Movement. At the same time it is difficult to get any real statistics of the number of Communists. A table given by *Justice* (organ of S D F) in Sept., 1934, placed the strength of the Communist Party in England as 3,000 as compared with 10,000 in 1930. The writer's belief is that members and sympathisers reach nearly six figures. With the exception of Russia, *Justice* stated that the European members of the Communist Party totalled 500,000, of whom 240,000 were Germans. Communists are disguised under several names. There is the *Red International of Labour Unions*, of which Mr. Tom Mann is President in the British section. This body held a "National Minority Conference" of 200 delegates at Memorial Hall, London, Aug. 3, 1934. Resolutions were passed in favour of 44-hours working week, establishment of factory and workshop committees, and building up of a revolutionary industrial organisation with in-

tention of smashing capitalism. Next day, the Conference moved to Battersea Town Hall, when resolutions were carried in favour of revision of educational facilities to teach the class struggle, condemning the Dawes Agreement, &c. Considerable publicity was given to the weekly organ of the Communist Party, *The Worker's Weekly*, by the prosecution of John Ross Campbell, the editor, for having published an article contrary to the Incitement to Mutiny Act, 1797. He appeared at Bow Street on Aug 6 and was remanded until Aug 13, when the charge was withdrawn. The article dealt with the position of the Army during an industrial dispute, and practically repeated the old proposals of the Labour Leaders that in time of a strike the soldiers should not be used or work against the strikers. The Campbell Case was taken up by the Conservative and Liberal Parties, and made the test of a Vote of Confidence in the Government (Oct.)

The Communist Party held its annual Conference at Salford, May 18-19, with W. Gallacher (Glasgow) as President. The Party criticised the Labour Government as not being advanced enough in its proposals, and declared that a real Government "must realise the dictatorship of the working class, founded not in Parliament, but in the mass organisations of the workers." Affiliation was demanded with the Labour Party, the intention being to "get in and steal the leadership from the present leaders." During the conference, Mrs. Crawford, Chairman of the Women's Section, was arrested by the police and afterwards released. Tom Mann represented the British Bureau at the Communist International Congress at Moscow, July 1-8. See also "Labour Party."

CO-OPERATION.

THE 56th Annual Congress of the Co-operative Movement was held at Nottingham, June 9-14, 1924, with 2,000 representatives present. The official figures then circulated showed an aggregate membership of 4,580,623 (an increase of 61,461 on the year), with a share capital of £75,219,903 (an increase of £2,148,305). The total of the year's sales was £165,427,590 (a decrease of £4,154,767). The small turn-over of capital is somewhat remarkable. Mr. C. A. W. Saxton, President, complained that an average family expenditure of 14s 3d weekly was a poor support by members, and urged the need for more purchasing within the movement. He went so far as to say, "I make bold to say that it is owing to a lack of efficiency that a large percentage of the trade passes our doors, and I submit it is time for a searching enquiry to ascertain the causes of this want of efficiency."

The project of a national daily newspaper owned by the Co-operative Movement was again discussed. A resolution welcoming a daily, but adding that for the present the circulation of the present weekly publications must be pushed for that end, was carried by 2,108 votes to 1,436. An amendment suggesting common ownership of the Labour Party's *Daily Herald*, jointly by the Co-operative Movement, Trades Union Congress, and Labour Party, was defeated by 2,270 votes to 1,514. Amongst other resolutions passed were those in favour of permanent legislation to compel sale of bread by weight, labelling of imported produce, abolition of indirect taxation on articles of food.

An International Co-operative Exhibition was

held at Ghent, June 15 to Sept. 15, in honour of fifty years of Co-operation in Belgium. Thirty-two countries were represented by exhibits, the Ministry of Health had an exhibit in the British Pavilion.

The Co-operative Wholesale Society sent quantities of goods into Southern Russia in 1919 and indebtedness was subsequently repudiated. The Russian Co-operative Organisation (Centrosoyuz) eventually acknowledged the debt, and in Oct., 1924, it was stated that the sum of £64,000 had been received by the CWS in settlement from Russia.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

ACCORDING to the reports of the Ministry of Labour, only a net gain of two schemes for the year 1923 can be claimed. Eight new ones were established and six old schemes discontinued. Seven schemes are in abeyance, whilst four others are believed to be in operation, though details are not available. The actual total, including these four and omitting the seven mentioned, is 238. For the 172 schemes in regard to which statistical details are forthcoming, the number of employees concerned is 121,022, and the amount of bonus or profit divided between them for the past year is given as £883,355. This total is equivalent to 5.1 per cent of the wages bill, so it may be assumed that Co-partnership as at present applied gives the workman an increase of 12 in the £ on his wages. How slow is the progress made in spreading the benefits of Co-partnership can be seen from the figure of 96 as the net gain of schemes since 1913. Up to 1880, 35 schemes had been established, of these only six were in operation in 1923.

Viscount Cecil had a Bill before Parliament in the 1924 Session to give a statutory and permissive right to a company to adopt Co-partnership, and subject to certain safeguards in the interests of ratepayers for extending the powers to Local Authorities. At the end of April, the Council of the Labour Co-partnership Association instructed its officers to bring before the International Labour Office the principles of Co-partnership with a view to obtaining the support of the Office. It was stated at the 1924 annual meeting of the shareholders of Lever Brothers, Limited, that in 15 years the sum of £1,723,000 had been divided as profit-sharing amongst the company's employees.

COST OF ELECTIONS.

THE cost of the General Election of 1923 exclusive of returning officers' charges, was £982,340. The aggregate expenditure of the 1,446 candidates in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was distributed as follows:—

Agents	£124,631
Clerks, &c.	167,296
Printing, &c.	436,411
Meetings	58,529
Committee Rooms	52,647
Miscellaneous	82,334
Personal expenses	60,492

In the London boroughs 152 candidates spent £81,768, in English boroughs the total for 480 candidates was £313,671, and in the counties 535 candidates returned an aggregate of £425,959, giving a total for England of £823,123. The corresponding figures for Wales (87 candidates), were £59,162, for Scotland (170 candidates), £66,998, and for Northern Ireland (27 candidates), £3,087. In numerous cases, especially

in seventy divisions, expenses ran into four figures. The unsuccessful candidate for the Altrincham Division of Cheshire, headed the list with £1,400; General Seeley's expenses in the Isle of Wight were £1,407, and those of his opponent £1,488; and in the Walsby Division of Northumberland the unsuccessful candidate disbursed £1,453. Lady Torrington's outlay in the Wycombe Division was £1,425, and that of her opponent £1,474. In London the largest expenditure was £1,072 by the successful candidate for North Islington. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald spent £1,052, Mr. Baldwin £844, and Mr. Asquith £733.

Of the 21,283,085 electors on the register, 11,643,398, or approximately 55 per cent. recorded their votes.

CURRENCY REFORM.

PROPOSALS have again been made for a reform of the British Currency and for the institution of a Decimal Penny. The Currency, as reformed, would comprise the following units:—

BANK NOTE—	Name	Decimals
10 royals (£5) ...	Imperial.....	100·00
TREASURY NOTES—		
20 shillings ...	Sovereign ..	20·00
10 shillings ...	Royal	10·00
SILVER COINS—		
2 shillings ...	Florin	2·00
Shilling ...	Shilling	1·00
Half-shilling (6d.)	Tester	50
BRONZE COINS—		
10 mills (or decims)	Penny	10
5 mills...	Halfpenny ..	5
2½ mills...	Farthing	2½

MONNY TABLE—10 mills (or decims)=1 penny; 20 pence = 1 shilling; 20 shillings = 1 royal; 2 royals = 1 sovereign.

The following changes are thus proposed:—
(1) The penny token to be increased in value one-sixth or approximately 20 per cent., and thus become one-tenth of a shilling and one-hundredth of a royal or half-sovereign sterling. It would be sub-divided into 10 mills (or decims), the halfpenny representing 5 or .05, and the farthing or quarter-penny, 2½ or .025. The popular shilling—the present unit of trade—could thus become the decimal unit, with two pieces for the fraction (the farthing being the negligible quantity in a total sum). (2) The silver half-shilling of 6d to be replaced by one of 5d., and the superfluous quarter-shilling of 3d. to be permanently withdrawn. One penny d (5g) would thus exactly = 3 low value (or 1½ high value) d., 5 (50) = 5, and 7½ (75) = 7. The old names "Royal" for half-sovereign, and "Tester" for half-shilling, might be usefully revived as being more serviceable than the longer relative names. It would also be a convenience to give a name, such as "Imperial," to the royal or 100-shilling denomination. It is claimed that no appeal to Parliament is necessary but merely a proclamation of an Order in Council—as provided by Sec. 11 of the Coinage Act, 1890—to "determine the ... denomination of any coin," in this instance the token value of the penny; to "call in coins of any date or denomination," in this instance, the 6d and 3d silver coins; and to "regulate any matters relative to the coinage," under which, provisions would be made for the exchange of the called-in coins through the Post Offices and Banks; and for the holders of large stocks of bronze coins collected up to the date of the proclamation, to render

account of such, and to surrender (as unearned increment) one-sixth of such sum collected, to the Assessor of Income Tax. Such Order to "come into operation on the date therein mentioned." To prevent deliberate hoarding of bronze coins in anticipation of their increase in value, the date of the proclamation would not be previously announced. The advantages claimed by the reformers are:—(1) Simplicity of decimal notation: 6 8g = 6s. 8½d. (2) Substitution of simple addition for compound arithmetic. (3) Increase of foreign trade by use of decimals. (4) Fewer bronze coins required for circulation. (5) The value of the penny brought more into accord with modern needs. (6) No (material) interference with the existing coins, the quarterly division of the penny, or the gold standard. (7) Early return to 1d stamps, 1d a word telegrams, &c. facilitated.

DEATH RAY.

MUCH publicity was given during the past year to the popularly called "death ray," and many remarkable claims were made in the Press as to the possibilities of the invention. The Air Ministry in the early part of the year offered an opportunity to the inventor, Mr. Grindell-Matthews, to give a demonstration of his apparatus to their representatives, and after considerable delay representatives of the Admiralty, War Office and Air Ministry visited the inventor's laboratory to witness a demonstration of the possibilities of the ray. The demonstration consisted in lighting an Osclim electric lamp and in stopping at will a small motor-cycle engine from a distance of about 15 yards. All the apparatus was provided and arranged by the inventor. The Air Ministry afterwards stated that the departmental representatives were shown nothing which would lead them to credit the statements which had appeared in the Press as to the possibilities of the invention, and the conditions under which the demonstrations were made by the inventor were such that it was not possible to form any definite opinion as to the value of the device. Mr. Matthews was accordingly offered an immediate opportunity to demonstrate the stopping, by means of his ray, of a small petrol motor (such as an ordinary motor-cycle engine) to be provided by the Government. The Ministry stated that he was not asked to disclose any information as to the means by which the ray was produced or the nature of the rays themselves. If the test proved successful the inventor was to be paid £2,000 immediately, the only condition being that he would allow the Government 14 days to consider the basis of further financial negotiations for the purchase or development of his invention. This offer was declined and negotiations ended. Following this action of the Air Ministry, Mr. Leach, Under-Secretary for Air, in answer to a question in the House of Commons, stated that the Departments had been placed in a difficult position in dealing with the matter, partly because of the vigorous Press campaign conducted on behalf of the inventor, and partly because this was not the first occasion on which he had put forward a scheme for which extravagant claims had been made. In answer to a further question, Mr. Leach stated that every phenomenon produced by Mr. Grindell-Matthews at this trial could readily be produced by the people in his own Department.

DISARMAMENT.

FOREMOST amongst matters of international concern and discussion have been the questions of disarmament and universal peace. Progress in dealing with these vast problems is necessarily slow, but hopes are high that the deliberations of the League of Nations at Geneva will result in the holding of a general Disarmament Conference in the summer of 1925. Such a Conference would appear to have been in the mind of President Coolidge when in March last, in a speech at New York, he expressed himself in favour of calling a new conference similar to the Washington Conference "when a certain and definite settlement of German reparations had been finally established." The Draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance drawn up by the League in 1923 was rejected by the Government on several grounds. It was contended that its adoption would cause a general increase rather than a decrease of armaments, and it might result in a reappearance of a system of rival alliances which in the past had constituted the greatest danger to the peace of the world. It was opposed also because it appeared to involve an undesirable extension of the functions of the Council of the League. Only a small number of States expressed unqualified acceptance of the Draft Treaty, and Lord Parmoor stated that every single Dominion had expressed opposition to it. Following the rejection of the Draft Treaty hopes were centred upon the meeting of the fifth Assembly of the League which opened in September last. The British, French and Belgian Prime Ministers attended, and Mr Ramsay MacDonald placed before the Assembly his proposals for international peace and national security. He advocated a wide system of arbitration and the calling of a world conference to deal with disarmament. The proposals of the French Premier differed from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's in some respects, but after a long debate the two Prime Ministers drafted a joint resolution which was carried by the League Assembly without a dissentient vote. The Assembly "with a view to reconcile in the new proposals the divergencies between certain points of view which have been expressed, and when agreement has been reached, to enable an International Conference on Armaments to be summoned by the League of Nations at the earliest possible moment," requested the First (Constitutional and Legal) and Third (Disarmament) Committees to consider all the material in possession of the League with a view to formulating definite proposals for the consideration of the Assembly. The protocol dealing with arbitration and sanctions was drawn up and passed unanimously by the Assembly in October last. States which are not members of the League may be invited to accept the procedure laid down. If the treaty is ratified by the Governments of the various States belonging to the League, a Disarmament Conference to which all States will be invited will be held in Geneva in June, 1925.

DORMANT FUNDS.

INCLUDED in the increment which falls to the Crown are the estates left by intestates when there is no next-of-kin to claim them. There are many such estates standing unclaimed, either because there are no legitimate claimants in existence, or because the claimants have never heard that the estates have become divisible.

Such estates are advertised, and if no next-of-kin appear, the estate is administered by the Treasury Solicitor on behalf of the Crown. A list of such intestates' estates appears in the *London Gazette*, and anybody claiming to be of kin to the deceased person should communicate with the Treasury Solicitor, at Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W. 1.

EMPLOYMENT.

VERY unsatisfactory is the record for employment. The figures for registrations at the Labour Exchanges and those of persons in receipt of poor relief do not in themselves give full measure of the numbers of unemployed. The highly skilled and control workers can gain nothing by registration at the Exchanges, and their extent can only be guessed. Little encouragement exists for trade with Europe, whilst disturbing factors of threatened strikes make speculative work by employers dangerous. Moreover, there is a tendency on the part of countries that used to buy manufactured goods from us establishing their own industries, and the raw material, instead of coming to the U.K. first, goes direct to the new manufacturing country. Figures of our export and import trades will be seen to vary in accordance with our unemployment figures. The following are the official figures for unemployment and relief—

Last Monday of	Insured Workpeople Unem. in '000's	% to No Registra- tions	% of Un employed Persons in T U's	No of Persons in Poor Re lief in '000's
Dec 1923	1,226	10.7	9.7	848
Jan. 1924	1,322	11.9	8.9	908
Feb "	1,226	10.7	8.6	901
Mar. "	1,137	9.8	7.8	827
Apr. "	1,118	9.7	7.5	812
May "	1,087	9.5	7.0	778
June "	1,064	9.4	7.2	766
July "	1,135	9.9	7.4	767
Aug "	1,220	10.6	7.9	731
Sept "	1,240	10.8	8.6	691

EVEREST EXPEDITION.

THE third Mount Everest expedition left Darjeeling towards the end of March last on the long journey through Sikkim and Tibet to their base camp at the foot of the Rongbuk Glacier. General C. G. Bruce, who commanded the expedition of 1921, was again in charge, but almost as soon as the Tibetan tableland was reached he was forced to return to Darjeeling owing to severe malaria, and the leadership devolved upon his second in command, Colonel Norton. With him were four other members of the 1922 expedition and six new members, all skilled mountaineers. Perfect weather was experienced in the early stages of the march, which followed generally the route taken by the previous expeditions, and the base camp was reached according to plan on April 29, two days ahead of the 1922 time. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining local labour for transporting supplies to the camps higher up. Camps 1 and 2 were established early in May and stocked without much difficulty, the latter with all stores for the higher camps. The task of establishing Camp 3 close under the wall of the North Col and stocking it with stores for itself and the higher camps brought the first check to the expedition. Unexpectedly low temperatures—as low as -22° Fahrenheit—were experienced, with

hail winds which caused the retreat to Camp 2 of the first party to ascend; and then a blizzard which lasted continuously for 48 hours further delayed the establishment of the camp and forced the climbers to return to the base camp for rest and recuperation. Fine weather returned on May 17, when the advance was resumed and Camp 4 established at Chang La, on the site of the 1922 camp, at an altitude of 23,000 feet. Bad weather followed, and the lowest temperature recorded by the expedition—56° of frost—was experienced on the night of May 22-23. On June 2, Mr. Mallory and Captain Geoffrey Bruce, with eight porters, established Camp 5 (two fragile 10 lb tents) at a height of 25,300 feet, and on June 3 Colonel Norton and Dr. Somervell with three porters established Camp 6 at 26,700 feet. These two started for the summit on June 4 without the aid of oxygen, but were forced to turn back exhausted at a height of about 28,000 feet. Four days later Mr. Mallory and Mr. Irvine with oxygen made the final attempt from Camp 6, which was to end tragically. They were last seen climbing steadily for the summit at an altitude of over 28,300 feet, as determined by the theodolite, some hours behind their scheduled time. Search was made for them at Camp 6 on June 10, but no trace of them was found. The question as to whether they reached the summit has been much discussed, but with the exception of Mr. Odell, who was the last to see them, the members of the expedition incline to the view that the gallant climbers failed to reach the top.

F.I.D.A.C.

THE *Federation Inter-Allees des Anciens Combattants* (Inter-Allied Federation of Ex-Service Men) held their fifth International Congress (for the first time in England) in London, Sept. 15-20, 1924, when 80 delegates, representing 5,000,000 members in Belgium, France, Great Britain, Poland, Italy, Roumania, Serbia, Czechoslovakia and U.S.A. attended. M. Bertrand was in the Presidential Chair. The L.C.C. permitted use of and formerly welcomed delegates to London County Hall. The Conference divided into four Committees, who worked in private on Peace, Organisation, Propaganda and Pensions. On evening of first Conference day, Earl Haig made a broadcast speech to over 1,000,000 listeners in asking or work to be found the 800,000 ex-Service men who were unemployed. The great aim of the F.I.D.A.C. is universal peace. Its other objects include the welfare of the ex-Service men. Next year, women delegates will be present at the Congress.

HOUSING.

PROGRESS AND FUTURE SCHEME.

ON March 31, 1924, the effect of the Housing Act of 1923, according to the Ministry of Health, had been that 41,859 houses were to be provided under approved housing schemes of local authorities, 73,777 houses by private enterprise financially assisted under the Act, and 3,681 houses by public utility societies, etc., similarly assisted, making a total of 121,317. Of these 8,120 were completed and 30,408 were in course of construction. On the same date 208,712 houses had been completed under the Housing Act of 1923, 124,085 by local authorities, 20,186 by private builders, and 4,541 by public utility societies. The estimated final cost of the schemes of local authorities under these Acts is

£170,000,000. The number of houses known to the Ministry to have been provided during the year 1923-24 by private enterprise without assistance from public funds was 67,546; in addition 37,953 houses were under construction recently completed but not occupied at the end of the year. It is evident from the above figures that up to the present there has been no reduction of the shortage of houses which can be rented by the working classes. With the aid of the provisions of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act of 1924, and an agreement arrived at between the Government and the building industry, it is hoped the building of houses for letting at reasonable rents will be carried out on a much wider scale than in the past four years. The object of the Government is that with the help of increased State subsidies 2,500,000 houses of the type required will be completed in the next 15 years, according to the following programme—

1925.....	90,000	1933 ..	210,000
1926	100,000	1934 ..	225,000
1927	110,000	1935 ..	225,000
1928	120,000	1936 ..	225,000
1929...	135,000	1937 ..	225,000
1930	150,000	1938 ..	225,000
1931	170,000	1939 ..	225,000
1932...	190,000		

The representatives of the building industry consider that it may not be possible to reach these numbers owing to circumstances over which they have no control, e.g. the efficiency of the additional labour to be obtained; but they undertake that the minimum production shall be at least two-thirds of the above totals. The amount of the State contribution is to be increased to £5 per house per annum for 40 years, or if the house is situated in an agricultural parish £12 10s for 40 years. The contribution from local rates remains at £4 10s per house. Assuming that the full programme of 2,500,000 houses is carried out, and that 7½ per cent of the houses are built in agricultural districts, the Government estimate that the total cost of the scheme will be 1,375 millions, of which 450 millions will fall on the rates and 925 millions on the exchequer.

RENT RESTRICTION AND EVICTIONS

THE Rent Restriction Bill introduced in February, 1924, was a private Member's Bill, which had for its object the amendment in the interests of tenants of the Rent Restriction Acts of 1920 and 1923. Its chief proposals were (1) to continue full control of houses till June, 1928, (2) to narrow down the grounds on which a landlord could obtain possession, and to provide that even in the case of a landlord requiring a house for his own use he should find alternative accommodation for the tenant, (3) to reduce the 40 per cent increase allowed on standard rents to 25 per cent; (4) to put back into control all houses which were covered by the 1920 Act. The Bill was read a second time in the House of Commons and referred to a Standing Committee. It was thought that the Government might adopt the Bill as a basis for their rent policy, but no Government support was given, and after a number of meetings the Committee reported that they could not proceed further with the consideration of the Bill. The dropping of this Bill was followed by a Government measure, the principal clauses of which proposed (1) that a Court should not make an order for possession of

a house or for the ejectment of the tenant on the ground of non-payment of rent due to the inability of the tenant to obtain employment, unless the Court was satisfied that greater hardship would be caused by refusing to grant such an order than by granting it. (a) That a landlord might recover possession without providing alternative accommodation only where the house was desired for his personal occupation, and the Court thought that the hardship of keeping the landlord out would be greater than the hardship of ejecting the tenant. Strong opposition was shown to the first proposition, and after an amendment had been proposed by the Government the Bill was rejected on second reading by a majority of 9 votes. After their defeat the Government decided to adopt and amend a Bill introduced by Mr. E. Simon, the member for Withington, "to prevent unreasonable evictions of tenants." This Bill was finally passed in July last. It substitutes for certain clauses in the 1923 Act which enabled a landlord to obtain possession without showing alternative accommodation the following provision—that possession of a dwelling house reasonably required by the landlord (excluding one who has become landlord by purchase after May 5, 1924) for occupation by himself, or for a son or daughter over 18 years of age, shall be given only if the Court is satisfied, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, including any alternative accommodation available for the landlord or tenant, that greater hardship would be caused by refusing than by granting an order for possession.

BUILDING MATERIALS AND PRICES

A FACTOR seriously affecting the success of the Government's housing scheme has been the rise in the price of building materials. Steps to deal with this question were taken in the early part of 1924 by the appointment of an Inter-Departmental Committee to survey the prices of materials, and following the understanding between the Government and the building industry, and the introduction of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Bill, the Minister of Health introduced a Bill "to prevent excessive charges for building materials, and to make provision for securing an adequate supply of such materials, and for other purposes incidental thereto." The Bill proposes that if the price of any article used in the building of houses for the working classes appears to the Minister of Health to be excessive, power shall be given to the Board of Trade to investigate prices, &c., and, if considered desirable, to fix and regulate prices and conditions of supply. For the purpose of this investigation the Board of Trade may require the books of a firm to be produced for examination. If it be found that the production or supply of any building materials is being unreasonably prevented by any person, the Minister of Health may (a) require the offender to place at his disposal the whole of the materials held by him or the whole output of his business, (a) take possession of the property where the materials are produced and carry on the business for as long as he considers necessary. For failure to comply with any order fixing prices or conditions of supply, or withholding books or furnishing false information, the Bill proposes a fine not exceeding £100, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or both. In the case of an offending company, the

chairman and every managing director and every officer concerned in the management of the company, will be liable to the fine and imprisonment unless they can prove that the act or default took place without their knowledge. At the time Parliament was dissolved the Bill had not reached the Committee stage. It has often been suggested that building costs might be reduced by the adoption of new methods of construction and the use of new materials. With a view to obtaining authoritative advice on these questions the Minister of Health in September last appointed a strong Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Ernest Mon with the following terms of reference—"To enquire and report as to new materials or methods of construction which are, or may be, available for the building of houses for the working classes, and to make recommendations as to the organisation required for securing the adoption and use of approved new materials or methods by local authorities and other bodies or persons providing such houses."

IMPERIAL WIRELESS SERVICE

A GREAT scheme of Empire Wireless communication has at last been decided on and work is already in progress on the new stations in this country and the colonies. So long ago as 1911 the Imperial Conference resolved "that the great importance of wireless telegraphy for social, commercial and defensive purposes renders it desirable that a chain of British owned wireless stations should be established within the Empire." Several schemes have been discussed, but owing to various causes no adequate facilities for wireless communication with the Empire have hitherto been provided. A station has been erected at Leafeld, Oxfordshire, but this is not powerful enough to send messages with regularity and certainty to India, or Australia or South Africa. It communicates with Cairo daily and carries on a successful service with Canada. A new medium power station at Northolt also transmits a certain number of Press messages during the night hours to Halifax, Nova Scotia. When it was found that the original all-Empire wireless policy would not be carried out the chief self-governing dominions took independent action, with the result that a complete State-owned all-Empire chain is not now possible. The Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Robert Donald appointed to inquire into the subject of wireless control reported that they were unanimously of opinion (1) that the State through the Post Office should own all wireless stations in Great Britain for communication with the overseas Dominions, Colonies, Protectorates and territories, and (2) that the Post Office should operate directly, under an improved business organisation, all the Empire stations in Great Britain. They thought, however, that an exception might be allowed in the case of Canada, as an Anglo-Canadian service was already being operated by the Marconi Company in addition to the Post Office service. The Government decided to adopt these recommendations and further to co-operate with the Marconi Company in the trial of the new system of wireless communication popularly known as the "beam" system. The advantages over the ordinary wireless system claimed for this new development are that only a fraction of the electrical energy hitherto used is required; it increases

the secrecy of wireless communication by reason of its directional characteristics, it eliminates to a large extent atmospheric disturbances, and in capital cost and in operating charges is far more favourable than the old system of super-stations working on long wave lengths. The Marconi Company are erecting a trial station in this country for communication with Canada and capable of extension so as to provide "beam" communication with South Africa, India and Australia. The erection of reciprocal stations in Canada, South Africa and Australia will be completed by the Marconi Company early in 1925.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

THE sixth session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations (Art. 389 of the Treaty of Versailles) met at Geneva, June 16 to July 5, 1924, with Mr. Hjalmar Branting of Sweden in the Presidential chair. Recommendations passed included preservation and investigation of spare time of working people, equality of terms of workmen's compensation to be the same for aliens as for nationals in a country (to be finally confirmed in 1925), suspension of work for one whole day of twenty-four hours every week in glass manufacturing where tank process is used (to be confirmed in 1925), abolition of night work in bakeries with the exception of biscuit factories (to be confirmed in 1925). A convention was adopted for future consideration dealing with disinfection of articles made from bones and skins of animals, and one also for safeguarding transport workers from infection when handling goods. An attempt is being made to speed up the work of the office, but the routine causes many delays, example being that of the Eight-hours Day. The convention draft was voted almost unanimously at the Washington Meeting of 1919. It has been ratified by only five Governments, whilst Germany has plainly stated that she could not permit any outside institution arranging the hours of work in her own country. The highest number (fourteen) of ratifications for any Convention is that dealing with unemployment in the establishment of free exchanges, treating all residents alike, immaterial of nationality, and sending quarterly reports to the Labour Office. The latest figures show that 136 ratifications of Draft Conventions have been formally registered with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, while 23 have been authorised but not yet formally communicated. In 135 cases ratification has been recommended by Governments to Parliaments but approval has not yet been signified, while 103 measures have been finally adopted by legislative authorities to give effect partially or wholly to the provisions of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations, and 76 others have been proposed and are before different Parliaments. The estimated cost of the Office for the year 1925 was nearly £390,000, of which Great Britain bears a share.

THE LABOUR PARTY.

AS most of the leaders of the Labour Party were in Office, the Annual Conference was postponed from May to October, 1924, in the hope that the rest time of the Parliamentary recess would be available. The first week of October eventually clashed with the re-assembly of

Parliament and the closing day of the Conference coincided with the dissolution of both Houses. What happened at the Conference was mainly preparation for the General Election. The most important resolution from the Party's point of view was that dealing with Communism. The application of the Communist Party to be affiliated with the Labour Party was defeated upon a card vote by 3,185,000 votes to 193,000. Two other resolutions on the same subject were passed as follows: No member of the Communist Party be eligible for membership of the Labour Party (by 1,804,000 votes to 1,540,000) and no member of the Communist Party shall be eligible for endorsement as a Labour Candidate (by 2,456,000 votes to 654,000). The report of the Labour Party showed that there were 2,967 divisional and local Labour Parties and Trades Councils throughout the country, showing an increase of 300 in the year. Out of 602 constituencies in England, Scotland and Wales, only three remained without some form of Labour Party organisation. The women's section has 1,332 parties allied with local labour parties with a membership of 150,000. Mr. G. B. Shaw claimed on May 6 at Norwich that he and Mr. Sidney Webb were the fathers of the Labour Party, having invented the Plan of Campaign for Labour thirty years ago.

The Scottish Labour Party held its Annual Conference in March, 1924, with Mr. W. Shaw in the chair. A resolution for the affiliation of the Unemployment Committees to the Party was rejected by 69 votes to 45. A resolution suggesting further negotiations between Communist and National and local Labour Parties was carried by 66 votes to 22, and it was announced by the Secretary that twenty delegates present were Communists.

I. L. P.

DOUBT seems to exist on the numerical strength of the *Independent Labour Party*. It was represented at the Labour Party Conference of 1923 on a basis of having 26,000 members, a rather small number in view of the 421 delegates who attended the Annual Conference of the I. L. P. at York, April 20-24, 1924. The Treasurer (G. Benson) stated that in the year the number of branches had increased from 637 to 772, and the affiliation fees paid totalled £2,587, said to be nearly double the sum of the previous year. The President (Clifford Allen) mentioned the function of the I. L. P. as propagandist socialist organisation. It was in almost entire support with the Labour Government as every Minister was a member of the I. L. P. The Conference passed off calmly with the usual socialistic resolutions, but there was obvious a wide difference of opinion between the left and right in the I. L. P. More light was thrown upon the objects and methods of work of the I. L. P. by the Summer School that was held during the closing days of August 1924. Though not binding the Party, the opinions expressed left no doubt that it was desired to nationalise the banks and the land. An economic, as well as a political, League of Nations was the suggestion of the Party's Secretary (Fenner Brockway). Oxford and Cambridge were regarded as decadent centres of learning. Property was to be confiscated. If there was to be any compensation in the case of dire necessity it should be small and for one life-time only.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION

Little progress is made by the oldest Socialist Party in the United Kingdom, and except for the efforts of a few enthusiasts it would pass away. The Annual Conference was held during the first week of August, 1924, at Aldersgate Street, London, with Mr W Cluse, M P, in the Chair. A resolution was passed after a speech by a Russian visitor, Mr A Baikaloff, declaring the intention of the Social Democratic Federation to carry on its propaganda against Bolshevism. Objection was taken to the wholesale relief of the unemployed on the ground that a new "parasitic" class was being created, and a motion was passed calling upon the Government to prepare a constructive policy for dealing with unemployment in which agriculture, electrical power, afforestation and housing should be undertaken by the State for furnishing the country with national utilities of the greatest service to future generations.

LONDON TRAFFIC.

FOLLOWING the London tram and bus strike in the spring of last year, the Court of Inquiry held to inquire into the dispute reported, *inter alia*, that "all parties express the view, with which we concur, that without some co-ordinating control of passenger traffic within the metropolitan area, there is little, if any, prospect of improvement in the condition of the industry." The Government thereupon introduced a Bill "to make further provision for the control and regulation of traffic in and near London and for purposes connected therewith." The Bill, which followed largely the recommendations of the London Government Commission of 1922-23, met with a mixed reception, but after some amendment was placed upon the Statute book in August last. The chief effect of the measure is to make the Minister of Transport, the supreme authority for the control of traffic in the "London Traffic Area" which comprises London and the surrounding districts set out in the First Schedule to the Act. A Committee, to be called the London and Home Counties Advisory Committee, is to be set up for the purpose of giving advice and assistance to the Minister in connection with the exercise of his powers and duties. This Committee is to comprise representatives of the local authorities in the area, the metropolitan and city police, the Home Office and the Ministry of Transport—12 in all—and for certain purposes 3 representatives of the transport workers and 4 representatives of the persons providing means of transport and users of road vehicles. It will be the duty of the Advisory Committee to consider and report to the Minister of Transport on such matters as works involving the breaking up of streets, the co-ordination of the various forms of transport services with a view to the combined operation of all means of transport in the best interests of the public, the causes tending to hinder the free circulation of traffic and the measures to be adopted to remove those causes, the development, improvement or extension of the existing system of road communication; new transport services, or developments or extensions of existing systems proposed to be established in the Traffic Area. Wide powers are given to the Minister of Transport, e.g., the power to limit the number of omnibuses plying on certain streets in London and the metropolitan police district, to pre-

scribe the routes to be followed by all classes or any particular class of traffic, and the streets to be or not to be used for traffic of any specified class, to regulate the relative position in the roadway of traffic of different speeds or types, to prescribe the conditions under which, and the times at which, vehicles delivering or collecting goods may stand in the streets, &c.

PENSIONS

OLD AGE PENSIONS

An important amendment of the law relating to Old Age Pensions came into force in August, 1924. The new Act deals with the calculation of means for pensions, but does not alter other conditions, e.g., age for receipt of an old age pension. Its object is to meet the complaint that the previous Acts discouraged thrift by requiring practically all means of whatever kind to be taken into account in determining the amount of pension to which a person was entitled. The old basis of calculation of means is to be continued, but it is now made subject to the proviso that means derived from any source, other than earnings, are to be subject to a deduction of £39 per annum. The total means left after this deduction has been made is to be taken as the yearly means for the purpose of fixing the rate of pension. The following table shows the pension payable in respect of yearly means after the deduction of £39 has been made.

Yearly Means		Weekly rate of Pension
Exceeding	Not exceeding	
£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
26 5 0	31 10 0	10 0
31 10 0	36 15 0	8 0
36 15 0	42 0 0	6 0
42 0 0	47 5 0	4 0
47 5 0	49 17 6	2 0
49 17 6	—	Nil

Thus the maximum income a pensioner can have from private means and the pension is approximately 35s per week, or £92 per annum, e.g., yearly means £65 5s and pension at 10s per week, yearly means £70 10s and pension of 8s per week, yearly means £75 15s and pension of 6s per week, &c. The total population above the pension age of 70 is roughly 1,600,000, of whom 917,000 were in receipt of old age pensions prior to the passing of the 1924 Act. Of these 854,000 were receiving the full pension of 10s per week. The effect of the new provisions will be to increase the pensions of the 63,000 pensioners who now draw less than the maximum pension of 10s per week, and to enable pensions to be given to a large number of persons—officially estimated at about 170,000—who are not now entitled to any pension at all. The cost of these provisions is estimated at £4,150,000 in the first full financial year, rising to £7,000,000 per annum. This is regarded by the Chancellor of the Exchequer as a first instalment, his expressed intention being to introduce another measure to reduce the pensionable age to 65. In connection with the demand from some quarters for universal old age pensions the Chancellor stated that the abolition of the

means limit would cost at once an additional £18,000,000 a year, rising to £29,000,000 a year, and this at present is prohibitive. The total cost of old age pensions in the financial year 1934-5 is estimated at 24 millions, in 1930, 27 millions, in 1940, 35 millions, and in 1945, 40 millions.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS

The principle of pensions for widows with children and mothers whose family breadwinner is incapacitated was unanimously approved by the House of Commons in the early part of last year, on a motion "that in the opinion of this House pensions adequate for the proper upbringing and maintenance of children should be paid to all widows with children or mothers whose family breadwinner has become incapacitated, such pensions to be provided by the State and administered by a committee of the municipal or county council wholly unconnected with the Poor Law." The motion was not intended to cover the unmarried mother, the deserted wife, or the divorced woman. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in supporting the motion, stated that nothing would give him greater pleasure than to include in the financial provisions for 1925 even the very considerable sum which the adoption of this proposal would involve. Estimates of the cost of the scheme vary considerably, the approximate figure suggested by the mover of the resolution, Mr. C. Dukes, the Member for Warrington, being £20,000,000. The estimate of Miss Eleanor F. Rathbone, the President of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, of the cost of widows' pensions only, based on the Census figures of 1921, is as follows:—Excluding 103,000 war widows with children already in receipt of pensions, there are in Great Britain 245,000 civilian widowed mothers with 464,000 children under the age of 16. In addition there are some 50,000 total orphans. A pension scale of 16s. per week per widow, 6s. 6d. per child, and 12s. 6d. for total orphan, would give a total annual cost of roughly £19,500,000. To arrive at the cost of the scheme proposed in the motion carried in the House of Commons a deduction would have to be made from this figure in respect of money at present spent on the widows and children in out-relief, and an addition made to cover pensions for the wives of totally incapacitated men. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the question would be considered in all its details by the Government's experts, and as soon as the Government were in a position to deal with the question by legislation that would be done. The election manifestoes of the Conservative, Labour and Liberal Parties contained favourable references to the subject of widows' pensions, so it would seem that there is a prospect in the near future of this country following the lead of New Zealand, Denmark, Germany, and many of the American States in adopting this desirable reform.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY

FOLLOWING the recognition of the Soviet by the Labour Government, negotiations took place in London between representatives of the two Governments, and on August 6 it was announced that an agreement had been reached with the Russian delegation. A general treaty and a treaty of commerce and navigation were signed at the Foreign Office two days later despite

strong protests in the House of Commons against the signature before the treaties had been placed before Parliament, Mr. MacDonald declaring that the House would be absolutely free to exercise its discretion. The most controversial matter was the promise of the guarantee of a loan to Russia conditional upon the settlement of various claims. This was to be the subject of a further treaty, the amount and conditions not being stated, and it was upon this vague proposal that criticism was mainly directed by Conservatives and Liberals and business men.

The question played a prominent part in the general election, particularly in the final stage, when a bombshell was thrown into the political arena by the Foreign Office in the form of a letter alleged to have been written by Zinovieff, on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, to the British Communist Party, inciting the latter organisation to stir up revolution in Great Britain. With the text of this letter was issued a protest to M. Rakovsky, the Soviet Chargé d'Affaires in London, signed "in the absence of the Secretary of State" by Mr. J. D. Gregory, a high Foreign Office official. Zinovieff promptly disclaimed the letter, and M. Rakovsky declared it to be a forgery. There is little doubt that the letter had a great effect upon the electors—as well as upon the ratification of the treaties—and before resigning Mr. MacDonald appointed a Cabinet Committee to inquire into the matter, but this body found it impossible to obtain evidence throwing further light upon the authenticity of the letter, only a copy of which had been seen. Mr. Baldwin's cabinet also went into the subject in order to reply to M. Rakovsky.

SEVERN BARRAGE

THE Government have come to a decision to revive the Severn Barrage Scheme, by far the most ambitious scheme ever proposed for the generation of electricity in this country. A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Trade to make geographical and hydrographical investigations in connection with the construction of the barrage, and the Government have sanctioned the necessary expenditure. It is estimated that this preliminary inquiry, which will take some considerable time to complete, might cost about £95,000. Apart from the engineering problem of finding satisfactory sites for the foundations of the barrage, it is stated that it will be necessary to investigate and take note of the tides in the Severn estuary probably over a period of two years. The outline of the scheme was drawn up by the Ministry of Transport in 1920, when it was proposed to combine a scheme for a suggested railway bridge for the Great Western Railway across the Severn with a great dam or barrage and a road for vehicular traffic. The site chosen for the barrage was near the Severn Tunnel, and above it was planned a huge locked basin over 27 acres in extent, a large portion of which would accommodate ocean-going vessels of the largest size. In order to provide a constant rate of generation of power the scheme provided for two separate installations—a concrete dam with sluices and turbines for utilising the tidal flow, and an artificial storage lake in the valley of the river Wye above Tintern Abbey, with a pumping and turbine house on the tidal portion of the river. It was claimed by the Ministry that it would be possible by means of this scheme to provide over 500,000 horse power during a 20-

hour day with a peak-load capacity of 1,000,000 horse power, at an estimated cost of a little over one halfpenny per Board of Trade unit. In addition to the industrial areas of South Wales and the Midlands, the supply of power to London was proposed by a transmission line capable of carrying 500,000 kw. with 20 per cent. loss in the line. The cost of the line, which was estimated at 1½ millions, and the transmission loss taken together would therefore add only a fraction of a penny to the cost of the Board of Trade unit delivered in London. No official estimate of the total cost of the scheme was published. The Ministry of Transport stated of the scheme that "its prospects would appear to be limitless. They open up a vista which is little short of a revolution in the industrial life of the West and Midlands of England. It effectively solves the problem of congestion of all traffic between South Wales and the West of England both by road and rail, and brings within the reach of all classes of the community the blessings of light, purity and power."

TOWN PLANNING.

CONSIDERABLE activity in connection with the preparation of town planning schemes is now taking place among local authorities throughout the country. Up to 1909 the question of town planning had received no legislative notice in this country, and prior to that time towns were allowed to grow without any attempt being made to control or direct their growth. In 1909 the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act gave local authorities—borough, urban and rural district councils—the power to prepare town planning schemes after obtaining the consent of the Local Government Board. The exercise of this power was optional, but many authorities took action and prepared schemes. The procedure for making town planning schemes was simplified by an Act passed in 1919. A local authority may now prepare a scheme for any area within their district without the necessity of obtaining the consent of the Ministry of Health, except where they wish to include in the scheme land outside their own area. The preparation of schemes is now compulsory on all boroughs and urban districts with a population exceeding 20,000, and these schemes have to be prepared by 1 January, 1929. In London the London County Council is the town planning authority. The land which may be included in a scheme may include (a) any land which is in course of development, or appears likely to be used for building purposes, and (b) land already built upon, or land not likely to be used for building purposes, where it is so situated with respect to land likely to be used for building purposes that the general object of the scheme would be better secured by its inclusion. The town plan may provide for the situation and width of roads, the fixing of building lines, the reservation of land for parks and open spaces, the height, character and density of buildings, and the proportion of the site to be built on. No compensation is payable to owners of land in respect of reasonable provisions prescribing the space about buildings, or limiting the number to be erected to the acre, or prescribing the height or character of buildings. Where property is increased in value by a scheme the local authority is entitled to recover one-half the amount of the increase. The number of local authorities in England and

Wales on whom town planning is compulsory is 257. Up to June, 1924, 113 of these had passed resolutions, or received authority, to prepare 221 town planning schemes. In addition, 111 other local authorities, on whom town planning is not compulsory, had passed resolutions, or received authority, to prepare 145 schemes. 13 schemes covering a total area of nearly 19,000 acres had been finally approved. A number of authorities in the Greater London area have schemes in course of preparation, and the London County Council have resolved to prepare a scheme for an area of about 7,000 acres in South-East London, which contains the largest and most compact portion of undeveloped land in the County of London.

TRADE DISPUTES.

IN 1924, a general step forward has been taken on the question of wages. Practically every trade union has made an application to the employers concerned for an increase in basic rates. The excuse has not been the rise in cost of living, already covered by sliding scales of bonuses, but that labour deserved a better standard of living. Generally, the increases have been obtained, but both employees and employers are to blame for the strikes that have taken place, for, with the exception of the foolishly conducted strike of porters in Covent Garden, settlements have been made eventually through negotiation. The public is getting accustomed to the disorganisation caused by big disputes. A noticeable method of the Ministry of Labour has been to appoint a Court of Enquiry under the authority of the Act of 1919, but the Courts have usually been too late to stop a strike. Details of the more important disputes follow. It will be observed that the agreement has been reached to settle the strike soon after the Court has finished its work. An obvious development of the 1919 Act is a standing Committee to settle employment conditions and so prevent strikes. But it is to be noted that the Labour M.P.s in the course of Parliament have refused to consider any compulsory settlements. The nation has been threatened with a coal stoppage for some time—there is constant friction in the mines on employment conditions that involve small and sectional troubles—but the leaders recognise that wages cannot be increased whilst coal remains at its present price.

NEW DISPUTES

	Workpeople involved in, 000's	Days lost in, 000's
1922	576	552
1923	611	397
Jan 1924	37	82
Feb "	56	144
Mar "	59	76
April "	46	51
May "	56	36
June "	57	50
July "	57	61
Aug "	53	122
Sept "	41	28
		19,850
		10,642
		699
		73
		471
		398
		356
		650
		1,764
		518

DOCKERS

The Delegate Conference on Nov. 29, 1923, of Transport and General Workers' Union decided to apply for a wage increase of 2s. per day. Formal claim was lodged with the employers on Dec. 15, and subsequently notice was given to

terminate the wages agreement. On Jan 16, 1924, at the National General Council for Dock Labour, the employers refused the application of the union. A further delegate conference was held on Jan 29, when instructions were given for withdrawal of all labour on Feb 16, unless all demands were granted. Conferences were held Feb 5 and 11 between both sides. The Ministry of Labour intervened on 12th, and two days later employers offered 1s increase at once and arbitration on the balance. The offer was not considered acceptable and strike began on 16th. Meantime, lightermen and watermen demanded additional 2s 6d a day, and on 17th union instructed members not to work overtime. A Court of Inquiry was instituted by Minister of Labour on 18th and heard evidence. Negotiations had meanwhile been taking place, and on Feb 21 Delegate Conference accepted 1s immediately and 1s in June, plus other concessions in regard to working conditions.

MINERS

On Jan 17, 1924, The Miners' Federation of Great Britain gave three months' notice to the Mining Association of G B to terminate the National Wages Agreement of July 1, 1921. Meetings were held between both sides, and on March 27 employers made a general offer including increase of 12½ per cent on minimum wage and reduction of 4 per cent in the percentage of surplus to be taken as profits. The M F G B recommended rejection of offer in submitting to a vote, in which figures were—

For acceptance

322,392

Rejection of offer coupled with application to Govt for full wages enquiry

338,650

The Executive of the M F G B discussed the matter with the Minister of Mines, who set up an Inquiry under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The men remained at work under a temporary agreement. As at present worked, it is admitted by both sides that any practical increase in wages is out of the question, and all parties concerned are tinkering with methods to re-organise employment of coal as raw material.

RAILWAYS

Though a National Wages Board is in existence, its decisions are not compulsory. The 1923 awards were accepted by the Nat Union of Railwaymen and Railway Clerks Assn, but the Assoc Soc of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen refused to do so, notwithstanding the signature of the Society's representatives on the awards. The result was that nearly 70,000 drivers, firemen and minor workers tried to put the railways out of action from Jan 21 to 29, 1924. The dispute concerned a few special workers who might have been badly treated under the award. The Locomotive Engineers and Firemen members were on strike *en masse*, the other two societies ordered their men to remain at work, and with few exceptions reported daily at the stations and depots. Internal jealousy between the N U R and L E & F is probably responsible for most of the friction on the lines.

During July, 1924, a ballot was taken of the members of the L E & F on the question of a strike to press home the demands concerning classification and guaranteed pay for Sunday duty. The figures were 18,298 against and 15,708 for a strike. A further ballot question was that of submitting matters to Wages Board, this re-

ceived 14,763 votes. Altogether 33,061 were against a strike in a ballot of 51,787, of which 3,018 were spoilt papers. About 16,000 did not trouble to vote. Eighty delegates representing about 400,000 members of the N U R held their annual conference at York July 7-12. The President (J Maichbank) condemned sectional organisations and strikes. A proposal to condemn the Labour Government for refraining from putting the whole socialist programme into force was rejected. A resolution was passed welcoming the Group Railway System and ordered the union executive to press a Bill for nationalisation of Railways. Leave of absence to the Gen Sec (J H Thomas) was granted whilst holding a Cabinet post. The new President was elected in W. Dobbie (Lord Mayor of York). N U R had in hand (Oct., 1924) new national programme of general wages increases to be submitted to National Wages Board.

SHIPYARD WORKERS

On Feb 11, members of the Amalgamated Engineers Union in Southampton "downed tools" contrary to union instructions and to the spirit of the 1923 agreement. Men demanded an immediate increase of 17s 6d weekly, to which the employers replied with an offer of 2s 6d at once, and whatever extra was the outcome of the negotiations between employers and employed in the industry generally in regard to the national demand of 10s weekly. The employers refused to consider the national question until the men returned, and as the latter remained out a lock-out was threatened for April 5. On April 7 a Southampton mass meeting refused to submit the matter to Joint National Executive Committee. The Unions concerned ordered their men back to work and the Ship Constructors and Shipwrights expelled from membership those who would not return to duty. The lock-out that took place on April 12 put 20,000 out of work. By this time the Transport Union Committee officials had become interested in the dispute and managed to obtain the men's acceptance to an immediate conference on the matter. The lock out was lifted on April 23 and work was resumed.

TRAMWAY STRIKE

On Dec 19, 1923, the Transport and General Workers gave notice to Employers' representatives on the Joint Industrial Council that they claimed an advance of 8s weekly for all tramway workers in the London area. Failing to obtain agreement, the Council reported to Minister of Labour on March 13. A strike was fixed to begin on March 15, but at the request of the Minister was postponed until March 21. Employers suggested arbitration but men refused. On March 21, Court of Inquiry was ordered by Ministry and on same night strike began. There were 16,000 tram and 23,000 omnibus workers on strike. The Court reported on March 24 that need for increase was not questioned. The Government announced that a Bill would be introduced to control transport in the London area. A definite offer of 5s increase with arbitration on the balance was rejected. On March 25, A S L E & F instructed members on Tube railways to strike. Provisional offer of new terms of 6s weekly, with other minor arrangements, was submitted to vote and accepted on March 28 by 9,428 votes to 4,377.

TRADE INQUIRIES.

A strong Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir Arthur Balfour has been appointed by the Government "to inquire into and report upon the conditions and prospects of British industry and commerce, with special reference to the export trade, and to make recommendations in regard thereto." Investigation is specially desired by the Government with regard to the following questions:—(1) The present position of British overseas trade, and the prospects of British participation in the markets of the world being such as to ensure sufficient and continuous employment and a satisfactory standard of living in this country. In this connection the examination of tendencies and developments in the markets of the world and also in the chief competing countries will be involved, together with an inquiry into the growth of competition with British goods in these markets, the likelihood of its continuance and its probable consequences. (2) The ability of British industry to meet competition under the conditions thus determined and to adapt itself to changes in the nature of overseas demand. This will involve an inquiry into our productive capacity and organisation, including the supply and efficient use of capital, labour and management, the present and future adequacy of raw materials and possible improvements in their utilisation, and the part played by the United Kingdom in new developments of industry, particularly those which are the outcome of scientific research. Matters to which attention might be directed are the present extent of large scale production its possibilities and limitations, the efficiency of plant and equipment, power supply and transport as factors in cost of production, marketing organisation at home and abroad, and the current methods of industrial and commercial finance. (3) The relations between those engaged in production. This will involve inquiry into methods of industrial remuneration, the main causes of unrest and disputes, and the methods of avoidance or settlement of disputes, as for example, co-partnership, co-operation, wages boards, voluntary arbitration, State regulation of wages, and compulsory arbitration and compulsory enforcement and extension of agreements. In view of the very wide scope of the inquiry it is anticipated that the Committee's investigations will take a considerable time—two years has been suggested—but it is possible that a series of interim reports will be published before the final report is completed. The *Census of Production* to be taken in 1925 is the third of its kind in this country, the first having been taken in 1907 and the second in 1922. Owing to the War, examination and tabulation of the results of the 1922 census were not completed sufficiently to allow of the publication of a report. The present census will cover Great Britain, and although its scope will not be so wide as that of the United States censuses, much valuable information will be obtained. Some of the inquiries must be answered compulsorily, and in accordance with the Act governing the taking of the censuses, other voluntary questions are asked. The information required is in respect of the calendar year 1924, but in cases where the financial year ends on some date other than December 31, then information will be accepted for a year ending not earlier than June 30, 1924, or not later than June 30, 1925.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

THE fifty-sixth Trade Union Congress was held at Hull, Sept 1-6, 1924, under the presidency of Mr A. A. Purcell. A gradual falling off in support was again reported, the comparative figures being:

	Organisations	Membership	Delegates
F 1923	702	4,369,268	167
1924	724	4,328,235	170

The "Charter" was passed unanimously. This embodies a long series of claims annually put forward, such as—44 hours working week, legal minimum wage for each industry, adequate maintenance of unemployed, improved housing pensions at 60 and to widowed mothers and orphans, full educational facilities from elementary schools to university, extension of training facilities to unemployed, &c. More power was given to the General Council of the T.U.C. in dealing with trade disputes. In future, trades unions will have to keep the Council fully advised of all disputes in which they may be concerned, and the Council is to have permission to advise unions likely to be concerned in such disputes what is taking place. In the case of negotiations breaking down the Council is to step in at once and give the advice and assistance advisable. Compulsory arbitration was to be met with determined opposition, whilst a motion in favour of the legislation of agreements made through Joint Industrial Councils was shelved by means of the previous question vote. Motions in favour of 15 as minimum school age, continuation schools up to 18, of the Russian Treaty, and of the Dawes Plan were passed.

The old Industrialists' plan of one union for one industry was advanced another step. A resolution was passed by a card vote by 2,503,000 to 1,428,000 to the effect there were too many trade unions, organisation should be by industry and for the establishment of a united front in the labour movement to improve working conditions. The Council was to draw up a scheme for organisation by industry and a plan to secure unity of action without any merging of unions.

Mr A. B. Swales of Amalgamated Engineering Union is the new Chairman. Messrs. F. Bramley and W. McL. Citrine are secretary and assistant secretary. A delegation of seven are to represent the General Council at the annual Conference of the All Russia Trade Unions.

TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB.

WORLD-WIDE interest was aroused in the early part of 1924 by the opening of the sarcophagus of King Tutankhamen and the discovery of the magnificent coffin which had remained untouched since the Royal burial was carried out, considerably over 3,000 years ago. This is the first time that such a discovery of an undisturbed coffin of one of the ancient Kings of Egypt has been made, and the importance of this unique discovery, with its wealth of historical and archaeological facts, is considerably enhanced by the fact that the reign of the King fell at a time of marked transition in the history of this ancient kingdom. For about 16 years the late Lord Carnarvon and Mr Howard Carter had been carrying out excavation work on that part of the site of ancient Thebes on the west bank of the Nile where many valuable discoveries have been made, and for eight years they had

been working in the area where they discovered the Royal tomb, in November, 1922. On the opening of the tomb it was found that most of the movable gold and silver articles had been stolen by ancient grave robbers, but a multitude of wonderful objects remained—statues of the king, the state throne and couches, chariots, boxes of exquisite workmanship, alabaster vases, beautiful pottery, provisions for the dead and a great number of other articles of a kind which had never before been found. The inner sepulchral hall, opened in February, 1923, disclosed many more artistic objects, and a shrine of great beauty with doors bearing the original necropolis seals. Owing to the lateness of the season further work on this shrine was then impossible and the tomb was closed till November, 1923. When the work was restarted three other shrines were successively revealed, the roof of the last enclosing the sarcophagus with the king's coffin. Unfortunately Lord Carnarvon did not live to see the opening of the sarcophagus, he having succumbed to an insect bite whilst in Egypt in April, 1923. Following the opening ceremony in February, 1924, Mr Howard Carter in a public notice stated that owing to impossible restrictions and discourtesies on the part of the Egyptian Public Works Department and its Antiquity Service, all his collaborators, in protest, had refused to work any further upon the scientific investigations of the discovery. He therefore decided to close the tomb and cease work. Further causes of friction were questions concerning the ultimate ownership of some of the treasures found in the tomb and the publication rights of the Countess of Carnarvon. Eventually the Ministry of Public Works cancelled Mr Carter's authority for excavation and the Director General of the Antiquities Service was ordered to resume work on the tomb at the earliest possible moment. At the time of going to press there had been no further developments.

UNEMPLOYED INSURANCE.

CONSIDERABLE alteration has been made in the law relating to unemployed insurance. The rights of insured persons to unemployment benefit, the rates of benefit, the amount of the State contribution, refunds of contribution and other important matters are dealt with by the Unemployed Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924. With regard to the period of benefit, the Act provides that up to a limit of one week of benefit for every six contributions paid, or of 26 weeks of benefit during a "benefit year" (whichever is the less), benefit is to be paid on conditions which, with certain specified modifications, are the same as those applied by the old law to covenanted benefit. Further benefit for an additional period is payable in certain cases. The waiting period during which benefit is not payable has been reduced from a week to three days of continuous unemployment. The weekly rates of benefit under former Acts and those laid down by the new Act are as follows—

	Old Rate	New Rate
	s. d.	s. d.
Men	12 0	18 0
Women	12 0	15 0
Boys (16 to 28)	7 6	7 6
Girls (16 to 28)	7 0	6 0

The maximum rates of contribution for employers and employed are unaltered, but the Exchequer contribution will, after the end of

the deficiency period, become one-half of the aggregate amount contributed by employers and employed. The "end of the deficiency period" is the date to be certified by the Treasury as the date when the unemployment fund is solvent. An important amendment is made by the new Act of the provision in the Act of 1920 relating to the disqualification for benefit on account of a trade dispute. Under the 1920 Act, persons thrown out of work owing to a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at the premises at which they were employed were in general disqualified for benefit so long as the stoppage continued. The new Act provides that the disqualification is not to apply where the insured worker proves that (a) he is not participating in, or financing, or directly interested in the trade dispute which caused the stoppage of work, and that he does not belong to a grade or class of workers members of which are participating in, or financing, or directly interested in the dispute, or, (b) that the stoppage is due to an employer acting in a manner so as to contravene the terms or provisions of any agreement existing between a group of employers where the stoppage takes place, or of a national agreement, to either of which the employers and employees are contracting parties.

UNEMPLOYMENT—GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

THE abnormal unemployment from which the country has been suffering for the last three years shows no signs of rapid abatement. Although the past year has shown some improvement over the previous year, the number of unemployed at the time of going to press amongst the workpeople insured against unemployment under the Unemployed Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was considerably over a million. The principle of the Labour Government's proposed schemes for directly providing work, which, whilst not regarded by them as a means of solving the unemployment problem, would have a considerable effect upon the volume of unemployment, are outlined below—

Roads.—A road programme involving an estimated expenditure of £13,500,000 has been approved, to which the Government contribution will be £10,000,000. The Government has also agreed to spend £5,000,000 on the reconstruction of main trunk roads. A scheme for a tunnel under the Thames has been considerably advanced in spite of many engineering difficulties, and engineering investigations are to be made in connection with the suggested construction of a tubular bridge over the River Iav, the preliminary expenses for which the Government have undertaken to pay. The Government have also under consideration the question of a big road to the London Docks.

Electrical Development.—Greatest importance is attached by the Government to the possibilities of electrical development, which directly and indirectly would help very considerably in dealing with the unemployment problem. It is proposed to introduce legislation to give the Electricity Commissioners the compulsory powers proposed in, but struck out of, the Bill introduced in 1929, and to empower the Government to carry out the work of standardizing the frequency of current and providing inter-communication between the large stations throughout the country. The cost of this work,

according to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, might amount to £10,000,000 spread over a period of three years. See also 'Savern Barrage Scheme'.

Sugar Beet Industry.—It is hoped to build up a flourishing sugar industry in this country by State assistance. The Government propose that a subsidy should be given for a period of ten years. **Reclamation of the Wash.**—It is stated that nearly 5,000 acres are ready for reclamation, but it is intended to reclaim only about 500 acres during 1925. The reclaimed land will be laid down to grass for two years, after which it will be specially ploughed and will then be available as arable land.

Railways.—Communications between the Government and the Railway Companies led to the announcement that the Great Western Company would spend £13,000,000 on capital account, the London and North-Eastern Company £19,000,000, the London Midland and Scottish Company £13,500,000 and the Southern Company £10,000,000, together a total of £55,500,000.

Housing, &c.—Other factors which will have an effect on unemployment are the Government's Housing programme, the increased guarantees under the Trades Facilities Act and works to be carried out by municipalities with Government assistance.

UNITED SERVICES' FUND

ACCORDING to the report issued at the end of February, 1924, for the year ended Sept. 30, 1923, the sum of £422,382 12s 11d had been distributed during the year, thus bringing the total net expenditure since the inception of the fund to £2,924,080 3s 7d. The fund is to continue working until 1938—a date settled upon by the committee to estimate in equal amounts the annual rate of expenditure and income. A special sum of £500,000 has been set aside for additional expenditure during the next five years. Cards announcing the work of the fund hang in 1,400 post offices and 500 labour exchanges. In the year's work 6,414 sick ex-Servicemen had been relieved at a cost of £28,779, 12,713 wives, widows and dependents had been assisted to the extent of £25,163. During the year 729 children had been taken into the homes, making a total of 2,095. A large scheme is also being undertaken for the benefit of ex-Service men suffering from tuberculosis.

WAGES.

As mentioned under Labour Disputes, there has been a rise in most standard wages in addition to the usual changes consequent upon the rise or fall of the Cost of Living Index Figure of the Ministry of Labour. It was hinted in last year's "Whitaker" that 70 per cent. above the 1924 figure of 100 might be considered as settled, but conditions are becoming worse, and it is not unlikely we shall have to base our requirements on 10 points higher. The official figures are

Month (1st day)	Cost of Living Index Figure	Workpeople concerned	Net weekly Wages Incidence in 000's £
Year 1922	Varied between 92 and 78 (continuous fall)	7,633	-4,211
" 1923	Varied between 78 and 77 (lowest 69)	4,225	-309

Month (1st day)	Cost of Living Index Figure	Workpeople concerned	Net weekly Wages Incidence in 000's £
1924			
Jan	77	1,480	+ 63
Feb	79	740	+ 87
Mar	78	780	+ 22
April	73	320	+ 23
May	71	1,400	+271
June	69	745	+ 92
July	70	1,280	+ 32
Aug	71	1,368	- 59
Sept	72	958	+ 2
Oct	76		

Chief wages alterations were —
 Jan Miners and Railwaymen
 Feb Builders and Dockers
 Mar Miners
 Apr Steelworkers and Transport Services
 May Miners and Shipworkers
 June Dockers and Shipyard workers
 July Railwaymen and Textile workers
 Aug Miners, Steelworkers and Dockyard employees
 Sept Miners, Transport and Engineering.

WOMEN POLICE

THE Departmental Committee appointed to review the experience available in regard to the employment of women police in England and Wales and to make recommendations as to their future organisation and duties have now made their report to the Home Secretary. At the end of July, 1924, policewomen were employed in the Metropolitan Police District and in 6 County forces and in 27 City and Borough forces, the total strength being 110. In a few forces their employment has been discontinued, or their numbers reduced during the last few years, partly for reasons of economy and partly because, owing to the change in local conditions, such as the removal of troops from the neighbourhood, the continued employment of policewomen was considered unnecessary by the Police Authority. In a few cases the employment of women has been discontinued because the Police Authorities were not satisfied that their employment had been a success. On the general question of the employment of policewomen, the Committee found that there was considerable diversity of opinion. So far as the investigation of crime is concerned, they think that every police authority should provide, so far as is practicable, for policewomen to take the statements of women and children who can give information or evidence where sexual crimes are in question, but, though they are satisfied that women can be usefully employed in the investigation of crime generally, they feel that their employment in criminal investigation beyond this particular duty must be definitely left to the decision of the local authority according to local circumstances. As to preventive work, whilst it was recognised by practically every witness who gave evidence before the Committee that there is a great deal of preventive work which can be better performed by women than men, there was a great difference of opinion as to whether the work can be better done by policewomen than by members of voluntary organisations. The Committee are of opinion that the efficiency of the police service has been improved by the employment of policewomen, but the question whether there is in any police district sufficient work to justify their whole-time employment, the exact duties to be performed, and

whether the duties can be better done in plain clothes or uniform, are matters which must be left to the discretion of the local police authority. The Committee recommend that policewomen should receive the same training as men, they do not think it desirable to lay down any definite age for recruits, but think that women above the age of 25, whether married or single, should not be debilitated from joining. With regard to the Metropolitan Police District, the Committee recommend that at least as many women as were employed before the reduction in 1922 should again be appointed, and that when these numbers are reached, or sooner if the necessity for the appointment is recognised, a woman should be attached to Headquarters to advise the Commissioner on matters connected with their employment.

WORLD FLIGHTS.

To the United States has fallen the honor of making the first journey round the world by air. Four machines piloted by Major Martin and Lieutenants Nelson, Smith and Wade, of the U. S. Army Air Service, left Seattle, in the State of Washington, on April 6, 1924, to fly westward on their world flight. Careful preparations had been made in advance for the flight by the U. S. Army Air Service and the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, and stores and an abundance of spare parts had been placed at various places along the route. An early disaster put Major Martin out of the flight, his machine crashing in fog against a mountain near Port Moller, Alaska. The North Pacific was crossed by the other three airmen by way of the Aleutian Islands, and the south coast of Kamtschatka was reached in the middle of May. The 900 mile journey across the sea was made in very bad weather, and the airmen were forced down by storms off Behring Isle and delayed for 3½ hours. Japan was crossed and Hong Kong reached on June 8. The journey continued *via* Saigon, Bangkok and Rangoon, and before reaching Rangoon the fliers passed but did not see Major MacLaren on his flight eastward. Karachi was reached on July 4. The journey to Constantinople and across Europe was ineventful, and the airmen arrived at Croydon on July 16. After their machines had been thoroughly overhauled at Hull the flight was resumed by way of the Orkneys and Iceland, which was reached on August 2. Lt. Wade's machine was wrecked en route, and he was forced to abandon the flight. Bad weather delayed the other two airmen, and the flight from Iceland to the coast of Greenland, which lasted 11 hours, could not be undertaken till August 21. From here good weather conditions prevailed, and the rest of the journey *via* Labrador, Nova Scotia, Boston, New York, Chicago, Omaha, was safely accomplished, and their starting point at Seattle reached on September 29. The total distance covered by the airmen was over 27,500 miles, and their average flying speed was 76 miles per hour. Squadron Leader MacLaren was in command of the British machine which left Calshot near Southampton on March 23, 1924, on an unofficial flight eastward round the world. With him were Flying Officer Plenderleith acting as pilot, and Sergeant Andrews as engineer. Misfortune dogged them throughout their journey—at Corfu they were forced to land with a damaged engine, and it was necessary to send a new engine from England. Between Karachi and Nasirabad

another forced landing with the engine damaged was made at Paru in the Sind Desert. A new engine was sent from Baghdad and this was replaced by another engine at Calcutta. At Akab in Burnah the machine crashed and was wrecked. U. S. naval officers kindly transported Major MacLaren's spare machine from Tokio by one of their destroyers to enable the flight to be resumed. Japan and Kamtschatka were reached without further serious mishap, but between Kamtschatka and the Aleutian Islands the airmen were forced by fog to land in a heavy sea and the machine was so seriously damaged that the flight had to be abandoned. Other unsuccessful attempts to fly round the world were made by Portuguese and Italian airmen.

WORLD "POWER" CONFERENCE

GREAT success attended the first World Power Conference, which was held at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley in July, 1924. The Conference, which was called to consider the further development, conservation and most economical use of the power resources of the world, was inaugurated by the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association in co-operation with technical and scientific institutions and industrial organisations in Great Britain and other countries. Representatives from 40 countries were present. The Conference was opened by the Prince of Wales, who in welcoming the delegates said: "I feel this to be an occasion of great importance, for it may prove the beginning of a series of conferences whereby the combined knowledge and judgment of the world may be devoted to the solution of the many difficulties confronting, not only science and research, but also economic progress throughout the world. We have become accustomed to the idea of an international clearing house for many things, and in the League of Nations, with its Labour Office and International Court of Justice, have seen international co-operation at work in political and labour questions, and in law, but the deeper questions connected with industrial progress and equipment, with natural resources, with the conservation of energy and of fuel, and with standardisation in design and manufacture, have hitherto, I believe, been examined by every country in isolation, with results that are apparent to everyone. In the effort to create for industry, and especially power, what the League of Nations intends for politics, lies, I think, the true significance of the World Power Conference." Between three and four hundred papers were contributed by the delegates, and among the wide range of subjects covered by them were the following: the potential resources of each country in hydro-electric power, oil and minerals, and the means of their industrialisation; the development of scientific agriculture, irrigation and transportation by land, air and water; the financial and economic aspects of industry, nationally and internationally; the standardisation of voltages and frequencies especially in regard to traction, the generation, application and transport of power; natural steam power, problems of lighting, advances made in the efficiency of the steam turbine for land and marine work, &c. There was also discussed the establishment of a permanent world bureau for the collection of data, the preparation of inventories of the world's resources, and the exchange of industrial and scientific information.

Public and Private Wealth.

CONTINUAL DECLINE IN REVENUE.

THE decline in the National income—to which reference was made in WHITAKER'S ALMANACK last year—has its inevitable sequence in a decline in the Revenue from taxation during the current year 1924-1925. The Budget was framed on the anticipation of a decline in receipts, as compared with the previous year, of about £9,000,000, but which, with adjustment of expenditure, should produce a "surplus" for the year of just over £4,000,000. During the first half of the financial year which ended September 30, 1924, the receipts showed a decline, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, of 17 and one-third millions, and a net deficit of income as compared with expenditure of £12,000,000, as against a net surplus of £3,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1923-1924. The decline would have been considerably greater but for an unexpected increase in the yield during the half-year from Estate, etc., duties of about £4,800,000, and from super tax of nearly £4,000,000. The increase from super-tax does not imply the enjoyment during this period of a larger income, as the payments received from this source are in respect of assessments on income enjoyed nearly two years previously.

The net reduction in Government Expenditure during the six months was only two and one-third millions as against a reduced income of 17 and one-third millions, a deficit on budgeting of £15,000,000, or a net deficit of £12,000,000, as there was a surplus on the same period in the preceding year of £3,000,000. Unless there be some pronounced improvement in receipts and reduction of expenditure during the remaining six months of the year, it appears probable that there will be a deficit to be faced at the end of the financial year. Usually the receipts during the second half of the year are greater than during the first half, but as the repeal of the "McKenna Duties" did not become operative until one-third of the year had passed, there will be a full half year's loss to be reckoned for these duties during the second half as against one-third for the first half of the year, and a full half year's loss from the reduction of Entertainment tax, as against two-thirds of the half-year to September 30.

For the year ended March 31, 1924, there was a realised surplus on the Budget of £48,300,000, of which £20,000,000 was devoted to redemption of National War Bonds and £15,750,000 to the redemption of outstanding Treasury Bills. For the year prior to that the realised surplus was £101,500,000—the surplus on these two years being approximately equal to the total Government Expenditure a few years prior to the Great War. Expenditure by Local Authorities in Great Britain out of rates amounted to £161,600,000 in addition.

The estimated Expenditure for the current year on the introduction of the Budget was £790,000,000, increased by supplementary expenditure sanctioned to nearly £794,000,000, as compared with an actual expenditure during the preceding year of nearly £789,000,000, so that, notwithstanding the certainty of a decreased revenue, an increased expenditure already more than absorbing the Estimated Surplus is engaged to be incurred. A definite

proportion of this sum (£56,000,000) is found by trenching on capital in the form of Death Duties, which must still further reduce the prospects of receipts from taxation of income in subsequent years, while it also reduces the capital available for profitable investment in industry, the provision of employment, and the maintenance of the "purchasing power" of the population at large. The continuation of such a course can eventually have only the same result on the National Finances as it would on private or business affairs, although the full effect may not become apparent so quickly.

A PROSPECT OF RETURN TO SOUNDER FINANCE.

Fortunately, although somewhat tardily, there appear to be signs of a return to a more sane outlook on the National Financial situation, not only amongst politicians, but amongst the nation at large. For some years past, dating from the famous "Limehouse Campaign," and before the upheaval caused by the Great War, even responsible politicians have appeared to be satisfied that so long as increasing sums could be obtained by taxation—on however steeply rising a scale—the National prosperity could be assumed to be increasing in the definite ratio of the rise in the taxation receipts. Reasoned warnings to the contrary fell upon persistently deaf ears. The intervention into this period of the Great War, while it overshadowed the issue, and to some extent complicated, and later, accentuated it, did not divert the inevitable, logical result, although it provided a convenient peg to which to attach the blame. The tragedy of rising unemployment has shown that unproductive expenditure by the State is in no sense even a partial or temporary cure, but tends to perpetuate and to increase the trouble it is intended to alleviate.

The number of registered unemployed rose to 1,162,700 on September 1, 1924, a summer period during which unemployment is usually lowest, and an increase since mid July of 14.7 per cent. In other words, a bread-winner in every ninth family was "registered" as unemployed. The actual number is considerably higher, as the "registered" figures do not include those "out of benefit" under the "dole" scheme, those not covered by the scheme, and those whose self-respect will not permit them to notify or advertise their misfortune, these latter in much larger proportion than is realised by the political theorists. Coupled with this are reports of further closing down amongst the more basic industries (iron, steel and coal) upon which other industries depend largely, owing to their inability to compete in the world-market whilst hampered with the excessive national and municipal taxation and the semi-legalized artificial restrictions upon output.

The surprising turn-over of votes at the last General Election (October, 1924) would appear to indicate that the Public at large was not satisfied with the position from both a personal and a national financial point of view, and is disposed to revert to a more conservative policy than has been the vogue for some years past.

In France, Belgium and Germany, countries which suffered most severely during the War,

unemployment is practically non-existent, in that it is reduced to that residuum always present (and due to the personal element) and impossible of elimination even in the periods of greatest industrial prosperity

INCOME TAX.

No detailed returns are available for the last financial year, the latest issue dealing with the period April, 1922-March, 1923. A fresh complication in the matter of accurate comparison now appears in the Inland Revenue Commissioners' accounts due to the elimination from these accounts (commencing with the year 1922-1923) of Southern Ireland, now the Irish Free State, and the accounts which have hitherto given the figures for the United Kingdom now relate only to Great Britain and Northern Ireland as from this date. As regards Income Tax, the receipts from what is now the Irish Free State amounted to less than 1 per cent of the receipts from the United Kingdom as a whole. The effect, therefore, is not serious, but has to be borne in mind in making accurate comparisons.

Income Tax and Super Tax, although treated by the Income Tax Commissioners as separate and distinct taxes, are in practice one tax levied upon income, and the serious nature of the increased burdens upon industry due to this source alone can be gauged from the following table, which gives the receipts from the last financial year, and from each of the ten years preceding. The figures are given to the nearest £1,000.

The gross income for the year coming under the notice of the income tax authorities was estimated at £2,900,000,000, and the net taxable income, after allowing for exemptions, reductions and allowances, at £1,320,000,000. This shows a decline since 1919-20, for which year the figures were £2,970,654,000 gross and £1,416,223,000 net, as compared with £3,447,058,000 gross and £1,356,628,000 net for 1920-21, and £3,214,829,000 gross and £1,308,278,000 net for 1921-1922.

Salaries of Government Officials at £88,068,000 showed a decline from £98,821,000 as compared with the preceding year, due to the automatic reduction in the "cost of living bonus" rather than to any drastic curtailment of expenditure in this respect.

INCOME FROM HOUSES

"Landlord's Income," i.e., the income from the ownership of lands, houses, &c. (Schedule A) has been almost stationary for some years past, showing a total rise of slightly over 6 per cent in 10 years. Income from lands has fallen slightly (about one-half per cent), while that from the ownership of houses only has increased during the decennial period by barely 7 per cent. Allowing for the very heavy inflation of prices since 1914, with the consequent increased assessments and rentals amounting in all but the large properties of the "mansion" type to not less than 40 per cent, there is, instead of an increase, a serious reduction in "real" income from this source. This is not principally due to

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FROM INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX FOR THE YEARS 1912-13 TO 1922-23, WITH PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE

Year	Exchequer Receipts			Increases per cent	
	Income Tax	Super Tax	Total	On Preceding Year	On 1912-13.
	£	£	£	Per cent	Per cent
1912-13	41,206,000	3,600,000	44,806,000		
1913-14	43,929,000	3,320,000	47,249,000	5.4	5.4
1914-15	59,279,000	10,120,000	69,399,000	47.1	56.4
1915-16	111,555,000	16,765,000	128,320,000	85.3	189.8
1916-17	185,930,000	19,103,000	205,033,000	59.9	364.2
1917-18	216,252,000	23,257,000	239,509,000	16.8	442.5
1918-19	255,591,000	35,595,000	291,186,000	21.6	559.5
1919-20	316,926,000	42,173,000	359,099,000	23.3	713.8
1920-21	338,865,000	55,281,000	394,146,000	9.7	779.7
1921-22	337,027,000	61,730,000	398,757,000	2.2	790.0
1922-23	314,836,000*	64,209,000	379,045,000	-4.9†	746.0

* Great Britain and Northern Ireland only

† Reduction of one shilling in the rate of Income Tax

‡ Decrease

The Rates of Tax applicable to the above periods were as follows —

Years	Income Tax	Super Tax
1912-14	1s 2d in the £	6d in the £ over £3,000 on incomes exceeding £5,000
1914-15	1s 8d in the £	From 6s 3d in the £ over £2,500, on incomes over £3,000 up to 1s 9½d on excess over £8,000
1915-16	3s in the £	From 10d in the £ over £2,500, on incomes over £3,000 to 3s. 6d in the £ on the excess over £10,000
1916-18	5s in the £	Ditto
1918-20	6s in the £	From 1s in the £ over £2,000, on incomes over £2,500 to 4s 6d in the £ on the excess over £10,000
1920-22	6s in the £	From 1s 6d in the £ over £2,000, to 6s on the excess over £30,000
1922-23	5s in the £	Ditto

the "housing shortage" as there is a considerable increase from properties of this type (although not a sufficient increase to overtake the demand), but is mainly accounted for by the closing of large houses whose owners are unable to maintain them, in days of high prices, from what is left of their income after heavy taxation has been met, especially as most of these estates are now heavily encumbered by charges incurred to meet the excessively heavy death duties in force for several years.

The Commissioners' Return for Inhabited House Duty is entirely factual, as the numbers and classification of these properties for each year since 1914-1915 are marked "not available." This is not only trifling with a very serious social problem, but is incorrect, as every property is scheduled in the books of the Income Tax authorities, and assessments made and tax collected thereon. The information is in fact given as regards new buildings brought into assessment during the year in the detailed particulars of Income Tax under Schedule A. This shows that during the year 1922-1923 new buildings numbering 152,313 of a total annual value of £4,755,824 were brought into assessment, as compared with 87,032 of an annual value of £3,087,196 in 1921-22, and 30,489 of an annual value of £1,333,721 in 1920-21. The number of new dwelling-houses was 132,723 in 1922-23, 72,647 in 1921-22, and 19,191 in 1920-21, and of the number first brought in in 1922-23, 121,708 were under £40 in annual value, due principally to building under the housing schemes, either through municipal authorities or through the subsidizing of approved houses built by private enterprise. A large proportion of these were naturally in the Greater London area, although the largest individual county contribution was from Lancashire with 14,743 new dwelling-houses, of an annual value of £475,195.

Income from Foreign Government Securities (other than those of British Possessions) amounted to £8,119,000 as compared with £11,660,000 in 1913-14.

AN OLD TAX TO DISAPPEAR.

A tax that has been imposed in one form or another since 1662, of late years known as Inhabited House Duty, is to disappear as from April 1, 1924. The reason given by the Chancellor in his Budget Speech was that the tax was "irritating" and "little more than a sham." It is doubtful if any tax was less "irritating," it was graded to fall lightly on small incomes and not heavily on larger ones, and it produced roughly £2,000,000 per annum. Its cost of collection was negligible, as it was collected with the "King's Tax"—that portion of Income Tax levied upon house property. It is fairly certain that the elimination of this tax will not reduce the cost of collection of the balance of the tax hitherto collected with it, and it therefore seems to have been a needless surrender of £2,000,000 per annum without any corresponding saving in expenses. This tax was originally a "Hearth Tax," when imposed in 1662 in the form of a tax of 2s on each "hearth," or stove, in a dwelling house. It continued to be imposed with various intervals in varying forms (of which the best known was the "Window Tax") until it became stabilised, more or less in its present form, in 1851. Income Tax is its junior by 136 years, as the latter was first imposed as a war measure

in 1798 (being discontinued from 1801-1803, and from 1816-1842) at rates varying from 2d to 8d in the £, until the South African War (when it jumped to 1s, then 1s 2d, and later, 1s 3d, to recede in the following year to 1rd) with the exception of the period 1854-1856, the years of the Crimean War, when the rate varied from 10d to 1s 4d in the £.

"Corporation Profits Tax" also disappears. This tax has had a very short life, as it was first imposed under the 1900 Budget. It was unsatisfactory in its incidence, it was additional to other taxes, and reacted directly and immediately upon industry, and was in practice found to be difficult of definition, and its assessment and collection was costly, both to the Department and to the payer of the tax.

STAMP DUTIES.

The yield of the Stamp Duties showed a marked increase from £18,991,000 to £21,851,000, due to the increased duties on Stock Exchange Transactions. The "Slump" in shipping and freight values is reflected in a decline of over 27 per cent on the receipts from stamps on Marine Insurance Policies, although an improvement in the carrying trade is indicated by a rise of nearly 34 per cent in the yield from stamps on Bills of Lading, that is to say, more voyages have been made, but with a lessened value of ships and cargoes.

ESTATE, ETC., DUTIES

High Yield Maintained

The Estate, Legacy and Succession Duties levied on property passing by reason of death and generally collectively referred to as the "Death Duties," not only continues to produce a high yield, but, with the exception of a slight set-back in 1918-19, have for several years past regularly resulted in a considerable surplus over the Budget Estimate.

This is the most difficult of all forms of revenue to estimate, as while it, of course, to some extent depends upon current valuations and prices, otherwise it is not dependent upon fluctuations of trade or even of the death rate, but almost entirely upon the incidence of death amongst rich people. The estate duty on small estates (up to £500) is from 1/2 per cent to 1 per cent (estates valued at under £100 being entirely exempt) and the yield of legacy duty negligible, whereas on very large estates the estate duty is as high as 40 per cent, and the legacy duty in addition varies according to degree of consanguinity from 1 per cent to 10 per cent. The falling in of only one large estate may make all the difference between a deficit on the Estimate or a large surplus. The average number of millionaire estates falling in is slightly under 10 per annum, but during recent years the number has been as low as 3 and as high as 20 in one calendar year. On the latter occasion (1922) one estate—that of Sir Ernest Cassel—of the 20, paid nearly 2½ millions (£2,442,000) in duties on the provisional valuation alone, and these 20 estates contributed almost one-half of the duties collected from nearly 99,000 estates during the year.

During the current year 1924-25, the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget Speech estimated for a yield from these Duties of £56,000,000, based, no doubt, upon the results of the two years preceding. This estimate, optimistic as it seemed, bids fair to be exceeded by a considerable

BUDGET ESTIMATES, EXCHEQUER RECEIPTS
AND SURPLUS FROM DEATH DUTIES

Year	Budget Estimate	Exchequer Receipt	Surplus
	£	£	£
1913-14 ..	26,750,000	27,359,000	609,000
1914-15 ..	27,770,000	28,382,000	612,000
1915-16 ..	31,000,000	31,035,000	35,000
1916-17 ..	30,000,000	31,232,000	1,232,000
1917-18 ..	29,000,000	31,674,000	2,674,000
1918-19 ..	31,500,000	30,262,000	1,238,000*
1919-20 ..	34,500,000	40,904,000	6,404,000
1920-21 ..	45,000,000	47,729,000	2,729,000
1921-22 ..	48,000,000	52,191,000	4,191,000
1922-23 ..	48,000,000	56,871,000	8,871,000
1923-24 ..	52,000,000	57,800,000	5,800,000

Net surplus in eleven years £31,919,000

sum, as the yield for the first half of the financial year (to Sept 30) amounted to £31,520,000, or an excess over the estimate for the half-year of £3,520,000, or for the year, at the same rate, of £7,040,000. The amount collected as compared with that in the corresponding half-year showed an increase of £4,790,000.

It is quite possible that this high rate of yield may not be maintained for the remainder of the financial year, but it is fairly certain that a considerable surplus will be shown, as the remaining half of the year covers the autumn and winter months, during which the mortality amongst aged persons is considerably higher than in the warmer weather. Very wealthy people usually live to rather more than the Psalmist's "three score years and ten," for statistics over a long period give an average age at death amongst this class of almost exactly 75 years. In any case, it will require an exceptionally strong combination of circumstances to so reduce the lead already established as to bring down the yield for the year to the sum estimated in the Budget.

The gross capital value on which Estate Duty was levied in the year 1922-23 was £472,388,195, and the net £421,198,000, of which £96,472,000 was freehold and leasehold property. Fifteen Millionaire Estates out of a total number of 98,000 contributed 25 per cent of the duty on 6.8 per cent of the Capital value, while estates not exceeding £1,000 in value, which numbered 64,164 (two thirds of the whole), contributed only 0.8 per cent of the duty on 6.6 per cent of the capital. Those between £1,000 and £5,000 numbered 23,766, and contributed 3.9 per cent of the duty on 14.6 per cent of the capital.

Insolvent estates, which numbered 899 in 1920-21, rose to 1,045 in 1921-22, and further to 1,331 in 1922-23, although the net deficiency in the latter year was less than in the year preceding, viz £1,217,000 as against £1,286,000.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAPITAL.

The capital upon which estate duty was paid is classified under 14 different headings. This table is of particular interest in view of its representative character, as it involves 98,002 estates from all classes of the community, selected without any discrimination, solely by the incidence of death within the period, and may therefore be taken as typical of the allocation

tion of the national capital between various forms of investment.

Classification.	Capital Value. £	Per centage
British Government Securities issued since 1914	64,877,394	13.73
Other British and Foreign Government and Municipal Securities	33,593,354	7.11
Stocks, shares, &c., of Joint Stock, &c., Companies	133,651,306	28.28
Cash	33,387,433	7.06
Money lent on mortgages, bonds, bills, &c.	34,610,980	7.32
Trade Assets	19,334,945	4.09
Policies of Insurance	14,404,906	3.05
Household effects	14,229,391	3.01
Land, freehold, copyhold, or leasehold	29,044,060	6.15
House property and business premises, freehold, copyhold or leasehold	68,422,637	14.48
Ground rents and tithe rent charges	7,572,953	1.60
Mines, mineral and quarries	4,138,052	0.88
Other personal property	12,155,434	2.56
Other real estate (including timber, manorial rights, &c.)	3,202,874	0.68

Total £472,585,719 100.00

The Valuation Department dealt with rather more than one-half of the cases brought in for estate duty, viz 52,090. In these cases the department succeeded in increasing for taxation purposes the valuations brought in by the parties to the extent of £6,135,247, a percentage increase on the amounts dealt with of 5.96.

The total cost of the collection of the Revenue coming under the notice of the Inland Revenue Services amounted to £7,252,000, at the rate of 1.23 per cent of the amount collected. This is a decline of 0.12 per cent from the preceding year, mainly due to a decrease in the "cost of living bounties," and not to economies effected by the department. This compares with a percentage cost of collection of 0.59 in 1919, when rather more revenue was collected, or an increase of over 100 per cent in the cost of collection in four years.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

On pages 467-473 will be found a list of the principal charitable bequests of the year, which has been an exceptional year for the number of charitable bequests that have been made and in the total amount bequeathed. There is a distinct falling off in the amounts bequeathed for purely religious and sectarian purposes. On the other hand, institutions for the relief of suffering, hospitals, orphanages, and charity trusts have been more widely remembered than usual. The publicity given to the urgent need of funds by large public Hospitals and the restriction of the activity of these institutions seems to have made its mark on the minds of testators with results that are now becoming apparent in bequests. There are some exceptionally large bequests for educational purposes, especially for the newer Provincial Universities, by local testators who are proud of their local institutions.

A rather curious bequest is that of Mr Gustav Adolf Koettgen, who left the reversion of about £70,000 for works of public utility or charitable purposes, preference being given to those for the

* Decrease

benefit of loyal British subjects of German birth, and Sir Henry Lucy perpetuates his pen-name of "Toby, M P" by a bequest of £1,000 for a trust to bear that name, of which the income is to be applied for the relief of members of the Press Gallery in the Houses of Parliament. War Charities continue to be well supported, especially the St Dunstan's Hostel, which is perhaps the most fortunate of these institutions as regards the number and amounts of the bequests.

Under the will of Sir Claude Phillips there are some exceptionally valuable art bequests to the National Gallery, the National Portrait Gallery, the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Royal Gallery of Belgium at Brussels, the National Art Gallery of Scotland, and Art Galleries at Dulwich, Brighton, York and Glasgow. These items do not appear at a valuation in the list, as works of art so bequeathed are not liable to duty, and are therefore not valued for estate duty purposes. The movement to similarly exempt from either estate or legacy duty, or both, of bequests to public Hospitals and well-known Orphanages and Charitable Trusts has not yet been successful. It does not seem logical that pictures and other works of art and collections of various sorts, when left, not merely for public uses, but for retention in a

family with certain access by the public, should be exempt from both Estate and Legacy Duty, while bequests to approved institutions for the relief of human suffering and misery should not only have to pay Estate Duty, but 10 per cent Legacy Duty in addition. Any loss by the Revenue by the remission of such duty would be more than counterbalanced by reductions in Government expenditure on "health services," both National and Municipal, and in the expenditure by Poor Law Authorities, not only in monetary grants, but also in the maintenance of infirmaries and similar services. A curious appeal was issued some time ago by Lord Knutsford on behalf of the Hospitals, in which he pointed out that a testator would "make a profit" by leaving a Hospital £900 free of legacy duty, instead of leaving the institution £1,000 without any such qualification, as in the first instance his estate would pay £90 in Legacy Duty, whereas in the other case the Hospital would pay £100, in each case the net benefit to the Hospital being £900. The testator in this way would "make a profit" of rather over one per cent for the same benefit to the Hospital.

A list of the principal large estates proved during the year with the amounts at which the estates were sworn appears below and on the following pages.

Large Estates.

	Gross Value £		Gross Value £
Acton-Adams, William, J P (80), of Tipapa, Christchurch, New Zealand, and of Park Mansions, Knightsbridge, hairrier (net personality, £198,305) (English estate)	202,862	Bullantane, George (78), of St Blanes, Dunblane, N B, retired wine and spirit merchant (personal estate)	118,771
Adkin, John Gibb (71), of Grove Park, Lee, S E, tobacco manufacturer (net personality, £147,247)	153,247	Bandon, James Francis, 4th Earl of, K P (73), of 23 Prince's Gardens, W (net personality, £48,850)	105,760
Ainsworth, Sir John Sirling, Bart (79), of Harecroft, Gosforth, Cumberland (net personality, £69,729)	105,134	Barlow, John Robert, J P (70), of Edgworth, Bolton, Lancs, brother of Sir Thos Barlow the physician (net personality, £366,408)	389,683
Alcock, William, of Rossmore, The Avenue, Cheadle, Staffs, retired builder (net personality, £6,482)	115,229	Batram, William Naizby, of Thornhill Park, Sunderland, Durham, ship-builder (net personality, £249,986)	254,895
Allendale, 1st Viscount, of Hywell, Northumberland (provisional valuation) (net personality, £2,002,656)	2,006,770	Bates, Rev John Lockington, M A, of The Parsonage, Iden, Sussex (net personality, £110,226)	116,342
Angel, Manasseh (69), of Hensley Lodge, Wellington Road, Taunton, retired shipowner (net personality, £118,124)	129,079	Bates, Sydney Eggers (72), of 29 Hyde Park Sq, W, and of Basinstoke, Hants, shipowner (net personality, £724,931)	814,798
Ansell, Joseph, of The Oaklands, Wyde Green, Sutton Coldfield, and of Birmingham, solicitor (net personality, £77,126)	111,451	Baxendale, Walter (70), of Westcliffe Rd, Birkdale, Southport, Lancs, retired miller and corn merchant (net personality, £153,850)	153,977
Atknight, Frederic Charles, D L, J P (69), of Willersley Court, near Matlock, Derby, a direct descendant of the famous inventor of the spinning jenny (net personality, £168,825)	284,351	Bayliss, Sir William Maddock (59), of West Heath Rd, Hampstead, N W, famous physiologist and philosopher (net personality, £86,274)	102,387
Armaghdale, 1st Baron (better known as Sir John Lonsdale), of 13 Prince's Gardens, S W, and of Sandwich	242,025	Bean, Sir George (68), of Oakham Lodge, Dudley, Worcs, motor car manufacturer (net personality, £52,751)	166,129
Armstrong, James Auriol, M D (66), of Netherwood St Helens, Hastings, for some years chairman of the Iclma Co Ltd. (net personality, £187,278)	191,150	Beazley, Edwin Arthur, J P (67), of Morley, Cheshire, and of Liverpool, shipowner (net personality, £141,179)	148,728
Baird, John William (76), of Parklands, Grange Road, West Hartlepool, and of Cardiff, timber merchant (net personality, £139,659)	154,522	Beilby, Sir Geo Thos, F R S, LL D, D Sc, of 29 Kidderpore Ave, Hampstead, N W, popularly known as "The man who discovered the therm" (net personality, £154,248)	163,684
		Bell, Alderman Sir John Charles, Bart (79), of Framewood, Stoke Poges	

Gross Value £	Gross Value. £
Bucks, and of Finsbury Pavement, E C, chairman and joint managing director of Wenlock Brewery Co, Ltd. (net personalty, £336,583)	506,274
Bingham, Dame Maria, of West Lea, Rammoor Park Road, Sheffield (net personalty, £143,363)	144,236
Bishop, Lieut-Col Alfred Conway, late 10th Co London Regt, of 51 Rutland Gate, S W (net personalty, £184,108)	192,485
Blackwood, James Taylor, J P, of 24 University Square, Belfast (personal property)	129,186
Bligh, Lodovick Edward, J P (69), of Cambria House, Minehead, Somerset (unsettled estate)	112,781
Bond, John George (87), of Lyndhurst, Chelmsford, Essex, diaper (net personalty, £85,568)	103,350
Booth, Alderman Philip Henry (71), of Moorfield House, Gildersome, Yorks, worsted manufacturer (net personalty, £212,832)	300,704
Bostock, Henry (82), of The Oaklands, Rowley Avenue, Stafford, and of Northampton, boot manufacturer (net personalty, £158,596)	166,115
Boswell, Dr John Irvine, M D, J P, of Newport Pagnell, Bucks, and of Buckingham Gate, S W (unsettled estate) (net personalty, £110,477)	144,686
Bradbury, Arthur, of Blyn, Lupus, Llanihros, Llandudno, Carnarvon, and of Liverpool, merchant (net personalty, £111,108)	118,487
Braut, Arthur Henry, of 39 Lime St, E C, and of Ivy House, Godstone, Surrey, banker (net personalty, £88,619)	103,170
Bremner, Andrew, of Keiss Castle and Keiss Mains, Keiss Wick, N B (personal estate)	100,847
Broadbent, William, of Ryefields, Saddelworth, Yorks (net personalty, £97,242)	104,651
Brooks, Mrs Alice, of South St, Park Lane, W (net personalty, £168,300)	168,652
Brown, John Arnott, of Moredun, Paisley, starch and cornflour manufacturer (personal estate)	231,654
Brown, Alderman Thomas (76), of St. Bernard's Road, Olton, Warwickshire, wholesale grocer (net personalty, £96,020)	102,660
Brown, William Gilpin (69), of 1 Beauchamp Street, Leamington Spa, Warwick, retired land agent (net personalty, £93,102)	110,604
Brown, William Henry, of Priorsford, Reservoir Road, Frinton, Birkenhead, and of Liverpool, shipowner (net personalty, £120,792)	123,577
Bubb, Mrs Sarah Walker (90), of Ullenwood, Coverley, Glouce, and of Weston super Mare (net personalty, £126,439)	145,967
Buchanan, Neil (78), of Cardell, Keckle-riggs, Paisley, N B, Private Secretary of Feigulie Thread Works, Paisley (personal estate)	126,701
Burrell, Miss Augusta (85), of Fairthorn Manor, Botley, Hants (net personalty, £256,067)	310,420
Buxton, Edward North, D L, J P (83), of Knighton, Woodford, Essex, of Trumau Hanbury and Buxton and Co, Ltd, brewers (net personalty, £121,094)	121,318
Campbell, Robert (87), of Rounton, Watford, Herts, banker (net personalty, £233,197)	240,101
Carbutt, Francis, C B E (60), of Hyde Park Gardens, W, director of Stanton Iron Works Co, Ltd (net personalty, £118,575)	130,843
Carl, John (41), of Esher, Surrey, managing director of Peek, Frean and Co, Ltd, biscuit mfrs (net personalty, £141,230)	152,859
Cawtheray, John George (82), of George Street, Wakefield, wine merchant (net personalty, £168,876)	214,580
Chadwick, George Taylor (87), of Allerton House, York Place, Harrogate (net personalty, £363,160)	373,444
Chalmers, Lawrence Edlmann (60), of Fairants, Bickley, Kent, merchant banker (net personalty, £221,117)	233,766
Chamberlayne, Tankerville (82), of Cranbury Park, Winchester, a well-known yachtsman (net personalty, £44,607)	178,732
Chambers, Walter James (69), of 80 Bidston Road, Oxtou, Birkenhead, and of Liverpool, shipowner and ships stores merchant (net personalty, £245,931)	252,655
Chapman, George John, M A, J P, F Z S (75), of Penistone, Yorks, and of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law (net personalty, £136,458)	154,541
Charters, James Boomer, J P (60), of Idlicote, Shipston on Stou, Warwickshire (net personalty, £222,121)	225,817
Chisholm, Sir Samuel, Bart, LL D (67), of 20 Belhaven Tce, Glasgow (personal estate)	114,162
Chretien, Fernand Francois (85), of Tisree, Richmond Road, Worthing, Sussex, mica miner (net personalty, £111,766)	118,803
Clapham, John Robert (75), of Yarm, Yorks, grocer and rope and twine manufacturer (net personalty, £251,069)	266,176
Clark, John (61), of Heatherbea House, Rushden, Northants, boot and shoe manufacturer (net personalty, £50,226)	105,471
Clark, Sir John Maurice, and Bart, V D, D L, J P (65), of Rothesay Tce, Edinburgh (personal estate)	137,487
Clark, Sir John Stewart, 1st Bart (60), of Dundas Castle, South Queensferry, and of Perthshire (personal estate)	1,522,992
Clarke, Alexander Felix (70), of Essart, Greenham, Newbury, Berks (net personalty, £273,021)	292,373
Clarke, William (85), of The Warren, Ewhurst, Surrey, civil engineer (net personalty, £177,395)	194,430
Clayton, John Henry (73), of The Albany, Old Hall Street, Liverpool, cotton broker (net personalty, £208,662)	224,007
Close, William Brooks, of Huntercombe Place, Henley-on-Thames, a pioneer in Land settlement (net personalty, £98,051)	129,119

Gross Value £		Gross Value £	
Cochrane, Andrew, J P, of Alyth, Forfarshire (personal estate)	238,346	Dixon, Joseph Mann, of 20, Queen's Road, Southport, Lancs, and of Liverpool, cotton broker (net personalty, £172,524)	175,845
Coles, Ernest Harry (60), of Arnolds, Beare Green, Surrey, and of Gresham St. E C, rubber sundriesman (net personalty, £134,512)	156,615	Dobson, John George (84), of Dorin court, Talbot Road, Oxtou, Bikenhead, retired cotton broker, late of Liverpool (net personalty, £158,059)	163,021
Collinge, John Sutcliffe, J P (78), of Park House, Todmorden Road, Burnley, Lancs, collar manufacturer and house furnisher (net personalty £250,038)	260,855	Downe, Rt Hon Hugh Richard 6th Viscount, K C V O, C B, C I E (79), of Dingley Hall, Market Harborough (net personalty, £123,420) unsettled estate	233,989
Collins, Robert Henry, of Worcester, underskirt and down quilt manufacturer (net personalty, £164,012)	174,057	Doyle, William (Gleaves, F R C, of Walcote, Blakedown, Leamington Spa, Warwick, and of West Toronto, Canada (estate in England) (net personalty, £180,638)	196,939
Cooke, Samuel, of North Bank, Pages Lane, Muswell Hill, N, carpet manufacturer (net personalty, £106,157)	117,382	Dunbar-Buller, Charles William (78), of Upper Grosvenor Street, W, Fellow of All Souls, J P and D L for Co Down	141,403
Crabbe, Lieut-Col John (62), of Dun-cow, Dumfriesshire, extraordinary director of British Linen Bank (personal estate)	426,841	Durier, Henry (72), of Whitehall, Luton, Beds, straw plait manufacturer (net personalty, £112,051)	117,638
Chappei, Benjamin (81), of Clacke Hall, Chapel en-le-Frith, Derbyshire (net personalty, £206,462)	208,166	Dyson, Robert, J P (83), of Rothelham, Yorks, and of Eley, wheel and axle manufacturer (net personalty, £110,967)	120,109
Credson, Theodore (88), of Spurs, Handforth, Cheshire, late a member of firm of Horrocks, Credson & Co (net personalty, £138,497)	139,262	Earle, John Thom Clark (61), of Aldershaw, Lichfield, Staffs, brewer, (net personalty, £95,737)	106,616
Crews, Mrs Mary Anne Gill (81), of 41, Portman Square, W (net personalty, £157,961)	160,139	Eckersley, William, of Lime House, Lowton, near Newton-le-Willows, Lancs, cotton spinner (net personalty, £118,146)	126,192
Cripps, William Harrison, of Bentinck Street, W, the well known consulting surgeon (net personalty, £171,903)	172,973	Elliman, James, of Slough, Bucks, and of Hove, Sussex, embrocation manufacturer (net personalty, £146,684)	174,347
Cullingworth, George Daniel (89), of The Court, Ackworth, Yorks, rag merchant and auctioneer (net personalty, £113,414)	124,202	Ellis, William (83), of The Woodlands, Cockshot Hill, Reigate, Surrey, director of Jeremiah Rotherham and Co, Ltd, drapers (net personalty, £160,980)	178,616
Cunliffe, Alderman William, O B E, J P (78), of Dean Bank, Bursil, Rochdale, Lancs, corn miller and merchant, began life as a clogger's son (net personalty, £204,611)	211,006	Erskine, Col Thomas Harry, V D, D L, J P (64), of Pittenweem, Fife, N B (personal estate)	117,816
Curnick, Arthur Herbert, of 123, Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N W, and Curnick & Co, Army Contractors (net personalty, £131,020)	143,532	Ewart, George Herbert (67), of Fimount, Antim Road, Belfast (personal estate England and Northern Ireland)	114,464
Cutler, Samuel (79), of West Bank, Lewisham Hill, S E, contracting engineer (net personalty, £200,594)	201,859	Fairclough, William (65), of The Gables, Leigh, Lancs, mining and civil engineer (net personalty, £100,928)	101,488
Daniell, Henry Averill (74), of Ledgers, Chesham, Wokingham, Surrey, retired stockbroker (net personalty, £176,774)	189,342	Farrer, William Francis (65), of 7, St James's Square, S W, and of Sandwich, Kent, solicitor (net personalty, £219,100)	297,269
Davies, William Leonard (62), of The Grey House, Neston, Cheshire, director of British Nicotine Co, Ltd (net personalty, £243,160)	248,485	Faulkner, William Ernest, of Oxshott, Surrey, director of Imperial Tobacco Co (of Great Britain and Ireland) Limited (net personalty, £158,695)	181,594
Day, Arthur James (76), of Northlands House, Southampton, head of Day, Sumners & Co, Ltd, engineers, & (net personalty, £133,055)	143,607	Fenmoir-Hesketh, Dame Florence Emily, of St Seif's, Clarence Lane, Rochester (estate in England) provisionally valued at	150,000
Denison, George Robert, of The Royal Station Hotel, York (net personalty, £98,399)	101,140	Fieldsend, James, of 212, Ecclesall Road, Sheffield, pawnbroker (net personalty £219,510)	272,897
Devitt, Sir Thomas Lane, Bait (84), of Buckingham Gate, S W, and Fen-church Buildings, E C, Chairman of Lloyd's Register of Shipping (net personalty, £470,576)	512,090	Foster, William Henry, J P, D L (78), of Apley Park, Bridgenoth, Salop, and of Northampton	1,250,000
Dick, Captain Quintin (76), of 12, Grosvenor Crescent, S W, and of Cantrilla, Co Galway (net personalty, £316,657)	336,952	Fulton, James (Junr) (49), of 59, Octavia Terrace, Greenock, N B, and of Tor-quay Devon, shipowner and under-	

	Gross Value £		Gross Value £
writing member of Lloyds (personal estate)	338,722	Leamington, late of Bolton, Lancs., cotton spinner (net personality, £178,280)	191,084
Gee, Harry Simpson J P (83), of Knighton Firth, Leicester, and of Eastbourne, boot manufacturer (net personality, £554,033)	659,699	Henderson, David Muir, M I C E (83), of Victory House, Kingsway, Hove, Sussex (net personality, £181,532)	220,118
Gilmour, William Ewing, J P (70), of Rosehall and Glencasslag, N B., director of United Turkey Red Co. (personal estate)	238,421	Henderson, William Ritchie (76), of Menlove, Bakenhead, Cheshire, and Roxburgh, N B., retired merchant (personal estate)	284,984
Gilroy, Alexander Bruce, of Castleoy, Broughty Ferry, N B., jute manufacturer (personal estate)	356,339	Herbert, Dame Lella Belle, of 7, Carlton House Terrace, St James's (net personality, £722,166)	725,604
Glanfield, Sir Robert Henry (61), of Lynwood, Eton Avenue, Hampstead, N W., chairman of G. Glanfield and Sons, Ltd., clothing manufacturers (net personality, £230,644)	233,461	Heritage, Miss Jane Grace (67), of 60, Elsworth Road, Hampstead, N W., and of Leamington, Warwick	179,351
Glasbrook, John, J P., of Sketty Court, Sketty, Swansea, and of 5, Collingham Gardens, S W., timber merchant (net personality, £905,284)	948,305	Hewlett, John Cooke, F R S., of Hillside House, Beckenham, Kent (net personality, £114,840)	144,711
Glen, Robert Mun, of Park Villas Glasgow, calico printer (personal estate)	389,814	Heywood, Frank (72), of 23, Park Hill Rise, Croydon, Surrey, provision merchant (net personality, £312,164)	352,406
Graystone, Sidney Wynn, J P (62), of 57, Knightsbridge, S W. (net personality, £98,249)	104,708	Hicks-Beach, Major Archibald William (late 60th Rifles), of Oakley, Hants (net personality, £43,925)	100,902
Grest, Lady Theodora (83), of Inwood, Henstridge, Templecombe, Somerset, foundress of Hunt Servants' Benefit Society (net personality, £266,548)	315,272	Hobson, Albert John, LL D., J P (54), of Esholt, Rammoor, Sheffield, steel manufacturer (net personality, £139,660)	145,374
Guggenheim, Armand (63), of Woodend, Bradgate Road, Duham Massey, Cheshire, Swiss Consul in Manchester (net personality, £129,906)	136,510	Hodgson, George Herbert (66), of Villa Paradis Terrestre, Chemin de Vallauris, Cannes, France, and of Bradford, Yorks (net personality, £97,929)	102,218
Gurteen, Jabez, J P (80), of Havertill, Suffolk, and of Sturmer, Essex, clothing manufacturer (net personality, £195,486)	230,571	Hodgson, Robert Kirkman, D.L., J P (74), of 77, Eaton Square, S W., and of Loughparish, Hants, late of Baring Bros & Co., bankers (net personality, £173,227)	210,720
Haggas, Herbert, J P of Oakbank, Keighley, Yorks, worsted spinner (net personality, £123,084)	146,932	Hollins, Sir Frank, 1st Bart (80), of Grevenais, Broughton, Preston, Lancs., and of Budgworth, Salop, cotton manufacturer (net personality, £299,181)	315,357
Haigh, John Shaw (62), of The Ferns, Grimsby, Huddersfield, paper merchant and manufacturer (net personality, £104,031) (estate in United Kingdom)	108,388	Holt, Thomas George, of Ashville, Parlick Hill, Glasgow, merchant and tobacco leaf importer (personal estate)	127,584
Hallowes, Edward Price Blackwood (72), of 7, Victoria Square, Westminster, S W., wine agent, Finchurch Street, E C. (net personality, £137,062)	137,696	Holt, Sir Vesey George Mackenzie, K B E, J P (60), of 3, Whitehall Place, S W., and of Bexley, Kent, partner in Holt & Co., bankers and army agents (net personality, £295,564)	349,926
Hampton, George (78), of Holmwood Park, Wimborne, Dorset, lately Chairman of Hampton and Sons, Ltd., house furnisher (net personality, £135,394)	147,115	Hood, William Walker (63), of Tredean, near Chepstow Mon., practical mining engineer (net personality, £215,944)	224,625
Hardman, George Walter, of Danesmoor, Haslingden, Lancs., cotton spinner and manufacturer (net personality, £119,779)	124,142	Howett, John William, of 25, Leopold Road, Wimbledon, S W., a well known figure in Tattersall's Ring (net personality, £92,317)	102,737
Harrop, Joshua, of Cliffe House, Houghbury, Yorks., woollen cloth manufacturer (net personality, £182,040)	252,500	Howe, Major James Edwards Weir, of The Ridge, Sunningdale, Berks., late of Melbourne, Australia (net personality, £112,836)	113,405
Harter, Gilbert James Collier (70), of The Grotto, Basildon, Reading, Berks (net personality, £135,239)	159,657	Humfrys, William John, of Bridge Street, Hereford, solicitor (net personality, £105,627)	113,325
Harwood, John, J P (85), of Woodleigh, Heaton Bolton, Lancs., cotton spinner (net personality, £516,637)	529,443	Hunter, Alderman Thomas, J P (60), of Claremont, Guys Cliffe Avenue, Leamington, and of Rugby, Warwickshire (net personality, £155,659)	183,629
Haslam, John Percival, J P (72), of Leicester House, Kenilworth Road,		Hutchison, Henry William, J P (76), of Kinloch Collesie, Rife, maltster and corn merchant (personal estate)	165,641

Gross Value £		Gross Value £	
Hylton-Foster, Harry (78), of Foxbury Shaw, near Dorking, Surrey, partner in Bevington & Sons, leather manufacturers, Bermondsey (net personality, £153,602) ..	160,242	Ashtou-on-Mersey, Cheshire, land re-finer (net personality, £123,215) ..	145,798
Ingham, Alderman James Colbett, J.P. of Argyll House, Seaforth Road, West-cliff, Essex (net personality, £144,017) ..	199,418	Kimber, Sir Henry, 1st Bart. (89), of Lansdown Lodge, Waudsworth, S.W. (net personality, £314,215) ..	394,567
Ismay, Charles Bower (50), of Hasle-beach Hall, Northants., director of Ismay, Imrie & Co (unsettled estate) (net personality, £43,042) ..	106,755	Kincaid, John George (64), of Westholpe, Newark St., Greenock, engineer (personal estate) ..	139,853
James, Sir Henry Evan Muirchison, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (78), of Glenshee, Cambridge Park, Twickenham, formerly Postmaster-General of Bombay (net personality, £136,602) ..	138,121	Knox, Bryce Muir (69), of Kilbirnie, Ayrshire, linen thread manufacturer (personal estate) ..	175,992
Jeanes, Sir Alexander Giguot (74), of Bid-ston Road, Oxtou, Birkenhead, and Editor and Managing Director of <i>Liver-pool Post and Mercury</i> and <i>Liverpool Echo</i> ..	221,100	Laming, Henry (74), of East Grinstead, Sussex (net personality, £111,294) ..	155,773
Jeanes, Sir Richard Walton (77), of Ridge-way, Langley Avenue, Surbiton, Surrey, and Threadneedle Street, E.C., late General Manager Bank of Australasia (net personality, £21,732) ..	135,623	Langley, John Jarvis (88), of Prenton, Cheshire, and of Liverpool, ship and insurance broker (net personality, £127,471) ..	129,734
Jeffreys, David Thomas (63), of Neuadd, Trecastle, Brecon, head of Messrs Jeffreys and Powell, solicitors (net personality, £184,969) ..	219,407	Larnach, Sydney (71), of Yew Lodge, East Grinstead, Sussex (net personality, £1,312,981) ..	1,322,759
Jeisey, 8th Earl of (George Henry Robert) (50), of Middleton Park, Bicester, Oxon (estate provisionally valued at) ..	485,000	Latham, John Shenton (70), of Liver-pool Road, Chester (net personality, £125,883) ..	132,184
Johnson, Frederick George (65), of Clayton Hall, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffs. earthenware manufacturer (net personality, £142,565) ..	150,735	Laurence, Reginald (66), of Norwich, electrical engineer (net personality, £141,690) ..	148,918
Johnson, Col. Herbert Alfred, of Allestree Hall, Allestree, Derbyshire (net personality, £279,530) ..	320,197	Leach, Major General Sir Edmund, K.C.B. (87), of Thurlow Square, South Kensington (net personality, £107,149) ..	107,776
Johnston, Edward Fairquharson, of 11, The Boltons, South Kensington, S.W., shipowner (net personality, £115,306) ..	120,333	Lee, Richard Henry, of Yainer, Bovey Tracey, Devon (net personality, £63,000) ..	213,000
Jocey, Hon. Marguerite de Fontaine Dicer (26), of Fort Castle, Berwick-on-Tweed ..	253,150	Leetham, Henry Ernest, J.P. (62), of Dringhouses, Yorks., corn miller (net personality, £396,722) ..	569,247
Jones George, J.P. (76), of Hartlepool, Durham, shipbuilder (net personality, £194,470) ..	209,593	Leitch, John Walker, B.Sc., of Edgerton, Huddersfield, Yorks., manufacturing chemist (net personality, £161,363) ..	163,470
Jones, Miss Henrietta Louisa, of The Links, Llandudnod Wells, Radnor-shire (net personality, £143,452) ..	165,718	Lemur, Robert Bertie, of Way Hill, Reigate, Surrey, member of Lloyds (net personality, £93,161) ..	105,941
Jones, Miss Kate, of Fronhenlog Defn Codd, Brecon (net personality, £132,124) ..	133,365	Leonard, William John (64), of Lud-field Gardens, Hampstead, N.W., chemical manufacturer (net personality, £384,815) ..	389,023
Jones, Owen (83), of Ghan Benno, near Carnarvon, wholesale grocer (net personality, £63,067) ..	106,621	Lindsay-Hogg, Sir Lindsay, 1st Bart. (70), of Jarvis Brook, Sussex (net personality, £195,545) ..	243,134
Kay, Miss Eva Mary Valence, of Thorpe Abbots Place, Thorpe-Abbots, Norfolk (net personality, £119,333) ..	136,341	Listowel, 3rd Earl of, K.P. (91), of Prin-ces Gate, S.W., and Ballyhooley, Co. Cork (net personality, £397,453) ..	595,403
Keen, Albert George (49), of Oakfield, Edghaston, stockbroker (net personality, £100,250) ..	102,554	Llewellyn, Sir Leonard Wilkinson, K.B.E., of Llanfrecfa Glangze, Newport, Mon. (50), (net personality, nil) ..	205,187
Kennedy, James Walter, of James Street, Portobello (personal estate) ..	114,281	Lockett, George Alexander (68), of 68, Princes Gate, South Kensington, S.W., merchant (net personality, £497,544) ..	503,938
Kenyon, James, J.P., of Bury, Lancs., woollen goods manufacturer (net personality, £237,497) ..	238,452	Lucas, Miss Alice Theresa, of Stormyway House, Cleveland Row, St. James's, S.W. (net personality, £124,134) ..	124,961
Kilvert, Sir Harry Vernon, J.P. (61), of		Luce, Sir Henry ("Toby, M.P."), of Whitehorn, near Hythe, Kent ..	250,000
		Lundy, Edw. Augustus, of Walton-on-Thames and 26, Holborn, W.C., whisky merchant (net personality, £182,294) ..	196,607
		Lyne-Stephens, Capt. Stephen Edward Victor (35), of 27, Pont Street, W. (net personality, £142,020) ..	204,796
		McClelland, Sir Peter Hannah, K.B.E. (67), of Eaton Square, S.W., and Northaw, Herts., merchant (net personality, £102,385) ..	118,829

	Gross Value £	Gross Value £
Mackenzie, Donald F., of Camberley, Surrey, and Winchester House, E.C., merchant (net personality, £315,200)	325,475	
Macpherson, Alderman George, D.L. J.P. (72), of The Lloyd House, Penn. Wolverhampton, ironmaster (net personality, £115,484)	126,370	
Makant, John William, J.P., of Chorley New Road, Bolton, Lancs., bleacher (net personality, £210,988)	218,287	
Mallett, Charles Francis (75), of Walberswick, Suffolk, ladies' outfitter (net personality, £96,684)	112,234	
Mander, Fredk William, J.P. (65), of Aberdare, South Wales, grocer	179,834	
Manfield, Harry, J.P. (68), of Pilsford, Northants, bootmaker (net personality, £249,023)	338,143	
Marc, Alexander Julius Heinrich Wilhelm (73), of Tring, Herts., and Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C. (net personality, £388,949)	398,598	
Marcus, Maurice, of High Trees, Redhill, Surrey (net personality, £3,079,511)	3,145,751	
Masham, Baroness (48), of Masham, Yorks (net personality, £366,644)	535,171	
Masham, Lord (56), of Masham, Yorks (net personality, £11,342,941)	1,557,606	
Mason, Sir Thomas, of Bellahouston, Glasgow, contractor (personal estate)	138,129	
Masterman, Cleveland, of 2, Flavia Terrace, South Shields (net personality, £132,111)	134,251	
Maw, William Henry, LL.D. (85), of Addison Road, Kensington, W., engineer (net personality, £141,058)	149,880	
Maxwell, Sir William Francis, 4th Bart. (79), of Kirkcudbright, N.B. (personal estate)	147,282	
May, Alfred, of Halstead, Kent, farmer (net personality, £214,405)	222,633	
May, Fredk Wolff (51), of Maidenhead, Berks (net personality, £225,098)	299,324	
Midgley, Lewis, of The Oval, West End Park, Harrogate, shipping merchant (net personality, £210,766)	233,677	
Midwood, George Norris (68), of North Rode, Congleton, Cheshire, calico printer, &c. (net personality, £208,800)	228,245	
Miller, George (84), of Radlett, Herts., African merchant (net personality, £870,290)	915,011	
Mills, Joseph Thueman (88), of Stockgrove, Bucks (estate so far as at present ascertained)	4,100,000	
Mitchell, James, J.P., of Bannockburn, N.B. (personal estate)	215,465	
Mitchell-Henderson, Henry, of Dynhales, Kington, Hereford (net personality, £164,481)	168,381	
Mitchell, Miss Mary Wilson, of Ventnor, I.W. (net personality, £54,718)	136,811	
Morris, Sydney, D.L. J.P. (73), of Norwich, horticulturist (net personality, £126,842)	130,968	
Mortimer, Charles, of Bear Green, Dorking, Surrey (net personality, £187,464)	211,353	
Moss, Ernest, of Conyers Avenue, Birkdale, Lancs., cloth merchant (net personality, £217,300)	220,633	
Mullner, Col Herbert Hall, D.L. J.P., of Rugby and The Albany, Piccadilly, W. (net personality, £171,183)	254,734	
Murphy, Thomas, of Chesterfield, Derbyshire and Bournmouth, retired draper (net personality, £99,961)	103,576	
Murray, Major Alexander Bruce (83), of Polmaise, Stirling N.B. (personal estate)	131,232	
Murray, Lieut-Col Harry Smith (68), of Galashiels, N.B. (personal estate)	155,138	
Muspiatt, Dr Edmund Knowles (90), of Seaforth, Liverpool, chemical manufacturer (net personality, £430,744)	438,466	
Myers, Mrs Maria Clegg (81), of Wiesbaden, Germany (net personality, £123,668)	123,842	
Nicholson, Brig-Gen John Sanctuary, C.B., of 2, South Street, W. (net personality, £222,276)	245,011	
Newton, Mrs Annette Elzabeth, of Bournemouth (net personality, £123,316)	128,888	
Noakes, Wickham, J.P., of Selsdon Park, Croydon, Surrey, brewer (net personality, £88,682)	120,259	
Nonmanton, Lewis, of Feinacre, Brooklands, Cheshire, late of Manchester (net personality, £109,537)	149,916	
Nuttall, Sir Edmund, Bart. (53), of Bowdon, Cheshire, engineer (net personality, £215,468)	267,731	
Odum, Richard Edward (79), of Mayborough, Queen's Co., Ireland, miller (personal estate)	132,047	
Paget, Sir George Ernest, Bart. (82), of Sutton Bonington, Notts., director of Midland Railway (net personality, £137,576)	155,660	
Parkington, Sir John Roper, D.L. J.P. (80), of Broadwater Lodge, Wimbledon, S.W., champagne and brandy shippers, Mincing Lane, E.C. (net personality, £169,034)	176,814	
Parr, James, of Higher Openshaw, Manchester (net personality, £186,958)	197,275	
Pennymann, Alderman James Worsley, of Ormesby Hall, York (net personality, £58,827)	169,666	
Perring, Captain George Harmer (89), of Kennett Hall, Newmarket, Cambs. (net personality, £107,512)	121,155	
Perry, John, of Potash, Sandon, Essex (net personality, £171,618)	176,530	
Phelps, Thomas, of 62, Onslow Gardens, S.W., solicitor (net personality, £232,251)	233,360	
Phillips, Arthur Frederick, J.P. (81), of 176, Ashley Gardens, and Victoria Street, S.W., civil engineer (net personality, £130,754)	132,799	
Pilley, Frederick Hornshaw (84), of Oakenshaw, Upper Norwood, S.E. coal factor (net personality, £275,977)	280,586	
Platt, Thomas Henry (71), of Bexley, Kent, mantle manufacturer (net personality, £104,273)	109,542	
Porritt, John Austin (79), of Cheadle, Cheshire, woollen manufacturer (net personality, £227,419)	251,769	
Potter, William (73), of Beckenham, Kent, window ticket publisher (net personality, £129,133)	133,759	

Gross Value £	Gross Value £
Pratt, Laucelot Wilfred (43), of Stratford-upon Avon, motor body builder (net personality, £92,287)	105,839
Prescott, William, of Moss Delph Lane, Aughton, Manchester, cotton broker (net personality, £130,403)	135,182
Preston, Edwin James, of Westcott, Surrey, engineer (net personality, £212,714)	231,273
Pritchard, David Francis, J P, of Pontypool, Mon., brewer (net personality, £66,546)	100,473
Pryor, William, of Cambridge, wholesale ironmonger (net personality, £97,062)	101,172
Pymon, Miss Laura, of Whitby, Yorks (net personality, £119,314)	126,692
Quincey, Richard de Quincey (59), of Chislehurst, Kent (net personality, £147,267)	159,205
Raikes, Mrs Rosa Margaret, of Bwlch Brecon, and Victoria Street, S W (net personality, £11,999)	156,360
Ralli, Pantia Peter, of Ashted, Epsom, Surrey (net personality, £459,759)	516,760
Reckitt, Sir James, 1st Bart., of Hull, Yorks, blue manufacturer (net personality, £466,666)	480,839
Rees, William Thomas (74), of Crikhowell, South Wales, brewer (net personality, £189,955)	217,327
Reeve, Miss Henrietta Emma, of Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, N W (net personality, £112,089)	113,363
Reitlinger, Albert, of 192, Queen's Gate, S W (net personality, £327,859)	533,634
Rhodes, Sir George Wood, Bart (63), of Pont Street, S W (net personality, £336,434)	342,363
Rhodes, John Kenworthy, of Phoenix House, Hey Lees, Yorks (net personality, £104,145)	107,106
Richardson, Joseph Robert, of Lisburn, Co Antrim (personal estate)	106,903
Ripon, 2nd Marquess, G C V O, D L, J P, of Studley Royal, Ripon (net personality, £228,970)	596,290
Ritchie, Lieut.-Col John (66), of Mossley Hill, Liverpool, shipowner and timber broker (net personality, £372,170)	380,743
Roberts, Frederick George Adair, J P (81), of North Gate, Regent's Park, N W, manufacturing chemist (net personality, £108,959)	110,128
Robertson, James, J P, of Edinburgh (personal estate)	113,092
Robertson, Laurence Vincent Glynn, of St Vincent Street, Glasgow (personal estate)	173,876
Ropner, Sir Emil Hugo Oscar Robert, Bart (85), of Stockton-on-Tees (net personality, £3,600,200)	3,615,828
Rothschild, Hon Nathaniel Charles, J P (46), of Oundle, Northants, and Arundel House, Kensington Palace Gardens, W	2,250,000
Rushton William Thomas, J P (83), of Barnt Green, Worcs., brewer (net personality, £333,102)	429,590
Robinson, William Henry, of Mansfield, Notts (net personality, £173,508)	196,233
Russell, Peter (77), of Cheetham Hill, Manchester, merchant (net personality, £128,417)	129,391
St Aubyn, Col Guy, of Ascot, Berks (net personality, £77,244)	223,384
Salting, Mrs Millicent, of 49, Berkeley Square, W (net personality, £1,790,332)	1,868,184
Satterthwaite, Col Joseph Henry, R E (85), of Lancaster (net personality, £111,130)	112,881
Scott, Archibald Edward, J P (73), of Rotherfield Park, Alton, Hants (net personality, £239,523)	281,768
Scott, William Henry, of Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne (net personality, £70,598)	104,032
Sharp, Sir Milton Sheridan, 1st Bart (68), of Liversedge, Yorks (net personality, £206,350)	219,538
Shaw, William Hirst of Bradford, Yorks, yarn and stuff merchant (net personality, £150,941)	151,747
Shelmeide, Walter (54), of Disley, Cheshire, and of Manchester, finisher (net personality, £109,641)	111,420
Sigges, George, J P (84), of Streatham, S W, wholesale provision merchant (net personality, £178,043)	183,354
Simmons, Sydney, J P (82), of Fines Park, North Finchley (net personality, £136,986)	140,333
Simpson, Albert, J P, of Burchill Grange, Bradford, retied cotton manufacturer (net personality, £90,884)	105,343
Smalley, John, of Whittlesey, Cambs, farmer (net personality, £76,006)	114,245
Smith, James, of Kelvinside, Glasgow, tobacco manufacturer (personal estate)	974,479
Somerset, 15th Duke, of Maiden Pradley, Bath (net personality, £289,960)	684,923
Spier, Julius (76), of Whitehall Court, S W, Oriental merchant (net personality, £166,238)	173,239
Stewart, Col Sir Mark John Mactaggart, 1st Bart (89), of Kirkcudbright, N B (personal estate)	109,413
Stones, William, of Manchester, retired mineral water manufacturer (net personality, £82,292)	172,375
Storey, Henry William Ernest, of Duke Street, W., regalia manufacturer (net personality, £106,421)	107,972
Stott, Albert Cooper, of Oldham, Lancs, cotton manufacturer (net personality, £143,687)	146,789
Stuttard, Thomas, J P, of Swinton Lancs, cotton spinner, provisionally sworn at	351,000
Sutton, Joseph Edw., of Goldhurst Terrace, N W, jeweller (net personality, £212,811)	216,202
Teichmann, Emil, of Chislehurst, Kent, (net personality, £253,026)	262,649
Tetley, Thomas Spence (68), of Ben Rhydding, Yorks, worsted spinner (net personality, £326,740)	335,299
Tidswell, Robert Ingham, D L, J P (77), of Stonehouse, Gloucs, and Cambridge Square, W (net personality, £192,150)	268,315
Tillett, Walter Albert, of Penarth, South Wales, shipowner (net personality, £246,535)	252,768

	Gross Value £		Gross Value £
Tillett, Walter John, of Penarth, South Wales, shipowner (net personality, £85,702)	203,475	Road, Blackheath, S E (net personality, £111,838)	117,089
Topham, William Hampson, of Folkestone, Kent, contractor (net personality, £241,580)	285,961	White, Graham Burnand, of Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N W, underwriter (net personality, £110,376)	111,951
Tozer, William, of Sheffield, steel manufacturer (net personality, £293,051)	303,959	White, William Duncan, of Fife, N B, and Gordon Square, London, W.C. (net personality, £182,318)	184,401
Treffry, Charles Ebenezer (81), of Kowey, Cornwall (net personality, £33,803)	215,713	Whitehead, William Alfred, of Balldon, Yorks, worsted spinner (net personality, £355,583)	366,215
Treves, Sir Frederick, Bart (70), of The Marlborough Club, W (net personality, £101,958)	102,339	Wightman, Arthur, J P (82), of Sheffield, Yorks, solicitor (net personality, £340,538)	357,172
Tilfton Joseph Herbert (79), of Chelmsford, Essex, retired banker (net personality, £170,022)	193,118	Williams, John David, J P (70), of Tealaw, Glamorgan, brewer (net personality, £148,015)	152,997
Tubb, Henry (72), of Bicester, Oxon, banker (net personality, £196,633)	222,986	Williams, Joseph GROUT (78), of Pendley Manor, Timg, Herts (net personality, £398,773)	479,008
Turnbull, Thomas, of Whitby, Yorks, shipowner (net personality, £189,267)	207,008	Williams, Thomas, J P, of Oxtou, Cheshire (net personality, £115,072)	197,169
Turner, Sir Samuel, J P (84), of Rochdale, Lancs, asbestos manufacturer (net personality, £490,796)	496,644	Wilson, George Murray, J P (78), of Giasmere, Westmorland, and of Bournemouth (net personality, £191,237)	195,701
Turner, Sir William Henry, K B E (54) of Weybridge, Surrey, shipowner (net personality, £135,715)	145,058	Winterbottom, Col William Dickson (65), of Aston Hall, Derby (net personality, £987,617)	1,069,964
Vaghano, Alchibade, of Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W (net personality, £1,698,569)	1,700,640	Wolfe, Frederick (77), of York Gate, Regent's Park, N W, retired solicitor (net personality, £117,029)	117,591
Walker, William Henderson (67), of Backford, Cheshire, chartered accountant (net personality, £211,602)	217,233	Wood, Thomas Herbert, J P (56), of Bighouse, Yorks, silk spinner (net personality, £159,738)	169,916
Wall Fiedk (Carlton) (59), of Lower Sloane Street, S W, sausage manufacturer (net personality, £168,760)	210,866	Woodhouse, Edwin, D.L., J P (88), of Calveley, Yorks, woollen merchant (net personality, £162,117)	165,472
Watson, John Jabez (78), of Dundee, distiller (personal estate)	388,714	Woodland, Samuel (84), of 7, Seville Street, S W, and of Knightsbridge, S W, draper (net personality, £525,776)	635,135
Webb, Richard, of Richmond, Surrey, retired licensed victualler (net personality, £130,300)	144,898	Worthington, Henry Hugo, J P (66), of Uffculme, Devon (net personality, £224,908)	293,857
Webster, Ernest Alfred, J P (68), of Stockton-on-Tees, Durham (net personality, £109,964)	208,123	Wybants, David William, J P, of Norfolk Lodge, Barnet, Herts, jute merchant (net personality, £185,118)	185,723
Welch, Joseph, of Renate, Surrey, shirt and collar manufacturer (net personality, £107,985)	122,541		
White, Edward Felix (79), of 16, Mordeu			

PRINCIPAL SCHOOLS IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.

On pages 287-295 appears a list of Boys' Schools in the British Isles with signs to mark the respective Headmasters' membership of Scholastic Associations. The Headmasters of the Schools in the following list are Members of the *Headmasters' Conference.

AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE (Collegiate School of St Peter)—*Rev K F J Bickerteth	
" (Prince Alfred College)—*W R Bayly	
MELBOURNE (C of E Grammar School)—*R P Franklin	
" (Geelong College)—*F W Rolland	
" (Geelong Grammar School)—*Rev F E Brown, D.D.	
" (Scotch College)—*W S. Littlejohn	
" (Wesley College)—*L A Adamson	
" (Xavier College, R C)—*Rev E Frost, S.I.	
SYDNEY (C of E Grammar School)—*L C Robson	
" (Newington College, Stanmore)—*Rev C. J Prescott	
" (King's School, Parramatta)—*Rev E M Baker	

CANADA

PORT HOPE, ONT. (Trinity College School)—*Rev F G Orchard, D.D.	
TORONTO, ONT. (St. Andrew's College)—*Rev D Bruce Macdonald, LL.D.	

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND (Grammar School)—*J. Drummond	
" (King's College)—*C T M Major	
CHRISTCHURCH (Christ's College)—*Rev E C Crosbie	
OAMARU (Waitaki High School)—*F Milner	
WANGANUI (Collegiate School)—*Rev C F Pierce	

SOUTH AFRICA

GRAHAMSTOWN (St. Andrew's College)—*Rev Canon P W H. Kettlewell.	
RONDEBOSCH (Diocesan College)—*Rev. R. H. Birt.	

The Year's Weather.

(1923) October was characterised mainly by unsettled boisterous weather, with south-westerly winds and heavy rainfall. The temperature was moderate. There were, however, considerable bright periods, with the result that some parts of the country experienced an excess of sunshine as well as an excess of rain. The strongest winds occurred mainly towards the end of the month, especially the 25th to 27th, but gales occurred throughout the month. A gust of 80 miles per hour was recorded at Lyme Regis on the 31st, considerable damage being done at Arlington Court (Devon) on this date, at Severn Beach on the 17th, and at Folkestone on the 12th. On the evening of the 24th a small tornado passed over Solihull near Birmingham, causing 3 casualties and widespread destruction over a track 50 yards wide.

With the exception of the north-east coast of Britain the mean temperature was slightly above the normal, but the range of temperature was very small, a range of 7° F at Southport constituting a record for 52 years observations. The week October 21-27 was the warmest period. The highest temperatures recorded were (England and Wales) 74° F at Long Ashton on the 1st, (Scotland) 64° F at Wick and Edinburgh, (Ireland) 66° F at Lisburn on the 7th. The lowest temperatures were (England and Wales) 27° F at Marlborough on the 15th, (Scotland) 24° F at Wollace on the 14th, (Ireland) 28° F at Kilkenny on the 15th. A number of ground frosts occurred, especially in Scotland, the largest number being 18 at Leuchars. The lowest readings were 19° F at Rhayader and Waleys on the 5th, and 20° F at Wisley on the 15th. Rainfall was in excess of the normal everywhere except in the north-east of England, some places having an excess of more than 50 per cent in the west of Great Britain, north west of Ireland, and the south-east of England, while the coast of Scotland in the neighbourhood of Loch Linnhe, the greater part of Westmorland, and parts of London had twice the normal amount. On the other hand the north-east coast of Britain had less than the normal, whilst a small area in the neighbourhood of Spurn Head had less than half the normal fall. The fall at Kew (5.33 ins) was the largest total for any month since December 1915, whilst in the last 20 years there have only been 6 wetter Octobers. Little snowfall occurred at any station. A moderate amount of thunder was reported, and a storm of considerable local intensity occurred in the west and south of Scotland on the 27th. One of the Reculver Towers (Kent) was struck by lightning on the 22nd. Sunshine was in excess of the normal in Ireland and the north-east of Great Britain, elsewhere there was a slight deficiency. At Aberdeen the month was the sunniest October on record, with an average daily duration of 4.48 hrs. The last two weeks were sunnier than the first two, Ross-on-Wye had 10.3 hrs on the 4th, the largest amount registered in October since 1918. At 17 hr on the 12th a waterspout was seen off Aberystwyth. Aurora was seen about the middle of the month at several places in Scotland and the Zodiacal Light in the south-east of England on various occasions.

November weather was unusual in being in excess with sunshine, rainfall, cold and fog.

The mild weather of October continued for the first few days, but afterwards, with the exception of a short period about the middle of the month, the weather was cold, with much frost at night but many sunny days. From the 12th to the 18th gales and heavy rain were experienced generally, and floods occurred in Lancashire, North Wales and Cheshire. Subsequently showers of hail, sleet and snow fell repeatedly in the northern and western districts. There was intensely cold and foggy weather about the 25th. Gales occurred most generally on the 15th. Southport reported a gust of 82 miles per hour on this date and experiencing a total duration of 46 hours of gale during the month. Temperature was below the normal, that of the south-east of England being 5.8° F below it for the month as a whole, while for the week from the 25th to the end of the month the temperature of this area was 10.8° F below the normal. At Kew so long a period of frost in this month had not been experienced since 1890, and at Copdock (Suffolk) the screen and grass minima of 17° F and 12° F respectively were the lowest in 22 years. The extreme temperatures for the month were (England and Wales) 62° F at Worsop and Lepton Fields on the 31st, 12° F at Rothamsted on the 27th, (Scotland) 60° F at Dunrobin on the 11th, 10° F at Braemar on the 24th and 25th, (Ireland) 58° F at Killarney on the 2nd and 31st and Mullaranny on the 11th, 17° F at Kilkenny on the 25th. Ground frosts were very numerous, Hull recording 28, the lowest reading recorded being 8° F (over snow) at Balmoral on the 15th. An excess of more than 50 per cent in rainfall was experienced over a wide area in Northern England and around the North Welsh coast, and over a small area in North-eastern Scotland. Leyland (Lancs), total fall 5.22 ins, remarked that it was the wettest November on record, while Meltham (Yorks) with a total fall 8.63 ins had the wettest November since 1888. Floods were very severe in some parts, that at Sale on the Mersey was the worst within memory, the water being 11 ft deep at Sale Priory. At Portmadoc rain is said to have fallen continuously for 48 hours. Snow fell generally at West Linton on 18 days. A severe snowstorm occurred on the 15th, 20 ins falling at Braemar. The fall of the 26th in South-eastern England lay on the inland hills for 3 days. Thunderstorms occurred in west and south Scotland on the night of the 3rd and 4th, and local storms in various parts of the British Isles. Hail was frequent. The duration of sunshine was in excess all over the British Isles, the week 4th to 10th being the sunniest generally. At Torquay the total of 124 hours was the highest in November for 32 years. Fog was prevalent generally, especially on the 6th, 9th and 24th to 27th. The fog on the 25th, over the south of England, stopped all shipping movements in the Thames and Southampton Water, and prevented the landing of aeroplanes from the Continent. Aurora was observed on various occasions, as was the Zodiacal Light.

December was variable, cold and milder weather alternating. At the beginning of the month the conditions were some what less severe than those of November, snow still lying in many parts of the country, whilst mist and fog were prevalent. During the second week a

more southerly current of wind set in and gave rise to milder conditions, though much rain was experienced in the north and west. From the 15th to the 22nd cold northerly winds predominated accompanied by snow. The remainder of the month was very variable, mild periods alternating with cold ones, though the eastern part of Great Britain was generally cold. Strong southerly winds and gales were experienced on the 2nd and 7th and strong winds about the end of the month. A gust of 80 miles per hour was recorded at Lerwick on the 18th. Temperature was below the normal over Great Britain, but a slight excess was recorded from Ireland. The coldest week was the 23rd-29th, and the warmest 16th-22nd. Temperature changes were violent, at Ross-on-Wye a temperature change of 20° F in 14 hours happened on the 25th. The extreme temperatures for the month were —(England and Wales) 56° F at several stations from the 16th to 23rd, 17° F at Tenby on the 25th, (Scotland) 55° F at several stations from the 10th-17th, 6° F at Braemar on the 25th, (Ireland) 55° F at Killauey on the 26th and 27th, 22° F at Kilkenny on the 1st. Ground frosts were very numerous, Eskdalemuir (Dumfries) reporting 8° F on the 25th. Central Scotland from Inverness and the Isle of Skye to Dumfries, South-western England, Southern Wales and Ireland had a deficit of rainfall, elsewhere rainfall was slightly in excess of the normal. Extensive floods occurred in South Lincolnshire on the 28th. A large amount of precipitation was in the form of snow, London experiencing from 2 to 6 days. A heavy fall occurred in the north in the evening of Christmas Day, 8 inches at Galashiels and in parts of the Glasgow area. The Glasgow snowfall was said to be the heaviest for 33 years. A thunderstorm was experienced in Sutherlandshire on the 19th, and at one or two stations on the east coast of England. Some hail showers occurred, but not extensively. With the exception of the east of England and south of Ireland the duration of sunshine was above the normal, the extreme south western counties of England enjoying the largest amounts. Calshot recorded 7 hours on the 23rd. Fog was prevalent as a rule, the week 2nd-8th being very foggy, a sudden dense fog descended on London on the evening of the 7th. Glazed frost occurred in many parts of the country, especially on the 5th. An aurora was seen at Gordon Castle (Elgin) on the 19th. Zodiacal light was observed from the South-east of England on a number of occasions.

(1924) *January.* Mild, dull and rainy weather characterised the opening days of the month, but by the 5th thick fog occurred in many parts of the country with a decided fall of temperature, some places reporting hard ground frosts. By the 8th easterly and south-easterly gales were blowing in many parts of the British Isles, accompanied by snow. This was followed by a spell of mild unsettled weather from the 10th to the 17th, when a spell of cold easterly winds was experienced, mild weather then again set in until the 26th, when mainly fair conditions were experienced until the end of the month. A gust of 86 miles per hour was reported from Lerwick on the 25th, whilst on the 8th Scilly recorded a gust of 79 miles per hour and Valencia one of 70 miles per hour. Mean temperature was above the normal all over the British Isles. The week ending on the 23th was the coldest,

whilst that ending the 26th was the warmest. Low day maxima were recorded on the 9th and 17th, when at some places the thermometer remained below 32° F. all day, at Leadhills (Lanaik) it did not rise above 25° F. Extreme temperatures for the month were —(England and Wales) 57° F at Llandudno on the 26th, 14° F at Garforth on the 10th, (Scotland) 47° F at Gordon Castle on the 29th, 6° F at Wolfelee on the 10th, (Ireland) 55° F and 24° F at Dublin (Phoenix Park) on the 14th. Precipitation was above normal except for two large areas, the north of Scotland and north-west of England. In the south-east of Ireland rainfall was about twice the normal. Owing to heavy rain, floods occurred in several parts of the country, much inconvenience being caused in the upper reaches of the Thames, while the flood at Cloumel (Sui Valley, Ireland) rose to the 1840 flood level. Snow fell over the greater part of the country on the night of January 8th-9th and the two following days. In North-East Yorkshire the fall is reported to have been the heaviest of the winter. Thunderstorms occurred at a few places in the south on the 19th, and in Scotland sporadically on the 11th, 12th, 24th and 26th. Sunshine was slightly in excess of the normal generally except in the west of Scotland, south-west of England and in Ireland. A number of stations registered amounts of more than 7 hours on the 25th. Fog occurred at Southampton on 29 days and at Lincoln on 20 days. On the 23rd it was exceptionally dark in London without appreciable fog. An aurora was seen in Scotland on the 3rd, and a particularly brilliant display was witnessed over a large area in the north of Scotland on the evening 29th-30th. A slight earthquake shock was reported from Hereford just after 12th hour on the 26th. Zodiacal light was seen at Oxford and Wadhurst (Sussex) on various occasions.

February. Mild weather with westerly winds prevailed over the British Isles for the first week of the month, then became dull. On the 8th light southerly winds and gales with heavy rain locally were experienced in Ireland. From the 10th to the 14th cold easterly winds with local gales prevailed. Subsequently cold westerly to northerly winds set in accompanied by snow or sleet at times. High winds or gales occurred generally on the 29th. A gust of 73 miles per hour was recorded on this date at Fleetwood, whilst a gust of 72 miles per hour was recorded at Lerwick on the 5th. Mean temperature was below the normal with the exception of Scotland and northern Ireland. The middle of the month was coldest, and on the 12th the maximum temperature recorded at Balmoral was only 30° F, and there were several other days there when the thermometer did not rise above 32° F. Extreme temperatures for the month were —(England and Wales) 54° F at a number of stations from the 4th to the 10th, 13° F at Cirencester on the 17th, (Scotland) 54° F at a number of stations, mainly on the 2nd and 21st, 14° F at Dungavel on the 14th, (Ireland) 54° F at Foynes on the 3rd, 23° F at Kilkenny on the 17th. A number of readings of 10° and 15° F were recorded on the 15th, the reading at Bhayader on the 15th being only 8° F. Precipitation was deficient from the normal in all parts of the British Isles, with the exception of small areas in the north and north-east of Scotland and in East Anglia. The rainfall at Ross-on-Wye, 0.28 in., was the lowest fall in February since

1896, with the exception of 1921. At Totland Bay (Isle of Wight) a partial drought of 35 days (Jan 25-Feb. 29th) gave precipitation of only 0.28 in. Snow fell in many parts of the country, mainly from the 10th to 16th, and from the 24th to the end of the month. There was practically no snow in the south of England. On the 29th a severe blizzard occurred in Northern Scotland. At Gordon Castle (Elgin) it was said to be one of the worst blizzards for 20 years, a serious drifting occurred in north and north-east Scotland, and many trains were snowbound and roads were impassable. Hail occurred in North-east England and Scotland. Thunder was reported at some western stations. The duration of sunshine for the month was below normal all over the British Isles, but in the last week the duration exceeded the normal everywhere except in Northern Scotland. A number of daily records of between 8 and 9 hrs were obtained. The greatest amounts of sunshine occurred in the extreme south-west. Fog was not very prevalent at the majority of stations. An exceptionally fine sunset was reported over a large area in Southern England. On the 5th Zodiacal light was observed at several stations.

March. During the first five days of the month the cold northerly winds continued, and temperature was lower even than in February. About the 6th, however, there was a quick change to fine, sunny conditions and a gradual increase of day temperatures, the nights still remaining cold. The weather remained dry until the 20th when mild rainy conditions set in in the south, but snow or hail fell in the north. During the last week the wind was between east and north-east, and cold, cloudy weather, with local showers of hail or sleet was experienced. Some high winds occurred mainly on the 1st, but gales were few. A gust of 71 miles per hour was reported from Scilly on the 2nd, and one of 62 miles per hour at Pendennis Castle, Falmouth, on the same day. Temperature was below the normal over the whole British Isles. The first week of the month was coldest, whilst the second week was warmest generally. The highest day temperatures were recorded about the middle of the month, but the nights remained cold, so that very large ranges of temperature were experienced. On the 15th South Farnborough had the remarkable range of 40° F. Frosts on the ground were numerous, readings being often below 20° F., Balmoral reporting -2° F. on the 3rd. At Copdock (Suffolk) the readings on the grass were below 32° F. every night from February 12th to March 21st inclusive, a record since the observations were started. Extreme temperatures were—(England and Wales) 63° F. at Reading on the 12th, 3° F. at Garforth on the 3rd, (Scotland) 62° F. at Liberton and Ruthwell on the 13th, 2° F. at Balmoral on the 3rd, (Ireland) 63° F. at Killarney on the 15th, and 11° F. at Lisburn on the 3rd. There was a remarkable deficit of rainfall over the whole British Isles, except the Channel Isles and Scilly, where amounts were normal. An absolute drought was experienced at some stations between the 6th and 20th. The month's total was only 0.28 in. at Ilberton (Northumberland). Isolated instances of fairly large daily falls occurred. Snowfall was general over all parts, few stations reporting none at all; it occurred as a rule in the first half of the month. Hail was reported from several places. Thunder

was practically absent, it was reported at a few English stations, and at Malin Head. Sunshine was above the normal except in the north and east of Scotland and Southern Ireland, the brightest parts being the south-east of England. During the week, 5th to 15th, many places had twice the normal amounts, while Westminster had three times the normal. The total of 187 hrs. at Teggumouth was a record for the month. There was a considerable amount of mist and fog. Sun pillars were seen over a wide portion of southern England on the 13th. Aurora was reported from Scotland on several occasions, while the Zodiacal light was observed in places as far apart as Wadhurst (Sussex) and Deerness on different occasions.

April was generally cloudy and cool, with the exception of a warm sunny spell about Easter. During the first week, cool light northerly winds with but slight precipitation were experienced. On the 7th the weather was warmer, but subsequently the cold weather again resumed its sway. Rain fell repeatedly from the 8th to the 14th. From the 16th to the 21st warm sunny weather set in, but deteriorated gradually, and the last few days were rough with rain, local gales and thunderstorms. Gales occurred mainly on the 27th. On this day the wind at Fleetwood (Lancs) maintained an average speed of 50 miles per hour for 60 minutes, with a gust of 64 miles per hour. A gust of 68 miles per hour was recorded at Southport on the 30th. Temperature was again below the normal in all parts. Easter Sunday and Monday, 20th and 21st, were the warmest days in most places. At Hodsock Priory (Notts) there was a very rapid fall of temperature on the afternoon of the 21st. After a fine hot morning with a maximum of 72.6° F. shortly before 14 h. the sky clouded quickly and by 15 h. temperature was down to 53° F. Ground frosts were general. At Rounton (Yorks) a reading of 11° F. was recorded on the 9th. Earth temperatures were low, at Dumfries the 4 ft. thermometer was lower than in any April during the last ten years with the exception of 1917. The extreme temperatures for the month were—(England and Wales) 76° F. at Greenwich on the 21st, 19° F. at Garforth on the 10th, (Scotland) 68° F. at Kelsae and Ruthwell on the 20th, 14° F. at Wollcote on the 11th, (Ireland) 69° F. at Lisburn and Donaghadee on the 20th, 23° F. at Markree on the 2nd. Precipitation was below normal in the east and north of Scotland and north-west of England, normal in the north-east of England and in excess elsewhere. There was a complete absence of rainfall at Easter at Kew, and apart from this year, this had only occurred 5 times in the past 25 years, the total for the month, however, was 3.39 ins., a figure which has only been exceeded once (in 1876) since 1866. Snow fell at places in all parts of the country. On the night of the 8th-9th 3 ins. of snow fell at Achinashellach (Ross), followed by 2½ ins. on the night of the 10th-11th. Thunder occurred mainly in Southern and Eastern England particularly between the 8th and 12th and on the 26th. There was a storm of considerable extent in Scotland on the 15th. Sunshine was below normal in all parts except the north of Scotland and the north of Ireland. A number of daily records exceeding 12 hrs were obtained. Harrogate receiving 13.6 hours on the 17th. Occasions of fog were not numerous, but a thick sea fog covered parts of the Channel Islands on

the 22nd and 23rd, seriously delaying steamship traffic, it was said to be the densest for many years. A waterspout was seen seaward from Stonoway on the 16th and a double one at Armagh on the 23rd. Aurora was seen from Southern England and in Scotland on two occasions. Zodiacal light was seen several times.

May commenced with rain, and thunderstorms occurred locally on the 3rd, dull, cold, showery conditions lasted then until the 6th, when rainy and fine weather alternated. Thunderstorms were again experienced on the 14th, but conditions improved and temperature rose. Fine conditions had set in by the 17th, but it was not long before unsettled weather interrupted. Fairer weather prevailed from the 25th to the 28th, but a well-developed line squall accompanied by widespread thunderstorms and darkness passed across Southern England on the evening of the 29th. Heavy rain and thunderstorms were again experienced on the 31st. Strong winds to gales were experienced at places in Southern England on the 24th. Mean temperature was above normal, except in Scotland and in Northern Ireland, for though day temperatures were low the night temperatures were high. Ground frost occurred in all parts, the thermometer at Renfrew reading as low as 18° F. on the 6th. Extremes for the month were—(England and Wales) 79° F. at Greenwich, Southend-on-Sea and Sheerness on the 19th, 29° F. at Leyland (Lancs) on the 29th, (Scotland) 72° F. at Dumfries, Ruthwell and Cargen on the 29th, 24° F. at Ford on the 9th, (Ireland) 72° F. at Mountmellick, Foyines and Bnr Castle on the 29th, 27° F. at Markree (castle) on the 4th. Rainfall was above the normal in all parts, heavy rains associated with thunderstorms being a noticeable feature. In the Severn Valley and part of Kent the rainfall was 3 times the normal. The thunderstorms of the 19th and 20th were accompanied by sudden short heavy falls of rain which caused considerable flooding and damage to crops in Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Essex and Suffolk. Damage by lightning occurred in many parts of the country. The heaviest rainfall of the month occurred on the 31st, and floods occurred in Worcestershire, Shropshire, Herefordshire and round Sunderland. The most remarkable fall occurred at Humber Rectory, Leominster, where 2.99 ins. out of a total fall of 3.74 ins. fell in 14 hours. Many places had the wettest May for a long period of years—back to 1866 in some instances. Duration of sunshine was below normal in all districts, except England south-east where it was slightly above. Records exceeding 14 hours were obtained at several stations, especially on the 16th and 28th. The week ending the 17th was the sunniest week. The number of foggy days was small. Zodiacal light was seen on several occasions. A waterspout was seen at sea on the 5th from Morwenstow.

June opened with dull unsettled rainy conditions, which continued until about the 14th when warmer, drier weather set in. On the 17th thunderstorms and heavy rain occurred in places, but from the 19th the weather in the south-east remained fair and warm with little rain, but in the west and north rainy conditions continued. On the evening of the 24th a tornado-like disturbance pursued a narrow track over parts of Belfast, doing a considerable amount of structural damage and some minor injuries to a number of persons. A few gusts of 50 miles

per hour were recorded on the 28th and 29th, and Rosyth experienced one of 51 miles per hour on the 29th. Temperature was below the normal with the exception of that of the south of Ireland which was normal, and the east and north-east of England which was above the normal. A considerable number of ground frosts were reported, though many stations were quite free from them. The lowest reading was 24° F. at Dunham on the 14th. Extremes for the month were—(England and Wales) 82° F. at Camden Square (London) and Enfield on the 26th, 30° F. at Comondale (Yorks) on the 5th, (Scotland) 81° F. at Wolfelee (Roxburghshire) on the 17th, 26° F. at Braemar on the 4th, (Ireland) 75° F. at Kilkenny on the 23rd, 36° F. at Lisburn on the 3rd. Precipitation was normal in south-west England and the Midlands, above normal in the south-east of England, the north of Scotland and Ireland, and below normal elsewhere. The first half of the month was the wetter, and the floods of the end of May lasted a few days and then abated gradually. Some large amounts of rainfall were reported. At West Kirby (Cheshire) 3.58 in. fell during the 24 hours ending 9 a.m. on June 1st, the previous 24-hour record for more than 60 years being 2.05 ins. The great majority of stations reported thunder during the month. Thunderstorms were widely experienced in the Midlands and Southern England on the 12th, and were general in Scotland on the 11th and 21st and in Ireland on the 17th. A few stations had one or two days of hail. At Inveraray (Argyll) on the 20th an exceptionally heavy storm of hail, yielding as much as 2.44 ins. flooded the streets and fields within a very short time, whilst no hail fell 3 miles away. The duration of sunshine was below normal in all parts of the British Isles. The third week was the sunniest. A number of records of over 12 hours were reported, Tunbridge Wells having 15.1 hours on the 26th. At Forquay the total sunshine for the month was the lowest for June since 1912, and a total of 91 hours at Valencia (Ireland) was the lowest in June for more than 40 years. Many places were entirely free from fog, but a very dense fog in the English Channel on the 25th and 26th caused considerable delay to shipping, solar and lunar halos were unusually frequent during the month.

July was wet, thundery and generally cool, severe local thunderstorms and heavy rain being the most striking features of the month. During the first week the weather was generally cool and unsettled over the northern and western parts of the British Isles. By the 5th the high pressure system in the south spread northwards over Great Britain and the North Sea and a spell of fine warm weather set in, except over the western parts of Scotland and Ireland, where the conditions remained unsettled. Temperature gradually rose until the 12th, which in many places was the hottest day of the year. Maximum temperatures of 85° F. were registered at a large number of places, the thermometer reaching 90° F. at Camden Square. This spell of fine weather broke up about the 16th or 17th, and from thence until the end of the month conditions were cool and unsettled.

On the 3rd and 4th, and again between the 18th and 26th, thunderstorms were experienced in very many places. In the late afternoon or early evening of the 12th, a thunderstorm of unusual severity visited the greater part of Scotland, and on the next day another fairly

widely spread storm occurred. Associated with a thunderstorm at Falmouth on the 21st, 2.91 ins of rain fell in the 24 hours ending at midnight. This was the greatest amount ever measured there during a similar period. Connected with a thunderstorm next day at the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens at Wisley, 4.06 ins of rain was recorded. This was not only the largest amount reported from any one place on any one day, but was well in excess of twice the average monthly fall. In the afternoon of this day (22nd) there was a thunderstorm in London during which ball lightning was seen at South Kensington. In this storm an inch of rain fell at Hampstead in 16 minutes, and 1.26 ins in 25 minutes at South Kensington, of which 0.39 in fell in 3 minutes. Another severe storm visited London on the afternoon of the 29th. On this occasion more than 2 ins of rain fell at Hampstead. There were only a few places from which thunder was not reported during the month.

Rainfall was very generally above the normal. The only places which received less than the average was an area surrounding the Wash, and one or two restricted areas in Scotland and Ireland. At Aberdeen the fall of 5.38 ins for the month was nearly twice the normal, and was, with the exception of 1928 the wettest July since 1866. The July total of 7.60 ins at Hampstead was the greatest recorded in any month since observations began there in 1858. Among the daily falls of over an inch were 1.61 ins at Molepeth (Northumberland), 1.81 ins at Hawarden Bridge (Flintshire) and 2.05 ins at Petersfield (Hants), each on the 28th.

The rainfall of the month expressed as a percentage of the normal was, England and Wales 152, Scotland 152, Ireland 142. Although there was not much hail, that at Hampstead during the thunderstorm of the 22nd was very heavy, the hailstones measuring from 0.5 to 1.0 in in diameter and those at Kingsway 0.8 in. Taking the country as a whole the second week was the driest, the third week was the sunniest, and the last week was the dullest. In the forenoon of the 22nd a waterspout was seen off the Needles, Isle of Wight.

August was mainly dull and cool with frequent rain. At the beginning of the month rain fell generally over nearly the whole country. There was a short spell of fine weather from the 6th to the 10th, during which time many places enjoyed from 13 to 14 hours bright sunshine. On the 11th there was a renewal of unsettled conditions in the west, which subsequently spread south-eastwards, and for the remainder of the month the barometer was low in the north and north-west, rain falling repeatedly over the whole country. With the exception of the north of Scotland where there was a slight excess, the mean temperature of the month was below the average, the largest deficiency being in the Channel Isles. The deviation from the normal being much more marked by day than by night, gave a comparatively small range of temperature. The night of the 4th-5th was very warm in many parts of England, and in some places the night temperature did not fall below 60°. The coldest week of the month was that of the 17th to 23rd. The extreme screen temperatures for the month were — England and Wales 79° F. at Camden Square (London) on the 11th, and 33° F. at Commodale (Yorkshire) on the 28th. Scotland 73° F. at Gordon Castle (Elgin) on the 30th, and 32° F. at West Linton (Peebles) on

the 17th. Ireland 72° F. at Lisburn (Antrim) on the 4th, and 40° F. at Ballinacurra and University College (Cork) on the 6th. Rainfall was below the average in the north of Scotland, the north-east and east of England, the south of Ireland, and the Channel Isles. It was also below in several small and two relatively large areas, the first of which was an irregular section extending from northern England to central Scotland, and the second embracing a considerable part of central and southern Ireland. The heavy rain to the east of the Quantock Hills on the early morning of the 19th was remarkable and gave the second largest fall on record for the British Isles in one rainfall day. At Bymore House near Bridgewater the amount for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. (G.M.T.) on the 19th was 9.06 ins. The rate of fall at Bymore House was well over an inch per hour between 3 a.m. and 7.30 a.m. At Logie Coldstone (Aberdeen) it was the coldest August since 1878. At Ailington Court (Devon) the wettest August since 1912. Thunderstorms were frequent and very few places on the eastern side of England or the Midland counties were entirely free from them. Both Worksop (Notts) and Aldershot had 9 days on each of which thunder was heard. The most widespread thunderstorm in Scotland occurred on the afternoon of the 22nd.

The duration of bright sunshine was below the average in every district. The greatest deficiency was in the east of Scotland, and the least deficiency in the north of Scotland. The least sunny week of the month was that between the 24th and 30th, and the most sunny week that between the 31st and the 6th. Glenusey had a daily mean of 6.9 hours per day, the greatest on any one day being 14.2 hours on the 2nd. A waterspout was seen at Ventnor (Isle of Wight) about 10 a.m. on the 20th.

September was windy and very wet. Although not without some fine periods, unsettled weather with heavy rain at times prevailed throughout the greater part of the month. From the 2nd to the 6th conditions were fine and sunny in the northern parts of the British Isles, but in the south the weather was cloudy with rain on most days. On the 6th, consequent upon the approach of a depression from the Atlantic, conditions changed. Heavy rain was general from the 6th to the 8th. Thunderstorms occurred in many parts of England between the 7th and the 9th. From the 10th to the 19th winds were mostly south-westerly, and blew strongly at times, with frequent heavy rain. From the 19th bright sunshine alternated with heavy rain. As showing the general character of the month it may be stated that it was disastrous for the crops in Scotland. At Copdock (Suffolk) corn crops were damaged by persistent rain. At Isleworth the weather was most unfortunate for the fruit harvest, 30 to 40 per cent. of the crop being spoiled. Gales were general on the night 20-21. At Dublin it was of sufficient violence to cause much destruction of trees. At Southport in the early hours of the 21st a storm force of 65 miles per hour was recorded for two hours, and a gust of 87 miles per hour was recorded. A gust, also of 87 miles per hour was felt at Quilly (co. Clare) and gusts of 79 miles per hour occurred at Valencia, Holyhead and Fleetwood on the same date. The mean temperature of the month was below the normal in Scotland, Ireland and the Channel Isles, but above it in England. The deviation ranged from a deficiency of 1.2 in the

east of Scotland, to an excess of 1.3 in the east of England. The first week of the month was the warmest, during which the nights were warm, and in some cases the temperature did not fall below 55°. Rainfall was nearly everywhere above the normal, the only parts in which there was a deficiency being the eastern part of Kent and Sussex. Over three small areas in Scotland, a large area in the southern part of England and Wales and the south-eastern part of Ireland the amount exceeded twice the normal. Among the daily falls exceeding 2 ins was 2.95 ins at Dungeon Ghyll (Cumberland) on the 16th. A fall of 2.09 at Selsey Bill on the 25th was the heaviest fall since January 1908. A total of 4.65 ins at Telfnsmouth was a record for that town in September. There were serious floods in the northern part

of Scotland on the 9th. At Forglie Castle (Banffshire) the River Deveron rose to within 4 inches of the level in the historic "Moray floods" of August 1829. Snow fell on many of the higher Scottish mountains on the 9th and 10th. Thunderstorms occurred over considerable areas on the 17th and 23rd. During a thunderstorm in the early morning of the 8th, accompanied by high wind, some oak trees in the neighbourhood of Tunbridge Wells had their tops completely twisted off by the force of the wind. With the exception of Scotland north and east the amount of sunshine was below the normal. In Scotland there was more sunshine in September than during August. There was 13 hours sunshine at Caithness on the 4th and nearly the same amount at Lerwick (Shetlands) on the following day.

Storms and Floods in 1923-24.

(1923) October 3. Hurricane over Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, 7 lives lost and 250,000 barrels of apples destroyed. Great storm in English Channel, several small ships lost. 16 Dam burst in Oklahoma City owing to swollen river, 25,000 persons rendered homeless. 19 Gale in the North Atlantic, 14 persons injured owing to lurching of R M S *Aquitania*. 24-25. Panama Canal closed owing to floods.

November 4. Hurricane in Denmark, many shipwrecks and much damage in Schleswig. 14 Floods in Rhone Valley owing to 4 days' rain. 18 Floods hold up Madras-Calcutta mail. 20 Typhoon in Philippines, Manila under water. 27 Floods in Seville. 29 Railway line north of Aswan (Egypt) flooded.

December 1. Dam at Lake Gleno (Italy) burst owing to heavy rains, several hundred lives lost, much material damage. 6 Many floods in Italy owing to fortnight's incessant rain. 25 Storm in Denmark, trains stopped in snowdrifts, many vessels driven ashore. A violent hailstorm at Pretoria, many hailstones weighed over 1 lb, much damage to property. 27 River Seine in flood and rising rapidly. Avalanches in Switzerland and Alps owing to exceptional gale and snowfall. Traffic dislocated and widespread damage.

(1924) January 1. Danzig suffering from severest snowstorm since 1888. 6 Some floods at their height in Paris. 9 Severe storm at Biarritz, thousands of pounds' worth of damage done to new baths. 22 60 mile an hour blizzard in New York with 14 inches of snow, roads impassable and trains delayed. 29 Gale off Froien, Norway, when a number of fishing smacks were lost. 31 Heavy gales in North Atlantic, liners delayed.

February. Unprecedented storm at Gibraltar, rock covered with hail for the first time in 50 years. 6 Blizzard in the middle West States of U.S., about £200,000 damage.

March 11. Bad storm with 80 mile per hour gale on Atlantic seaboard of U.S. Liners delayed and 3 people killed. 16 A train was struck by a cyclone when crossing a bridge near Bareilly, United Provinces, India. A large number of deaths reported. 29-30 Severe storm over wide area of United States. Damage to property \$10,000,000, several deaths reported. 30 A bridge over the Guadalquivir at La Algaba near Seville collapsed owing to floods, and more than

20 people drowned. 31 Floods in Poland caused widespread damage.

April 1. During a blinding snowstorm in New York two trains collided and 13 deaths resulted. 14 Upper part of structure of an old Flemish Belfry near Dunkirk blown away in a violent snowstorm. 25 Tornado at Rihaim Oudh killed 46 persons and did much damage. 30 106 killed and 400 injured in tornadoes which swept over the south-eastern United States, damage amounted to several million dollars.

May 12. Worst floods for 50 years in Virginia. 27 Many deaths caused by wind storm in Southern States of U.S.

June 9. Hurricane in Dusseldorf, several deaths and much damage done. 13-15 Cloud-bursts in Tennessee, about 50 persons killed in resulting floods.

July 10. Lorain, Ohio wrecked by tornado, 300 deaths and about £2,500,000 damage. 17 Severe floods in Tientsin, China, 10,000 square miles flooded. 22 In the afternoon a terrific thunderstorm, accompanied by wind, rain and hail, swept suddenly over Switzerland. 23 Extensive damage and bridges destroyed in floods in Southern India, many deaths reported. 29 Floods in Southern India still rising. Awful devastation reported from Travancore and Malabar, where hundreds of houses have collapsed and thousands of people are starving.

August 6. Exceptionally violent thunderstorm broke over Constantinople. 7 Violent thunderstorm at Dijon (France) caused considerable damage in the district of Valgiers in the Ardennes. 26 The *Arabic*, bound from Hamburg to New York, ran into a hurricane and injured 24 of her passengers. 28. In a hurricane which swept across the Leeward and Virgin Islands 80 persons were reported killed and several hundreds rendered homeless.

September 4. The French fishing schooner *Raymond* was wrecked in a hurricane at Miquelon, 24 out of a crew of 35 were drowned. 6 Typhoon at the port of Talhokn (Formosa) caused enormous damage, 18 people were killed, 300 seriously injured, over 3,000 houses destroyed. 10 Severe storm swept over Denmark. 24 Much damage was done in Switzerland, and particularly in the Canton of Ticino, by a violent storm accompanied by torrential rain. 30. Severe storm swept over the seaboard of the Eastern States of America. Floods and high winds caused considerable damage.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION—The ninety-second annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was held at Toronto, Ontario, on August 6-13. Sir David Bruce, who succeeded Sir Ernest Rutherford as President, dwelt in his address on "The Prevention of Disease." He emphasised the importance of preventive work in its bearings on human happiness and efficiency, and gave an account of the three principal classes of diseases, namely, infectious diseases, diseases due to deficiency of diet or insufficiency of light and air, and diseases due to the action of the ductless glands, and described the methods employed in their prevention. As an illustration of the importance of preventive work, he quoted a statement of the British Minister of Health that 20,000,000 weeks of work were lost every year through sickness among insured workers in England, which meant that the equivalent of the work performed by 375,000 people during the whole year was lost to the nation. The direct loss in England and Wales from sickness and disability amounted to £750,000,000 annually. In reference to diseases caused by a defect or excess of secretion in the ductless glands, the President said that the best known of the ductless glands was the thyroid, an active principle of which had recently been shown to be iodine. Minute doses of iodine had been successful in preventing goitre. A few generations hence, goitre and cretinism would be eliminated in every civilised nation. During the comparatively few years that had passed since the Association first met in Canada enormous advances had been made in the prevention of disease. "But let there be no mistake," he concluded, "much has been done, but much more remains to be done. Mankind is still groaning and travelling under a grievous burden and weight of pain, sickness, and disease."

The following were the Presidents of the various sections.—A, Mathematics and Physics, Sir William Bragg; B, Chemistry, Sir Robert Robinson; C, Geology, Prof. W. W. Watts; D, Zoology, Prof. G. Elliot Smith; E, Geography, Prof. J. W. Gregory; F, Economic Science and Statistics, Sir William Ashley; G, Engineering, Prof. G. W. O. Howe; H, Anthropology, Dr. F. C. Shrubsole; I, Physiology, Dr. H. H. Dale; J, Psychology, Prof. W. McDougall; K, Botany, Prof. V. H. Blackman; L, Educational Science, Principal Ernest Barker; M, Agriculture, Sir John Russell. The Meeting in 1925 will be held at Southampton, under the Presidency of Prof. Horace Lamb, and in 1926 at Oxford.

ÆGEAN POTTERY DECORATION—Mr. S. Casson has discussed in *Man* the origin of the compass-drawn concentric circle and semicircle, one of the earliest decorations in the geometric period of Ægean pottery. He has figured vases from Gosing, on the Danube near Wagram, and Sommerau in Lower Austria, and cited other examples, belonging to the earliest Hallstatt culture, which have this design engraved on them. Mr. Casson suggests that these designs may have come down to the Hallstatt potters from the earliest culture of the copper and salt miners of the Salzammergut. The connexion between the Danube and the Ægean in the Iron Age (as well as in the Bronze Age) is clear. When the Hallstatt culture of the north came in touch with the culture of the Macedonian plain, fine wares replaced the crude Danubian vessels, but the designs and some elements of

the shapes survived. The earliest probable date for geometric ware in Greece proper is about 1000-900 B.C., whereas the Hallstatt A period is fixed at about 1100-900 B.C. Therefore the Gosing and other examples would antedate the Ægean, and would suggest a Danubian origin for this persistent design.

ANCIENT MAN IN CALIFORNIA—Dr. John C. Merriam has contributed to *Science* a survey of the investigations, lasting over twenty-five years, carried out by the University of California into the antiquity of man. He points out that the Californian coast region has been in almost constant movement during the later geological periods, and it thus affords a continuous record of the processes of erosion and deposition. The life of the region during these times. The shell-mounds were examined from the deposits of known culture to those of the earliest times. Cave deposits were explored. Pleistocene and recent land, stream, lake and marine deposits in which human remains are likely to be found were studied. The evidence relating to the occurrence of human remains of implements in gold-bearing gravels or other ancient deposits was reviewed. All human remains discovered belong to the type which has been recognised as "modern" and none to a geological formation older than the Recent period.

APPE FARM IN FRENCH GUINEA—The Pasteur Institute has set up, on a large, well-watered, woody and fertile tract of land on the Island of Los, near Konakri, in French Guinea, a "farm" for the breeding and preservation of apes and monkeys required for medical experimental purposes. It is situated near a forest inhabited by chimpanzees and several species of monkeys. The necessary outbuildings include accommodation for sick animals. The *Tropical Diseases Bulletin* remarks that chimpanzees are the "most suitable of our relatives for pathological study." They are also capable of affording material for experimental psychology. The baboons are far less easily managed, but very intelligent. There are many human diseases, including measles, scarlatina, typhus, yellow fever, and influenza, which cannot be transmitted to ordinary experimental animals such as rabbits and guinea pigs. The study of these must be abandoned altogether unless the "nearest relatives" of man can be utilized.

AUTOMATIC SUB-STATION ON THE TUBES—At Burnt Oak, on the extension of the London Electric Railway from Hendon to Edgware, a completely equipped automatic sub-station has been established, the first of its kind to be used for traction purposes. The sub-station gets a 10,500-volt three-phase supply from the Lots Road Generating Station at Chelsea, the frequency being 33½. To start a rotary converter at Burnt Oak, it is only necessary to close a switch at Golden's Green, all the subsequent operations being automatic. When the load is too heavy the circuit breaker opens and a resistance is inserted in the machine circuit and the rotary is disconnected from the supply mains. After a short interval the circuit breaker closes again and connexion is re-made. If the fault has been cleared, normal operation is resumed, but if not, the same sequence of operations happens again. If this happens a fixed number of times, the breaker is automatically locked and an engineer must be sent to investigate the fault.

BIRD LIFE IN BELGIUM—An international experimental station for the protection of birds has been established in Belgium. It has the treble purpose of serving as a wild bird reserve, a zoological garden, and a museum. The station consists of a large mansion, set in the midst of park land containing avenues, undergrowth thickets, and sheets of water here and there. Birds on the verge of extinction, or foreign birds which it is thought desirable to acclimatize, will be accommodated in the zoological garden. Flight aviaries enable the birds to live in as natural a manner as possible. In the museum portion of the institution will be found a collection of materials from all countries illustrating the various methods employed for the protection of birds.

BIRDS AT GREAT ALTITUDES—Members of the Mount Everest expedition last year encountered many birds and fishes at great heights which had previously been impossible of sustaining life. Herds of the bharal, a species of Himalayan wild sheep, were found to ascend the mountains to the farthest limits of vegetable growth, frequently reaching 17,000 ft. Many marsh birds were found as high as marshes exist. The barhead goose and the ruddy sheldrake were collected in flocks on the Tibetan swamps at an altitude of 14,000 ft.; snipe were flushed from an upland pool at a height of 15,000 ft. Birds of the mountain stream were found to send representatives as high as streams exist. The dipper, which inhabits every Himalayan torrent, follows up stream almost to the junction of stream and glacier—perhaps to an altitude of 16,000 ft. The redstart ascends even further, and has been seen as high as 18,000 ft. on ice near the foot of Everest. Other birds ascend to even greater altitudes, but they are mere casual visitors. The lammergeier frequently soars around the flank of a mountain at over 20,000 ft. Choughs were seen flocking round the summit of a peak at almost 24,000 ft.; these same birds followed the climbers in their ascent to the immense height of 27,000 ft. At a height of 15,000 ft. mayflies were found near the edge of a pool, and mosquitoes sheltering beneath the stones.

BRICKWORK DAMAGED BY MOLLUSCA—The interesting fact has been disclosed by Dr. Annandale that the Pholad, *Martrona luminaria*, is the cause of certain damage to the brickwork at Calcutta. The entrance to one of the dry docks at Calcutta. The molluscs had only been able to attack those parts of the wall at which the glaze on the bricks had been worn away or abraded, and had fortunately all been killed off after penetrating to a depth of about half an inch. Dr. Annandale believes that these molluscs would ultimately have destroyed all the brickwork, and that the larvae were assisted in getting a hold in the first place by the inequalities produced on the surface of the bricks by the falling out of small pieces of under incorporated in their substance, thereby exposing a small unglazed area. The burrows made by the borers were rapidly inhabited by other lamellibranchs, for which they formed suitable shelter, the presence of the latter helping in the destruction already started by the Pholad.

BROADCASTING THE SOUNDS OF A BEETLE—The sounds produced by the Dor beetle, an insect less than half an inch in length were for the first time successfully broadcast from the

London Station in August. The sounds were audible to listeners-in throughout the British Isles. The insect played its part by producing close to the microphone the grating noises or stridulations by which it communicates with its fellows. The sounds when broadcast were louder than those produced when the insect was held close to the ear. Special arrangements for the transmission were made, and two microphones were employed. The lecturer on the habits of the beetle spoke into one of the great studio microphones. The beetle "spoke" from the control-room into a small microphone specially designed for the purpose. At the desired moment this microphone was switched into circuit, and the beetle, prompted, began transmitting. The sounds, were simultaneously broadcast on nine or more different wavelengths. Immediately after the transmission reports came in from every part of the country telling of successful reception.

CANADA'S WATER POWER—The water power resources of Canada were described by Mr. J. B. Chellis, Director of Water Power and Reclamation Service, at the British Association meeting at Toronto. The modern water power industry of the Dominion began about 1895, and has shown a steady growth which promises to be even more rapid in the future. The total water power throughout the Dominion is estimated at over 18,000,000 horse power, of which 3,227,414 horse power is now developed, and 750,000 additional horse power is under construction. The capital invested in water power development, transmission and distribution has grown from \$121,000,000 in 1910 to \$688,000,000 in 1923. The greater part of the undeveloped water powers of Canada belong to the Crown, either in the right of the Dominion, as in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and the Territories, or in that of the Provincial Governments as in the other provinces.

COLOUR-BLINDNESS TESTS—Professor H. E. Roaf has described a new method for the investigation of colour-blindness. It consists in finding the wave length of light by which a colour-match given by a colour blind person appears also to match for one of normal vision. It is evident when this has been found that the region of the spectrum in which the defect lies must also have been removed. The problem therefore is one of cutting off different regions of the spectrum, and finding the wave-length limits of the smallest decrease in the spectrum for which the original and the comparison colour match to a normal person. In 28 cases it was found that the defect is always in the red end of the spectrum.

COPPER ESKIMO—Mr. Jenness, in the course of a further study of the Copper Eskimo, based on material gathered during the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913-18, concludes that there is strong support for the view that Indian admixture in Alaska has increased the stature and produced a marked tendency towards brachycephaly, and that, while the Copper Eskimo show more resemblance to the Eastern Eskimo than to the Alaskan, they differ from most other Eskimo in that the head is slightly longer and broader, although the cephalic index is virtually the same as among the pure-blooded tribes to the eastward. Mr. Jenness finds no evidence in support of Dr. Stefansson's theory of European admixture among the Copper Eskimo. Of the

features principally relied on by Dr. Stefaansson, he holds that the proportion of face breadth to head breadth is illusory, and the blue or grey tinge of the eye is pathological in origin and common elsewhere.

EARTHQUAKE PROOF BUILDINGS.—Mr. W. H. Thorpe has discussed in *Engineering* proposals for reducing the damage to a building subject to earthquake shock. He suggests that the building should be supported in such a manner that it does not of necessity move as the earth moves. In regard to horizontal movements this may be secured by suspending the building by tension rods from stable steel frames, or, in the case of light structures, from flexible steel uprights, or by supporting the structure on balls of cast-iron, steel, or granite. Mr. Thorpe says that an office building 160 ft. by 80 ft. by 60 ft. high, might be carried by a steel platform suspended at twelve points. The total weight would be about 5,400 tons, and the suspension rods would be about 20 ft. long and attached to the top of wide-based towers housed within the building. The towers would be well founded, and these would be the only part of the structure required to move with the earth movement. The increase in cost would be about 20 per cent over that of an ordinary building.

EARTHQUAKE WAVES THROUGH THE EARTH.—Mr. Rokuro Yamamoto has developed the mathematical theory of the passage of earthquake waves through the interior of the earth, and then refraction in passing from one layer to another of different density. There is nothing to show, he says, that there is a sudden discontinuity in the density at a certain depth, such as was deduced by Wiechert, who assumed a central nucleus of iron, with a surface layer of lower density. No mathematical treatment applied to the available observations shows that good agreement is obtained by assuming a gradual alteration of density with depth, and a calculation of the time of propagation of the Japanese earthquake of September 1923 to Paris, made on this basis, gives very good agreement with observation. It was shown in 1887 that the theory of density distribution then held was difficult to reconcile with the phenomena of precession and nutation, and Veronet in 1912 showed that a continuous variation in density accounts for astronomical and geological observations.

ELECTRICITY FROM THE AIR.—At Pabna, a remote village in Bengal, a successful beginning has been made in the extraction of commercial electricity from the atmosphere. The preliminary experiments were made with large paper and linen kites, wound with a network of copper wires connected to tufts of pointed wires, and communicating with the ground by means of silk-covered copper wire. It was found necessary later to replace the copper wire by silver, owing to the rapid oxidation of the copper surface and the formation of a non-conducting film. The kites rose to 800 or 900 feet, when sparks were drawn at short intervals from an insulated rod attached to the lower end of the metal kite-string. The sparks varied in length with the condition of the atmosphere, but were always obtainable, day and night, in good and bad weather. The intermittent sparks were made to yield a continuous alternating current by means of a special transformer device. The results were encouraging enough to lead to develop-

ment on a larger scale, in which the kites are now replaced by aluminium balloons fitted with hydrogen gas, and floating at a height of 1,000 feet. On their outer surfaces there is a network of thin pointed silver rods attached to the metal cable and conductor.

ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFTS.—In a paper on electric passenger lifts, read by Mr. Mariyat to the Institute of Electrical Engineers, he pointed out that on the whole electric lifts are more economical and convenient than hydraulic lifts. In modern buildings the impulse of the electric lift is so great that the staircase becomes little more than an emergency fire escape. In London offices the records show that the "rush" hour is from 12 till 1 o'clock, and that 30 seconds represents the limit of the patience of the average City man when waiting for a lift. It was found by elaborate tests that the unpleasant physical sensations experienced by the passengers were due mainly to sharp change of acceleration, the result of imperfect control. By a careful correction of the acceleration curve, it was found possible to accelerate to a maximum speed of 600 feet per minute in 48 inches without discomfort to the passengers. The average speed of the lifts of the London Electric Railways is only 180 feet per minute. Express lifts, however well run, compare unfavourably with an escalator service at tube stations, the depths of which are 60 feet or more. There is no lift running at more than 400 feet per minute in Great Britain. Mr. Mariyat advocates lifts for speeds of 600 feet per minute, which is quite feasible.

EOTVOS TORSION BALANCE.—The Eotvos Torsion Balance is an instrument of foreign invention, designed to detect the presence beneath the earth's crust of minerals, oil, water, or other valuable deposits. It is operated solely by the force of gravity. The balance consists essentially of a beam suspended by a delicate wire a little more than one thousandth of an inch in diameter. To each end of the beam a gold weight is attached, but one is carried on the beam itself while the other is suspended by a fine wire two feet long, and is therefore nearer to the centre of the earth. Though both are equal the lower weight is acted on by a slightly greater force than the upper one. The presence underground of any material having a greater or less density than the normal soil affects the perfect balance of the beam and causes a twist or torsion of the filament suspending it. This is magnified by a mirror carried on the filament, which reflects a spot of light on to a scale, and thus the slightest disturbance in the delicate balance is rendered apparent to the observer. The vital parts of the instrument are enclosed in triple-walled brass cases in order to protect them from temperature and electrical disturbances. Problems arising from the sun's radiations are overcome by using the instrument only at night. While the instrument can detect a deposit of salt, it is also sensitive to a hole or an underground cave. A tomb such as Tutankhamen's would afford a clear indication that the subsoil was not uniformly solid ground.

FARNE ISLANDS SANCTUARY.—Farne Islands, off the Northumbrian coast, have been handed over to the National Trust for preservation as a bird sanctuary. The islands number fifteen, and have an area of eighty acres. The regular breeding population includes gulls of three species, terns of four, auks of three, cormorants

of two, waders of two, and one species of duck. The islands form one of the most southerly stations in the breeding range of the elder duck. The most interesting species, perhaps, is that of the roseate tern, now found in only a few British localities. As a breeding-place for sea fowl the Farne Islands, in fact, have no equal round the British coasts, and even the great bird stations among the Scottish Isles lack one or two of the species represented here.

FATIGUE IN METALS—Professor Jasper and Professor Moore, of the University of Illinois, have continued their researches into the fatigue of metals. They find, on re-testing wrought specimens of iron and steel which have been subjected to many millions of stress alternations without failure, that their endurance has been increased. The strengthening effect was greatest in steel which had been hardened by cold-working. The static strength is also increased. Alternating stress above the endurance limit weakens the metal, although the bad effect may be partly removed by polishing. Reversed axial stresses give an endurance limit which is only about 64 per cent. of that found by alternating bending tests. The authors take the view that fatigue failures do not take place by slip, but by the tearing apart of minute portions of crystals and spreading of the fissures so formed.

FOSSIL MAN IN CHINA—Father Lacent, who has spent a considerable period in exploring the fossiliferous deposits of Northern China, and Father Teilhard de Chardin, made an important discovery of human remains at a depth of sixty metres in a river deposit in Northern Kansu, through which the river Shara Osso Goh has cut a deep gorge. There seems to be evidence of six individuals, including one well-fossilised skull with retreating forehead and large orbits. No lower jaw was found. With the human remains there occur numerous bones of rhinoceros, horse, bison, camel, deer, elephant, and other mammals. One horse was found to be no larger than a collie dog. At least ten well-preserved skulls of rhinoceros were obtained, they closely resemble the skull of the ordinary woolly rhinoceros. With the human and other remains there were numerous small rude implements of quartzite.

GOLD FROM MERCURY—Professor Miethe and Dr H. Stammreich, two German scientists, have, it is announced, produced gold by artificial means. While making special experiments they were struck by the unusual behaviour of a mercury vapour lamp which would become prematurely "aged," its inside walls being covered by a black deposit which reduced its illuminating power. The maker of the lamp was unable to account for the phenomenon, or to ascertain by chemical analysis the composition of a certain residue left by the mercury coating. Thereupon Professor Miethe and Dr Stammreich conducted another series of experiments, the invariable result of each of which was that the presence of minute though perfectly measurable quantities of pure gold could be found in the residue though the original mercury had not contained the smallest trace of it. The quantities of artificial gold so far obtained have been very small, and the cost has been far more expensive than the natural metal.

GYPSY BURIAL CUSTOMS—In the *Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society*, Mr T. W. Thompson gives a long account of the customs observed at

the burials of English gypsies. In fear of pollution it is very unusual for a gypsy to take part in laying out a dead body. Any food in a tent where a death has taken place is buried. Until the actual burial a fast is always observed, and, with the Boswells, this takes the form of a red-meat taboo. The coffin is made large enough to hold a great part of the dead man's personal possessions, and anything not so included is burned. Among the objects usually placed in the coffin are the clothes, watch and other jewellery, a knife, fork, and plate, a hammer, and sometimes grain and bread, the latter a potent influence against evil. The clothes are turned inside out. Some gypsies place a tuft of grass or a sod of turf on the breast and in Scotland at one time a knot of red and blue ribbons was used. Annual gatherings at the grave were in some cases made the occasion of offerings, such as beer, poured on the soil, tobacco, sugar and even, in one instance, a Christmas pudding.

GYPSY IMMIGRATIONS—Dr J. Sampson, in a paper on the gypsy problem, points out that the separation between the western and eastern groups of the gypsy language took place in Persia, when the gypsies entered from India before 600 A.D. It appears from a study of loan words in their vocabularies that after a stay of some duration in Persia one group, called the "Ben" group on phonetic grounds, travelled south into Syria, becoming the ancestors of the Nawar of Palestine, the Kurhat of Syria, the Karati of modern Persia and Transcaucasia, and the Helebi of Egypt. The other, the "Phen" group, after settling for a time in Armenia, migrated westward through Kurdistan and Byantine Greece, and reached the Peloponnese before the end of the eleventh century, whence, about the middle of the fifteenth century, they overran Europe.

ICEBERGS OFF NEWFOUNDLAND—The origin and distribution of ice in the vicinity of the Newfoundland Banks, is discussed in the *Marine Observer*. "Field-ice," the name given to Arctic pack-ice, causes the greatest obstruction on Atlantic routes from early in February till May, when it may be found between the south coast of Newfoundland and the forty-third parallel, and between the forty-fifth meridian and the coast of Nova Scotia. Off the east coast of Newfoundland, field-ice may be met late in summer, but rarely south of Newfoundland after the early part of May. Winter conditions in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and towards the close of April, and the pack-ice moving out of the Gulf often causes a block in Cabot Strait which may last three weeks. At the Tail of the Bank the cold Labrador current which hugs the bergs, impinges on the northern edge of the Gulf Stream, and at times is split into an east and west branch. The stronger branch determines the course of the bergs. After passing the Tail of the Bank, beyond the region of contact with the cold current, the Gulf Stream swings sharply to the north and north-west.

INSECT LIFE IN THE DESERT—In the course of investigations in Palestine on the relations of temperature and moisture to animal life in the desert Mr P. A. Buxton found that the soil surface often reached 60 degrees C. at midday, and that certain insects were active upon it. Their body temperature was lower, owing probably to loss of water during respiration. It was noted that the black form of a dimorphic grasshopper had a body temperature 4-5 degrees higher than the

buff form, when exposed to the sun. It appeared that the desiccated fragments of the annual vegetation are hygroscopic that they take up a considerable proportion of water from the moist night air and hold it for several hours after the sun has risen. Mr. Buxton believes that this property of the dried pieces of grass and herbage is one of the foundations which support all animal life in deserts during summer. These fragments, with the moisture absorbed over night, are eaten by certain insects which in turn become a source not only of food but also of water, for the birds, lizards, predaceous insects, and other carnivorous animals.

INHABITANTS OF GREAT LAKE REGION.—Canon Roscoe, in the course of the Fraser Lecture at Cambridge, reviewed the evidence for racial immigration into the Great Lake Region of Central Africa, and expressed the view that at least three races had occupied that area. The earliest inhabitants, a race of considerable intelligence, left behind them megalithic monuments, built up of boulders to represent a great figure four times the height of a man, stone implements, and traces of buildings with stone enclosures. There are also holes of considerable depth which are held to be the remains of iron-stone workings. Their knowledge of stone working far surpassed that of the people whom the first European travellers found in the country. They were followed by an agricultural negro people, whose descendants inhabit the land to-day. The most primitive are found on the ridges of Ruwenzori and Elgon, and live in family groups without common ruler or chief. The later pastoral tribes, the Baganda, Banyankole and Bakitara entered the country from the north or north-west and assumed the lordship of the agricultural peoples. Among the Baganda the fusion of pastoral and agricultural is now complete.

IODINE FROM SEAWEED—A paper dealing with the carbonization of seaweed as a preliminary to the extraction of iodine and potassium salts has been issued by the Fuel Research Board. The old method of kelp-burning is very inefficient. The paper describes investigations along the lines suggested by Stanford, and an endeavour has been made to provide data which will be useful in devising a method of carbonization of the weed in which there would be no loss of iodine and in which the gaseous products could be used for firing the retorts. A detailed description of the types of weed utilised, principally *Laminaria*, which contains about 0.5 per cent. of iodine, and of experiments on carbonization, carried out on a small manufacturing scale, is given. During the nineteenth century the industry provided not a little employment, especially in the west of Scotland and in Ireland.

JAVA SEA FLOOR.—The researches of Mr. K. M. van Weel in the Java and South China Seas has filled a gap in our knowledge of the waters of the Malay Archipelago. In a long memoir he shows that the floor of the Java Sea slopes gently downwards from Sumatra towards the east, reaching a depth of not more than 100 metres to the west of the Macassar Strait. East of the 100 metres line the depth increases suddenly. A remarkable feature is a deep channel in Sunda Strait between Sumatra and Java. Mr. van Weel puts forward the theory that it represents the sunken valley of a large river, which existed in the time of a paleocene continent on the site of the Java and China seas.

KRISHNARAJA DAM—Work is steadily progressing on the Krishnaraja Dam, situated on the River Cauvery about nine miles on the upside of Seringapatam. It is intended to intercept a catchment of 4,100 square miles. The dam will be 124 feet in height above the river bed, and capable of storing up to the high-water mark 44,827,000 cubic feet of water above the high-level canal sluices. One-fourth of this huge quantity of water will be used for power generation, and the remainder for irrigation. When completed the reservoir will be the largest of its kind in India, and will be the second only to the famous dam at Assuan. The total length of the Krishnaraja Dam will be 8,600 feet, including the waste weir, and it will bring under submersion an area of 49.5 square miles. The estimated cost of the dam, the canals, and the connected works will be 50,000,000 rupees.

MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.—The first laboratory for marine biological research near the equator has been opened at Batavia, which will be available for all naturalists desirous of studying marine life near the tropics. Five visiting naturalists can be accommodated at one time. The station consists of two main buildings, the laboratory facing the sea, and the aquarium being behind it. The water for the aquarium is brought in by lighters from the open sea and stored in underground reservoirs. It is kept circulating through the tanks at an even temperature by continuous pumping, the whole contents being renewed, if necessary, eleven times in twenty-four hours. Zoologists may study the river fauna of the Tji Ljung, the brackish life of the estuary, and the varied marine fauna of the Sea of Java, while the botanist has access to the East Indian beach and coast plants and to the botanical gardens at Buitenzorg.

MESOZOIC DINOSAURS—The American expedition to Mongolia, organised by Professor Osborn and led by Mr. R. C. Andrews, had a rare find in the Gobi Desert, about 300 miles south-east of Urga. Excavations there resulted in the discovery of 70 skulls and 12 complete skeletons of Mesozoic Dinosaurs. 14 fossil reptile eggs were also found, one of which contained the embryo of an unhatched Dinosaur. 5 eggs were in a nest close beside the skeleton of the parent reptile. The shells had been cracked, and gradually filled by fine wind-blown dust. Professor Osborn regards the skeletons as those of the ancestors of the fossil, horned reptiles of Montana. The Dinosaurs, he says, developed in the northern plains of the Old World, and thence crossed to America by way of Northern China.

METAL SPRAYING—At a meeting of the Institute of Metals Mr. T. H. Turner and Mr. W. E. Ballard gave a detailed description of the methods and advances made in metal spraying. The process consists of treating metals as if they were soot in a soot spray, and depositing them on any desired object in the form of a fine adherent dust. The spray is produced and projected by an instrument resembling a large automatic pistol, but the magazine is loaded with a reel of wire in place of cartridges, and the propulsive charge is composed of oxygen, hydrogen, and compressed air. As the wire reaches the muzzle it is converted into a cloud of tiny metallic particles, which, travelling at a very high speed, become molten on striking the target, and form a solid coating. In spite of the

great heat of the oxy-hydrogen flame used in vaporising the metal, the most delicate, as well as the most robust, materials are undamaged by the process. Designs may be sprayed on silk and cotton fabrics with brass and copper alloys. Even thin paper is not scorched, and the palm of the hand may be plated with pure metal without discomfort. A coating of non-corrosive metal can be applied to any structure, thus preserving it from the action of the weather or chemical fumes, and it is possible to spray a non-ferrous coat of tin, lead, or zinc on any object, and to preserve wood by spraying it with rustless iron.

METRIC SYSTEM IN RUSSIA—The metric system will be officially established into Russia on January 1, 1927. In the meantime it is gradually introduced, according as the public can be persuaded to employ it in the purchase and sale of articles of every day use. Since March, 1923, the manufacture, sale, and purchase of old weights and measures have been prohibited. Milk is retailed in litres, tea by metric weights and other goods according to the new system.

PAPUAN ROCK PAINTINGS—Dr Marsh Strong has published in *Man* a number of tracings and photographs of rock-paintings from the central district of Papua. The paintings were done by a preparation of iron oxide on a whitish rock, and the designs included the figure of a man, a man's face, a hand, a crescent, a double chevron, and a cassowary. The present natives have no knowledge of the artists. Dr Strong thinks that the face design suggests the face *motif* of the Papuan Gulf, but he insists that the centre of the cult is at a point 300 miles west of Port Moresby.

PEARL ORGANS IN GOLD FISH—An experimental study of the so-called pearl-organs of the gold-fish has been made by Mr T. Tozawa. These organs appear as small white conical warts, on the male only, on the operculum, or gill-cover, and on the dorsal, pectoral and anal fins. Mr Tozawa found that they increase in number and size until the fish is six years old, after which there is a decline. They appear during the breeding season from March to September, are most numerous in April, and are periodically shed and reformed at the same spots after an interval of from three to ten days. Their formation is due to a thickening of an area of epidermal cells, the result of hypertrophy, over which the pearl organ itself is formed by cornification of the superficial cells.

PLANTS TO RESIST PARASITES—Sir John Russell, in his presidential address to the Agricultural Section of the British Association, suggested the possibility of breeding plants capable of resisting the attacks of pests and parasites. The damage done by pests, he said, amounted in Great Britain to probably at least 20 per cent of the total value of the crops and entailed a loss of about £12,000,000 a year. If only plant breeders could alter existing plants or build up new ones well adapted to existing soil and climatic conditions, all agricultural land would become fertile and plant diseases would become ineffective. The study of soil micro-organisms had advanced considerably with the solution of the problem of the inoculation of leguminous crops, the control of organisms affecting decomposition and the process of partial sterilisation.

ROTSKOPE—The rotskope, which was shown at last year's exhibition in London of the Institute of Patentees, is a device to enable the eye to follow the details of any moving object, which, to the unaided vision, would appear indistinct on account of the motion. The mechanism employs a shutter which allows the eye to get a full view of the moving object and obscures it again in one five-thousandth of a second. Thus a cylinder, on which was pasted a white slip of paper with a word printed on it in bold type, was made to rotate at such a high speed as to appear motionless to the eye while nothing could be seen of paper or word. Through the rotskope the printed word could be seen moving slowly round with a jerky motion, thus showing that the cylinder was not running true. The value of the instrument is that when the part observed is given the appearance of being motionless the speed of the rotskope shutters bears a certain definite relation to the speed of the moving object. As the speed of the shutter is known, this automatically registers the observed speed, and speeds up to 40,000 revolutions per minute can be accurately registered. It is capable of showing the speed of a dragonfly's wings, of a 10,000-kilowatt generator, or the rotations of a gramophone record. It can be applied to fans, propellers, magnetos, sewing machines, dropping of water, and insect wing movements.

SEVERN BARRAGE SCHEME—The possibility of utilising the tidal power of the River Severn is revived once more by the inquiry placed by His Majesty's Government in the hands of a body of scientific experts. When the Ministry of Transport took up the matter five years ago it was suggested that the scheme of building a barrage across the Severn would provide over 500,000 horse-power over a ten-hour day at a cost of a little over a halfpenny a unit, supply power for the industrial centres of the West and South Wales and possibly for London, give employment for an army of men for seven years, save yearly between three and four million tons of coal, which would thus be available for export, create a new vast pool for shipping, and provide a road and railway across the Severn, thus bringing South Wales nearer to London and abolishing the long detour by Gloucester. The scheme embraces the construction of a great concrete dam or barrage across the Severn, with sluices and turbines; and an energy storage plant, with a high-level lake and tunnel, in combination with an immense pumping and turbine power house on the tidal part of the River Wye.

SILVER FROM PHOTOGRAPHIC WASTE—In the sensitisation of plates and films nitrate of silver is used, and in the process of developing and fixing the surplus silver is washed off by the hypo. An American inventor, by collecting the waste hypo in precipitating tanks, has found it possible to free the silver contents, and with the aid of furnaces to turn in into ingots of pure silver. About half the original silver nitrate used on a film or plate is brought off by the hypo in the form of metallic silver. At Los Angeles, the home of the film industry, it has been found possible to recover silver to the value of £2,000 a month.

SODIUM AND CALCIUM DUST—Mr. Plaskett, Director of the Canadian Astro-Physical Observatory, has announced, as the result of three years continuous investigations, that minute

particles of the metals sodium and calcium are scattered like fine dust through the realms of space. Mr. Plaskett says the spectroscopic pictures through a 72-inch reflector at the Observatory have shown outstanding lines of sodium and calcium which are gaseified in the vicinity of big stars, forming an all-pervailing atmosphere which is no part of the composition of the stars themselves.

SOUNDINGS BY SOUND—Dr. Harvey C. Hayes, a research physicist in the United States Navy, has described the methods recently employed for sounding the harbours and rivers of that country by means of an echo from the bottom. One plan is to determine the delay in the arrival at a point in the bow of a vessel and at a point between the bow and the stern, of the sound of the propeller reflected from the bottom. Another plan is to determine the interval between two short signals such that the echo of the first arrives at the sender at the instant that the second is emitted. Depth curves obtained by these means during the voyages of several American ships agree closely with those obtained by direct soundings. It is proposed to use the method in the harbours and rivers, and then explore the surrounding sea.

STONE IMPLEMENTS IN CORNWALL—In some respects the people of Cornwall are living in the Stone Age, as one may gather from the article by Mr. Morton Nance in the annual report of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society. Flat stones with "jaws" knocked out one on each side are used by the fishermen for ballasting crabpots, and for mooring lines and fishtraps. Sometimes the stones are oval with a groove round the centre to take the rope fastening. Circular stones but of a larger size are used as killicks or anchors, sometimes in combination with a bar of iron twisted to form a ring and flukes, but more commonly the simple rope or twisted with fastening alone is used. The Cornish killicks illustrate some of the stages of the development of the anchor from the stone killick, which by the addition first of one or more wooden crooks, then of timbers to form a four-armed grapple, finally became the half-killick with two arms and a stone "stock," actually a stone and wood anchor, to which type the Cornish boat anchors belong.

SYDNEY HARBOUR BRIDGE CONTRACT—The New South Wales Government has accepted the tender of Messrs. Dorman, Long and Co., of Middlesbrough, England, for the construction of the Sydney Harbour Bridge, at the cost of £4,200,000. The design is that for an arch bridge whose principal opening is a single arch of 1,650 feet span with heavy decorative granite abutment towers. The total length of the arch and of the approach spans will be 3,770 feet, and the head room for vessels passing in or out of the harbour will be 170 feet at high water. The height to the top of the arch will be 450 feet. This will be far the largest arch bridge in the world, the nearest to it having a span of about 1,000 feet. It will also rank among the largest of any type of bridge, being exceeded only by the Forth and the Quebec cantilever bridges. The unusually heavy rail and roadway accommodation will necessitate a total width of 130 feet. The main span is, therefore, of extraordinarily massive dimensions, and it is believed that it will be the heaviest single span in the world. The bridge will be six years in building.

TATTOOING IN TUNIS—Dr. Gahert has contributed to *L'Anthropologie* an account of the tattoo designs of the natives of Tunisia, and their relation to other forms of decorative art. Tunisian tattooing, he finds, is magical in origin, being connected with the protective letting of blood, of which it preserves the record and influence. But this is forgotten by the people themselves, and the great importance attached to it now is based solely on its effect as a personal ornament. The designs are entirely rectilinear, as a result partly of the use of a kind of knife or lancet instead of a needle, but more particularly because of the native bent towards the rectilinear in all forms of decorative art. The principal elements in the designs are the date palm, the tortoise, generally on the external surface of the arm, and horns, which, being on the hand, serve as a protection against the evil eye. Outside tattooing, symbolic designs have only a restricted distribution, while the purely geometric designs are common to all forms of North African decorative art.

WALCHENSEE LAKE DIVING—A new diving apparatus, constructed by Messrs. Neufeld and Kuhnke, has been successfully tested to a much greater depth than has hitherto been possible. On July 21, 1924, on the Walchensee Lake, a diver went down to a depth of 450 feet. The greatest depth hitherto at which any work has been carried out is 210 feet. The diver reported that the apparatus was water-tight and that the moving joints worked satisfactorily. At this depth he could see about 18 inches, a further 60 feet resulting in total darkness. He was able to walk on the lake bottom without exertion.

WEATHER MAPS BY WIRELESS—Sir Napier Shaw, formerly Director of the Meteorological Office, while on his way across the Atlantic to attend the Meeting of the British Association at Toronto, discovered that from the deck of the *Caroma* it was possible by means of wireless to make a meteorological map of the northern hemisphere, this was the first time such a thing had been done on board ship at sea. It showed the possibility of getting information about the weather from both sides of the Atlantic, as well as from ships crossing the ocean, and until then he says, it is idle to talk of the causes of bad weather. In the absence of complete maps showing the weather experienced in Polar regions, it was impossible to ascertain the cause of wet weather.

WHITE INDIANS—Mr. Richard O. Marsh has issued a detailed account of the "white Indians" discovered in the district of Darien in Panama. The expedition, of which Mr. Marsh was leader, made friends with the Indians of the district by giving medical aid in an epidemic of small-pox. They were then induced by an offer of the assistance of the white man against the surrounding "negroid" tribes to end their feud with the "white Indians," who, it is said, were either killed or driven to the mountains at the time of the Spanish occupation in the sixteenth century, owing to the hatred of all white people which had been aroused by the cruelties of the Spaniards. Notwithstanding a ban on their marriage and an order that all their children should be killed, the type has survived ever since. As a result of Mr. Marsh's intervention, the "white Indians" have been re-admitted to full tribal rights. They have golden hair, blue eyes, white skins, and round skulls unlike the San Blas Indian type.

IN January an exhibition of Swedish art was held in the galleries of the Royal Academy at Burlington House. It was organised under the patronage of the Crown Prince of Sweden, by the members of the Anglo-Swedish Society of London, and was representative of the art of the country between 1880 and 1900. The exhibition was well received by English critics and attracted many visitors. It included sculpture as well as painting, and among the works in the last named section were the "Midsummer Dance," and some fine portraits by Anders Zorn, the most eminent of Swedish artists. The Swedish pictures formed only a part of the winter exhibition at the Royal Academy. At the same time with them, but in separate galleries, was held the exhibition of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters.

The number of works submitted to the Selection Committee for the Summer Exhibition at the Academy, which had been larger in 1923 than in 1922, showed a decrease of several hundreds in 1924. The committee by which they were judged was composed of the President, Sir Aston Webb, Mr. Clausen, Sir J. Lavery, Sir William Goscombe John, Sir E. L. Lutyens, Mr. Solomon, Mr. Greiffenhagen, Mr. Priestman, Mr. Dick, Sir J. J. Burnet, and Sir F. Short. About two thirds of the submitted works were rejected, and from the remainder—the accepted and the doubtful classes—the Hanging Committee chose those that figured in the exhibition with the pictures and sculpture contributed by members. The oils and water colours were arranged by Sir J. Lavery, Mr. Greiffenhagen, Mr. Solomon, Mr. Clausen, and Mr. Priestman, the miniatures and works in black and white by Sir Frank Short, the architecture by Sir E. L. Lutyens, and the sculpture by Sir W. G. John and Mr. Dick.

Picture sales at the Academy, though not equal to those of the pre-war years, were perhaps as good as could be expected, considering the condition of trade and the fact that fewer works are exhibited nowadays. The principal of those sold included "A River in France" (£500), and "Spring on Wimbledon Common" (£250), by Mr. Philip Connard, "The Resting Acrobats" (£500), by Mr. Glyn Philpot, "The Grey Horse" (£1,000), by Mr. A. J. Munnings, "The Hollow" (£265 10s.), by Mr. Arnesby Brown, "Leda" (£500), by Mr. W. G. de Glehn, "My Lady Nicotine" (£210), by Mr. Stanley Thompson, "Going out with the Cow in Provence" (£300), and "A Provencal Road" (£200), by Mr. H. H. La Thangue, "Cypress and Olive" (£200), by Mr. Adrian Stokes, "The Top of the Pass" (£350), by Mr. Sydney Lee, "The Corridor" (£250), by Mr. L. Campbell Taylor, "Early Winter" (£350), by Mr. Joseph Farquharson, "The Old Watergate" (£450), by Mr. Tom Mostyn, "The Damozel of the Lake" (£525), by Mr. F. Cadogan Cowper, "Quiet Evening, Honfleur" (£300), by Mr. Terriek Williams, "Winter's White Silence" (£420), by Miss Lucy Kemp-Welch, "Harvesters, Aragon" (£200), by Mr. W. Russell Flint, "This Girl with her Dreams" (£250), by Mr. W. Reynolds Stephens, and "This Little Pig went to Market-group, marble" (£750), by Mr. Herbert Hampton. The unpriiced works sold included pictures by Mr. Clausen, Mr. Oliver Hall, Mr. Arnesby Brown, Mr. A. Chevallier Taylor, Sir Luke Fildes, Sir A. S. Cope, Sir David Murray, Mr. H. S. Tuke, and Mr. Joseph Farquharson.

The Chantrey purchases, unusually numerous

this year, were as follows:—"New Risen Hope" (£250), by Mrs. A. L. Swynnerton; "The Princess Sadroulbador" (£500), by Mr. William Rothenstein; "Pastoral" (£450), by Mr. F. Cayley Robinson; "Among the Dolomites" (£450), by Mr. Sydney Lee; "Apollo and Marsyas" (£175), by Mr. Harry Morley; "A Smiling Woman" (£157 10s.), by Mr. Francis Dodd; "The Jockey's Dressing Room at Ascot" (£350), by Sir John Lavery; "The Infant Christ-bust, bronze" (£150), by Mr. Charles Wheeler, and "Ju-Jitsu-group, bronze" (£120), by Mr. Kellock Brown.

At the National Gallery the centenary of the opening of the institution in 1824 was celebrated by a reception by the Trustees at which a number of the pictures in the Angerstein collection, which formed the nucleus of the Gallery, were shown together in one room. Some of them had not been seen by the public for a great many years. Pictures were presented in connection with the centenary by Mr. Wagner and Mr. and Mrs. John Lane. In October the Sargent portraits of the Wertheimer family were temporarily removed from Room XXVI in order to display a selection of Italian paintings which formed part of the Mond bequest, one of the most valuable ever made to the National Gallery. These paintings were collected by Dr. Ludwig Mond, who bequeathed them to the nation subject to the life interest of Mrs. Mond, who died in 1923. The principal picture is an important early Raphael "The Crucifixion," and there are Italian works besides by Botticelli, Bellini, Crevelli, Boltraffio and others, and an interesting Titian of a late period. The Mond collection at the National Gallery includes besides, two Graeco-Roman portraits, a singular picture by Lucas Cranach, "Jealousy," and a "St. John the Baptist," by Murillo, which is interesting from its connection with Galushborough, to whom it once belonged.

French painting of the nineteenth century was seen to advantage at the National Gallery of British Art, in a fine collection of pictures lent by Mr. Burrell, of Glasgow, a collection that also contained some good work by modern Dutchmen, and a few old Masters. At the Victoria and Albert Museum a return was made to the pre-war practice of opening on certain evenings each week. Among the numerous additions to the Museum made during the year were a very rare panel of thirteenth century glass, presented jointly by the National Art Collections Fund and Sir Otto Beit, and a fine silver gilt Tudor cup from the Swathing collection. A large and representative collection of pictures by British and Colonial artists was shown at the exhibition at Wembley, and the retrospective group included good examples of Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, Raeburn, Hogarth and many others.

The art of Mr. Frank Brangwyn was illustrated with much fulness in an exhibition held at Queen's Gate, South Kensington, in the galleries built for his collection by the late George McCulloch, and lent for the exhibition by Mrs. Coutts Michie Messrs. Agnew, in addition to their usual spring exhibition of water colours, showed in June a remarkable collection of Old Masters, on behalf of Lord Haig's appeal for ex-service men. Another interesting exhibition held in the summer was that of Modern British art at the Goupil Gallery, the particular attraction of which was a group of paintings of various periods by Mr. Sargent. Exhibitions at

the Leicester Galleries included one of paintings by Gauguin, both European and Tahitian, and another of landscapes by Mr Algernon Talmage, A.R.A. At the Fine Art Society's Gallery were held the memorial exhibition of pictures by E. Reginald Frampton, and others of water-colours by Mr Talbot Kelly, etchings by Mr R. W. Allan, and sculpture by Ivan Mestrovic, the Serbian artist, of whose work a large collection was shown in the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1915. The New Forest Group of Painters held its first exhibition at the Mansard Gallery, and Messrs Lefevre showed a number of interesting sea-pieces by Boudin at their rooms in King Street.

Although numerous valuable pictures changed hands at Christie's and other auction rooms, there were no great sales during the season. The announcement of the approaching dispersal of the Duke of Westminster's collection raised anticipations, but only a certain number of the Duke's pictures came under the hammer, and none fetched very high prices. Nicolas Poussin's "Repose of the Holy Family" went for £6,510, and Vandyke's "Holy Family" for £3,150. One of the most important sales of the season at Christie's was of the late Lord Swathling's

collection of silver, which realized altogether about £90,000. One item, a Tudor cup of silver gilt, fetched £9,500. In the sale of the Benson collection of Chinese porcelain a pair of blue bottles, as sold for £6,720, and a gourd-shaped bottle for £3,625. High prices were paid for panels of tapestry, one of which was bid up to £3,150, and in the Mulliner collection of furniture a commode was sold for £3,625. The extremely high price of £2,457 10s was paid at Christie's for a print, an engraving by William Ward, after Hoppner's "Daughters of Sir Thomas Frankland." A portrait by Hoppner of Mrs. Phipps fetched £2,940, one by Reynolds, of Lady Mary Coke, sold by the Princess Royal, £5,040, and another by Raeburn, of Miss Read, £3,645. For a picture by Quentin Matsys £4,905 was given, and for a Sargent, "Hospital at Granada," bought for the Melbourne Gallery, £2,205. Other good prices realized for modern works were £1,522 for the late J. M. Swan's "Orpheus", £2,250 for Turner's "Lucerne from the Walls", £2,310 for Corot's "Rond des Nymphes", £1,942 10s for Birket Foster's "Greenwich, Sunset", £1,556 for the "Ulverstone Sands" of David Cox, and £2,730 for a flower-piece by Fantin Latoui.

The League of the Empire (FOUNDED 1901).

THE League is entirely non-political and non-sectarian. Its practical work has been to promote co-operation between the different Countries and Colonies of the Empire, mainly in affairs connected with education, and to afford full and correct information regarding them, so that the duties of citizenship may be better understood and appreciated, and personal and active interest inspired in the great problems connected with our Empire's conditions and progress. The relation of the League to the Education Departments and Governments throughout the Empire has been regularised (a) through the recommendation of its work to the Governments concerned by the Colonial Office of the Imperial Government and by the Agents-General in 1902-3, (b) by the active and widespread acceptance of its schemes by the different Educational Authorities and Governments. In 1907 the League carried through the first Conference between the Education Departments of the Home and Colonial Governments. One of the effects of this Conference was that the Imperial Government undertook to call the Imperial Conference on Education in 1911. In 1912 the first Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations was held by the League, and in 1913 was inaugurated the Imperial Union of Teachers. In 1921 an Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations was held in Toronto; in 1924 another was held in London. An annual meeting of the Imperial Union of Teachers takes place each July. The League, through the liberality of the late Mr Louis Spitzel, has published a series of text-books

on the Empire, under the editorship of Professor A. F. Pollard (1) "The British Empire—Its Past, Its Present, and Its Future" (a book of reference), (2) "The British Empire and Its History" (for Secondary Schools), (3) "The Story of the British Empire." In 1907 the League helped to establish a lace industry in St. Helena. With the co-operation of the Overseas and Home Education Authorities a Scheme for the interchange of Teachers throughout the Empire is now in active operation, over 400 interchange appointments have already been arranged. Visits to historical places in England and on the Continent are planned for overseas teachers. The School Affiliation and Comrades' Correspondence Sections were established in 1901-2. Other work undertaken are the giving of lectures, the establishment of a bureau of information, essay competitions, exhibitions, and the furthering of the keeping of Empire Day.

During the War the League distributed from its depot over a million articles to the hospitals and troops, besides helping prisoners and others in distress. The League has also given colours and shields to all the overseas contingents who fought for the Empire.

Hon. Pres., H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G.
Acting Chairman, 1925, The Vice-Chancellor
London University, Dr. E. A. Gardner
Chairman, Executive Committee, M. J. Rendall,
LL.D., Headmaster of Winchester
Hon. Treasurer, Sir Philip Hutchins, K.C.S.I.
Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Ord Marshall, C.B.E.
Address, 124 Belgrave Road, London, S.W. 1.

The following is a list of productions between Nov. 1, 1923 and Oct. 31, 1924.

ADELPHI.—Dec. 20, 1923 *Peter Pan*, Sir James Barrie's play revived (Messrs Franklin Dvill, Jack Raine and George Shelton and Mesdames Gladys Cooper, Lila Maravan and Stella Patrick-Campbell). *March 8, 1924* *Diplomacy*, Victorien Sardou's drama revived (Messrs Dawson Milward, Norman Forbes, Owen Nares and Boris Ranevsky and Mesdames Gladys Cooper, Irene Brown and Annie Schletter and Lady Tree).

ALDWYCH.—Dec. 26, 1923. *Bluebell in Fairyland*, by Seymour Hicks and Walter Slaughter, revived (Messrs Geoffrey Saville and George Zucco and Miss Phyllis Black). *Feb. 1, 1924* *It Pays to Advertise*, a farce by Roi Cooper Megrue and Walter Hackett (Messrs Ralph Lynn, Tom Walls, Will Denning and Kenneth Kove and Miss Doris Kendal).

AMBASSADORS.—Feb. 2, 1924 *The Way Things Happen*, a play by Clemence Dape (Messrs Leslie Banks, Robert Harris and Walter Hudd and Mesdames Haidee Wright, Olga Lindo and Hilda Bayley). *April 1* *Collusion*, a comedy by J. E. Harold Terry (Messrs Allan Ayneworth and Hugh Wakefield and Mesdames Iris Hoey and Mary Forrester). *Aug. 13* *Storm*, by C. K. Munro (Messrs Hugh Wakefield and Arthur Pusey and Mesdames Jean Cadell and Elissa Landi). *Sept. 15* *Pata Morgana*, by Ernest Vajda, English version by J. L. A. Buttrill and Philip Moeller (Messrs Tom Douglas and Ion Swinley and Mesdames Jeanne de Casalis and Ethel Coleridge). *Oct. 20* *The Pelican*, by F. Tennyson Jesse and H. M. Haiwood (Messrs. Fred Keri, Herbert Marshall, Nicholas Hannen and Robert Andrews and Mesdames Josephine Victor, Rosina Filippi and Mabel Terry-Lewis).

APOLLO.—Feb. 6, 1924 *The Fairy Tale*, a comedy by May Edginton (Messrs Godfrey Tearle, C. V. France and W. Cronin Wilson and Mesdames Mary Jerrold and Moyna McGill and Lady Tree). *March 13* *The Fake*, by Frederick Londale (Messrs Godfrey Tearle, Allan Jeaves and Franklyn Bellamy and Mesdames Henrietta Watson, Muriel Alexander and Una O'Connor). *Sept. 18* *The Pool*, a play by Channing Pollock (Messrs Henry Ainley, Franklyn Bellamy and Julian Royce and Mesdames Mary Merial and Sara Sothorn and Dame May Whitty).

COMEDY.—Dec. 18, 1923. *Charley's Aunt*, Brandon Thomas's farce revived (Messrs Richard Cooper and James Page and Mesdames Nora Robinson, Jane Graham and Honor Aubrey-Smith). *Jan. 23, 1924* *Alice St. By the Fire*, Sir James Barrie's comedy revived (Messrs. Herbert Marshall and Graham Browne and Mesdames Elizabeth Irving, Marie Tempest and Peggy Rush). *March 27* *Far Above Rubies*, a comedy by Alfred Sutor (Messrs. Herbert Marshall, Ralph Forbes, Robert Munster and A. Bromley-Davenport and Mesdames Marie Lohr, Marie Tempest and Joyce Carey). *May 7* *This Marriage*, a comedy by Eliot Crawshaw Williams (Messrs. Herbert Marshall and A. Bromley-Davenport and Mesdames Cathleen Nesbit, Tallulah Bankhead and Auriol Lee). *June 10* Grand Guignol season commenced, including *Peter Weston* by Frank Dazey and Leighton Osmun. *July 22* *The Creaking Chair*, mystery play by Allene Tupper Wilkes (Messrs C. Aubrey Smith, Sam Livesey, Reginald Dence and Nigel Bruce and Miss Tallulah Bankhead).

COURT.—Nov. 14, 1923. *Our Ostriches*, a "birth control" play by Marie Stopes (Messrs Leo Carroll, Kinsey Pelle and Roy Byford and Miss Dorothy Holmes-Gore). *Feb. 18, 1924* *Back to Methuselah*, George Bernard Shaw's play cycle in five performances (Messrs Colin Keith-Johnston, Scott Sunderland, Wallace Evennett, Osmond Wilson, Leo Carroll, Teience O'Brien, Paul Smythe, Cedric Hardwicke and Melville Cooper and Mesdames Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies, Caroline Keith, Margaret Chatwin, Evelyn Hope and Frances Doble). *March 11* *The Farmer's Wife*, a comedy by Eden Philpotts (Messrs Melville Cooper, Colin Keith-Johnston and Cedric Hardwicke and Mesdames Phyllis Shand and Eileen Beldon).

CRITERION.—Nov. 1, 1923. *Three Birds*, a farcical comedy by H. F. Maltby (Messrs. Leslie Perrins and H. F. Maltby and Mesdames Mabel Sealby and Bibi Delabere). *Nov. 20* *Dulcy*, a comedy by George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly (Messrs Morton Sellen, Ernest Milton, Richard Bird and Hylton Allen and Mesdames Renee Kelly and Norah Robinson). *Dec. 17* *When Knights Were Bold*, Charles Marlowe's farce revived (Mr. Bromley Challenor and Miss Enid Cooper). *Feb. 19, 1924* *The Audacious Mr. Squire*, a farce by Sidney Bowkett and Eliot Stannard (Messrs Bromley Challenor, C. M. Lowne and Fewlass Llewellyn and Miss Güzelda Herve). *April 19* *Cartoons*, a revue by Harold Simpson, Morris Harvey and Tom Webster with music by Nat D. Ayer (Messrs Morris Harvey and Reginald Shaiand and Mesdames Cicely Debenham and Greta Fayne). *May 27* *The Mask and the Face*, a comedy from the Italian of Luigi Chiarelli by C. B. Fernald (Messrs Frank Cellier, Leslie Banks, Michael Sherbrooke and Brember Wills and Mesdames Athene Seyler, Joan Hay and Esme Hubbard).

DALY'S.—Dec. 20, 1923. *Madame Pompadour*, a musical comedy adapted by Frederick Londale and Harry Graham with music by Leo Fall (Messrs Derek Oldham, Bertam Walls, Huntley Wright and Leonard Mackay and Mesdames Evelyn Laye and Mairie Bell).

DRURY LANE.—June 3, 1924. *London Life*, a play by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock (Messrs Henry Ainley, J. H. Roberts, Graham Browne, D. A. Clarke-Smith, Henry Vibart and Frank Cochrane and Mesdames Lilian Brathwaite, Olive Sloane and Mary Jerrold).

DUKE OF YORK'S.—May 21, 1924. *The Punch Bowl*, a revue by Archibald de Bear (Messrs Alfred Lester, Billy Leonard and Sonnie Hale and Mesdames Hermione Baddeley, Marjorie Spiers, Norah Blaney, Gwen Farrar and Doris Patston).

EMPIRE.—Jan. 26, 1924. *The Three Graces*, a musical comedy by Franz Lehar with book and lyrics by Ben Travers (Messrs. Thorpe Bates, Morris Harvey and Johnny Dooley and Mesdames Winifred Barnes, Sylvia Leslie and Vera Freeman).

GALEITY.—April 16, 1924. *Our Nell*, a musical play by Louis N. Parker and Reginald Arkell with music by Harold Fraser-Simson and Ivor Novello (Messrs Robert Michaelis, Walter Passmore, Miles Malleon and Arthur Wontner and Mesdames José Collins, Faith Bevan and Amy Augarde). *Sept. 4* *Poppa*, a musical comedy by Dorothy Donnelly with music by Steven Jones and Arthur Samuels (Messrs W. H. Berry,

Reginald Sharland and Eddie Morris and Mesdames Annie Croft and Luella Gear)

GARRICK—Dec. 24, 1923 *The Blue Bird*, Maeterlinck's phantasy, revived (Messrs Ernest Hendrie, Norman Page and Herbert Russell and Mesdames Joan Duan, Phyllis Jay, Maud Cresswell and Nora Johnston) Jan. 21, 1924 *Buntz Pulls the Strings*, Graham Moffat's comedy, revived (Messrs Graham Moffat, David Clyde and Gregory Whiteford and Mesdames Graham Moffat, Winifred Moffat and Jean Clyde) April 2 *Susie Knits the Strings*, a comedy by Graham Moffat (Messrs Graham Moffat, David Clyde and Jimmie Lennie and Mesdames Graham Moffat and Jean Clyde) June 25 *The Other Mr Gibbs*, a farce by Will Evans and R. Gny Reeve (Messrs Robert Hale and Eric Lewis and Mesdames Kate Cutler, Mary Brough and Polly Emery)

HAYMARKET—Nov. 21, 1923 *The Importance of Being Earnest*, Oscar Wilde's comedy revived (Messrs Leslie Faber, John Deverell and H. O. Nicholson and Mesdames Louise Hampton, Margaret Soudmore, Doris Kendal and Nancy Atkins) Jan. 16, 1924 *Haven*, a play by Harry Wall (Messrs Richard Rud, Henry Kendall and Leslie Faber and Mesdames Frances Casson, Norah Robinson and Ethel Griffiths) June 5 *The Great Adventure*, Arnold Bennett's comedy, revived (Messrs Leslie Faber, Lewis Maunering, Hubert Harben, George Bellamy and Acton Bond and Mesdames Hilda Truvelyan and Dora Gregory) Oct. 21 *Old English*, a play by John Galsworthy (Messrs Norman McKinnel, H. R. Hignett, Reginald Bach and Lawrence Hauray and Mesdames Irene Rooke, Joan Maude and Louise Hampton)

HIPPODROME—March 20, 1924 *Leap Year*, a revue (Messrs George Robey and Laddie Cliff and Mesdames Betty Chester, Maud Faue and Vera Pearce)

HIS MAJESTY'S—June 5, 1924 Season of British National Opera Company commenced with *The Marriage of Figaro* (Messrs Andrew Shanks, Robert Radford, Frederick Rauallow and Sydney Russell and Mesdames Doris Lemon and Miriam Licette) Sept. 27 *The Royal Visitor*, adapted from *Le Roi* by Robert de Flers and G. A. de Caillavet (Messrs Oscar Asche, George Grossmith, Fred Lewis and Malcolm Keen and Mesdames Yvonne Arnaud, Diana Wilson and Zoe Palmer) Oct. 31 *Patricia*, musical comedy by Denis Mackail, Arthur Stanley and Austin Melford, with music by Geoffrey Gwyther (Messrs Ambrose Manning, Billy Leonard, Arthur Chesney and Philip Simmons and Mesdames Cicely Debenham and Dorothy Dickson)

KINGSWAY—Nov. 3, 1923 *Twelfth Night*, Shakespeare's comedy revived (Messrs Baihol Holloway, Nicholas Hannen, Frank Cellier and Henry Caine and Mesdames Viola Tree, Dorothy Cheston and Sydney Fairbrother) Nov. 13 *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, Shakespeare's comedy revived (Messrs Baihol Holloway, Harold Scott, Frank Cellier, Nicholas Hannen, George Howe and Bruce Belfrage and Mesdames Athene Seyler, Viola Tree and Joyce Carey) Jan. 11, 1924 *The Very Idea*, William le Baron's farce, revived (Messrs Donald Calthrop and Baihol Holloway and Mesdames Sydney Fairbrother and Noelle Sonning) Feb. 25 *Kate*, a ballad opera with old English music put together by Gerrard Williams (Messrs Frederick Rauallow, Gregory Stroud and Percy Parsons and Mesdames Marjorie Gordon, Nellie Brercliffe and

Sydney Fairbrother) June 11 *Yorks*, a revue edited by J. Hastings Turner (Messrs Donald Calthrop, Mark Lester and Louis Goodrich and Mesdames Marjorie Gordon, Mary Leigh and Ruth Maitland)

LITTLE—Sept. 15, 1924 *Morals*, by Jules Eckert Goodman (Messrs C. V. Fiance, Heibert Marshall and Robert Andrews and Mesdames Edna Best and Helen Haye)

LYCEUM—Dec. 26, 1923 *Jack and the Beanstalk*, a pantomime (Messrs George Jackley, Bettie Wright and Dick Henderson and Mesdames Sybil Alundale and Sybil Coulthrust) March 6, 1924 *Under His Protection*, a melodrama by "Andrew Eimin" (Young Buffalo and Miss Cynthia Gordon) April 17 *Her Market Price*, a melodrama by Frances Nordstrom (Messrs Landerdale Maitland, Philip Upcher and Ivan Samson and Mesdames Jessie Winter, Buena Bent and Violet Graham) May 28 *The Merry Widow*, Franz Lehár's musical comedy, revived (Messrs George Graves and Carl Busson and Miss Nancie Lovat)

LYRIC—June 27, 1924 *The Street Singer*, a musical comedy by Frederick Lonsdale, with music by H. Fraser Simson (Messrs Harry Welchman, Henry Caine and A. W. Backcomb and Mesdames Phyllis Dale, Julie Hatley-Milburn and Sylvia Leslie)

LYRIC, HAMMERSMITH—Dec. 22, 1923 *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, Shakespeare's comedy revived (Messrs Roy Byford, Reginald Bach, Frank Darch, Nigel Playfair and Randle Aytton and Mesdames Edith Evans, Dorothy Green and Elsie French) Feb. 7, 1924 *The Way of the World*, Congreve's comedy revived (Messrs Robert Loranue, Nigel Playfair, Norman V. Norman and Scott Russell and Mesdames Edith Evans, Margaret Yarde and Dorothy Green) July 3 *Midsummer Madness*, a comedy with music by Clifford Bax and Armstrong Gibbs (Messrs Frederick Rauallow and Hubert Eisdell and Mesdames Marie Tempest and Marjorie Dixon) Oct. 23 *The Duenna*, by Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Linley's music arranged by Alfred Reynolds (Messrs Scott Russell, Nigel Playfair and Frank Cochrane and Mesdames Elsie French, Elsa Macfarlane and Isobel McLaren)

NEW—Mar. 26, 1924 *Saint Joan*, by Bernard Shaw (Messrs Ernest Thesiger, Lyall Swete, Lewis Casson, Eugene Leahy, O. B. Clarence, Lawrence Anderson and Robert Horton and Miss Sybil Thorndike) Oct. 28 *The Hour and the Man*, by Frank Stayton (Messrs Matheson Lang, C. M. Lowne and Henry Wolston and Mesdames Jessie Winter, Dorothy Thomas and Gracie Leigh)

NEW OXFORD—May 26, 1924 Season of French plays opened with *La Mégère Apprenante*, Paul Delair's version of *The Taming of the Shrew* (Mlle Cécile Sorel)

PALACE—Sept. 2, 1924 *The Co Optimists* returned with a new entertainment (Messrs. Davy Burnaby, Gilbert Childs, Melville Gideon, Stanley Holloway and Austin Melford and Mesdames Hermione Baddeley, Anita Elson, Doris Bentley and Neta Underwood)

PLAYHOUSE—Dec. 17, 1923 *The Private Secretary*, Sir Charles Hawtreys's farce, revived (Messrs Charles Walenn and Frederick Volpe and Mesdames Alice Beet, Nadine March and Bertha Northam) Jan. 31, 1924 *The Camel's Back*, a farce by W. Somerset Maugham (Messrs

Frank Cellier, Jack Hobbs and Holman Clark and Mesdames Madge Titheradge, Nina Boucicault and Olive Sloane) *May 15 White Cargo*, a play by Leon Gordon (Messrs Franklyn Dvally, Horace Hodges and Brian Aherne and Miss Mary Clare)

PRINCE'S—*Feb 4, 1924* Opening of Gilbert and Sullivan season with *Iolanthe* (Messrs Henry Lytton, Leo Sheffield, Darrell Fancourt and Sydney Granville and Mesdames Winifred Lawson, Bertha Lewis and Eileen Sharp) *Feb 18 Ruddigore* (Messrs Lytton, Sheffield, Fancourt and Stanley Goulding and Mesdames Lewis, Sharp and Elsie Griffin) *March 3 Princess Ida* (Messrs Lytton, Fancourt, Goulding, Granville, Joseph Griffin and Leo Darnton and Mesdames Lawson, Lewis, Sharp and Kathleen Anderson) *March 10 The Gondoliers* (Messrs Lytton, Sheffield, Pointer and Granville and Mesdames Lewis, Lawson, Griffin and Sharp) *March 24 Trial by Jury and The Pirates of Penzance* *March 31 Patience* *April 14 The Mikado* *April 28 H M S Pinafore and Cox and Box* *May 5 The Sorcerer* *May 12 The Yeomen of the Guard* *Oct 11 The Blue Peter*, by E Temple Thurston (Messrs George Tully and Charles Kenyon and Mesdames Dorothy Minto and Cathleen Nesbitt)

PRINCE OF WALES—*June 9, 1924 The Rat*, by Ivor Novello and Constance Collier (Messrs Ivor Novello, James Lindsay and Cionin Wilson and Mesdames Isabel Jeans and Dorothy St. John) *Sept 23 Charlotte's Revue*, by a number of authors (Messrs Morris Harvey, Henry Kendall and Peter Haddon and Mesdames Phyllis Monkman, Maisie Gay and Queenie Thomas)

QUEEN'S—*Nov 7, 1923 The Little Minister*, Sir James Barrie's play revived (Messrs Owen Nares, Norman McKinnel, Robert Drysdale and Walter Roy and Mesdames Fay Compton, Nancie Parsons and Lolo Duncan) *March 19, 1924 Conchita*, a romantic play by Edward Knoblock (Messrs Lyn Harding, Charles Groves, Miles Malleson and Tristan Rawson and Mesdames Tallulah Bankhead, Barbara Gott and Mary Clare) *April 3 The Conquering Hero*, a war play by Allan Monkhouse (Messrs Nicholas Hannen and Edward Rigby and Mesdames Florence Buckton and Joyce Kennedy) *May 1 Come In*, a revue by Harry Grattan, with music by Clay Smith (Messrs Clay Smith, Fred A Leslie and Archie Thomson and Mesdames Lee White and Bilitie Lockwood) *Aug 16 Pansy's Arabian Night*, a play by Walter Hackett (Messrs J H Roberts, Edward Rigby, Campbell Gullan and Malcolm Keen and Mesdames Mary Clare and Marion Lorne) *Sept 11 The Clavamin*, by M F Watts (Messrs Leon Quatermaine, Fewlaas Llewellyn, George Elton and Clifford Mollison and Mesdames Fay Compton, Gilda Varesi and Lottie Veune) *Oct. 20 The Show-Off*, by George Kelly (Messrs Raymond Walburn and Graham Velsey and Mesdames Myrtle Tannehill, Clara Blandick and Ellis Baker)

REGENT—*Dec 19, 1923 Bethlehem*, a music drama by Rutland Boughton (Messrs Frank Titterton and W Johnstone-Douglas and Mesdames Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies and Dorothy D'O'rsay) *Jan 28, 1924 The Immortal Hour*, Rutland Boughton's opera, revived (Messrs W Johnstone-Douglas and William Heseltine and Mesdames Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies and Dorothy D'O'rsay) *May 22 Romeo and Juliet*, revived

(Messrs John Gielgud, Scott Sunderland and Campbell Gullan and Mesdames Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies and Barbara Gott) *Oct 1* Season of Bernard Shaw plays by the Macdonald Players

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—*Jan 7, 1924* Season of British National Opera Company opened with *The Mastersingers* (Messrs Robert Radford, Robert Parker, Tudor Davies and William Michael and Mesdames Miriam Licette and Constance Willis) *March 10* Season of Italian ballet and opera opened *May 5* Season of grand opera in German and Italian opened with *Das Rheingold*

ROYALTY—*Jan 29, 1924 The Eternal Spring*, a comedy by Peter Garland (Messrs Dennis Eadie, Athole Stewart, Reginald Dance and Robert Andrews and Mesdames Lilian Braithwaite, Faith Celli and Ann Trevor) *April 5 Polly Preferred*, a comedy by Guy Bolton (Messrs Ted Trevor, James Carew and Reginald Danc and Mesdames Eileen Wilson and Justine Johnstone) *June 2 Bachelor Husband*, a comedy by Avery Hopwood (Messrs Farren Soutar, Henry Kendall and Jack Heller and Mesdames Margaret Halstan and Betty Ross Clarke)

ST JAMES'S—*Sept 17, 1924 The Nervous Wreck*, a farce founded on E J Rath's novel, by Owen Davis (Messrs Charles Lawrence and Curtis Cooksey and Miss Mary Duncan)

ST MARTIN'S—*Nov 1, 1923 Fledgling*, adapted by Marguerite Rea from the French of Paul Gerdal (Messrs Robert Harris and Gilbert Ritchie and Mesdames Marguerite Scialteel, Mary Jerrold and Gwen Whitby) *Jan 1, 1924 A Magdalen's Husband*, adapted by Milton Rosmer and Edward Percy from Vincent Brown's novel (Messrs Robert Harris, Ian Hunter, Leslie Banks, Malcolm Keen and Clifford Mollison and Mesdames Moyna MacGill and Ada King) *Jan 20 Gruach*, a play by Gordon Bottomley (Messrs Felix Aylmer and Malcolm Keen and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike and Esmé Berlinger) and *Phœnix*, a farce by Lascelles Abercrombie (Messrs Leslie Banks and Robert Harris and Mesdames Mary Clare and Barbara Gott) *March 6 The Forest*, by John Galsworthy (Messrs Leslie Banks, John Howell, Ian Hunter, Campbell Gullan, H R Hignett, Franklin Dvally, J H Roberts and Nicholas Hannen and Miss Hermione Baddeley) *June 6 In the Next Room*, a play by Eleanor Robson and Harriet Ford (Messrs Nicholas Hannen, Francis Lister and H R Hignett and Mesdames Nora Swinburne and Stella Arbenina)

SAVOY—*Dec 26, 1923 Paddy the Next Best Thing*, the comedy by Gayel Mackay and Robert Ord, revived (Messrs Herbert Marshall and Clive Currie and Miss Peggy O'Neill) *Feb. 12, 1924 Lord O' Creation*, a comedy by Norman Macowan (Messrs Leon M Lion, Ian Fleming and Horace Hodges and Mesdames Mona Harrison, Mary Jerrold and Margaret Halstan) *March 31 Binkers*, a comedy by Horace Annesley Vachell and Leon M Lion (Messrs Horace Hodges, C V France and Ian Fleming and Mesdames Mary Jerrold and Renee Kelly) *April 12 Breuster's Millions*, comedy by Byron Ongley and Winchell Smith, revived (Messrs Percy Hutholton, Frank Lacy and Claude Pascoe and Mesdames Eleanor Street, Betty Nelson and Lilias Earle) *May 8 The Lure*, a play by James Sabben (Messrs Martin Lewis, Garry Marsh, Cecil Humphreys and Evan Thomas and

Miss Hilda Bayley). *June 26. Tiger Cuts*, adapted from the French of Madame Karen Bramson by "Michael Orme" (Messrs Robert Lorraine and Nicholas Hannen and Mesdames Edith Evans and Nadine Marsh). *July 4. In the Snare*, by Rafael Sabatini and Leon M. Lion (Messrs. George Tully, Gerald Ames, Peter Gathorne and Wilfrid Seagram and Mesdames Renee Kelly and Mona Harrison). *Sept 1. The Bells*, revived (Henry Baynton) and *the Comedy of Errors* (Miss Florence Saunders). *8. The Sport of Kings*, a comedy by Ian Hay (Messrs. E. Holman Clark, Basil Foster and Frank Denton and Mesdames Mary Jerrold and Ena Grossmith).

SCALA.—*Dec 26, 1923. Almond Eye*, a spectacular play by Farren Soutar and Arthur Veasey (Messrs. Farren Soutar, Hubert Eisdell and Reginald Dane and Mesdames Lillian Davies and Gracie Leigh). *April 17, 1924. Yiddish Art Theatre* season with Mr Maurice Swartz. *May 26. Carl Rosa Opera* season opened with Beethoven's *Fidelio* (Messrs William Boland and Appleton Moore and Miss Eva Turner). *July 7. The Magic Crystal*, a farce by Niranjan Pal (Messrs Charles Undermere and Jack Tregale).

SHAFTSBUURY.—*Dec 3, 1923. The Rising Generation*, a comedy by Wyn Weaver and Laura Levcester (Messrs. Holman Clark, Lawrence Murray and Robin Irvine and Mesdames Ena Grossmith, Sybil Carlisle and Ethel Coleridge). *April 10. A Perfect Fit*, adapted from Gabriel Dregely's play by Arthur Wimpelss and Harry M. Vernon (Messrs. Francis Lister, Ernest Hendrie, Tom Reynolds and George Elton and Mesdames Isabel Jeans, Lydia Billmooke and Dorothy Totley). *May 12. You*, a farcical musical comedy by Douglas Furbel and Harry Graham with music by Hugo Hirsch (Messrs Jack Buchanan and Charles Stone and Mesdames June, Veronica Biady and Elsie Randolph).

STRAND.—*Dec 24, 1923. Treasure Island*, J. B. Fagan's adaptation of R. L. Stevenson's story, revived (Messrs Arthur Bouchier, Charles Groves, Frederick Paisley and Lewin Mannerling). *Jan 28, 1924. The Devil*, a farcical comedy by Austin Melford (Messrs A. W. Baskcomb, Deunis Cowles, Ivan Samson and Ivan Beilyn and Mesdames Jean Cadell, Madge Stuart and Margaret Scudamore). *Feb 23. Monsieur Beaucaire*, a romantic comedy by Booth Tarkington and Mrs E. G. Sutherland, revived (Messrs Gerald Lawntice, Fisher White and Philip Hewland and Miss Madge Compton). *March 29. Stop Flirting*, the musical comedy revived (Messrs. Jack Melford and George de Warfaz, Mesdames Helen Gilliland and Mim Crawford and Fied and Adele Astaire).

VAUDEVILLE.—*Jan 2, 1924. Puppets*, a revue by Dion Titheradge, with music by Ivor Novello (Messrs. Stanley Lupino, Arthur Chesney and Paul England and Mesdames Binnie Hale, Neta Underwood and Fay Cole). *July 30. The Old Spot*, a revue by Dion Titheradge (Messrs Arthur Chesney, John Deverell and Paul England and Mesdames Binnie Hale, Madge Stuart and Vera Bryer). *Oct. 2. The Looking Glass*, a revue (Messrs D. Hay Petrie and Mark Lester and Mesdames Connie Ediss, Mabel Green and Erid Stamp-Taylor).

WINTER GARDEN.—*April 21, 1924. To-Night's the Night*, the musical comedy, revived (Messrs

George Grossmith, Leslie Henson and Basil Foster and Mesdames Adrienne Brune and Stella St Audrie). *Sept 11. Primrose*, a musical comedy by George Grossmith and Guy Bolton with lyrics by Desmond Carter and music by George Gershwin (Messrs. Leslie Henson, Percy Heming and Claude Hulbert and Mesdames Margery Hicklin and Heather Thatcher).

WYNDHAM'S.—*Dec 19, 1923. The Rose and the Ring*, by William Makepeace Thackeray, adapted by Harris Deans, with music by Robert Cox (Messrs Miles Malleson, Stockwell Hawkins and Charles Lascelles and Mesdames Rose Hignell, Evadne Price and Margaret Yarde).

Jan 7, 1924. The Flame, a drama by Charles Méré adapted by James Bernard Fagan (Messrs. Sam Livesey, Dawson Milward and Ralph Forbes and Mesdames Violet Vanbrugh, Olive Sloane, and Prudence Vanbrugh). *Feb 4. Not in Our Stars*, adapted from Michael Maurice's novel by Dorothy Massingham (Sir Gerald du Maurier, Messrs Eric Maturin and Charles Carson and Mesdames Jessie Bateman, Cecily Byrne and Elizabeth Pollock). *April 22. To Have the Honour*, a comedy by A. A. Milne (Messrs H. O. Nicholson, and Basil Loder, Sir Gerald du Maurier and Mesdames Faith Celli, Madge Titheradge, Grace Loan and Joan Clement Scott). *Oct 18. The Ware Case* by George Pleydell, revived (Sir Gerald du Maurier Messrs J. Fisher-White, George Elton, Robert Mynter and Mesdames Marie Löhr and Doris Lytton).

THE STAGE SOCIETY, produced at the New on *Jan 21, 1924. Progress*, a play by C. K. Munro (Messrs Michael Sheibroke, Nicholas Hannen, Fisher White, Douglas Jefferies, Edward Rigby and Alfred Clark), at the Strand on *March 16. The Adding Machine*, by Elmer L. Rice (Messrs. Bember Wills, Harold Scott, Fewlass Llewellyn and Roy Byford and Mesdames Louise Hampton, and Edith Evans), at the New on *May 18. Man and the Masses*, translated from the German of Ernst Toller by Louis Untermeyer (Messrs. Vilton Rosmer, Lewis Casson, George Hayes and Eugene Leahy and Miss Sybil Thorndike); at the Regent on *June 28. The Pleasure Garden* by Beatrice Mayot (Messrs D. Hay Petrie, Richard Bird, Eugene Leahy and Stephen Ewart and Mesdames Athene Seyler, Jean Cadell, Mary Barton and Elsa Lanchester).

THE PHOENIX SOCIETY produced at the Regent on *Nov 19, 1923. Marlowe's Edward II.* (Messrs Duncan Yallow, Ernest Thesiger, Talbot Homewood and Michael Sherbrooke and Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies), at the Regent on *Feb 18, 1924. Wycherley's comedy The Country Wife* (Messrs Balfour Holloway, Ernest Thesiger and Stanley Lathbury and Mesdames Athene Seyler, Isabel Jeans and Joan Vivien-Rees), at the Regent on *March 31. King Lear*, Shakespeare's tragedy (Messrs Hubert Carter, Frank Cellier, Leon Quarteimaine, Henry Oscar and Frank Cochrane and Mesdames Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies, Constance Robertson and Stella Arbenina), at the Regent on *June 2. The Old Bachelor*, Congreve's comedy (Messrs D. Hay Petrie, William J. Rea, Roy Byford and Esme Percy and Mesdames Isabel Jeans and Laura Cowie).

THE REPERTORY PLAYERS produced at the Regent on *Nov. 4, 1923. Havoc*, a war drama by Harry Wall (Messrs John Howell, Henry

Kendall and Richard Bird and Mesdames Norah Robinson and Ethel Griffies), at the New on Dec 9, *Bungo*, a comedy by John Kendall (Messrs Felix Aylmer and William Kershaw and Mesdames Olga Lindo and Nora Nicholson), at the Court on Jan 27, 1924, *Three Days*, a comedy by C E Openshaw (Messrs H G Stoker, Frank Voepel and Leo Carroll and Mesdames Irene Holmes-Kelly and Rita John), at the Aldwych on May 11, *A Marriage of Inconvenience*, a play by "Henry Lussac" (Messrs Henry Kendall, Algenon West and Foirester Harvey and Mesdames Isabel Jeans and Ethel Griffies), at the Strand on Sept 21, *It Doesn't Matter Which*, a farcical comedy by James Sabben (Messrs Eric Cowley and J W Austin and Mesdames Heleua Picard and Nadine March)

THE PLAY ACTORS produced at the Court on Nov 25, 1923, *Thirtiedown*, a play by George Woden (Messrs Lawrence Anderson, Fawcass Lewellyn and Campbell Gullan and Mesdames

Mary Merrall and Dorothy Hall), at the New on Jan 13, 1924, *The Stepmother*, by Githa Sowerby (Messrs Campbell Gullan, Hubert Harben and Tristan Rawson and Mesdames Jean Cadell and Gitzelda Hervey), at the Aldwych on March 23, *The Conquering Hero* (Messrs Nicholas Hannen, Reginald Dance and Claud Allister and Mesdames Florence Buckton and Joyce Kennedy), at the Aldwych on May 25, *Two Women and a Telephone*, one act play by Rica Bromley Taylor (Mesdames Sybil Thorndike and Irene Rooke) and *Wife to a Famous Man*, translated by Mr and Mrs Granville Barker from the Spanish of Martinez Siera (Messrs J Sebastian Smith, Milton Rosmer and H R Hignett and Mesdames Mary Clare and Florence Wood), at the Aldwych on Oct 26, *The Hayling Family* by Allan Monkhouse (Messrs Herbert Waring, John Wyse and Frederick Cooper and Mesdames Edyth Olive and Valerie Taylor)

The Year's Music.

OPERA—Seldom has London made so bold an attempt to carry on the traditions of opera as during the past year. Covent Garden, rising to the occasion, undertook a summer season of German and Italian opera, the British National Opera Company gave performances both at Covent Garden and at His Majesty's, and the Carl Rosa troupe occupied the Scala Theatre for some weeks, besides appearing in the suburbs. The Old Vic management endeavoured to instil into the artisan class a liking for lyric drama, "The Marriage of Figaro" having been creditably given. The students at the music-schools, as usual, faced criticism, but, in several instances, without suggesting that they had been taught aright. Nor were the voices of outstanding merit.

Covent Garden contributed satisfying performances of "Die Rosenkavalier," as well as of the unequal "Ariadne auf Naxos," in which Madame Marie Ivoigne greatly distinguished herself as Zerbinetta, her *coloratura* being wondrously neat. "Der Ring des Nibelungen" was included in the scheme, much to the joy of the "Wagnerites," who, attending in force, applauded frantically. The Italian part of the programme served to reintroduce "La Traviata," in which Madame Selma Kurz, though failing to sing with her former brilliancy, afforded an object-lesson in the necessary art of saving the voice. "Rigoletto" (now seventy-three years old) showed no signs of waning popularity, "La Bohème," "Madame Butterfly" and "La Tosca" drew enthusiastic audiences, "L'Heure Espagnole" had its admirers. "Don Giovanni," though promised (by the music critics), did not mature, to the intense disappointment of those who revere Mozart's splendid genius and endless fund of exquisite melody. Perhaps this year will prove kinder?

Mr Joseph Hislop, who was extremely fortunate in gaining the good word of the Press, proved disappointing to those who understand the niceties of singing, his work, in their view, lacking distinction and style. Much the same may be said of Mr Alfred Picaver, though it must be confessed that the volume and quality of his *tenore robusto* produce thrills. Madame Yvonne Gall, a dramatic soprano from Paris, justified her engagement, as also did Signor

Formichi. Indeed, the last named is an artist of the first rank.

The Carl Rosa efforts afforded much pleasure to those whom they were designed to please, and the British National Opera Company gained success in the same direction. The "Rosa" introduced Mr de Lara's somewhat uninteresting "The Three Musketeers," of which there are no fewer than five acts. As a sop to the classics, Beethoven's "Fidelio" was revived—with performers who depended upon voice rather than singing. Artistically the revival proved unsatisfying, though the audience lost no opportunity of showing its approval. By way of contrast, the British National Opera Company produced Dr Vaughan Williams' "Hugh the Drover," the plot of which hinges on a prize-fight between a cow-herd and a butcher, the hand of the village constable's daughter and a purse of twenty pounds being the stakes. It is difficult to prophesy anything even approaching immortality for this pugilistic work.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie also has paid attention to Opera, his "Eve of St John" having been produced by the enterprising British National Opera Company. The harmonic methods employed suggest Weber, whose music has not worn particularly well.

LONDON CONCERTS—As important as any have been the re-appearances of Signor Battistini, whose marvellous technical equipment, coupled with a voice which retains its freshness, delighted beyond measure the *cognoscenti*. The ease of his emission, the volume, the carrying-power, the carefully thought-out effects, the beautiful *legato*, the clearness of the runs, the smoothness of the turns, all were unforgettable. May he be spared for years to come that our ears may be enchanted. Chaliapine also re-appeared, singing certain music, which, in the opinion of many, was unworthy of his art, interpreting the Schubert "Ständchen" in a manner which struck one as being more original than correct, and failing to realise the vocal significance of the "Calumnia" air from "Il Barbiere." John Coates, on the other hand, at his very welcome Chelsea Town Hall recitals, rose to the heights, for his voice-management was a model to the student, while each interpretation

reached perfection. A thing apart is the art of Costes . . .

Amongst others who gave vocal and instrumental recitals are Miss Maggie Teyte, whose singing has gained weight, Miss Dusolina Giannini, an American mezzo-soprano of Italian extraction, who delighted all ears with the beauty of her voice, and Herr Emil Sauer, whose reading of Mendelssohn's "Rondo Capriccioso" was a lesson to many a pianist. Herr Josef Hoffmann again proved highly satisfying as a Chopin player, when he avoided excessive individualism. M. Solito de Solis displayed exceptional dexterity in all that he undertook; and M. Louis Vierne, the distinguished French organist, drew a large audience to Westminster Cathedral. Special mention should be made of Mr. Ingo Simon, for his singing is so intelligent and tasteful, and his voice so correctly used, that one feels he must have devoted many years to perfecting an art which is based on the rapidly vanishing *bel canto*. Incidentally, Mr. Simon's programmes are a joy to the listener who prefers music to the modern substitute. Madame Galli-Curci, coming up to expectations, also enchanted those who understand perfect singing.

Unlimited were the activities of the various musical societies, the usual proportion of novelties having been accorded a hearing. Few of these got beyond the customary *success d'estime*, their interest being limited. Fortunately, conductors brought forward music to which one always is glad to listen. True, there were malcontents who found fault with this choice, arguing that young British composers received scant encouragement. But why encourage mediocrity.

THE PROVINCES—Both in large and small towns innumerable concerts have taken place, at some of which more or less important works were given. At reconquite Cwmaman, for example, the "St. Matthew Passion" was successfully attempted. Derby has exploited oratorio, the Birmingham Festival Choral Society, in conjunction with the City Orchestra, performed "The Messiah," the rarely heard "Their Sound is Gone Out" and the bass solo "Thou Art Gone up on High" having been restored to the score.

The Bognor Bach Choir gave a concert which included a group of folk songs; the Bristol Philharmonic Society celebrated its twenty-fourth season; Mr. Hugh Fowler's Budleigh-Salterton Musical Society exploited unaccompanied part-songs and madrigals of the 16th and 17th centuries. At Chatham the Royal Marines Band showed its quality in compositions by Coleridge-Taylor, Rimsky-Korsakov, Tchaikovsky and Meyer Helmund, and greatly to the bandmaster's credit. The Royal Engineer's Band gave highly successful orchestral concerts.

The Bary County School Orchestra did well in Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony, Böellmann's "Symphonic Variations for Cello and Orchestra" and Mendelssohn's "Fingal's Cave" overture. The public schools also have made progress in the domain of music, especially Hailebury, the delightful "Arlésienne" suite of Bizet and the gay overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" having been added to the *répertoire*. The School Hall at Eton, by the way, rejoices in a new organ, the Musical Society's midsummer concert inaugurating it, while the orchestra was heard to good effect in Haydn, Wagner, and Grieg. Marlborough, which has ever been a musical school, maintained its high standard. Time was when Marlburians were satisfied with mid-Victorian ballads and similar things, but those unlighted days are long past, "a feast of reason and a flow of soul" having superseded them. Other schools, both major and minor, distinguished themselves.

Soloists and choirs, like the meistersingers of the middle ages, have competed with each other, and—so far as time and expression are concerned—with gratifying results. The emission of the voices, however, often left something to be desired, the tenors in particular suffering from "throatiness," a circumstance which suggests that capable teachers are as rare in the provinces as in London. This is all the more to be deplored when it is remembered how keen the performers are on music.

The past year has been unpleasantly notable for the activities of titled amateur singers, who, not content with drawing-room successes, must needs try conclusions with the paying public. They did not show to advantage.

THE WORLD'S LITERATURE.

BOOKS.—It is estimated that over 155,000 books, pamphlets and magazines are published annually in the various countries of the world, and that over 14,000,000 separate works have been published since printing was invented in the fifteenth century. The three largest libraries in the world are the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, Paris, which contains over 5,000,000 volumes, the *British Museum Library*, London, where there are 40 miles of shelves, and an estimated total of about 5,000,000 volumes, and the *Library of Congress*, Washington, D.C., which contains 2,000,000 volumes. A copy of every book published in Great Britain must be sent to the British Museum, London, the Bodleian, Oxford, the University Library, Cambridge, the Advocates' Library (Scottish National Library), Edinburgh, the

National Library of Wales, and the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, the Copyright Act, which gives Dublin this privilege, still remains in force, and there is a reciprocal provision in the Free State Act by which Free State publishers supply the British copyright libraries with copies of the works they publish. The five last-named "Copyright Libraries" collectively employ an agent to secure newly published books, the agent makes no selection in claiming. The "best selling" book in 1922 was *If Winter Comes* (A. S. M. Hutchinson), published in England by Hodder & Stoughton and in America by Little, Brown & Co., upwards of 175,000 copies of this novel were sold in the British Isles between the date of publication (August, 1921) and October, 1922.

Premiers, Principal Secretaries,

Premiers and Secretaries of State—The inability of George I to understand the English language made his attendance at meetings of the Cabinet "useless and irksome, and allowed the appearance of a Prime Minister, for his example has been so consistently followed as to have become a settled custom." In 1702 the office of Prime Minister was officially recognized. The first men-

tion of a King's Secretary of State is under Henry III. In 1423, owing to press of work in France, two Secretaries were appointed, and until 1794 two seems to have been the normal number. From 1688 to 1794 one of the two dealt with matters pertaining to the Northern States of Europe the other with matters pertaining to the Southern States, Home, Irish, and Colonial business. In

Date	Premier	Exchequer	Home (1782)	Foreign (1782)	War (1794)	Colonies (1854)
Jan 25, 1826	Wellington	H Goulbourn	R Peel	Dudley	Palmerston Hardinge Ld F L Gower C W W Wynne	W Huskisson Sir G Murray Goderich
Nov 22, 1830	Grey	Althorp	Melbourne	Palmerston	Sir H Parnell E Ellice	Hon E Stanley Hon T S Rice
July 18, 1834	Melbourne	Althorp	Duncannon	Palmerston	E Ellice	Aberdeen
Dec 26, 1834	Sir R Peel	Sir R Peel	H Goulbourn	Wellington	J C Herries	Glenelg
Apr 18, 1835	Melbourne	T Spring Rice F T Baring	Lord J Russell Normanby	Palmerston	Howick T B Macaulay	Normanby Ld J Russell
Sept. 6, 1841	Sir R Peel	H Goulbourn	Sir J Graham	Aberdeen	Sir H Hardinge Sir T Fremantle Hon S Herbert	Stanley W E Gladstone
July 6, 1846	Ld J Russell	Sir C Wood	Sir G Grey	Palmerston Granville	Hon F Maule	Grey
Feb 27, 1852	Derby	B Disraeli	S H Walpole	Malmesbury	W Beresford	Sir J Pakington Newcastle
Dec 28, 1852	Aberdeen	W E Gladstone	Palmerston	Lord J Russell Clarendon	Hn S Herbert Newcastle	Sir G Grey Lord T Russell Hon S Herbert
Feb 10, 1855	Palmerston	W E Gladstone Sir G C Lewis	Sir G Grey	Clarendon	Panmure	Sir W Molesworth H Labouchere Stanley
Feb 25, 1858	Derby	B Disraeli	S H Walpole T S S Estcourt Sir G C Lewis	Malmesbury	Gen Peel Hn S Herbert	Sir E B Lytton Newcastle E Cardwell
Jun 18, 1859	Palmerston	W E Gladstone	Sir G Grey	Ld J Russell	de Grey & Ripon de Grey & Ripon	E Cardwell
Nov 6, 1865	Russell	W E Gladstone	Sir G Grey	Clarendon	Hartington	F Cardwell
July 6, 1866	Derby	B Disraeli	S H Walpole G Hardy	Stanley	Gen Peel Sir J Pakington	Carnarvon Buckingham
Feb 27, 1868	B Disraeli	G W Hunt	G Hardy	Stanley	Sir J Pakington	Buckingham
Dec 9, 1868	W E Gladstone	R Lowe	H A Bruce	Clarendon	E Cardwell	Granville
Feb 21, 1874	B Disraeli (Beaconsfield)	W E Gladstone Sir S Northcote	R Lowe R A. Cross	Derby Salisbury	G Hardy Col F A Stanley	Kimberley Carnarvon Sir M H Beach
Apr 28, 1880	W E Gladstone	W E Gladstone H C E Childers	Sir W Harcourt	Granville	H C E Childers Hartington	Kimberley Derby
Jun. 24, 1885	Salisbury	Sir M H Beach	Sir R A Cross	Salisbury	W H Smith	Col F A Stanley
Feb 6, 1886	W E Gladstone	Sir W Harcourt	H C E Childers	Rosebery	H C Bannerman	Granville
Aug 3, 1886	Salisbury	Ld R Churchill G J Goschen	H Matthews	Idlesleigh Salisbury	W H Smith F Stanhope	F Stanhope Knutsford
Aug 18, 1892	W E Gladstone	Sir W Harcourt	H H Asquith	Rosebery	H C Bannerman	Ripon
Mar 3, 1894	Rosebery	Sir W Harcourt	H H Asquith	Kimberley	H C Bannerman	Ripon
July 2, 1895	Salisbury	Sir M H Beach	Sir M W Ridley C T Ritchie	Salisbury	Lansdowne	J Chamberlain
July 22, 1902	A J Balfour	C T Ritchie A Chamberlain	A Akers Douglas	Lansdowne	St J Brodrick St J Brodrick H O A Foster	J Chamberlain A Lyttelton
Dec 5, 1905	Sir H C Bannerman	H H Asquith	H J Gladstone	Sir E Grey	R B Haldane R B Haldane Haldane (Visct) Col J E B Seely H H Asquith Kitchener	Elgin Crews L Harcourt
April 8, 1908	H H Asquith	D Lloyd George	H J Gladstone W S Churchill R McKenna	Sir E Grey	Kitchener D Lloyd George	A Bonar Law
	Coalition Ministries —					
May 26, 1915	H H Asquith	R McKenna	Sir J Simon Herbert Samuel	Sir F Grey Grey (Visct)	Kitchener D Lloyd George	W H Long
Dec 7, 1916	D Lloyd George	A Bonar Law	Sir G Cave	A J Balfour	Derby Milner	
	Privy Seal	D Ld George A Bonar Law A Chamberlain	A Chamberlain Sir R S Horne	E Shortt	A J Balfour Curzon	W S Churchill Sir L W Evans
	Conservative Ministries	—				
Oct 23, 1922	A Bonar Law	S Baldwin	W C Bridgeman	Curzon	Derby	Devonshire
May 22, 1923	S Baldwin	S Baldwin N Chamberlain	W C Bridgeman	Curzon	Derby	Devonshire
	Labour Ministry —					
Jan 22, 1924	J R M cDonald	P Snowden	A Henderson	J R M cDonald	S Walsh	J H. Thomas
	Conservative Ministry	—				
Nov 4, 1924	S Baldwin	W S Churchill	Sir W J Hicks	A Chamberlain	Sir L. Worth ington Evans	L C M S Amery

and other Officers of State.

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1798 the former became Foreign and the latter Home Secretary, still retaining Irish and Colonial business. The Home Secretary was also responsible for the Secretary at War, who, though not a Secretary of State, directed the movements, payment, and civil control of the Army. In 1794 a Secretary of State for War was appointed to manage all military business and in 1801

he was given the control of the Colonies. In 1854 the War Secretary was relieved of Colonial business, and a fourth Secretary of State was appointed for the Colonies. In 1858 the Secretary of State for India was appointed, and in 1918 the Royal Air Force was constituted, with a Secretary of State as President of the Air Council.

Ld Chancellor	Ld. President	Board of Trade	Admiralty	India (1784 & 1858)	Ld. Lieut. (1801)	Chief Secretary (Ireland)
Lyndhurst	Bathurst	W V Fitzgerald J C Herries	Clarence Melville	Melville Ellenborough	Anglesey Northumb. berland	Ld F L Gower. Sir H. Hardinge
Brougham	Lansdowne	Auckland	Sir J Graham	C Grant	Anglesey .. Wellesley ..	E G S Stanley Sir J Hobhouse
Brougham	Lansdowne	C P Thomson A Baring	Auckland de Grey	C Grant Ellenborough	Harrington Harrington	E J Littleton E J Littleton
Lyndhurst	Rosslyn	Auckland C P Thomson H Labouchere	Auckland Minto	Sir J Hobhouse Ellenborough	Mulgrave Ebrington	Sir H Hardinge Morpeth
{ (In c'mission) Cottenham	Lansdowne	C P Thomson W E Gladstone Dalhousie	Haddington Ellenborough	Sir J Hobhouse Fitzgerald Ripon	de Grey Heytesbury	Elliot Sir T F Fre mantle Lincoln
Lyndhurst	Wharnccliffe	{ Clarendon H Labouchere	Auckland Sir F T Baring	Sir J Hobhouse	Bessborough Clarendon	H Labouchere Sir W Somerville.
{ (In c'mission) Cottenham	Lansdowne	J W Henley	Northumberland	J C Herries	Eglington	Naas
{ (In c'mission) Turro	Lonsdale	E Cardwell	Sir J Graham	Sir C Wood	St Germans	Sir J Young.
St Leonards	Granville	Stanley of A	Sir J Graham Sir C Wood	{ Sir C Wood R Vernon Smith	Carlisle	E Horman H A Herbert.
Cranworth	Ld J Russell	{ W Henley Donoughmore	Sir J Pakington	Ellenborough Stanley	Eglington	Naas
Chelmsford	Salisbury	F M Gibson	Somerset	Sir C Wood	Carlisle Wodehouse	E Cardwell. Sir R Peel
Campbell	Granville	T M Gibson	Somerset	Sir C Wood de Grey & Ripon	Wodehouse C Fortescue	Sir R Peel C Fortescue
Westbury	Granville	Sir S Northcote Richmond	Sir J Pakington H L Corry	Cranborne Sir S Northcote	Abercorn	Naas
Cranworth	Richmond	Richmond H L Corry	H L Corry H C Childers	Abercorn	Abercorn	Col W Patten. Col W Patten
Chelmsford	Marlborough	Bright	G J Goschen	Argyll	Spencer	O Fortescue. Hartington.
Cairns	Ripon	Fortescue	G Ward Hunt	Salisbury	Abercorn	Sir M H Beach J Lowther
Hatherley	Selborne	Sir C Adairley Sandon	W H Smith	Cranbrook	Marlborough	W E Forster Ld F Cavendish
Selborne	Richmond	J Chamberlain	Northbrook	Hartington Kimberley	Cowper Spencer	G O Trevelyan. H O Bannerman
Spencer	Carlisle	Richmond E Stanhope	Ld G Hamilton	Ld R Churchill	Carnarvon	Sir W H Dyke.
Carlingford	Spencer	A J Mundella	Ripon	Kimberley	Aberdeen	W H Smith J Morley
Halsbury	Cranbrook	Stanley of P	Ld G Hamilton	Cross	Ldonderry Zetland	Sir M H Beach A J Balfour
Herschell	Spencer	Sir M H Beach	Ld G Hamilton	Kimberley	Houghton	W L Jackson. J Morley
Halsbury.	Kimberley	A J Mundella	Spencer	H H Fowler	Houghton	J Morley
Herschell	Rosebery	A J Mundella I Bryce	Spencer	Ld G Hamilton	Cadogan	G W Balfour G Wyndham.
Halsbury	Devonshire	C T Ritchie	G J Goschen	Ld G Hamilton	Dudley	G Wyndham. W H Long
Halsbury	Devonshire	G W Balfour	Selborne	St J Brodick	Aberdeen	J Bryce A Birrell
Lonsdowne	Londonderry	Salisbury	Cawdor	J Morley		
Loreburn.	Crewe	Lloyd George	Tweedmouth	Morley (Visct)		
Tweedmouth	Wolverton	W S Churchill	R McKenna	Crewe		
Loreburn	Beauchamp	Sydney Buxton	W S Churchill			
Haldane	Morley	John Burns.				
Beauchamp	Beauchamp	W Runciman				
Buckmaster	Crewe	W Runciman	A J Balfour Sir E Carson	A Chamberlain	Wimborne	A Birrell H E Duke.
Finlay	Curzon	Sir A Stanley	Sir E Geddes	E S Montagu	Wimborne Ypres	H E Duke. E Shortt
Birkenhead	Curzon	Sir A Geddes	{ W H Long Lee	E S Montagu Peel	{ Ypres FitzAlan	I Macpherson Sir H Greenwood.
Balfour	Balfour	Sir R S Horne S Baldwin			Air	P M G
Cave	Salisbury	Sir P Lloyd Gream	L C M S Amery	Peel	Sir S Hoare	N Chamberlain.
Cave	Salisbury	Sir P Lloyd Gream	L C M S Amery	Peel	Sir S. Hoare	(Sir W J Hicks Sir L Worth- ington Evans.
Haldane	Parmaoor	S Webb	Chelmsford	Olivier	Thomson	V. Hartshorn.
Cave	Curzon	Sir P Lloyd Gream	W O Bridgeman	Birkenhead	Sir S Hoare	{ Sir W M Thom- son.

LONDON TRAVEL STATISTICS.

Record totals of passengers carried in 1923 on the railways, omnibuses, and tramways connected with the London Underground group, and of car miles run, are issued from Electric Railway House, Westminster. The passengers carried numbered no less than 1,630,000,000, an increase of 288,000,000 over 1922. They were apportioned as follow:

Railways	306,000,000
Omnibuses	1,134,000,000
Tramways	190,000,000

The total number of car miles run was 27,000,000, or 27,000,000 miles more than in the previous year. The details are

Railways	69,000,000
Omnibuses	129,000,000
Trams	19,000,000

The journeys per head of the population upon the vehicles averaged 217, an increase of twenty-five over 1922. The reduction in fares at the commencement of 1923 reduced the average fare paid per passenger to 2d., a decrease of about 1/2d. over 1922. New rolling stock provided an additional 47,000 seats over 1922. The total number of seats now provided is 282,000, an increase of 86,000 over 1919.

THE GIRL GUIDES.

A movement, incorporated by Charter in 1915, founded by Sir Robert Baden-Powell in 1910, and incorporated by Royal Charter, 1923. *President* (since 1920), H. R. H. the Princess Mary (Viscountess Lascelles), *Chief Guide*, Lady Baden-Powell. The aim of the movement is to develop a better practical knowledge of housekeeping, mothercraft and citizenship in the girl of to-day. The method of training is to give the girls pursuits which appeal to them, such as games, recreative exercise and badge tests which lead them on to learn for themselves many useful crafts, training them in habits of observance, obedience and self-reliance, promoting their physical development, and inculcating loyalty and thoughtful ness for others. The movement is non-military, non-political, non class and interdenominational. Its desire is to co-operate with educational and other bodies working to the same end, and holding the same principles. The number of Girl Guides is approximately 400,000 in the British Empire, and the movement has spread to nearly every civilized country throughout the world, its total membership being approximately 600,000. *Imperial headquarters*, 25 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S. W. 1.

CENTENARIANS

In 1921 the deaths were recorded of 59 persons (22 males and 37 females) aged 100 years and upwards, in England and Wales. The ages recorded were—

Age	Males	Females	Total
100	9	16	25
101...	6	8	14
102	2	6	8
103	2	3	5
104	1	3	4
105	—	2	2
106	1	—	1
Total	21	38	59

LONDON FIRE BRIGADE CALLS.

	1923.	1922.
Number of calls	7,227	7,027
Fires (including serious outbreaks)	3,863	3,790
Serious outbreaks	33	42
Chimney fires	961	1,030
False alarms	1,871	1,788
Malicious false alarms	532	499
Lives lost (Males 19, females 52; in 1922, males 27, females 62)	71	89
Lives endangered (males 36, females 61)	97	68
Persons injured (males 329, females 115)	444	370
First aid rendered (males 138, females 63)	201	171

The estimated monetary fire loss within the County of London was £727,901. In response to requests for assistance the London Brigade attended seventeen fires outside the county area, at which the estimated loss was £1,529,288.

SUPER-TAX PAYERS, 1922-23.

INCOME	Number of	Total
Exceeding	Individuals	Income
£	£	£
2,000	19,756	44,729,621
2,500	13,917	38,444,951
3,000	16,477	57,324,596
4,000	9,236	41,569,892
5,000	5,910	32,558,487
6,000	4,009	26,203,465
7,000	2,783	20,989,719
8,000	3,658	32,887,279
10,000	4,246	51,801,250
15,000	1,768	30,374,593
20,000	913	20,374,230
25,000	514	13,987,583
30,000	567	19,217,058
40,000	291	12,974,653
50,000	278	16,865,005
75,000	127	10,776,263
100,000	137	26,671,371
Totals	84,589	497,741,225

Similar information for 1923-24 is not available, but it is not anticipated that the distribution for that year will differ materially from that for 1922-23.

The totals for 1921-22, when the whole of Ireland was included, were 89,062 individuals and £559,565,417. In 1922-23 the returns apply to Great Britain and Northern Ireland only.

LUNACY.

On Jan. 1, 1923, the number of notified insane persons under care in England and Wales was 126,279, an increase of 2,565 since Jan. 1, 1922. The relative percentage distribution of the sexes (males 43.8, females 56.2) shows a slight reversion towards the proportions which obtained immediately prior to the Great War (males 46.2, females 53.8). The average weekly cost of maintenance was—

In County Mental Hospitals	s. d.
In Borough " "	26 1
	29 6 1/2

Mental Deficiency.—On Jan. 1, 1923, the mentally defective patients under care numbered 15,786 (males 7,283; females 8,503).

IN the first half of the 17th century (1633 has been cited as the best approach to a definite date) we meet with the earliest mention of the introduction of *rails* for the lessening of friction upon roads. Beams of wood, some six or seven inches in breadth, were about this time laid down to facilitate the draught of the wagons in the vicinity of some of the coal-mines at Newcastle, and as a matter of necessity the addition of "sleepers" had speedily to follow. In 1738, at Whitehaven, it is stated that iron was first substituted as the material of the rails, and in 1767 it appears established that this revolution was adopted at Coalbrookdale, being followed nine years later at the Sheffield Colliery. As yet, however, only thick plates of iron were fastened to the surface of the wooden rails, and it was not till 1789 that "edge rails" were introduced, the credit of their adoption being assigned to William Jessop, on the Loughborough and Nantpantane line. James Watt had conceived the idea of utilising steam for locomotion, and there is a record of a model locomotive having been used in Cornwall in 1784. George Stephenson, however, in the year 1825, was the first to bring the project fairly into practical shape.

The first Act obtained for the construction of a railway was that of the Surrey Iron Railway Company in 1801, for a line $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles long from Wandsworth to Croydon. In 1804 an Act was passed "for making and maintaining a railway or tramroad from the town of Swansea into the parish of Oystermouth, in the County of Glamorgan, and for the hauling or drawing of wagons or other carriages passing upon the said railway or tramroad with men, horses, or otherwise."

Up to 1840, inclusive, 299 Acts, authorising the construction of 3,000 miles of line, had been passed. The inevitable reaction set in, and in 1841-2-3 only a few small Bills were passed by the Legislature, but in the Liverpool and Manchester, the London and Birmingham, and other leading concerns were paying 10 per cent dividends, and some of the smaller lines were yielding even larger returns, attention was naturally drawn to the remunerative character of this class of property, and the supply of railway shares became far below the demand. A flood of new projects appeared before the public, and the Legislature even, labouring apparently under the general excitement, encouraged promoters by relaxing or withdrawing the general opposition which had previously been offered. In 1844, 797 miles were authorised, in 1845, 2,883 miles; and in 1846, the prodigious total of 4,790 miles, under no less than 272 Acts, obtained Parliamentary sanction. The succeeding years saw some abatement, but still there were 1,663 miles passed in 1847, and 300 in 1848. These figures illustrate the rise and fall of the great fever known as the "railway mania."

The Railways Regulation Act of 1840, the first of the General Acts, provided for a month's notice being given to the Board of Trade before opening, for returns of traffic to be made by the companies, as also of accidents involving personal injury, for Government inspection of works, for the approval of bye-laws, &c. Afterwards were passed Acts for their better regulations, and for the conveyance of troops, 1842, the Railways Further Regulation Act of 1844, the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Canal and Railway Carriers Act of the same session. The Cheap Trains Act, 1853, amended by the

Finance Act, 1921, provides that fares not exceeding the minimum fare shall be exempt from duty, but fares for return or periodical tickets shall be exempt from duty only where the ordinary fare for the single journey does not exceed that rate. On all other fares a duty of 1 per cent is charged between stations within one urban district. Such district shall contain not less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and must be of a continuous urban as distinguished from a rural or suburban character. Outside this area the duty payable is 5 per cent. The expression "minimum fare" means the lowest fare normally charged to an adult or a child, as the case may be, for a single, a return, or a periodical ticket, as the case may be, for any journey, and the expression "normally charged" means charged otherwise than to a special class of passengers or on a special occasion.

Officers or men in the military or police forces, when travelling on public service, are charged three-fourths or one-half of ordinary passenger rates, according to number travelling. The Act does not extend to Ireland.

Hiring of Special Trains—The charges per mile for hire of special trains are 10s. Single and 15s. Return, plus the ordinary fare for each passenger according to class of vehicle hired. Minimum £6.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897—This Act, which received the Royal assent on Aug. 6, 1897, came into operation on July 1, 1898.

THE RAILWAYS ACT, 1921

The Railways Act, which received the Royal Assent on Aug. 29, 1921, contains 86 clauses, and is divided into six parts, to which are added nine schedules. Under the Act railways in Great Britain are formed into groups. Before Jan. 1, 1923, the constituent companies in any group may submit to the Minister of Transport an agreed amalgamation scheme, and the amalgamated companies may submit agreed schemes for the absorption of the subsidiary companies in their groups. Failing agreement, schemes for amalgamation and absorption are to be settled by the amalgamation tribunal set up under the Act. The date tentatively fixed for the completion of grouping is July 1, 1923, the amalgamations of constituent companies preceding the absorption of subsidiary companies. Agreed amalgamation or absorption schemes must be submitted to the stock and debenture holders concerned before being referred to the tribunal. In the event of postponement later than July 1, 1923, in the case of any group, during the period of postponement the undertakings concerned "may, and shall if the amalgamation tribunal so direct, be used, worked, managed, maintained and repaired as one joint undertaking" and the net receipts shall be distributed as agreed or as may be decided by the tribunal. This tribunal will consist of Sir Henry Babington Smith, G.B.E. (President), Sir William Fleuder, G.B.E., and Mr. G. J. Talbot, K.C., and will be a court of record. The remuneration of the members of the tribunal and their clerks, &c., must not exceed in the aggregate £35,000 and this and any other expenses have to be defrayed by the Amalgamated Companies. The decision of the Court of Appeal or of the Court of Session on a special case stated by the amalgamated tribunal shall be final, except with leave of such Court. Except for any adjustments that may be necessary from decisions of the Court of

Appeal on "cases stated" on points of law in connection with a few subsidiary companies, the work on the Railways Amalgamation Tribunal is practically over. Sections 11 and 12 deal with the payment of £60,000,000 in settlement of the "Railways Compensation Account" in two instalments of £30,000,000. Part Two deals with the protection of the public inasmuch that the railway companies may be required by the Railway and Canal Commission, on a proper complaint being made, to afford reasonable services, facilities and conveniences. The Minister of Transport may require railway companies to conform gradually to measures of general standardisation of ways, plant and equipment, and to adopt schemes for the co-operative working or common use of rolling stock, workshops, manufactories, plant and other facilities. Under Section 18 the Minister has power to confirm agreements between companies for the purchase, lease or working of railways.

Part 3. Section 20 to 26 deals with the constitution and procedure of Rates Tribunal. They establish a court of record styled the Railway Rates Tribunal, consisting of three permanent members, and the staff attached to it must not exceed 20 persons. Permanent members of the tribunal will be appointed by the Crown on the joint recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, the President of the Board of Trade, and the Minister. In November, 1921, the following appointments to Rates Tribunal were made—(the late) Sir F. Gore-Browne, K.C., President, succeeded by Mr. W. B. Clode, K.C., Mr. W. A. Jepson, late assistant to General Manager of L. & N.W. Ry., as the railway representative, and Mr. G. C. Lockett, of Messrs. Gardner, Lockett & Hinton, Ltd., London, as the commercial member. The appointments are for a period of seven years, and the members will be paid whole-time officers. The Registrar is Mr. T. J. D. Atkinson, Secretary, Mr. S. J. Page, and the Offices, 2, Clement's Inn, W.C.2. The Minister is entitled to be heard in any proceedings before the tribunal which must make an annual report to him for laying before Parliament. Expenses of Amalgamation and Rates Tribunals form an item in the working expenses of each of the four amalgamated companies for 1923. The aggregate for the four companies under this heading is £60,350, allocated as follows—Southern, £28,200; Great Western, £8,486; London Midland & Scottish, £27,085; London and North Eastern, £6,588. With reference to charges for competitive traffic, Section 32 provides that within a prescribed time the companies shall submit schedules of rates where the distance is 30 per cent. or more in excess of the shorter route, and that these schedules shall be referred to the rates tribunal, which will settle the schedule of equal rates by the alternative routes. In the case of new "circuitous routes" (i.e. routes longer by 30 per cent. or more than the shortest route between the two places) the company must submit the route, and the Minister may refer the matter to the tribunal if the difference is above 30 per cent. If it exceeds 50 per cent. the route must have the consent of the tribunal before the equal rates are applied.

The following are the four railway groups:
1. North Western, Midland and West Scottish Group, and contains the following Railways—
L. & N.W. Furness Maryport & C.
Mid. Highland Cookermouth K. & P.

L. & Y. Caledonian S. on A. & Mid. J.
North Staffs G. & S.W. Other Companies
2. North Eastern, Eastern and East Scottish Group, and contains the following railways—

N.E. G.N. G.N. of S.
G.O. Hull & B. Other Companies
G.R. N.B.

3. Western Group, and contains the following railways—

G.W. Mid. & S.W. Jct. Other Companies
Cambrian Local S. Wales

4. Southern Group, and contains the following railways—

L. & S.W. L.B. & S.C. S.E. & C. I. of W.

Section 34 orders that each Company shall at each station keep available for public inspection a copy of the general classification of merchandise. These books are to be available during all reasonable hours without fee. Each company must also keep available for 10 years at its head office all documents specifying the rates and conditions in use on Jan. 14, 1920, and a sub-section requires the proportion of any rate appropriated to conveyance by sea to be stated. Part 4 deals with wages and conditions of service, Part 5 with Light Railways, and Part 6 includes sections dealing with facilities and the allocation of receipts of worked railways.

RAILWAYS IN 1923*

Total capital expenditure was £1,181,200,000 in 1923, as compared with £1,174,480,000 in 1922, and £1,141,543,000 in 1921. On revenue account, net receipts from the working of railways and ancillary businesses were £42,000,000 in 1923, as compared with £47,149,000 in 1922 and £46,114,000 in 1921. Miscellaneous receipts, exclusive of appropriations from reserve and from compensation account under the Railways Act, were £8,300,000 in 1923, as compared with £6,216,000 in 1922 and £3,827,000 in 1921, making totals for these years, respectively, of £51,200,000, £53,365,000, and £48,941,000. In 1922, however, sums amounting to £1,153,000 were appropriated from compensation account under the Railways Act, and in 1923, £1,200,000 was taken from that account and from reserve, making, with these additions, the total net income available, £52,400,000 in 1923, as against £54,518,000 in 1922 and £48,941,000 in 1921. Rentals and fixed charges required £2,000,000 in 1923 as against £2,041,000 in 1922 and £1,696,000 in 1921; interest and dividends on capital took £50,000,000 in 1923, compared with £51,974,000 in 1922, representing 4.43 per cent. upon the receipts from capital issued, as compared with 4.62 per cent. for 1922. The amount distributed in 1923 in interest and dividends was £45,172,000; whilst appropriations to reserve were £300,000 in 1923, as against £614,000 in 1922 and £1,086,000 in 1921.

Ordinary and workmen's tickets (1,235,566,420) increased by 3.42 per cent. in numbers, but receipts, at £55,330,393, were lower by £5,276,437. Passenger fares were reduced generally on Jan. 1, 1923. Exclusive of season-ticket holders, the total number of passenger journeys on standard-gauge railways in 1923 was made up of 56.50 per cent. at full fares, 22.32 per cent. at workmen's fares, and 21.18 per cent. at other reduced fares, compared with 62.30 per

* Exclusive of Railways in Northern Ireland. Irish Free State Railways, see page 905.

Railway Earnings and Working Expenditure.

905

cent., 25·33 per cent. and 12·37 per cent., respectively, in 1922.

Total passenger train receipts were £94,100,000 in 1923, against £101,996,000 in 1922 and

£54,526,000 in 1923. Compared with 1922, there were decreases under every head, except that third-class season tickets showed a slight increase. At the same time the number of

CAPITAL AUTHORISED AND EXPENDED

	1923	1922	1921
Capital authorised	£ 1,263,765,937	£ 1,354,367,951	£ 1,378,659,022
Capital created	1,170,258,632	1,201,935,670	1,318,377,747
Nominal capital	1,152,366,150	1,273,170,530	1,289,737,072
Deduct: Balance of nominal additions and deductions	55,828,090	179,835,083	201,210,320
Issued Capital	1,096,538,060	1,093,335,447	1,088,526,752
Add Balance of premiums and discounts	31,477,760	28,327,542	27,066,314
Deduct Calls in arrear and amount uncalled	78,241	113,856	93,591
Capital receipts from capital issued	1,127,937,579	1,121,549,133	1,116,390,475
Capital receipts from other sources	1,118,759	3,019,591	3,266,237
Total capital receipts	1,129,056,338	1,124,568,724	1,119,656,712
Capital expenditure	1,181,320,257	1,174,479,870	1,170,904,465
Capital expenditure in excess of capital receipts	52,263,919	49,911,146	51,247,753
Total capital powers and other assets available for future expenditure	52,297,916	50,717,671	54,403,668

TABLE OF REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

	Year 1923			Year 1922		
	Gross Receipts	Expenditure	Net Receipts	Gross Receipts	Expenditure	Net Receipts
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railway	205,814,233	165,978,844	39,835,389	219,330,693	174,844,322	44,486,351
Passenger road vehicles	182,686	174,150	8,536	154,355	154,577	Dr. 222
Steamboats	4,220,714	3,767,166	453,548	4,146,319	3,881,079	265,240
Canals	173,847	332,090	Dr 158,243	202,466	389,481	Dr 187,015
Docks, harbours, and wharves	7,718,485	5,911,580	1,806,905	7,856,306	6,103,117	1,753,189
Hotels, refreshment rooms, and cabs	6,258,986	5,296,704	962,282	6,460,671	5,628,434	832,237
Other separate businesses	74,197	68,114	6,083	72,944	73,915	Dr 971
Total	224,443,148	181,528,648	42,914,500	238,223,754	191,074,945	47,148,809
Miscellaneous receipts (net)—						
Rents (houses, lands, hotels, lump-sum tolls, &c.)			3,753,116			3,568,830
Interest and dividends from investments in other companies			40,712			60,133
Transfer fees			32,472			34,541
General interest			4,285,397			2,228,610
Amount received from company working line or part of line			165,913			106,455
Joint lines			1,217			21,822
Special items			34,609			149,242
Total net income			31,228,656			53,364,862
Balance brought forward from last year's account			1,587,215			1,547,086
Appropriation from reserve			350,290			6,436
Appropriation from amounts received under Section 11 of Railways Act, 1921			848,147			1,152,775
Amount available for appropriation			54,014,288			56,071,159

STATEMENT SHOWING THE COST OF RUNNING THE RAILWAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE PERIOD OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF THE RAILWAYS (1914 TO MARCH 31, 1920).

—	Year 1913.	Period of Government Control					
		Period Aug 5 to Dec 31, 1914	Year 1915	Year 1916	Year 1917	Year 1918	Year ended March 31, 1920
RECEIPTS—							
Passenger Train Traffic	£ 54,096,074	£ 59,091,103	£ 52,576,836	£ 54,953,831	£ 59,770,182	£ 69,810,265	£ 94,818,686
Goods Train Traffic	68,551,593	26,861,500	71,754,353	74,809,450	74,310,568	72,395,409	89,428,894
Estimated Amounts which would have been received for Government Traffic if charged for at pre war authorised rates	—	3,500,000	10,279,104	20,649,126	35,698,554	41,917,084	18,264,122
TOTAL.	122,647,577	49,452,603	134,610,293	150,412,607	169,719,305	184,123,658	202,508,702
Less—Expenses of Collection and Delivery	5,092,670	1,950,817	5,341,872	5,711,354	6,571,736	7,845,927	11,007,656
TOTAL TRAFFIC REVENUE EARNED	117,554,907	47,501,786	129,268,421	144,701,253	163,147,569	176,287,731	191,501,046
Mileage, Demurrage and Wagon Hire	150,679	1,719	9,844	9,115	4,058	—	5,956
Miscellaneous	995,349	414,623	1,079,779	1,126,717	1,126,903	1,297,550	1,840,901
TOTAL REVENUE EARNED	118,700,935	47,918,128	130,358,044	145,837,085	164,279,430	177,584,321	193,407,903
EXPENDITURE—							
Maintenance and Renewal of Way and Works	11,812,310	4,623,713	11,598,234	11,924,459	13,265,610	16,145,166	26,687,521
Maintenance and Renewal of Way and Works—Arrears to be carried out	—	800,264	2,084,757	5,055,609	6,222,179	6,485,228	897,650
Maintenance and Renewal of Rolling Stock	13,257,617	5,493,599	13,741,171	14,211,621	17,620,905	21,888,238	34,266,773
Maintenance and Renewal of Rolling Stock—Arrears to be carried out	—	315,446	2,476,753	3,202,604	3,667,903	3,327,049	13,085
Locomotive Running Expenses	17,130,661	6,913,659	19,195,992	22,604,085	24,742,848	29,973,666	46,257,129
Traffic Expenses	23,260,765	9,405,579	24,739,143	27,397,967	32,772,823	41,621,685	62,248,190
General Charges	2,598,209	1,094,913	2,635,550	2,692,066	2,885,972	3,140,849	4,318,168
Law Charges and Parliamentary Expenses	226,345	89,039	197,250	186,802	176,517	185,812	250,306
Compensation (Accidents and Losses)	1,158,451	293,760	1,176,858	1,250,914	1,275,191	1,456,430	2,100,296
Rates, Taxes, &c	4,705,264	2,077,111	5,064,647	4,839,699	4,880,778	5,273,155	7,272,460
Government Duty	264,361	81,101	255,341	297,174	—	—	—
Payments under National Insurance Act 1912	398,870	155,192	363,652	354,126	362,339	355,496	463,224
Running Powers	108,090	811	2,274	3,806	1,209	1,065	1,819
Mileage, Demurrage and Wagon Hire	239,916	28,126	31,136	45,061	53,922	165,745	397,057
Miscellaneous	157,139	74,722	190,639	207,596	252,789	340,392	455,793
Allowance to dependents of men meeting with H.M. Forces	—	141,683	333,225	477,425	623,395	711,009	183,430
Watching, Patrolling, &c	—	190,731	21,240	8,702	5,860	7,127	—
Payments to Staff—Armistice Day	—	—	—	—	—	250,913	—
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	75,127,210	31,782,832	85,026,262	95,756,706	108,877,932	131,226,295	205,819,213
Balance of Revenue Earned over Expenditure	43,573,725	16,135,296	45,331,782	50,114,379	55,401,498	46,358,026	7,588,750

Note 1.—COMMISSION PAYABLE TO RAILWAY COMPANIES.—The sum receivable per annum by the Railway Companies as compensation during the period of Government Control is limited to the Net Receipts of the year 1913 with the addition of 4 per cent. upon Capital Expenditure brought into use since the beginning of that year.

Note 2.—ARREARS.—The figures for the year ended March 31, 1920, are subject to audit, and as regards Government Traffic, the rates at which the charges are to be raised are not finally agreed.

Note 3.—No sum has been allowed for any liabilities which may attach to the Government in respect of—(a) Replacement of stock of stores and materials, (b) Abnormal wear and tear, (c) Arrears of maintenance other than permanent way and rolling stock.

Note 4.—Arrears of maintenance—permanent way and rolling stock—are estimated at 1913 cost of ascertained arrears plus 75 per cent. for additional cost of labour and material. The actual cost is not yet ascertainable, but payments have only been made on the basis of a 15 per cent. addition.

Note 5.—There is a debit amount of £447,680 balance of expenditure over revenue for the year ended March 31, 1920, on Pass Road Vehicles, Steamboats, Canals, Docks, Harbours and Wharves, Hotels, Refreshment Rooms and Cars, &c., thus reducing the net balance to £7,141,070. The Government Guarantee is—

Standard year proportion of net Receipts £47,440,000

Interest on capital works brought into use 1,036,600

Total Government Guarantee £48,476,600

Less net Balance of Revenue over Expenditure 7,141,070

Net Government Liability for year ended March 31, 1920 £41,335,530

Control commenced Aug. 4, 1914, and ceased Aug. 15, 1919

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE, WORKING EXPENSES, NET INCOME, DIVIDENDS, LARGEST STATIONS, AND ROLLING STOCK OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1903.

COMPANY	Total Expenditure on Capital and Reserve Account	Revenue	Gross Receipts	Per Mile	Working Expenses	P. & R. Expd.	Net Receipts (After Interest)	Mileage	Total Income	Dividend on Stock	Largest Station	Rolling Stock		
												No. of Loco-motives	No. of Coach Vehs.	No. of Goods Vehs.
Great Western ..	£ 267,805,054	8,900	£ 36,723,331	4,320	29,778,509	81	6,944,822	1,292,201	8,237,023	8	o Paddington	3,044	10,120	86,249
London & North Eastern	338,788,139	6,676	67,026,326	10,040	54,836,217	82	12,190,209	1,857,112	14,047,221	5	o Liverpool St	7,328	21,348	281,748
London, Midland & Scottish ..	438,209,424	7,525	87,317,070	11,604	71,019,175	81	16,297,895	3,414,099	19,711,994	7	o Euston	10,292	17,229	302,150
Southern ..	128,368,160	2,149	26,440,218	12,303	21,397,221	81	5,112,967	1,138,660	6,251,627	3	o Waterloo	2,253	10,073	25,905
Metropolitan ..	19,322,720	65	1,881,447	28,045	1,229,996	69	591,421	287,088	879,439	4	o Moorgate St	38	111	547
Central London ..	4,706,428	7	573,006	81,858	372,927	65	200,079	80,189	280,268	0	—	—	257	—
City & South London *	4,630,751	7	300,822	42,976	116,812	29	184,010	29,761	213,771	4	—	—	—	—
London Electric ..	19,541,500	24	1,873,158	76,048	1,066,805	57	803,353	166,856	970,209	0	—	—	566	—
Metropolitan & District	12,610,711	28	1,717,719	61,347	1,217,260	71	500,459	221,439	721,883	10	o Earl's Court	10	530	—
Great Northern & Great Eastern ..	1,640,697	80	384,548	4,807	329,603	86	54,945	7,952	62,897	5	o Belfast	30	211	793
Cork, Brandon & S. Coast	823,989	94	121,852	1,296	102,917	89	12,925	24,761	37,686	2	o Cork	20	66	445
Dublin & S. Eastern .	2,766,207	156	523,914	3,358	421,491	80	102,423	21,113	123,536	1	o Westland Row	59	208	1,063
Great Northern (Ireland)	10,002,621	617	2,267,103	3,674	1,827,606	81	439,467	62,476	501,943	10	o Amiens St	202	677	5,967
Great Southern & Western ..	15,014,627	1,151	2,840,024	2,467	2,294,787	81	545,237	40,822	586,059	3	o Waterford	225	826	7,693
Londonderry & Lough Swilly ..	292,424	99	59,661	603	74,928	..	Dr 15,227	29,757	4,520	—	o Londonderry	17	52	274
Mid. Great Western ..	7,274,268	538	1,295,609	2,428	1,041,419	80	254,190	28,220	272,990	4	o Broadstone	126	360	2,029

* Traffic temporarily suspended. † Estimate of amounts received under Section 2 of Railways Act, 1902. ‡ Includes £2,220 received under Section 2 of Railways Act. § Includes £2,220 received under Section 2 of Railways Act.

"originating" passengers (excluding the District Railway and the London Tubes) rose from 945,465,000 in 1922 to 1,000,741,000 in 1923. Total goods train traffic receipts were £109,700,000 in 1923, against £115,564,000 in 1922 and £64,255,000 in 1921. Compared with 1922, decreases were shown under every head, except that receipts from "other minerals" increased from £14,208,000 in 1922 to £15,800,000 in 1923. "Originating" tonnage of "other minerals" increased from 48,679,000 tons in 1922 to 61,983,000 tons in 1923, and of coal, coke and patent fuel from 200,102,000 tons to 222,239,000 tons, but coal, &c., receipts were only £40,100,000 in 1923 as compared with £40,515,000 in 1922. Though the tonnage of "originating" general merchandise increased from 52,844,000 tons in 1922 to 58,773,000 tons in 1923, general merchandise receipts fell from £65,201,000 in 1922 to £58,300,000 in 1923. The total freight tonnage originating on the railways of Great Britain was 342,995,000 in 1923, as compared with 301,625,000 in 1922 and 364,444,000 in 1921. Coal, &c., tonnage in 1923 was only some

3,362,000 short of that of 1923, but general merchandise and "other minerals" are, respectively, 8,982,000 tons and 9,084,000 tons short of the 1923 figures.

Railway traffic expenditure in 1923 was generally down as compared with 1922, except for increases of about £700,000 in locomotive running expenses, and of about £50,000 in compensation (accidents and losses). Total railway traffic expenditure was £165,500,000 in 1923, as against £174,410,000 in 1922 and £75,456,000 in 1921.

Mileage of lines open for traffic, i.e., total single track, including sidings, was 51,782 in 1923, compared with 51,586 in 1922 and 50,604 in 1921. Total engine-miles in the three years were, respectively, 579,652,000, 541,088,000 and 601,224,000. The average receipt per passenger journey was 1s 3d in 1923, as compared with 1s 5d in 1922 and 9d in 1921. Excluding the District Railway and London Tubes, the corresponding figures were, respectively, 1s 7d, 1s 9d, and 1s 3d. For all descriptions of goods train traffic the average rate per ton was 6s 5d in 1923, as against 7s 6d in 1922 and

CAPITAL OF NEW RAILWAY COMPANIES

In place of the numerous separate railway companies, each with several descriptions of debentures, stock and shares, the Railways Act of 1922 has welded the whole of these railway companies, with a few minor exceptions, into four companies, each with its huge capital divided into but a few classes. The division of capital, with the approximate amount of each class, is given in the list below:—

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

	Present Price	
Ordinary "A" (ranking with Deferred, not exceeding 3½ per cent.)	£2,480,198	38
Ordinary "B" (participating with Deferred if over 3½ per cent on Deferred)	6,110,521	9½
Preferred Ordinary (5 per cent.)	27,553,251	82
Deferred Ordinary	27,531,090	40½
5 per cent Preference	40,437,895	99
5 per cent Redeemable Preference, 1924	1,000,000	98½
5 per cent Redeemable Preference, 1926	175,302	97½
5 per cent Guaranteed Preference	5,086,562	101½
4 per cent Debenture +	38,017,546	83
Total	£148,412,365	—

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

Ordinary	£42,461,897	106
Deferred Ordinary (ranking after Jan. 1, 1929)	437,040	—
5 per cent Consolidated Preference	29,427,984	101
5 per cent Consolidated Guaranteed	23,816,537	102½
5 per cent Rent-charge	7,708,241	103½
4 per cent Debenture	25,279,314	84
4½ per cent Debenture	1,009,494	88½
4½ per cent Debenture	4,629,317	94½
5 per cent Debenture	3,234,645	104½
2½ per cent Debenture	1,727,037	53
Total	£139,731,506	—

LONDON MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY.

	Present Price	
Ordinary	£95,202,441	97½
4 per cent Preference, 1923	40,133,987	80
5 per cent Redeemable Preference	700,000	98
4½ per cent Redeemable Preference	1,500,000	96½
4 per cent Preference	118,908,762	80
4 per cent Guaranteed	40,692,916	81
4 per cent Debenture	101,791,069	83
Total	£398,229,175	—

LONDON AND NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY

3 per cent Debenture	ranking pari passu	£67,522,993	62
4 per cent Debenture			
4 per cent 1st Guaranteed			
4 per cent and Guaranteed		39,980,324	81
4 per cent 1st Preference		31,183,920	81
4 per cent 1st Preference		27,666,980	80
4 per cent and Preference		48,222,660	80
5 per cent Preferred Ordinary		66,037,430	79
Deferred Ordinary		42,360,925	79½
N E R 4½ per cent Redeemable Preference		35,749,227	28½
		60,417	—
Total		£358,254,694	—

Total of new Railway Companies £1,044,627,740 —

* To be redeemed at par, June 30 1926.

† Including £1,025,000 as equivalent of £300,000 Reading Annuities.

‡ To be redeemed at par, June 30, 1925.

WEEKLY WAGES* OF RAILWAY SERVANTS FROM SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1920.

Porters	40s. to 49s.	Shunters	46s. to 60s.
Parcel Porters	45s. to 54s.	Goods Porters	40s. to 47s.
Ticket Collectors	45s. to 54s.	Checkers	40s. to 55s.
Passenger Guards	48s. to 60s.	Carmen	45s. to 52s.
Goods Guards	48s. to 60s.	Platelayers	40s. to 50s.

* Excluding War Bonus, if any.

3s 5 47d. in 1913. The average receipt per ton for general merchandise was 17s. 7d. in 1913, 22s. 1 61d in 1922, and 9s. 3d. in 1913, for coal, coke, &c., the corresponding figures were 3s. 7d., 4s. 9 59d., and 2s. 0 12d., and for other minerals, 5s. 12., 5s. 10 05d., and 2s. 6 26d.

Engine-hours in traffic were 67,806,000 in 1913 and 62,360,901 in 1922, train-miles per train-hour were 13 87 coaching and 8 49 freight in 1913, compared with 13 85 coaching and 8 85 freight in 1922; and train-miles per engine-hour were 10 79 coaching and 13 42 freight in 1913, compared with 10 72 and 13 51 respectively in 1922.

Wagon-miles in 1913 were 5,020,800,000, of which 3,355,100,000 (or 66 82 per cent.) were

loaded. Corresponding figures for 1922 were 3,045,704,900, 4,552,705,400, and 66 90 per cent. Total net ton-miles, including free-hauled traffic, were in 1913, 18,960,609,000, and in 1922, 16,798,715,000. Net ton-miles per engine-hour were 453 15 in 1913 and 447 55 in 1922. For general merchandise the average haul was 82 75 miles, for coal, &c., 42 91 miles, and for other minerals, 51 72 miles in 1913, the corresponding figures for 1922 being 85 10, 44 41, and 49 46. The average receipt per ton-mile was 2 50d. for general merchandise, for coal, &c., 1 02d., for other minerals, 1 13d., and for all descriptions of traffic, 1 47d. in 1913. Corresponding figures for 1922 were 3 048d., 1 088d., 1 390d., and 1 714d.

HOME RAILWAY STOCKS AND SHARES (not grouped)

Railway	Stocks	Present Price
<i>Great Britain.</i>		
Central London	Ordinary	65
Central London	Preference (4 per cent)	69
Central London	Deferred	64
Central London	4 per cent. Debenture	82½
Central London	4½ Rev. Debenture	96
City and South London	4 per cent Perp Debenture	80
City and South London	4½ per cent Second Debenture	96
City and South London	5 per cent Preference (1891)	96
City and South London	5 per cent Preference (1903)	93
East London	Consolidated Ordinary	50
East London	Second Charge 4 per cent Deb "A"	80½
London Electric	Ordinary	5½
London Electric	4 per cent Preference	78
London Electric	4 per cent Debenture	81½
London Electric	4½ per cent Rev Second Debenture	96
Mersey	Ordinary	8
Mersey	4 per cent Perp Debenture	66½
Mersey	3 per cent Perp Debenture	43½
Mersey	3 per cent Perp Preference	33½
Metropolitan	Consolidated Ordinary	76
Metropolitan	Surplus Lands	67
Metropolitan	3½ per cent Debenture	72
Metropolitan	3½ per cent Preference	69½
Metropolitan	3½ per cent Conv Preference	76½
Metropolitan	5 per cent Preference	98½
Metropolitan District	Ordinary	50
Metropolitan District	4 per cent Pr Lien Deb Red	81½
Metropolitan District	6 per cent Perp Debenture	118½
Metropolitan District	5 per cent Red Debenture	98½
Metropolitan District	4½ per cent First Preference	82½
Underground	Ordinary	23½
Underground	4½ per cent Bds 1933 Red.	104
Underground	6 per cent First Cum Income Deb Red	104
Underground	6 per cent Inc. Bds, Red	96
<i>Ireland</i>		
Belfast and County Down	Ordinary	60
Cork, Brandon and South Coast	"	33
Dublin and South Eastern	"	19½
Great Northern	"	58½
Great Southern and Western	"	42
Mid Great Western	"	31

WEEKLY WAGES FOR LADS ON RAILWAYS FROM OCTOBER 1ST, 1921 †

Age 15 or under	16s	On reaching age 18	30s
On reaching age 16	20s.	" " 19	30s
" " 17	25s	" " 20	Adult rate

† Does not apply to Clerks, Engine cleaners, youths employed in or about Railway shops and hotels and on steamers

DAILY RATES OF PAY OF RAILWAY DRIVERS, FIREMEN & CLEANERS FROM AUGUST 18TH, 1919

Drivers		Firemen		Cleaners	
Per day	s d	Per day	s d	Per day	s d
1st and 2nd years	12	1st and 2nd years	9	16 years of age and under	4
3rd and 4th years	13	3rd and 4th years	10	17 years of age and under	5
5th year	14	5th year	11	18 and 19 years of age	6
8th year	15			20 years of age and over	7

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF UNITED KINGDOM, WITH *OFFICERS AND OFFICIAL ADDRESSES.

Company	Incorporated under Act of 1844	Chairman	General Manager T. Traffic Manager	Goods Manager (i) Indoor (o) Outdoor	Locomotive Superintendent	Secretary	Superintendent	Head Office
Belfast and County Down	1846	Thomas Richardson	Charles A. Moore		J. L. Croshaw (J. G. Robin- son, c.s.e.)	H. E. Mellor	W. F. Minnis	Queen's Quay, Belfast.
Chester Lines Committee	1865	Theodore F. Carroll	John E. Chanley		J. W. Johnstone	John E. Chanley		Liverpool.
Cork, Brandon, & Salsburgh	1845	Sir T. H. Gratton	John R. Kerr, s.e.		G. H. Wild	R. H. Leake	W. C. R. Coe	Cork Terminal.
Dublin & South Eastern	1906	James Vernon, p.l.	M. J. Maguire		G. T. Glover	R. D. Griffith		Dublin.
Great Northern (Ireland)	1876	James Vernon, p.l.	John Bagwell	W. J. Baile	G. T. Glover	J. B. Stephens	R. J. Moore	Amiens, Dublin.
Great Southern & Western (Ireland)	1844	James Vernon, p.l.	E. A. Neale	W. J. Baile	J. R. Bazin	Robert Crawford	P. J. Floyd	Dublin.
Great Western	1835	James Vernon, p.l.	Sir F. J. C. Pole	E. Ford	C. B. Collett, c.s.e.	A. E. Bolter	R. H. Nichols	Paddington Sta., W. & c.s.e.
London & North Eastern.	1921	William Whitelaw	Sir R. L. Wedg- wood, c.s.e.	G. Marshall (S. Area) T. H. Jones (N. E. Area) J. C. Christie (S. Area, Scot- land) S. R. Willox (S. Area, Scot- land)	H. N. Gressley (c.s.e.)	James McLaren G. F. Thurston	W. G. Clark (S. Area, Eng- land) C. M. Jackson (N. Area, Eng- land) C. H. Stamp (S. Area, Scot- land) William Johnston (N. Area, Scot- land)	Marlebone Station, N. W. & c.s.e.
London, Midland & Scottish	1921	Sir Guy Granet, c.s.e.	Rt Hon H. G. Burgess	H. Hunt, c.s.e.	Geo Hughes	R. C. Irwin	J. H. Follows, c.s.e.	Easton Sta., N. W. & c.s.e.
Londonderry & Lough Swilly	1853	J. B. Mullin, p.l.	H. Hunt	W. Napier	W. Napier	H. Hunt		Pennyburn, Lond- onderry.
Metropolitan	1853	Lord Aberconway, p.c.	R. H. Selbie, p.l.	W. Holt (T)	C. Jones	W. H. Brown, p.l.	W. Holt	Baker Street.
Midland Great Western (Ireland)	1845	May H. C. Cusack, p.l.	M. F. Keogh	W. Holt (T)	W. H. Morton	(Vacant)	M. J. Ganney (Ranning)	Dublin.
Southern	1921	Brig Gen the Hon (Everard Haring, c.s.e.)	Sir H. A. Walker, s.c.b.	Chief Com- mercial F. H. Wilks (Indoor Com- mercial) G. T. Hodges, (Outdoor Commercial)	R. E. L. Mann- will (Chief Mechanical) A. D. Jones (Loco Run- ning)	Godfrey Knight	E. C. Cox (Chief Operating)	Waterloo Sta., S. E. & c.s.e.
Underground Electric	—	Lord Ashfield	—	—	W. A. Agnew (Mechanical)	J. C. Mitchell, J.P., F.C.I.S.	J. Thornton	Electric Ry. House, Westminster, S. W. & c.s.e.

* Engineers and Solicitors shown on page 907

WEEKLY WAGE OF SIGNALMEN FROM MAY 1ST, 1922					
Class	Average number of marks *	Standard rate per week	Class	Average number of marks *	Standard rate per week
Special	375 and over	75s	4	75 to 149	55s
1	300 to 374	70s	5	30 to 74	50s
2	225 to 299	65s	6	1 to 29	48s
3	150 to 224	60s			

* The whole of the signal boxes or the Railways are classified the class into which each post is placed being determined by the system of marks representing work done etc.

RAILWAY POLICE FROM JANUARY 9TH, 1923

Uniform Inspectors
Detective Inspectors

{ Each man employed in these ranks is to be allocated by the employing company to one or other of the undermentioned three classes and to be paid the salary (or if the employing company so decide, the equivalent weekly wages) applicable to the classes in which he is placed

RATE OF SALARY FOR EACH YEAR OF SERVICE

Class	1-2	3-4	5 years
3	£ 250	£ 270	£ 270
2	280	295	310
1	330	345	360

In addition £10 8s 6d per annum (or 4s. per week, if paid weekly) for working at stations or depôts within 10 miles from Charing Cross

UNIFORM CONSTABLES AND SERGEANTS

Rank	Weekly rates of Wages for each year of service in the various ranks																					
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11 years	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
Uniform Constable	63	0	64	0	65	0	66	0	67	0	68	0	69	0	70	0	71	0	72	0	73	0
Uniform Sergeant	75	0	76	6	78	0	79	6	81	0	82	6	84	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detective	68	0	69	0	70	0	71	0	72	0	73	0	74	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detective Sergeant	77	0	78	6	80	0	81	6	82	0	84	6	86	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Men in any rank who are not supplied by the employing Company with uniform, 4s. per week extra and 3s. per week extra if working at stations or depôts within 10 miles from Charing Cross

RAILWAY COUNCILS

Councils set up under Clause 63 of the Railways Act, 1922, provide for the following stages —

- (a) Local Departmental Committees (at stations and depôts). In operation April 3, 1922
- (b) Sectional Railway Councils (representing various groups of grades) In operation April 3, 1922.
- (c) Railway Council (representing all grades covered by the scheme) Partially in operation
- (d) Central Wages Board
- (e) National Wages Board

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1923.

TRAIN ACCIDENTS

The following Table gives the number of casualties in the various classes of train accidents —

Class of Accident	A Passengers		B Servants		C Other Persons		Total all Persons	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
1 Collisions in which passenger trains were concerned	3	420	5	54		1	8	475
2 Other collisions		1	2	27			2	28
3 Derailments of passenger trains		10		2				12
4 Other derailments		1	2	8			2	9
5 Accidents due to failure of engines or rolling-stock		1		11				12
6 Fires in train .. .. .								...
7 Other accidents		16		3	7	11	7	30
Total	3	449	9	105	7	12	19	566

Railway Accidents.

MOVEMENT ACCIDENTS.

The following table shows the number of passengers, servants of the Railway Companies and Contractors and other persons killed and injured during 1903 by accidents caused by the movement of railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents, as compared with the average for the preceding five years:—

	1903		Average of 5 years, 1918-1922	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Passengers —				
Attempting to enter or alight from trains	24	799	27	716
Falling off platforms and being struck or run over by trains	7	10	13	7
While crossing lines at stations	6	8	9	8
Falling out of carriages during the running of trains	25	39	27	50
By the closing of carriage doors		1,093		587
Other accidents	4	313	14	208
Total ..	66	2,262	90	1,576
Servants of the Companies and of Contractors —				
Coupling or uncoupling vehicles	5	395	9	384
Other shunting accidents	38	1,600	53	1,362
Falling off or getting on or off vehicles in motion	8	122	8	142
Coming in contact with overbridges or erections at the side of the lines	4	24	4	36
Attending to engines in motion	1	537	2	517
Working on the permanent way	57	83	52	68
Walking or standing on the line on duty, or when proceeding to or from work	65	156	104	195
Other causes	23	554	42	506
Total	201	3,491	274	3,210
Other Persons —				
Passing over railways at level crossings	37	17	38	15
Trespassing on the line	137	59	153	59
Suicides and attempted suicides	185	9	161	16
On business at stations or sidings or in other circumstances	23	104	29	103
Total	382	189	381	193
Grand Totals	649	5,942	745	4,979

NON-MOVEMENT ACCIDENTS.

The following information concerning accidents on railway premises not connected with the movement of railway vehicles is given as regards the cases shown in Table I. These accidents, for the most part, are not attributable to railway working, and should not properly be classed as railway accidents.

(a) *Passengers*—By falling on steps or from platforms, &c., in station premises 7 were killed and 368 injured, and from other causes 2 were killed and 359 injured.

(b) *Servants of Companies or Contractors*—The fatalities and cases of injury to railway servants and servants of contractors have been classified in respect of primary cause, as shown in the following table:—

Cause	Fatal	Percentage	Non fatal	Percentage
1 Misadventure or accidental ...	34	89.47	14,727	95.22
2 Want of caution or misconduct on the part of the injured person	4	10.53	404	2.61
3 Want of caution or breach of rules, &c., on the part of servants other than the persons concerned	—	—	125	8.1
4 Defective systems of working, dangerous places, dangerous conditions of work, or want of rules or systems of working	—	—	11	0.7
5 Defective apparatus, appliances, &c., or want of sufficient appliances, safeguards, &c.	—	—	190	1.23
6 Neglect or non-observance of rules under the Railway Employment (Prevention of Accidents) Act, 1900	—	—	10	0.6
Total ...	38	100.00	15,457	100.00

(c) *Other Persons*—Twenty-eight persons other than passengers or servants were killed and 538 injured on railway premises, 13 of whom were killed and 308 injured while on business at stations or sidings. Of the fatal cases, 10 were due to persons falling off walls, bridges, &c., 4 to persons falling off wagons or trucks, 5 to persons being caught between or run over by road vehicles, 5 to persons coming in contact with electrically charged rails while trespassing, and 4 to other causes.

TOTALS OF ALL KINDS OF ACCIDENTS

	Total for the Year 1923.		Total for the Year 1922.		Increase or Decrease		Average for 1919-1921	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
A Passengers								
I By train accidents	3	449	5	406	- 2	+ 43	37	582
II By movement accidents	66	2,262	73	1,870	- 7	+ 392	106	1,674
III By non-movement accidents	9	727	7	571	+ 2	+ 156	7	613
B Servants of Companies or Con tractors								
I By train accidents	9	105	4	83	+ 5	+ 22	7	141
II By movement accidents	201	3,491	203	2,864	- 2	+ 627	338	3,960
III By non-movement accidents	38	15,467	33	13,021	+ 5	+ 2,446	45	18,884
C Other Persons								
I By train accidents	7	12	12	30	- 5	- 18	2	13
II By movement accidents	382	189	364	184	+ 18	+ 5	440	262
III By non-movement accidents	28	538	27	433	+ 1	+ 105	26	499
Total	743	23,240	728	19,462	+ 15	+ 3,778	1,008	26,628

SUMMARY OF TOTAL STAFF EMPLOYED IN 1924 AND 1923

Name of Company	At March 29, 1924	At March 24, 1923		1924	1923.
Great Western	29,124	24,192	Hydraulic and pumping-engine staff	1,540	1,685
London & North Eastern	117,113	109,376	Labourers	33,415	30,813
London, Midland & Scottish	207,528	202,232	Lampmen	2,389	2,442
South-eastern	274,523	268,835	Loaders, callers off, ropers and sheeters	6,981	6,738
Cheshire Lines Committee	79,484	70,479	Locomotive shed staff (excluding labourers)	10,731	10,636
London Electric	4,947	4,957	Messengers	2,477	2,260
Metropolitan	6,507	6,170	Number takers	2,874	2,786
Metropolitan District	3,971	4,001	Officers and clerical staff	77,887	77,798
Midland & Great Northern	3,942	4,080	Permanent-way men	65,751	63,693
Joint Committee	2,535	2,539	Pointmen	401	387
Somerset Joint Committee	1,434	1,455	Police staff—Supervisory grades	215	231
Railway Clearing House	3,236	3,223	Other grades	2,701	2,775
Other Companies	4,303	4,441	Porters—Goods	21,417	19,200
Total Great Britain	700,573	681,778	Passenger	27,857	27,710
The following table gives the numbers employed in each of the principal grades and in ancillary businesses during the selected week in 1924, with the corresponding numbers for the selected week in 1923—			Porter guards	498	500
MALE STAFF.			Signalmen	1,807	1,883
Railway Staff—	1924	1923	Shop and artisan staff—		
Capstammen	1,481	1,447	Supervisory grades	3,041	3,070
Carters and vanguards	21,271	20,590	Other grades (excluding labourers & watchmen)	115,330	110,721
Carriage cleaners	7,083	6,667	Shunters	18,054	17,960
Carriage and wagon examiners	4,834	4,880	Shunt horse drivers	736	751
Carriage and wagon oilers and greasers	2,297	2,287	Signal and Telegraph men	5,623	5,416
Checkers	11,159	10,806	Signalmen	29,265	29,253
Cranemen	544	483	Signal-box lads	1,138	1,123
Crossing keepers	1,532	1,632	Stationmasters, Yardmasters, &c	7,434	7,672
Engine cleaners	11,265	12,224	Supervisory staff (other than shop and artisan, and police)	12,216	11,995
Engine drivers & motormen	38,062	37,186	Technical staff	2,647	2,474
Firemen & assistant motormen	36,226	35,468	Ticket collectors	5,006	5,200
Foremen and chargemen	7,547	7,530	Traffic control staff	1,194	1,197
Guards—Goods	16,880	16,570	Watchmen	682	696
Passenger	7,927	7,907	Miscellaneous grades	11,225	11,411
			Railway Total	640,980	626,265

SUMMARY OF TOTAL STAFF EMPLOYED IN 1924 AND 1923—continued

	1924	1923	Ancillary Businesses.— Hotel, refreshment room, dining-car, and laundry staff	1924	1923
Ancillary Business Staff —					
Canal staff	1,594	1,589			
Dock and quay staff ...	17,165	14,291		5,848	5,779
Marine staff afloat .. .	5,444	5,463		125	127
Marine and dock shop and artisan staff	3,900	4,291	Total—Female staff	23,870	22,895
Motor omnibus and passen- ger road vehicles —con- ciliation staff—traffic de- partment	360	320	Grand Total, all staff	700,573	681,778
Hotel, refreshment room, dining-car, and laundry staff	7,260	6,664			
Total—Ancillary Businesses	35,723	32,618			
Total—Male Staff .. .	676,703	658,883			
FEMALE STAFF					
Railway —					
Carrage cleaners	763	882			
Clerical and technical staff	9,705	8,822			
Crossing keepers	1,435	1,420			
Office cleaners and char- women	3,469	3,361			
Shop and artisan staff .. .	1,274	1,135			
Waiting-room and lavatory attendants	810	792			
Miscellaneous grades .. .	461	577			
Total	17,917	16,989			
			(c) Staffs of Railway Clearing Houses not recorded in 1913		

THE RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE

This Institution was opened in Jan ^y, 1842, and in addition to the work of clearing through bookings of passenger and luggage traffic, is the medium through which agreements relating to rates and fares, &c, are arrived at. *Chairman*, E R Tutton, M P, *Secretary*, P H Price, *Q R E*, *Solicitor*, Hon Edward Granville Ehot, *Offices*, Seymour Street, N W

IRISH RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE

The Irish Railway Clearing House occupies much the same position to the railway system of Ireland as the (London) Clearing House does to the railways of Great Britain. It was established July 1, 1848. *Chairman*, Sir William J. Goulding, Bart., *Secretary*, Peter J. Kiernan, *Solvent*, Barrington and Son, *Offices*, 5 Kildare Street, Dublin.

ENGINEERS AND SOLICITORS OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS*

Railways	Engineer	Solicitors
Belfast & County Down	P A Arnott	E & R D Bates
Cheshire Lines Committee	A P Ross	C E Pinfold
Cork, Bandon & South Coast	John R Kerr, B E	Arthur Julian
Dublin & South Eastern	C E Moore	Sir John O'Connell
Great Northern (Ireland)	F A Campion	Cecil Bailie-Gage
Great Southern & Western (Ireland)	J F Sides	E White
Great Western	(J C Lloyd) Joint Chiefs (W Waddell)	A G Hubbard
	C J Brown, C B E, Southern Area	
	C F Bengough, N Eastern Area	
London & North Eastern	W A Frazer, Southern Scottish Area ..	T. Chew.
	Jas. A. Parker, Northern Scottish Area ..	
London, Midland & Scottish	E F C Trench, C B E ..	H I Thornhill
Londonderry & Lough Swilly	R B Newell	J Tracy
Metropolitan	E A Wilson	I Buchanan Pritchard
Midland Great Western (Ireland)	A W. Bretland	F de V. White, LL D
Southern	A W. Szlumper, C B E ..	William Bishop
Underground Electric	A R Cooper ..	Bircham & Co

* For other Railway Officers see page 007c

Railway Accidents—Principal Railway Tunnels.

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NOTABLE ACCIDENTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 1868 RESULTING IN LOSS OF LIFE

Date	Company	Nature of Accident	At	Number Killed.
Aug 20, 1868	Lon & N W	Irish mail in coll. with petroleum trucks	Abergele	33
June 20, 1870	Gt Northern	Collision, excursion with goods	Newark	18
Sept 10, 1874	Gt Eastern	Collision, engine to engine	Thorpe	25
Dec. 24, 1874	Gt. Western	Broken tyre	Shipton	34
Aug. 7, 1876	Som. & Dor.	Collision	Radstock	15
Dec. 28, 1879	N British	Train blown off the first Tay Bridge.	Tay Bridge	73
July 15, 1884	M S. & L	Crank axle broke	Penistone	24
Sept 15, 1887	M S. & L	Express ran into race train	Hexthorpe	25
June 18, 1889	G N Ireland	Train divided, ran back	Armagh	80
July 27, 1893	Glas & S. W	Train ran into buffer stops	Glasgow	15
July 10, 1905	Lanc & York	Collision between two electric trains	Hall's Road	20
July 1, 1906	Lon & S W	Derailment in consequence of excessive speed around curve	Salisbury	28
Dec 28, 1906	N B & Cal	Rear collision	Elliot Junction	22
Oct 15, 1907	Lon & N W	Derailment on curve at speed	Shrewsbury	18
Sept 17, 1912	Lon & N W	Derailment, high speed through crossover	Dilton Junction	16
Sept 2, 1913	Midland	Rear collision, non-observance of signals	Aisgill	16
Jan 1, 1915	G E R	signals overrun	Ilford	10
May 22, 1915	Caledonian	Coll, two pass. trains and troop special	Gleeta	22*
Aug 14, 1915	Lon & N W	Irish mail train derailed owing to displacement of coupling-rod on engine of passing express from Birmingham	Weedon	8
Dec 18, 1915	N. Eastern	Double collision, fire	Jarrow	17
Dec. 19, 1916	L. & N. W.	Collision with shunting train	Wigan	2
Dec 19, 1916	G. S. & W.	Collision	Kilfinagh	3
Jan. 3, 1917	N B	Collision, express and light engine	Ratho	12
Sept 15, 1917	Military	Derailment	Yorkshire	4
Jan 19, 1918	Midland	Landslide	Little Salkeld	6
July 17, 1920	L. & Y	Collision, passing signals	Lostock Junction	4
Jan. 26, 1921	Cam	Head-on collision, single line	Newtown-Abermule	27
July 8, 1921	East London	Goods and pass. trains in collision	Wapping station	2
Nov 11, 1921	L. & N W	Loco boiler explosion	Buxton	2
Nov 20, 1921	Midland	Rear collision	Birmingham (N St)	2
Aug 21, 1921	S E & C.	Workman's train over-ran platform workmen alighting on line caught by light engine, and stationary train ran into by another workman's train.	Milton Range Halt	3
Feb 13, 1923	L & N E (G N)	Collision, express and goods trains	Retford	3
April 26, 1924	L M & Scot	Passenger trains in collision	Euston	15
Nov 3 1924	L M & S	Derailment of train	Moss Side (Lytham)	4

* Including 3 Officers and 215 other ranks

PRINCIPAL RAILWAY TUNNELS.

		M	Yds			M	Yds
Severn	Great Western	4	636	Gideonsome	L & N W	1	571
Totley	Midland	3	950	Strood	S E & C.	1	563
Stanhedge, Old	L & N W	3	57	Clayton	L B. & S C	1	506
" New	"	3	57	Oxted	Brighton & S E Jt	1	506
" Double Line	"	3	60	Sydenham	S E & C	1	440
Woodhead	Great Central	3	13	Drewton	Hull & Barnsley	1	356
Chipping Sodbury	Great Western	2	913	Mertham New (Quarry)	L B & S C	1	353
Disley	Midland	2	345	Wapping (L'pool)	North Western	1	351
Bramfog	North Eastern	2	234	Mersey	Mersey	1	350
Festiniog	North Western	2	205	Greenock	Caledonian	1	340
Cowburn	Midland	2	182	Bradway	Midland	1	267
Sevenoaks	S E & C	1	1691	Sough	Leams & Yorks	1	255
Rhondda	Rhondda & Swansea B	1	1663	Watford New	L & N W.	1	229
Morley	North Western	1	1590	Abbot's Cliff	S E & C.	1	173
Box	Great Western	1	1452	Coiby	Midland	1	160
Catesby	Great Central	1	1237	Halton	G W. & L & N W Jt.	1	160
Dove Holes	Midland	1	1224	Wenvoe	Barry	1	108
Littleborough	Lanc & Yorks.	1	1125	Sapperton	Great Western	1	100
Vict. W'loo (L'pool)	L & N W.	1	1000	Sharnbrook	Midland	1	100
Bolsover	Great Central	1	864	Glaston	Midland	1	82
Polhill	S E & C	1	849	Mertham Old	S E & C.	1	70
Glenfarg	North British	1	759	Midford	Bom & Dorset Jt.	1	69
Queensbury	Great Northern	1	741	Belsize	Midland	1	62
Merthyr	Great Western	1	732	Watford Old	L. & N. W.	1	55
Kilsby	North Western	1	628	Glenfield	Midland	1	36
Bleasmoor	Midland	1	620	Claycross	Midland	1	24
Shepherd's Well	S. E. & C.	1	605	Harecastle	North Staffordshire	1	3

Indian Railways.

THE construction of Railways in India commenced in 1853. New lines of an aggregate length of 381 miles were opened for traffic during 1922-23. Of this new mileage 192.90 miles belong to Class 1, 66.18 miles to Class 2, and 122.61 miles to Class 3 railways. The total route mileage at the end of the year consisted of 18,349.30 miles 5 ft 6 in. gauge, 15,507.65 miles metric gauge, and 3,720.96 miles narrow gauges. At the close of the year a total of 862.78 miles were under construction.

The number of staff employed on railways showed a slight decrease as compared with 1921-22—viz, from 759,846 to 753,472. No strikes or other serious unrest originated during the year under review, but a strike on the East Indian Railway which started in the previous year ended in April, 1923.

The stock of locomotives increased from 9,673 in 1921-22 to 9,740 during the year under review, passenger carriages from 18,934 to 19,663, and goods stock from 203,796 to 209,134. Considerable progress was made during the year towards the standardisation of locomotives and rolling-stock. As the result of the work of two special committees of the Indian Railway Conference Association standard designs for the various types of wagons and carriage underframes in common use, with detailed specifications, were issued in Sept. 1922.

Capital outlay during 1922-23 was Rs 25.58 crores, of which Rs 18.86 crores represented expenditure incurred on State-owned lines. Of this latter sum Rs 6.58 crores were spent on works (including stores), Rs 9.54 crores on rolling-stock, and Rs 2.74 crores on new lines. For various reasons given in the report less than two-thirds of the annual quota of the Rs 150 crores to be provided for expenditure on the rehabilitation of railways during the quinquennium commencing with the year under

review was actually expended. Partly also as a result of the report of the Incheape Committee the capital expenditure proposed for 1923-24 is being re-examined.

The year also marked a rise in the working expenses of all railways from Rs 70.80 crores in 1921-22 to Rs 72.99 crores in 1922-23. Passenger earnings increased by 9½ per cent. The net result for the year was a gain of Rs 1,21,99,000 as compared with a deficit of Rs 9,27,30,000 in the previous year. The enhancement of rates and fares brought into operation during the year was responsible for the substantial increase.

The following are the principal Officials of the Government of India Railway Department—

**Government of India Railway Department
(Railway Board)**

Chief Commissioner, C D M Hindley, M A, M I C E

Members, F Austen Hadow, C V O, M I M E, G Richards, B A, F C H

Government Director, *Sir Ernest Bell, Bt, C I E, F C H

Secretary, S C Tomkins

Chief Engineer, A J Chase, O B E.

India Office (Railway Department).

Whitehall, London, S W 1.

Secretary, W Stantiall, C I E

Government Director, Sir F. A. Bell, C I E

Consulting Engineer, Messrs Rendel, Palmer & Tritton

NOTE—At the standard rate of exchange of Rs 10 to the pound sterling, which has been adopted, with effect from the beginning of the official year 1920-21, in accordance with the proposals of the Currency Commission, a lakh of rupees (Rs 1,00,000) is equivalent to £10,000, and a crore of rupees (100 lakhs) to £1,000,000.

* Address—India Office, Whitehall, S W 1. All others at Simla, India.

LARGEST SIGNAL BOXES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Railway	Station	No of Levers	Whether Manual or Power	Railway	Station	No of Levers	Whether Manual or Power
G & S W ..	Glasgow	488	Power*	L & N W.	Crewe	266	Power
Caledonian	Glasgow	374	Power	N B ..	Edinburgh	260	Manual
N E	York ..	295	Manual	L & S W	Waterloo	248	Power
L & N W.	Euston ..	288	Power	L & N W	Crewe ...	247	Manual
L B. & S C.	London Bridge	280	Power*	G. E. R.	Liverpool St	244	Power
L B. & S. C.	Victoria	269	Power*	S E & C ..	Cannon St	243	Power
N. E. ...	Newcastle	266	Power	G. W	Birm'gh'm S. Hill	224	Power

* Points are worked by ordinary levers and the signals by power

FASTEST RAILWAY RUNS ON RECORD.

The fastest railway run on record in the British Isles was that made in November, 1904 by the "Flying Scotsman" from King's Cross, with a heavy load consisting of 12 vehicles weighing 356 tons and drawn by one of the new L & N E Rly. "Pacific" locomotives, covering part of the journey between Biggleswade and Sandy at 80 miles per hour, and the second fastest was that made by the Great Western Railway 4-2-2 engine No. 3065 *Duke of Connaught*, on May 9, 1904, with the Transatlantic mails from Plymouth to London, when the 128½ miles from Bristol to Paddington, via Bath, were covered in 99 min. 46 sec., start-to-stop, at an average of 71.3 miles per hour. But this time included a slow to 10 miles per hour through Bath station, and another to walking pace for the renewal of Cricklade bridge at Swindon. The 8½ miles from Wootton Bassett to Westbourne Park were covered in 6 min. 55 sec., also including the latter check, and the average speed for most of the journey beyond Swindon was about 80 miles per hour, with a maximum of 92.8 miles per hour near Slough. Earlier in the same journey the 4-4-0 engine No. 3440, *City of Truro*, had achieved another record in attaining a speed of 102.3 miles per hour in the descent of Wellington bank. In the United States, on July 20 of the same year, the "Atlantic City Flier" of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, booked to cover the 55½ miles from Jersey City to Atlantic City in 50 min., is reputed to have completed the trip in 43 min., at an average of 77.4 miles per hour; this is probably the "record" for the U.S.A.

9071 Longest Indian Railway Bridges—Railway Speed—Longest Runs.

LONGEST BRIDGES ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Name of Bridge	Erected		Railway.	Foundation below Low Water (Feet)	Total Length in Feet
	Commenced.	Finished			
Sone Delhi	1897	1900	East Indian	5 to 85	10,058
Godaviri	1897	1900	Madras Southern Mahratta	48 to 100	9,066
Alexandra	"	1896	North-Western	75	9,088
Mahandi	"	1903	Bengal—Nagpur	69	6,918
Hardinge	1909	1915	Eastern Bengal	160	5,894
Tartipar	1903	1903	Bengal & North-Western	78	3,912
Kristina	"	1893	Great Indian Peninsula	9	3,855
Dufferin	"	1187	Oudh & Rohilkhand	101	3,518
Nerbudda	"	"	B & C.I.	14	2,868
Barak River	1893	1901	Assam—Bengal	83	1,368

RAILWAY SPEED (Year 1913)

The Longest Runs without Stoppage are made by the Companies as under—

Company.	Old Company	Train	From	To	Time	Distance	Average Speed.
Great Western	G W	30 28 A M	Paddington *	Devonport	Min	Miles.	
London Midland & Scottish	L & N W	11 15 A M	Euston	Colwyn Bay	244	226 9	55 8
London & North Eastern	G N	11 50 A M	} King's Cross	York	210	182 0	53 8
London & North Eastern	G E	12 25 P M		North Walsham	190	130 8	49 1
London & North Eastern	N E	7 31 P M	Grantham	Darlington	142	126 8	53 6
London Midland & Scottish	Mid	3 09 P M	Chesterfield	St. Pancras	166	146 0	54 8
London & North-Eastern	G C	6 20 P M	Marylebone	} Wycombe	114	107 6	56 6
London Midland & Scottish	Cal	2 20 A M	Beattock		142	112 0	46 9
Southern	L & S W	12 40 P M	} Salisbury	Exeter	101	88 0	52 3
Southern	L B & S C	12 30 P M		Victoria	110	84 4	46 0
Southern	S E & Chat	10 50 A M	} Victoria	Dover Marine	100	78 0	46 8
Great Northern (Ireland)	—	2 0 P M	Dublin	Dundalk	64	54 3	50 9
Great N. & Western (Ireland)	—	6 30 P M	Maryborough	Dublin	70	51 0	43 7
Mid. Gt. Western (Ireland)	—	6 0 P M	Dublin	Mullingar	74	50 3	40 8

The Fastest Running, without Stoppage, is made by the Companies as under—

Company	Old Company	Train	From	To	Time	Distance	Average Speed.
Great Western	—	3 45 P M	Swindon	Paddington	Min	Miles	
London & North-Eastern	N E	8 59 P M	Burlington	York	75	77 3	64 8
London & North-Eastern	G C	4 30 A M	Letchford	Arkwright Street	42	44 1	61 5
London Midland & Scottish	L & N W	1 0 P M	} Birmingham	Coventry	29	28 9	59 7
London Midland & Scottish	Cal	4 58 P M		Perth	34	32 5	57 4
Southern	S E & C	6 0 P M	Tonbridge	Asford	26	26 5	60 8
London Midland & Scottish	Mid	6 41 P M	Kettering	St. Pancras	76	73 0	56 8
London & North-Eastern	G N	7 39 P M	} Grantham	Doncaster	74	50 5	56 1
Southern	L & S W	7 58 P M		Dorchester	16	14 9	55 9
Great Northern (Ireland)	—	6 05 A M	Dublin	Drogheda	36	32 0	53 0
Cheshire Lines Committee	—	14 trains	Manchester	Warrington	18	15 7	58 3
London & North-Eastern	G E	30 29 P M	Sheffield	Pittlewell	24	20 7	51 8
Southern	L B & S C	7 22 P M	Horsham	Arundel	24	20 6	51 5
London & North-Eastern	N E	5 45 P M	Poimost	Lennie(h)	26	26 7	57 0
London Midland & Scottish	G & S W	5 39 P M	Glasgow	Ayr	39	41 5	49 7
London & North-Eastern	L & Y	4 47 P M	Bellfield	Chathburn	24	21 0	48 7
Great N. & Western (Ireland)	G N H	1 00 P M	Aberdeen	Auchindachy(h)	72	56 8	48 0
Midland & G W (Ireland)	—	6 47 P M	Kildare	Dublin	38	30 0	47 4
		6 05 P M	Mullingar	Dublin	74	50 3	40 8

* This is also the longest regular non-stop run in the world.
 & And at 8 55 A M Ayr to Glasgow. & Working stop to cross train on single line.

Highest Altitudes and Gauges of Railways.

907m

HIGHEST ALTITUDES REACHED BY BRITISH RAILWAYS

Railway	Summit	Height
		feet
Snowdon Mountain (Rack)	Snowdon Summit	3,140
London Midland & Scottish (H R)	Dalnaspidal	1,485
London & North-Eastern (N.E.R.)	Weatherhill	1,444
Great Western	Princetown	1,373
London & North-Eastern (N.E.R.)	Stainmore	1,369
London & North-Eastern (N.B.R.)	Between Cuirron and Tulloch	1,350
Great Western (B & M R)	Between Dowlais Top and Fochriw	1,314
London Midland & Scottish	Wanavon	1,286
London Midland & Scottish & G W Joint	Between Nantybwch and Rhymney Bridge	1,216
London Midland & Scottish (M.R.)	Between Hawes and Kirkby Stephen	1,166

HIGHEST ALTITUDES ON WORLD'S RAILWAYS

Railway	Summit	Height
		feet
Antofagasta & Bolivia, Chile	Collahuasi	15,809
Peruvian Central, Peru	Galera Tunnel	15,583
Pike's Peak, U.S.A.	Pike's Peak	14,147
Jungfrau, Switzerland	Jungfrau	11,342
Transandine Railway, Argentine	La Cumbre	10,466
Interoceanic, Mexico	Nanacamilpa	8,400
Uganda	Kikuyu	7,857
Ceylon Government (a ft 6 in gauge)	Kandapola	6,316
Canadian Pacific, Canada	Stephen	5,296
St Gothard	Gothard	3,789

RAILWAY GAUGES OF THE WORLD WITH A 200 AND OVER MILEAGE OF EACH GAUGE

Gauge	Country	Mileage	Gauge	Country	Mileage
5 ft 6 in (1 678 metre)	Argentina	14,356	3 ft 6 in (1 067 metre)	Philippine Islands	925
	Ceylon	614		Queensland	5,931
	India	18,389		S Australia	1,210
5 ft 5 1/4 in (1 67 metre)	Portugal	2,436		Sudan	1,500
	Spain	4,777		Sweden	227
5 ft 5 in (1 65 metre)	Chile	670		Tasmania	818
5 ft 3 in (1 6 metre)	Ireland	2,896		Union of S Africa	8,982
	South Australia	1,124		Venezuela	200
	Victoria	4,092		Western Australia	3,538
	Brazil	1,023	3 ft 5 1/2 in (1 05 metre)	Palestine	322
5 ft (1 525 metre)	China	3,746		Algiers	829
	Finland	2,658	3 ft 3 3/8 in (1 metre)	Abyssinia	236
	Latvia	926		Algiers	410
	Rumania	719		Angola	226
	*Russia	19,800		Annam (French)	
	Ukraine	6,562		Indo-China	1,343
4 ft 9 in (1 448 metre)	China	344		Argentina	7,337
	*Austria	2,900		Belgium	2,126
4 ft 8 1/2 in (1 435 metre)	Algiers	1,297		Bolivia	358
	Argentina	1,973		Brazil	18,987
	Belgium	3,038		Cameroon	409
	Bulgaria	1,404		Chile	1,497
	Canada	38,867		Colombia	345
	Chile	431		Denmark	257
	China	2,242		France	4,308
	Chosen (Korea)	1,157		French Sudan	1,186
	Commonwealth of Australia	1,056		Germany	1,225
	Cuba	2,287		Greece	639
	Czecho Slovakia	8,496		India	15,708
	Denmark	2,326		Italy	214
	Egypt	1,849		Luxemburg	312
	†France	27,602		Madagascar	623
	*Germany	42,851		Malaya	1,209
	Great Britain	20,070		Mesopotamia	684
	Greece	780		Porto Rico	325
	Hungary	11,854		Portugal	251
	Italy	11,518		*Russia	369
	Netherlands	2,604		Senegal	494
4 ft 8 3/4 in (1 435 metre)	Sweden	7,307		Siam	836
	Latvia	281		Spain	3,644
	New South Wales	5,048		Switzerland	608
	Yugo-Slavia	1,569		Tanganyika	1,092
				Togoland	206

Gauge	Country.	Mileage	miles (first track)	The total amount of capital on which interest and dividend was payable at December 31, 1922, was £42,179,227, and the average rates per cent paid were on loans, 3 22; debenture, 3 06, rent-charge, 4, baronial guaranteed, 4 03; guaranteed, 3 59; preference, 3 90; ordinary, 3 34, all classes, 3 66																																								
3 ft. 3½ in (1 metre)	Tunis	1,635	Revenue receipts and expenditure are summarised in the following table:—	<table><tr><th></th><th>Gross Receipts</th><th>Expenditure</th><th>Net Receipts</th></tr><tr><td>Railway</td><td>5,788,829</td><td>6,305,016</td><td>426,813</td></tr><tr><td>Steamboats</td><td>12,861</td><td>21,690</td><td>291</td></tr><tr><td>Canals</td><td>4,951</td><td>22,865</td><td>17,914</td></tr><tr><td>Public harbours and wharves</td><td>15,294</td><td>26,903</td><td>11,609</td></tr><tr><td>Hotels, refreshment rooms and cars</td><td>201,369</td><td>107,868</td><td>11,609</td></tr><tr><td>Miscellaneous receipts (net)</td><td>6,922,304</td><td>6,475,322</td><td>446,982</td></tr><tr><td>Total net income</td><td></td><td></td><td>604,210</td></tr><tr><td>Proportion of amount receivable under Irish Railways (Settlement of Claims) Act, 1921, appropriated for revenue purposes</td><td></td><td></td><td>863,965</td></tr><tr><td>Net Income</td><td></td><td></td><td>£1,467,975</td></tr></table>		Gross Receipts	Expenditure	Net Receipts	Railway	5,788,829	6,305,016	426,813	Steamboats	12,861	21,690	291	Canals	4,951	22,865	17,914	Public harbours and wharves	15,294	26,903	11,609	Hotels, refreshment rooms and cars	201,369	107,868	11,609	Miscellaneous receipts (net)	6,922,304	6,475,322	446,982	Total net income			604,210	Proportion of amount receivable under Irish Railways (Settlement of Claims) Act, 1921, appropriated for revenue purposes			863,965	Net Income			£1,467,975
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Norway ...	1,207																																											
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Siam	596																																											
Switzerland	4,093																																											
Tahiti	668																																											
Turkey	814																																											
3 ft 6 in (1 067 metre)	United States of America	247,736	Net income has been appropriated as follows: rentals and fixed charges, £49,468, interest and dividends on capital, £1,504,021, general reserves, &c (net), £9,863, total, £1,563,352, leaving a debit balance of £95,377.	<p>Engine-mileage in 1922 (14,408,819) showed a decrease of 1,025,421 miles, or 6 64 per cent, as compared with 1921, and the proportion of loaded to total wagon-miles decreased from 78 66 per cent to 75 75 per cent. The average wagon-load for 1922 was 2 06 tons against 2 89 tons, and the average train-load was 57 00 tons, compared with 57 26 tons in 1921. Net ton-miles per engine-hour decreased from 287 17 to 284 03.</p> <p>Passengers originating on the companies' systems increased from 16,136,548 in 1921 to 16,164,973 in 1922. First-class passengers increased from 543,157 to 602,065, and third-class from 13,360,977 to 13,580,190, but second-class fell from 895,522 to 668,418. The improvement in first-class and decrease in second-class are mainly due to the reduction in first-class fares and the abolition of second-class on certain lines. Freight train tonnage was 4,069,545 and ton-mileage 227,272,864, representing decreases of 6 10 per cent and 12 00 per cent respectively, as compared with 1921.</p>																																								
	Uruguay ..	1,537																																										
	Angola	390																																										
	Bechuanaland and Rhodesia	1,532																																										
	Belgium	306																																										
	Belgian Congo	469																																										
	Cape of Good Hope	205																																										
	Chile	275																																										
	Commonwealth of Australia	676																																										
	Costa Rica ..	322																																										
3 ft (0 914 metre)	Ecuador	288	IRISH (FREE STATE) RAILWAY TRIBUNAL	<p>The Tribunal set up under the Irish Free State Railway Act, which was passed on July 23, 1924, held its first public sitting on Tuesday, October 14.</p>																																								
	Gold Coast ..	358																																										
	Hungary	339																																										
	Japan	7,248																																										
	Mashonaland	729																																										
	Newfoundland	912																																										
	Mozambique ..	520																																										
	Neth East Indies	3,161																																										
	New Zealand .	3,010																																										
	Nigeria	983																																										
2 ft 11½ in (0 891 metre)	Norway	652	The parties represented before the Court were the Minister of Industry and Commerce, for whom Mr. E. A. Swayne, K.C., and Mr. Bewley appeared, and the amalgamating companies, for whom Mr. S. J. Brown, K.C., Mr. E. J. Phelps, K.C., and Mr. E. J. Kelly appeared.	<p>At the outset the Tribunal decided that, not only the review, but the determination of the charges must be made within the three months specified in the section, i.e., after the passing of the Act.</p> <p>Evidence was then heard on behalf of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce in favour of substantial reductions in the existing rates.</p>																																								
	Uganda	685																																										
	Colombia	577																																										
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	Ireland	545																																										
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	U.S.A.	1,285																																										
	Sweden	1,694																																										
	Brazil	454																																										
2 ft 6 in (0 762 metre)	Chile	784	The parties represented before the Court were the Minister of Industry and Commerce, for whom Mr. E. A. Swayne, K.C., and Mr. Bewley appeared, and the amalgamating companies, for whom Mr. S. J. Brown, K.C., Mr. E. J. Phelps, K.C., and Mr. E. J. Kelly appeared.	<p>At the outset the Tribunal decided that, not only the review, but the determination of the charges must be made within the three months specified in the section, i.e., after the passing of the Act.</p> <p>Evidence was then heard on behalf of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce in favour of substantial reductions in the existing rates.</p>																																								
	India	3,375																																										
	Sierra Leone	344																																										
	Union of S Africa	560																																										
	Austria	397																																										
	Rumania ..	465																																										
	Belgian Congo	250																																										
	Estonia	211																																										
	Egypt	915																																										
	Germany	857																																										
2 ft 5½ in (0 76 metre)	Neth East Indies	319	The parties represented before the Court were the Minister of Industry and Commerce, for whom Mr. E. A. Swayne, K.C., and Mr. Bewley appeared, and the amalgamating companies, for whom Mr. S. J. Brown, K.C., Mr. E. J. Phelps, K.C., and Mr. E. J. Kelly appeared.	<p>At the outset the Tribunal decided that, not only the review, but the determination of the charges must be made within the three months specified in the section, i.e., after the passing of the Act.</p> <p>Evidence was then heard on behalf of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce in favour of substantial reductions in the existing rates.</p>																																								
	Poland	578																																										
	Poland	250																																										
	India	609																																										
	Union of S Africa	561																																										
	Brazil	1,152																																										
	Poland	250																																										
	Poland	250																																										
	India	609																																										
	Union of S Africa	561																																										

IRISH RAILWAYS IN 1922

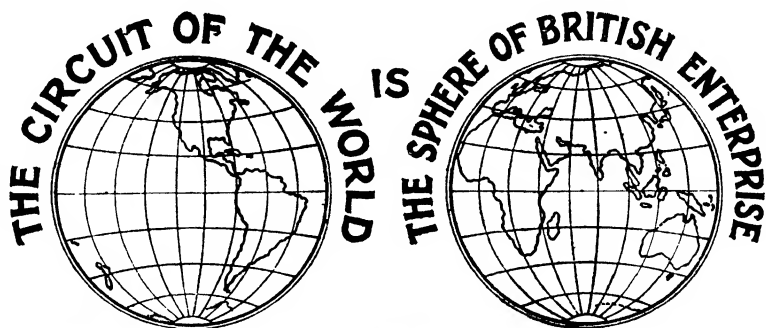
Not including the Belfast and County Down, the Northern Counties Committee, and other railways situate wholly within Northern Ireland.

Twenty companies work their own lines, and there are 18 worked lines. Of these 38 companies 24 are standard (3 ft. 3½ in) gauge, with a total length of 2,623 miles (first track), 12 are 3-ft. gauge, with 420 miles; and there is one monorail, 9 miles long, making a total length of 3,032 miles.

* Approximate estimate.

† Including railways of 1 440 m and 1 445 m gauges.

‡ From April 1, 1924, converted to metre gauge.



REPRESENTATIVE BRITISH COMMERCE

SECTION

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BRITISH SHIP-REPAIRING.

By Joseph L. Carozzi, Editor of "Syren and Shipping."

BY no stretch of imagination can it be claimed that 1924 has been a good one from the British ship-repairer's point of view. In previous years there has been a considerable amount of work involved in the conversion of steamers from coal to oil burners, but the reduction in the price of coal as compared with oil has to some extent checked the flow of such work. The higher wages paid in the industry relatively to those obtaining on the Continent resulted in work which, under more favourable circumstances, would have been carried out in British yards, being sent abroad—mainly to Holland and Germany. This tendency, regrettable as it must be regarded, was chiefly due to the depressed condition of the shipping industry, which necessitated owners practising every possible economy. Two factors, however, are now in operation which will materially reduce the volume of work sent abroad. There has been an upward wage movement in both the countries alluded to, and latterly the British worker has realised that in such cases time is the essence of the contract, and hence British ship-repairers have been able to carry out work in a more expeditious manner—naturally an extremely important consideration for the ship-owner. The outstanding repair job of the year fell to Messrs Harland and Wolff, who at their Belfast works reconditioned the White Star liner *Homeric*, 34,356 tons, the largest ship in the world propelled by reciprocating engines, and at the same time converted her to oil burning. Some idea of the magnitude of this task may be gathered from the fact that 720 tons of iron and steel were used and 37 separate tanks, with a capacity of 5,050 tons of oil, were built into the ship. The wing bunkers, port and starboard, extend for 242 feet, the full length of the four boiler-rooms, and a new cofferdam deck, 25 feet in length and the full width of the ship, was built over the new oil tanks in the reserve coal bunker forward. About 200 tons of new piping were used, and the pumps, refrigerating plant, ventilating trunks and various parts of the machinery were thoroughly overhauled. This ship was built by the Germans and was launched as the *Columbus*. This extensive overhaul, however, brought her completely into line with British naval architectural and engineering practice. The result of this work was eminently satisfactory—so much so, in fact, that her speed was increased; she was enabled to bunker in 25 hours instead of three days, and a reduction from 171 to 59 was made in the boiler-room staff. The cost of this work was £250,000. During recent years Messrs Harland and Wolff have laid themselves out to cater for ship and engine

repairing on a very large scale, the fundamental principle of their policy being to provide facilities for the repair and overhaul of the largest vessels centred on Liverpool, Southampton and London. The wisdom of such a plan is obvious when the part they have played in the construction of the largest class of ship is remembered. The builders of the vessel are thoroughly *au fait* with every detail of her construction, and therefore when repairs are necessary they are in a position to execute them expeditiously and economically. Their self-contained works at Liverpool and Southampton are equipped to undertake every class of overhaul work, whether it refers to the propelling machinery or to the passenger or catering departments. In such contracts the reconditioning of kitchen and cooking apparatus at the end of each voyage is a very important item. The latest phase of Harland and Wolff development in this direction is the establishment of new and extensive ship and engine repair works on the Thames. The nucleus of these were originally under the control of the Port of London Authority, who in 1921 leased their properties to Messrs Harland and Wolff. The existent works were then thoroughly modernised and supplemented by new shops on a very comprehensive scale and equipped with all the latest appliances. They are conveniently situated at various points between London and the Tilbury Docks, which are the most seaward section of London's dock system. The largest of these new works is located at King George V Dock, and some idea of their extent will be gained from the fact that they cover over 14 acres. Adjacent to each of these plants are graving docks, an arrangement which makes for cheap and rapid repairs and overhauls. The facilities for hull and engineering work to meet the requirements of the very largest ships are certainly not surpassed by any other plants of a like nature, either at home or abroad. Moreover, although these establishments were primarily designed for speedy and economical repairs, they can also undertake the construction of tugs, river craft, lifeboats, &c. With the steady increase in the number of motor-ships in service it is essential, when adjustments of their machinery are necessary, that these should be executed by specialists. As Messrs Harland and Wolff are builders of motor-ships and their engines, having constructed nearly all the British vessels of this type which make London their home port, they are pre-eminently qualified to undertake this highly specialised and important service to shipowners.

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SEEDS INDUSTRY.

THE culture of seeds is an industry of both vital national concern and of individual interest. In one ramification or another it is a factor in the life of each and the lives of all. On an adequate and well-conditioned supply of agricultural and vegetable seeds depends the adequate and healthy supply of essential foods; thanks alone to the availability of flower seeds any man, however poor, can grow his own little Eden, by grass seeds bare wastes are transformed into green pastures rich with sustenance, lawns that delight the eye are created and maintained, spaces are carpeted that serve the ends of pleasant recreation and beneficial exercise. Royal appreciation of the importance of the subject under brief review has been twice signified in our time, the visit of Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary to the Royal Seed Establishment at Reading in 1918 having been preceded by a visit there of his august father when Prince of Wales, the public interest these visits aroused reflecting the interest in seed culture of all classes of the community.

For long the commerce in seeds lacked system and organisation, and many abuses flourished. Adulteration was the rule. Mechanical means were in use for killing the vitality of cheap seeds without affecting their appearance, guarantees being offered by the owners of the mechanisms that not a single seed subjected to the process could by subsequent germination betray the fraud in which it was to be an item. These killed cheap seeds were mixed and sold with dear seeds of a different species but of similar form and colour. For instance, killed rape at threepence a pound was mixed with cabbage, broccoli and other round seeds worth many shillings a pound. In the early years of last century the scandal of this and other malpractices became so great that an agitation was set afoot which resulted in a commission of inquiry, and ultimately to the passing of the Seeds Adulteration Act.

If genius be an infinite capacity for taking pains, seed culturers on a commercial scale are a race of geniuses, for in almost every detail of their work at its every stage meticulous care must be exercised, in conjunction with exhaustive knowledge and experienced judgment, which without painstaking would be wasted. They have to deal with numerous species and innumerable varieties of each. To illustrate the multiplicity of varieties in floriculture alone, of asters there are more than two hundred, of stocks almost as many, and of sweet peas at least one hundred and seventy, other species being equally diversified. This prodigality of variation is by no means confined to flower species. The ordinary person knows of only

one sort of blackberry—some few years ago four hundred new varieties were discovered in China. It is noteworthy that the tendency of varieties to revert to their original type, which all breeders of live-stock have observed, is equally persistent in the vegetable kingdom. The fertile seed of a variety germinates to species, but not with any degree of certainty to its own variety of that species. The peculiarities of varieties are perpetuated by other means.

In such qualities and characteristics as the longevity of their vitality, the duration of the period of germination, and their hardhood (there are some not injuriously affected by either boiling or freezing) the seeds of different species are in extreme contrast, but the conditions required for germination are in principle the same—exposure to moisture and a certain quantity of heat, communication with the atmosphere being also necessary for the maintenance of a healthy state. A seed, when fully ripe, contains a larger proportion of carbon than any other living part, and so long as it is thus charged with carbon it cannot grow. The only means of ridding itself of this element, essential to its preservation but an impediment to its development, is in the conversion of the carbon into carbonic acid, for which a supply of oxygen is necessary. This it procures from the water absorbed in germination, fixing hydrogen, the other element of water, in its tissue. With the carbonic acid thus formed it parts by means of its respiratory organs, until the proportion of fixed carbon is lowered to the amount suited to its growth.

The typical Seed Establishment of to-day is a colony of experts. Growing on their own lands for the sake and purpose of seed harvesting, the cultivators are sponsors for their produce when it passes into the hands of growers for other purposes. Farm seeds, grass seeds, garden and kitchen garden seeds must all be tested, the unfit and the unlikely be eliminated; means must be taken to preserve pedigree stocks from extinction or decadence. All this entails scientific, costly and elaborate equipments in some departments and an unerring discrimination and ceaseless watchfulness in all.

Since the reform and consolidation of the seed industry more than a hundred years ago, its history has been one of continuous extension and development. It has been, and is, importantly influential in advancing British interests at home and overseas, its export returns running into big figures, even in this age of big figures. British-grown seeds are in preferential demand all over the world. A feature of the trade is that the smallest customer may buy direct from the largest producers.

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THE BISCUIT INDUSTRY.

"BISCUIT" being, lexicographically, dough twice baked, the making of biscuits is—in the indicated sense—probably older than civilisation, but as applied to the modern commodity with which we feed ourselves and the world, the word itself is by way of being a misnomer, for only one of the article's very numerous varieties—the rusk—goes a second time into the oven. The cracknel, however, is twice "cooked," being boiled before it is baked, and the cracknel is the oldest biscuit known by a distinctive name. It is mentioned in 1 Kings, xiv 3 "and take with thee ten loaves and cracknels." Biscuits have always been made, but it was only their comparatively recent manufacture by machinery that elevated biscuit making to the status of a great industry. It is an industry in which British supremacy is undisputed and indisputable. We make far more, and incomparably better, than any other country. The British biscuit is ubiquitous. A curious instance of its "peaceful penetration" into the least likely regions was mentioned by the commander of the British troops who entered Lhasa in 1904. In this sealed city of Tibet (in which, it is said, only one white man had ever been before) he was offered a biscuit made in Reading—where is situated the first-built and largest biscuit factory in the world, this ancient English town having been selected as its location partly because of its nearness to the finest and most suitable wheat-growing areas.

The magnitude of the modern British industry of biscuit manufacture represents, as already implied, an instance of rapid development, for its beginning synchronised with the cheapening in price and increase in quantity of flour and sugar that resulted from legislative action and other causes not longer ago than some eighty years, the invention and adoption of scientific mechanism being coincident. The primitive methods this mechanism superseded would generations ago have proved hopelessly inadequate, and to reflect on what a comparatively biscuitless England would now mean to us is to realise that of a truth the pioneer of the new system did "the State some service" to draw imaginary lines from the site of the works he established to the overseas sources from which they are to-day supplied with rice, mace, currants, sultanas and other fruits, almonds, nuts, spices, gingers—not to enumerate other ingredients of utility and luxury which enter into the composition of some of the products of any typical biscuit factory to-day, the making of cakes usually being combined with the making of biscuits—is to realise that the trade has played an important part in the promotion and consolidation of British commercial interests in our colonies and protectorates and in every civilised country, while at home it has permanently and expansively enlarged the market for British flour, British dairy produce and British eggs, increasing in addition the demand for timber and metal for the construction of packing-cases and tins, and of other goods for divers purposes.

Detailed statistical particulars would be bewildering rather than enlightening where so many items are involved, but the following facts will be sufficiently suggestive. The returns of the Great Western, London and South-Western,

and South-Eastern Railways show that the output of biscuits and cakes from one factory alone, and the delivery of materials for their manufacture, require annually more than 62,000 railway trucks.

In the beginning the export trade in biscuits owed much to the great Crystal Palace Exhibition of 1851, which was a means of spreading the knowledge of the proved superiority of the British comestible. Similar results followed other International Exhibitions—notably the Great Paris Exhibition of 1878.

To witness the process of manufacture in an English factory of the first class is to discern why the British biscuit has won the reputation it can never lose while those processes are conducted as they always have been and are to-day. In themselves, accomplished by the operation of the most ingenious machinery, supplemented by the labour of thousands of skilled hands, they are simple, but at every stage of each the most meticulous care is exercised, the most elaborate pains are taken to ensure that each finished article is individually flawless and faultless. The absence of any adulterant is not enough—every ingredient, separately examined, scrupulously tested, must be not only good but the best, not only pure but the purest, and free from acquired as well as native defect. As illustrative of the precautions taken, two examples will serve. The scrutiny of currants is so close that each currant out of millions of currants comes under it, and the methods by which they are cleansed and freed from even the tiniest of stalks, and the smallest specks of dirt and dust occupy 36 hours. Each egg out of millions of eggs is twice tested—first by electric light, unbroken, and then after it is broken. In composition, taste, size, shape and price the differences are many and great, but in the preparation of all descriptions, and in every department, the same rigidity of principle is strictly observed.

This high standard was originally set by the first firm to transform biscuit making from a casual occupation into an organised manufacturing enterprise of national and international service and importance. Consistently adhered to, it has become the accepted standard, and helped to put a reality of meaning into the familiar phrase "British and best."

It remains to refer to the dietetic value of the biscuit, which is greatly enhanced by the variety of its classifications. It is at once a food and a delicacy, a meal and a tit-bit, and in at least one form has medicinal virtues. It satisfies the hunger of the robust and tempts the appetite of the sick and convalescent. From the commissariat of no expedition is it ever omitted—it has helped to sustain life in Arctic cold and Tropic heat. During the Great War vast quantities were especially made for our soldiers on all the fronts and our sailors on all the seas. It is nourishment in the handiest and most portable of forms, and differs from many concentrated foods in that each one of its constituents has a dietetic value of its own, besides the value of them all in combination.

Although the ship or cabin biscuit is no longer the necessity that it used to be, no vessel ever sets sail biscuitless. It is a truism that trade follows the flag—the British biscuit goes with it.



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The house of William Clowes & Sons was founded in 1803 by a young man, William Clowes, who was just out of his apprenticeship. He came from Chichester, but decided to make his adventure in London, and accordingly opened up on his own account in Villiers Street, Strand, with a capital of £350.

From the first the business was progressively successful. The just enough of type for one day's work, which compelled him at the beginning to run off on the hand press at night what he had set during the day, so as to release the type for further service, was very speedily multiplied. His single press and one journeyman punter as assistant were soon inadequate to the requirements of a rapidly growing business.

Before very long, larger premises in Northumberland Court, Charing Cross, were taken. The work turned out—small jobbing orders at the outset—came to include the printing of Government papers and of books and periodicals for such publishers as John Murray, Longmans, and the Religious Tract Society, for which the firm still print to this day.

The printing of newspapers by steam presses was introduced into the *Times* office in 1814. William Clowes & Sons were the first to adopt steam-driven machines for book and general printing. This new departure created a sensation, and a succession of distinguished visitors came to Northumberland Court to see the new mechanical wonder.

It was this first steam press that caused William Clowes to move to Blackfriars—for the Duke of Northumberland objected to its proximity—where in Duke Street, Stamford Street, he established himself at an address which is still the headquarters of this firm, though the premises occupied have of course multiplied and extended themselves amazingly since then.

Twenty years after its modest foundation the printing works of William Clowes had become one of the sights of London to all interested in industrial organisation. They even furnished material for a long and laudatory article in the exclusive *Quarterly Review*.

William Clowes & Sons were entrusted with the printing of the famous Mulready envelopes under the strict supervision of the Post Office.

In going through old files of the firm's correspondence there are many letters from Charles Dickens, whose novels were printed for Messrs Chapman & Hall by Clowes & Sons. When any of his books were in course of publication (and it may be recalled they were issued in fortnightly and monthly parts), Dickens visited and

spent long days at the Duke Street printing works correcting his stories in proof.

When the Great Exhibition of 1851 was being organised, Messrs Clowes were approached by the Commission to undertake the printing of catalogues and all other matter. The task was a tremendous one, involving as it did the printing of volumes of no fewer than 5,000 pages. It was necessary that the whole matter should be standing in type at the same time—a strain on their resources of type which few firms could withstand even to-day.

Besides the Great Exhibition, Messrs Clowes carried out the printing in connection with all the South Kensington Exhibitions.

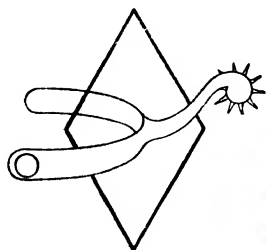
When members of the legal profession—both barristers and solicitors—were extremely dissatisfied with the manner in which proceedings in Court were reported, the lawyers formed a committee with the object of providing their own reports, and Mr George Clowes, of William Clowes & Sons, was consulted. When the project seemed unable to be carried on through lack of capital, the firm offered to finance the publication to the extent of £10,000. The offer was accepted, and from the issue of the first volume the accuracy of the reports and excellence of printing assured the success of the scheme. Perhaps, however, the largest undertaking of all was the printing of the British Museum Catalogue, which took twenty-seven years to do, and was full of foreign type.

As long ago as 1878 the firm had so outgrown its premises in Duke Street (in spite of the fact that neighbouring warehouses were being rented for storing paper and printed sheets), that a branch works was established at Beccles, Suffolk. Equipped with the latest type of electrically-driven machinery, this now constitutes one of the largest book-printing establishments in Great Britain.

The relief of pressure on the London works was only temporary, and increasing business necessitated, in 1897, the renting of additional land at Duke Street, where another building was erected. On the expiry of the lease of the original premises in Northumberland Court, this branch of the firm was transferred to more commodious premises in Great Windmill Street, Piccadilly Circus, where the smaller orders from West End customers are executed.

In combination with its capacity to print in any language, the firm has proved itself of incalculable advantage to British merchants and manufacturers by enabling them to translate and produce catalogues, labels, price lists, etc., for any country.

Long ago as they were established, Clowes have never allowed themselves to become old-fashioned in ideas or equipment. They have always been among the first to utilise the intermittent stream of new mechanical and other devices that have from time to time revolutionised print-craft on its technical side; and to-day as modern printers their several establishments stand second to none.



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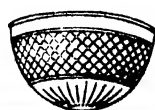


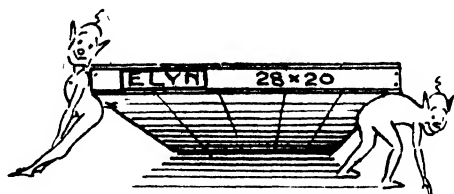
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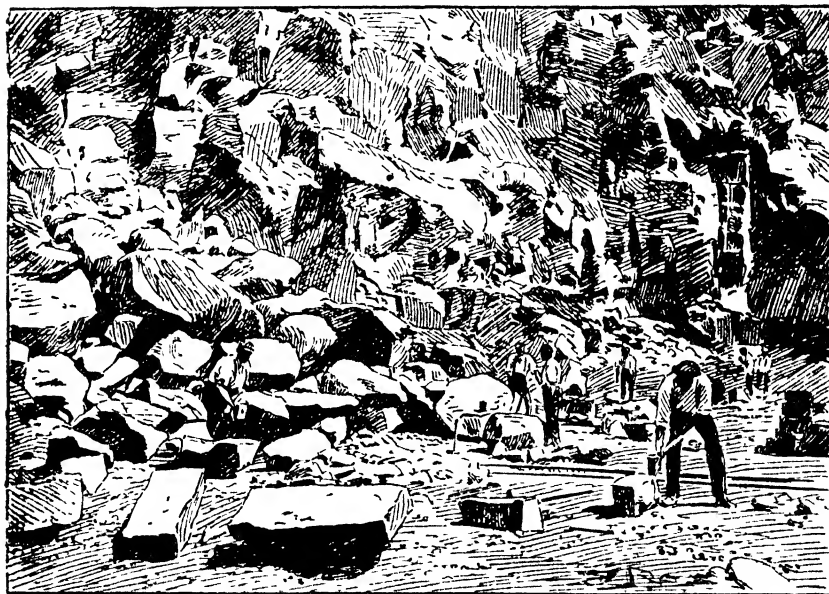
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In the early part of the 18th century numerous inventors propounded schemes for applying steam power to vessels to be run upon rivers and canals. A chronological list from 1707 to 1858 is given below.

For the establishment of lines from 1861 to 1888 and for further information see WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1913 edition, including the Evolution of the Steamship in the North Atlantic.

In 1824 ocean trade was then carried on with sailing ships, mostly under 500 tons each, and all the steamboats in the United Kingdom only numbered 109.

As the size of steamships increased the heavy cost of construction necessitated the establishment of Corporations, with great strength of capital, which control the principal ocean routes (see page 929).

In 1814 the steamboats of all kinds registered in the United Kingdom amounted to less than 2,000 tons, increased to nearly 8,000 tons by 1820. There were 766 British steamers afloat in 1838, in all just short of 150,000 tons. The invaluable Register Book which is published by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping shows that on June 30, 1924, the steamship empire builders of Great Britain owned 10,078 vessels, 21,546,044 gross tons, exclusive of 930 ships (332,456 tons) belonging to the dwindling disciples of time-honoured canvas. The total for the world was—Steam, 61,514,140 tons, and sail, 2,509,427 tons.

Owing to recent inventions passengers enjoy greater immunity from accidents, the majority of passenger steamers being now fitted with installation of wireless telegraphy and with submarine signalling apparatus.

FIRST STEAMBOATS, PIONEER SAILINGS AND EARLIEST LINES.

1707. Denis Papin experimented on River Fulda with paddle-wheel steamboat.

1736. Jonathan Hulls patented designs similar to modern paddle boat.

1759. James Watt invented a double-acting side-lever engine.

1783. Marquess of Jouffrey made experiments in France.

1785. James Ramsey, in America, propelled a boat with steam through a stern-pipe.

1785. Robert Fitch, in America, propelled a boat with canoe-paddles fixed to a moving beam.

1787. Robert Miller of Edinburgh, tied primitive manual machinery.

1788. Miller, with Symington, produced a double hull stern-wheel steamboat.

1800. Charlotte Dundas, the first practical steam tugboat, designed by Symington.

1804. Phoenix, screw-boat designed by Stephens in New York, first steamer to make a sea voyage.

1807. Clermont, first passenger steamer continuously employed, built by Fulton in U.S.A.

1812. Comet, first passenger steamer continuously employed in Europe; built by Miller in Scotland.

1818. Rob Roy, first sea-trading steamer in the world, built at Glasgow.

1819. Savannah, first auxiliary steamer, paddle wheels, to cross the Atlantic; built in New York.

1821. Aaron Manby, first steamer (English canal boat) built of iron.

1823. City of Dublin Steam Packet Co. was established.

1824. General Steam Navigation Co. was established at London.

1824. George Thompson & Co (Aberdeen Line) were established.

1825. Enterprise made the first steam passage to India.

1825. William Fawcett, pioneer steamer of the P. & O. S.N. Co.

1830. T. & J. Harrison (Harrison Line) were established at Liverpool.

1832. Ellurkah, iron steamer, took a private exploring party up the Niger.

1834. Lloyd's Register for British and Foreign Shipping established.

1836. F. Green & Co established at London.

1838. Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Co. established at Trieste.

1837. Francis B. Ogden, first successful screw tugboat, fitted with Ericsson's propeller.

1838. Archimedes, made the Dover-Calais passage under two hours, fitted with Smith's propeller.

1838. R. F. Stockton, built for a tugboat, fitted with Ericsson's propeller, sailed to America, first iron vessel to cross the Atlantic, first screw steamer used in America.

1839. Thames, pioneer steamer of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

1839. George Smith & Sons (City Line) were established at Glasgow.

1840. Britannia, pioneer steamer of the Cunard Line.

1840. Chile, pioneer steamer of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

1845. Great Britain, first iron screw steamer, precursor of modern Atlantic steamer.

1845. Thos. Wilson, Sons & Co, Ltd (Wilson Line) established at Hull.

1847. Pacific Mail Steamship Co. established in America.

1849. Houlder Brothers & Co established at London.

1850. Bullard, King & Co. (Natal Line) established at London.

1850. Messageries Maritimes de France established.

1850. Inman (now American) Line established at Liverpool.

1851. Tyber, first steamer of the Bibby Line, established 1841 at Liverpool.

1852. Forerunner, pioneer steamer of the African Steamship Co.

1853. Union Steamship Co. was established (now Union-Castle Line).

1853. Borussia, first steamer of the Hamburg-American Packet Co., established 1847.

1854. Canadian, first steamer of the Allan Line, established 1850.

1854. Donaldson Bros. established at Glasgow.

1855. British India Steam Navigation Co. was established.

1855. Tempest, first steamer Anchor Line.

1857. Waldenian, first steamer of J. T. Rennie, Son & Co (Aberdeen Line).

1858. Bremen, first Atlantic steamer of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, established 1857.

1858. Great Eastern launched into the Thames, Jan 31, commenced May 4, 1854.

1858. British and African Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., established at Liverpool.

Natal Line

of Steamers.

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NATAL
DIRECT.**

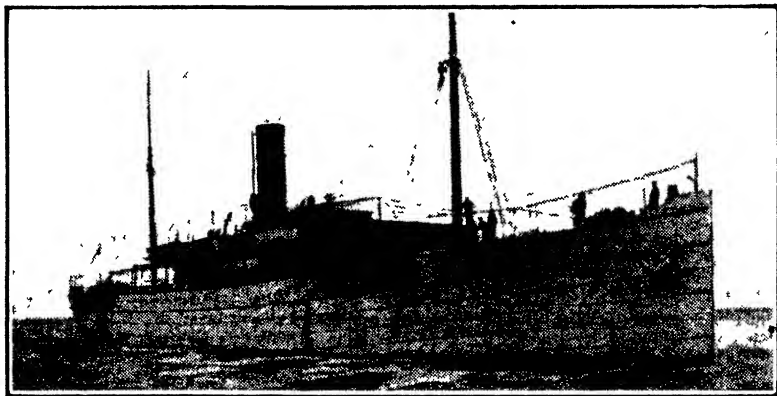
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THE LARGEST STEAMSHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD

Owners or Lines	Head Office	Owners or Lines	Head Office
<i>Not less than 100,000 tons each</i>			
American Line	New York	Nederlandsch-Amerikaansh	Rotterdam
American-Hawaian S S Co	San Francisco	New Zealand Shipping Co, Ltd	London.
Anchor Line (Henderson Bros), Ltd.	Glasgow	Nippon Yusen K K	Tokio.
Anglo-American Oil Co, Ltd	London	Norddeutscher Lloyd	Bremen
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co, Ltd	London	Oceanic Steam Nav Co, Ltd	Liverpool
Armement Deppe	Antwerp	Orient Steam Nav Co, Ltd	London
Atlantic Gulf W Indies S S Line	New York	Osaka Mercantile Co, Ltd	Osaka
Atlantic Transport, Ltd	London	Ostasiatische Kompagn	Copenhagen
Blue Star Line (1900), Ltd	London	Pacific Steam Nav Co	Liverpool
Boland and Cornelius	Buffalo	Pan-American Petroleum Trans	Los Angeles
British India Steam N Co, Ltd	London	P & O Steam Nav Co	London.
British Tanker Co, Ltd	London	Pickands, Mather & Co	Cleveland, Ohio
Brocklebank, T & J, Ltd	Liverpool	Pittsburgh S S Co	Duluth, Minn
Broström, Dan	Gothenburg	Roland Linie	Bremen
Canadian Govt Merch Mar, Ltd	Toronto	Royal Mail Steam Packet Co	London
Canada S S Lines, Ltd	Montreal	Ruys, Wm., & Sons	Rotterdam
Canadian Pacific Steamships Ltd	London	Shaw, Savill, & Albion Co, Ltd	London
Carlson, G	Gothenburg	Smith, Sir W R, & Sons	Cardiff.
Cayzer, Irvine & Co, Ltd (Cian)	London	Soc Gen de Transports	Marseilles
Chargeurs Réunis	Paris	Soc Nazionale di Nav	Genoa.
China Nav Co, Ltd, The	London	Sota y Aznar	Bilbao
Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co	Cleveland, Ohio	Southern Pacific Co	New York
Commonwealth & Dom Lane, Ltd.	London	Standard Oil Co (New Jersey)	New York
Commonwealth Government Lane	London	Standard Oil Co (California)	San Francisco
Cie Générale Transatlantique	Paris	Standard Trans Co	New York
Compagnia Trasatlantica	Genoa	Stinnes, A G Hugo	Hamburg
"Cosulich" Soc Triestina di Nav	Trieste	Submarine Boat Corp	Port Newark
Cunard S S Co, Ltd	Liverpool	Toyo Kisen K K	Yokohama
Dollar Steamship Line	San Francisco	United American Lines, Inc	New York
Eagle Oil Transport Co, Ltd	London	United Fruit Co Line	Boston
Elder, Dempster & Co, Ltd	Liverpool	United States Steel Products Co	New York.
Eldeis & Kyffus, Ltd	London	Union Castle Mail S S Co, Ltd	London.
Ellerman & Bucknall S S Co, Ltd	London	Union S S Co of N Zealand	London
Ellerman Lines, Ltd	Liverpool	Van Nievelt, Goudriaan & Co	Rotterdam
Ellerman's Wilson Line, Ltd	Hull	Vereenigde Nedeland	The Hague
Federal Steam Nav Co, Ltd	London	Weir, Andrew & Co	London
Førenede Dampskibs Selskab	Copenhagen	Western Marine & Salvage Co Inc	Virginia
Furness, Withy & Co, Ltd	London	Wilhelmsen, Wilhelm	Christiania.
Grace, W R, & Co	New York	<i>Under 100,000 tons, but not less than 50,000 tons each</i>	
Great Lakes S S Co	Cleveland, Ohio	Asiatic Steam Nav Co, Ltd	London
Gulf Refining Co, Inc	New York	Bibby Bros & Co	Liverpool
Hahn, Edward, & Son	St. Ives.	Cie Havraise Péninsulaire de	Paris.
Hamburg-Amerika	Hamburg	Nav à Vapeur	Barcelona
Hamburg-Sudamerika	Hamburg	Cia Transmediterranea	London
Hanna, M A, & Co	Cleveland, Ohio	Davies & Newman, Ltd.	Hamburg
"Hansa" Deutsche	Bremen	Deutsch-Australische	Glasgow.
Harrison, T & J.	Liverpool	Donaldson Bros, Ltd	London
Holt, A, & Co	London.	Embricos, M...	Stockholm
Houlder Bros & Co, Ltd.	Cleveland, Ohio	Ericson, H	Stockholm
Hutchinson & Co	Hong Kong	Grangesborg-Oxelöund	Buffalo
Indo-China S Nav Co, Ltd	Kobe	Great Lakes Transit Corp	Glasgow
Kawasaki Dockyard Co, Ltd	Kobe	Hogarth, H, & Sons	Amsterdam
Kokusai Kisen K. K.	Amsterdam	Java China Japan Ljju	Tokio
Koninklijke Holland Lloyd	Amsterdam	Kinkai Yusen, K K	Hamburg
Koninklijke Nederland	Amsterdam	Kosmos Deutsche Damps	San Francisco
Koninklijke Paketvaart	Liverpool	Matson Nav Co Inc	Gothenburg
Lampert & Holt, Ltd	Liverpool	Metzger, Herbert	Tokio.
Leyland, F, & Co, Ltd	Rio de Janeiro	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd	Christiania.
Lloyd Brasileiro	Genoa	Norske Amerikalinje	Rome
Lloyd Mediterraneo	Antwerp.	"Roma" Soc. di Nav	Newcastle
Lloyd Royal Belge Soc Anon	Genoa.	Runciman, W & Co, Ltd	Nantes
Lloyd Sabaud	Trieste.	Soc Maritime Aux de Transports	Paris.
Lloyd Triestino	New York.	Soc. Nat d'Affrètements	London
Luckenbach S S Co, Inc	New York.	Strick, F C, & Co, Ltd.	New York
Mallory, C D, & Co, Inc	Paris.	Texas Co. Inc., The	Leith.
Messageries Maritimes	Genoa.	Thomson, Wm., & Co	Duluth, Minn.
Nav. Générale Italiana	Trieste.	Tomlinson, G. A.	Los Angeles.
Nav. Libera-Triestina	Amsterdam.	Union Oil Co. of California	
"Nederland" Line			

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Glasgow, Liverpool, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam and Antwerp	South Africa and Australia	Via	Las Palmas.
Amsterdam, Birkenhead Glasgow and New York	Padang Macassar and Java	With transhipment to	All. Ports, Dutch East Indies.
Birkenhead, Glasgow and Hong Kong - - - - }	Pacific Coast of N. America	Via Via	Panama. Japan and Manila.
Singapore - - - - -	Western Australia	Via	Java.

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FUNNELS AND HOUSE FLAGS

Line	Funnel	Flag
Aberdeen	Yellow	Red and blue horizontal stripes, white star in centre
American	Black, with white band	White, with blue eagle
Anchor	Black	White burgee, with red anchor
Atlantic Transport	Red, with black top	Red, white and blue horizontal stripes, with stars
Bibby	Pink; black top	Red
Blue Funnel Line	Light Blue	Blue, A in black on a white diamond
Blue Star Line	Buff, black top and blue star	Red burgee, five-pointed blue star
Booth	Black	White; red diagonal cross, B in centre
British & African	Black	Blue burgee, white cross
British India	Black, with two white stripes	White burgee, with red diagonal
Bucknall	Black, three white diamonds	Blue, B S I, in three white diamonds
Bullard, King & Co	Buff, black top, mauve band	Red, white St George's Cross, initials in centre
Canadian Govt Merchant Marine, Ltd	Buff, black top	Blue thin red cross over broad, white cross
Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd	Buff	Three red and three white squares, initials in centre
Chargours Réunis	Buff, white band with red stars	White flag with five red stars
Cie Gén Trans'que	Red, with black top	White, red ball, name of Co in red
Compania Transatlantica	Black	Blue, white ball
Cunard	Red, black top	Red, in centre lion holding globe
City	Buff, black top, white band	Red, initials SS and blue pennant, initials J R E
Elder Dempster	Buff	White burgee, red St George's Cross, crown in centre
Ellerman	Buff, black top, white band	Blue pennant, J R E in white
Furness	Three black and two red bands	Blue, F in white
Gen Steamer Nav Co	Black	White, 1824 under globe in centre, initials in corner
Houlder	Black, white Maltese Cross on red band	Red, white Maltese Cross
Lamport & Holt	Blue, black top, white band	One white longitudinal stripe (L & H in black) between two red stripes
Leyland	Pink, black tops	Red
Messageries Maritimes	Black	White, red at corners, letters M M
Nederland	Buff, black top	White, blue cross in centre, red diamond (white N)
Netherlands-American	Buff, white between two green bands	White longitudinal stripe (N A S M) between two green ones
New Zealand S Co	Buff	White, red St George's Cross, initials in squares, red, white and blue pennant above
Nippon Yusen K.	Black	White; two red horizontal stripes
Orient S N Co	Yellow	White, blue cross, crown in centre
Pacific Steam Nav Co	Buff	White, blue St George's Cross, crown in centre, red initials in squares
P & O	Black	Square divided diagonally into red, white, blue and yellow quarters
Prince	Black, one deep and one narrow red band, Prince of Wales Feathers	Red burgee, Prince of Wales Feathers in centre
Red Star	Black, white band	White burgee, one red star
Rotterdam-Lloyd	Black	Wide white cross on red ground, blue square (R L white) in centre
R. Mail S P Co	Buff	White; red diagonal cross and gold crown
Shaw, Savill & Albion	Buff, black top	Red cross on white square, one corner blue with white stars and red cross
Union-Castle	Red; black top	Blue; red diagonal cross super-imposed white cross
White Star	Buff; black top	Red burgee; five-pointed star
Wilson	Red; black top	White pennant; red ball



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THE LARGEST MERCHANT VESSELS AFLOAT.

THE following list has been compiled from *Lloyd's Register* (June 30, 1924), and includes all steamers of 12,000 tons upwards

Abbreviations — Br = British, Bra = Brazil, Den = Denmark, Fr = French, Ger = German; Hol = Netherlands, Itl = Italian; Jap = Japan, Nor = Norway, Swe = Sweden; U.S. = United States; δ = Turbines. ** = Twin screws; *** = Triple screws, **** = Quadruple screws; N.R. = No record yet,

Name of Steamer	Flag	Dimensions					Built (Year)	Owners or Lines
		Gross Tonnage	Length	Breadth	Depth	Speed (Knots)		
Adriatic **	Br	24,541	709	75	52	28	1906	White Star
Agamemnon ** (ex Kaiser Wil- helm II)	U.S.	19,361	684	72	40	20 1/2	1902	U.S. Shipping Board
Albania δ **	Br	12,768	523	64	43	15	1920	Cunard
Albert Ballin δ **	Ger	20,815	602	78	41	16	1923	Hamburg American
Almanzora δ ***	Br	15,551	570	67	33	17	1914	Royal Mail
America **	U.S.	21,144	668	74	47	17	1905	U.S. Shipping Board
American Legion δ **	"	13,735	516	72	27	17	1900	"
Andania δ **	Br	13,950	520	65	39	15 1/2	1922	Cunard
Andes ****	"	15,620	570	67	33	17	1913	Royal Mail
André Lebon **	Fr	13,682	508	61	45	14 1/2	1913	Messageries Maritimes
Antonia δ **	"	13,867	519	65	39	15 1/2	1921	Cunard
Antonio Delfino**	Ger	13,502	499	64	38	14	1921	Hamburg-Sud-Amerika
Aquitania δ ***	Br	45,647	868	97	49	23 1/2	1914	Cunard
Arabic ** (ex Berlin)	Fr	16,786	590	69	38	17	1908	White Star
Aramis δ **	Fr	14,664	541	65	44	N.R.	1922	Messageries Maritimes
Arcadian**	Br.	12,015	520	62	31	16 1/2	1908	Royal Mail
Arlanza δ ***	"	14,930	570	65	33	17	1912	"
Armada Castle **	"	12,973	570	64	39	17 1/2	1903	Union Castle
Arundel Castle δ **	"	19,023	630	72	41	18	1921	"
Ascania δ **	"	13,900	519	65	43	N.R.	1924	Cunard
Athenia δ **	"	13,462	506	66	38	15 1/2	1923	Anchor Donaldson, Ltd.
Athenic **	"	12,366	500	63	45	13	1901	White Star
Aurania δ **	"	13,000	"	"	"	N.R.	1924	Cunard
Auronia **	"	13,912	520	62	39	15 1/2	1921	"
Baharat **	"	13,033	519	64	37	14 1/2	1921	P & O
Balmoral Castle **	"	13,361	570	64	38	17 1/2	1910	Union Castle.
Baltic **	"	13,339	519	64	39	14 1/2	1922	P & O
Baltic **	"	23,864	709	75	52	17	1904	White Star.
Barradine **	"	13,144	519	64	37	14 1/2	1921	P & O
Barrabool **	"	13,148	519	64	37	14 1/2	1921	"
Belgenland δ ***	"	27,132	670	64	44	17 1/2	1917	International Nav. Co., Ltd
Bendigo **	"	13,039	519	64	37	14 1/2	1922	P & O
Berengaria δ **** (ex Imperator)	"	52,226	883	98	57	27 1/2	1912	Cunard
Cadillac	"	12,074	530	66	33	N.R.	1917	Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd
California δ **	"	16,722	553	70	38	16 1/2	1923	Anchor
Cameronia δ **	"	16,365	568	70	38	16 1/2	1920	"
Canopic **	"	12,268	578	59	35	16	1900	White Star
Cap Norte**	Ger	13,615	499	64	38	14	1922	Hamburg-Sud-Amerika
Cap Polonia δ ***	"	20,576	637	72	39	18	1914	"
Carmania δ ***	Br	19,566	650	72	40	18	1905	Cunard.
Caronia **	"	19,782	650	72	40	18	1905	"
Cedric **	"	21,073	680	75	44	17	1923	White Star.
Celtic **	"	21,005	680	75	44	17	1921	"
Celtic **	"	18,495	655	69	43	16	1913	"
Ceramic δ ***	"	12,500	508	60	43	N.R.	1922	Messageries Maritimes.
Champollion **	Fr.	12,500	508	60	43	N.R.	1922	Ore Steamship Co
Chillo δ **	U.S.	13,154	549	72	40	15 1/2	1890	Los Angeles S.S. Co.
City of Los Angeles**	"	15,644	550	62	35	14 1/2	1922	Atlantic Mail Corp. Inc
Cleveland **	"	15,746	598	62	46	14 1/2	1917	Nav. General Italiana
Colombo**	Itl.	12,087	518	62	34	17	1922	Norddeutscher Lloyd
Columbus**	Ger.	32,354	749	82	49	20	1922	Lloyd Sabaudo
Conte Rosso δ **	Itl.	17,048	570	74	35	20	1923	"
Conte Verde δ **	"	18,785	570	74	35	20	1923	"
Corinthian **	Br.	12,367	500	62	45	13	1922	White Star
De Grasse δ **	Fr.	16,550	555	66	36	N.R.	1924	Cie. Genl. Transatlantique.
Deutschland δ **	Ger.	20,602	602	76	31	16	1923	Hamburg American.
Detmold **	Br.	12,153	520	62	36	16	1907	F. Leyland & Co. Ltd.
Diogenes δ **	"	12,341	500	62	39	15	1922	G. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
Doric δ **	"	16,484	575	67	41	16	1923	White Star.

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

via PANAMA CANAL

Shaw Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.

□ □ □

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WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1925.

Name of Steamer	Flag	Gross Tonnage	Dimensions			Speed (Knots)	Built (Year)	Owners or Lines
			Length	Breadth	Depth			
Duilio *****	Itl	23,228	602	76	46	18½	1923	Nav Gen Italiana
Edinburgh Castle **	Br.	13,330	570	64	38	17½	1910	Union Castle
Empress of Asia *****	"	16,900	570	68	42	20	1913	Canadian Pacific Rly Co.
Empress of Australia *****	"	21,861	580	75	41	17	1914	" " "
(ex Tirpitz)								
Empress of Canada *****	"	21,517	627	77	42	20	1922	" " "
Empress of France *****	"	18,357	571	72	41	19	1913	Allan " "
Empress of Russia *****	"	16,810	570	68	42	20	1913	Canadian Pacific Rly Co
Empress of Scotland ** (ex Kaiserin Auguste Victoria)	"	25,126	677	77	50	17½	1905	" " "
Esperance Bay *****	"	13,853	530	68	39	15	1922	Commonwealth Govt Australia
Euripides *****	"	14,947	550	67	44	15	1914	G. Thompson & Co., Ltd
France *****	Fr.	23,666	689	75	48	24	1912	Cie Gen. Transatlantique
Franconia *****	Br	20,158	601	73	40	17	1923	Cunard
G. Harrison Smith **	"	15,371	550	72	44	N R	1921	International Petroleum Co.
Gelria **	Hol.	13,868	541	65	35	16	1913	Holland Lloyd
George Washington **	U.S.	23,788	690	78	50	18	1908	U.S. Shipping Board.
Giulio Cesare *****	Itl.	21,657	602	76	46	20½	1921	Nav Gen Italiana.
Hansa ** (ex Vict Luis)	Ger	16,376	660	67	40	17½	1900	Hamburg American.
Henry Ford II	U.S.	22,000	590	62	32	N R.	1924	Ford Motor Corp.
Hobson Bay *****	Br.	13,837	530	68	39	15	1922	Commonwealth Govt Australia
Homeric **	"	34,351	751	83	48	18½	1922	White Star
Ionic **	"	12,359	500	63	45	13	1902	" "
Jervis Bay *****	"	13,830	530	68	39	15	1922	Commonwealth Govt Australia
John D. Archbold **	U.S.	14,044	570	75	42	N R	1921	Standard Oil Co., N Jersey
Kentworth Castle **	Fr	12,975	570	64	38	17½	1904	Union Castle
Kungsholm **	Swe	12,500	550	62	34	15	1902	Sverige-Nord-Amerika.
Laconia *****	Br	19,680	601	73	40	17	1922	Cunard
Lafayette *****	Fr	12,220	546	64	34	18½	1915	Cie Genl Transatlantique.
Lancastria *****	Br	16,243	552	70	38	17	1922	Cunard
Lapland **	"	18,565	605	70	37	17	1908	International Nav Co, Ltd
Larga Bay *****	"	13,851	530	68	39	15	1922	Commonwealth Govt Australia
Leviathan ***** (ex Vaterland)	U.S.	59,957	907	100	58	23	1914	U.S. Shipping Board
Lutetia *****	Fr.	14,654	579	64	36	20	1913	Cie de Nav Sud Atlantique
Majestic ***** (ex Bismarck)	Br	26,551	915	100	58	26	1921	White Star.
Maloja **	"	20,837	600	73	48	17	1923	P & O
Manchuria **	U.S.	15,445	600	65	31	16	1904	Atlantic Trans Co W Virginia
Massilia *****	Fr.	15,147	577	64	37	20	1920	Cie de Nav Sud Atlantique
Mauretania *****	Br	30,696	762	88	57	26	1907	Cunard
Medic **	"	12,222	550	63	39	13	1899	White Star
Megantic **	"	14,878	550	67	41	17	1900	" "
Melita *****	"	14,000	520	67	41	16½	1912	Canadian Pacific Rly Co.
Metagama **	"	12,420	500	64	37	16	1915	" " "
Minnedosa *****	"	14,000	520	67	41	16½	1918	" " "
Minnekahda *****	U.S.	17,281	620	66	47	16	1917	Atlantic Trans Co, W Virginia
Minnetonka *****	Br	21,998	600	80	49	16½	1924	Atlantic Trans Co, Ltd.
Minnewaska *****	"	21,716	600	80	49	16½	1923	" " "
Moldavia *****	"	16,277	552	71	38	16	1922	P & O
Mongolia *****	"	16,385	551	72	38	16	1923	" " "
Mongolia **	U.S.	13,442	600	65	31	16	1904	Atlantic Trans Co, W Virginia.
Montcalm *****	Br	16,418	549	70	40	17	1921	Canadian Pacific Rly Co.
Montclare *****	"	16,314	549	70	40	17	1922	" " "
Montlaurier **	"	17,282	590	68	38	16½	1908	" " "
Montrose *****	"	16,402	548	70	40	17	1922	" " "
Montroyal **	"	15,646	548	65	36	18	1906	" " "
Mooltan **	"	20,847	600	73	48	17	1923	P & O
Moreton Bay *****	"	13,850	530	68	39	15	1922	Commonwealth Govt. Australia
Mount Vernon **	U.S.	18,372	685	72	40	20½	1906	U.S. Shipping Board
München **	Ger.	13,325	526	65	34	15	1922	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Naldera **	Br.	15,993	580	67	44	18½	1922	P & O
Narkunda **	"	16,227	581	69	37	18½	1900	" " "
Nestor **	"	14,547	563	68	31	14	1913	Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd.
Niagara *****	"	13,415	524	66	34	18	1913	Union S S Co of N. Zealand, Ltd
Nieuw Amsterdam **	Hol	17,149	600	68	35	16	1906	Holland-Amerika.
Ohio **	Br.	16,940	590	72	37	18	1903	Royal Mail.
Olympic *****	"	26,432	852	92	59	23	1911	White Star.
Orama *****	"	20,000	622	75	33	19	1924	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.

Name of Steamer	Flag	Gross Tonnage	Dimensions			Speed (knots)	Built (Year)	Owners or Lines.
			Length	Breadth	Depth			
Orbita ****	Br	15 486	550	67	43	15	1915	Royal Mail
Oraa ****	"	16,063	550	67	43	15	1918	" "
Orduna ****	"	15,499	550	67	43	15	1914	" "
Ormonde ****	"	14,833	580	66	40	18	1917	Orient Steam Nav Co, Ltd.
Ormuz **	"	14,558	550	67	35	16	1914	" "
Oronsay **	"	20,000	630	75	47	19	1934	" "
Oropesa ****	"	14,074	530	60	41	14½	1920	Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
Oroya ****	"	12,257	525	62	34	14	1923	" "
Orova **	"	12,036	536	63	34	18	1909	Orient Steam Nav Co, Ltd
Osvieto **	"	12,133	535	64	38	18	1909	" "
Osterley **	"	12,119	535	63	34	18	1909	" "
Pan America **	U.S.	13,712	517	73	27	17	1921	U S Shipping Board
Paris ****	Fr	14,569	731	85	59	22	1921	Cie Génl Transatlantique
Paul Lecat **	"	12,999	510	61	42	14½	1911	Messageries Maritimes
Persic **	Br	12,221	550	63	39	13	1899	White Star
Pesaro ** (ex Moltke)	Itl	12,335	545	62	35	15½	1901	Banco di San Giorgio
Pittsburgh ****	Br	16,324	575	67	41	16	1922	International Nav Co, Ltd
Porthos **	Fr	12,692	510	61	42	13½	1914	Messageries Maritimes
President Cleveland ****	U S	14,113	517	72	36	17	1921	U S Shipping Board
" Grant ****	"	14,113	517	72	36	17	1921	" "
" Harding ****	"	14,113	517	72	36	17	1921	" "
" Jackson ****	"	14,113	517	72	36	17	1921	" "
" Jefferson ****	"	14,113	517	72	36	17	1921	" "
" Lincoln ****	"	14,113	517	72	36	17	1921	" "
" McKinley ****	"	14,113	517	72	36	17	1921	" "
" Madison ****	"	14,113	517	72	36	17	1921	" "
" Pierce ****	"	14,113	517	72	36	17	1921	" "
" Roosevelt ****	"	14,113	517	72	36	17	1921	" "
" B. Taft ****	"	14,113	517	72	36	17	1921	" "
" Wilson ****	"	14,113	517	72	36	17	1921	" "
Presidente Wilson **	Itl	12,578	477	60	43	17	1912	Cosulich Soc Triestina di Nav.
Regina ****	Br	16,500	575	67	41	16	1918	F Leyland & Co, Ltd
Reliance **** (ex Johan Heinrich Burchard)	U S	16,798	592	72	39	16½	1920	United American Lines Inc.
Republic **	"	17,910	599	68	48	14	1907	U S Shipping Board
Resolute **** (ex William Oswald)	"	17,258	596	72	40	16½	1920	United American Lines Inc
Rijndam **	Hol	12,535	550	62	36	15	1901	Holland-Amerika.
Rochambeau ****	Fr	12,678	559	62	43	16½	1911	Cie Génl Transatlantique
Rotorua **	Br	12,184	526	61	33	15	1911	Federal Steam Nav Co, Ltd
Rotterdam **	Hol	24,149	650	77	43	17	1908	Holland-Amerika
Runic **	Br	12,663	550	63	39	13	1900	White Star
Samaria ****	"	19,602	601	73	40	17	1921	Cunard
San Fabian *	"	13,031	530	60	42	N.R.	1922	Eagle Oil Transport Co, Ltd
San Felix *	"	13,031	530	60	42	N.R.	1921	" "
San Fernando *	"	13,066	530	60	42	N.R.	1919	" "
San Florentino *	"	12,842	530	62	42	N.R.	1919	" "
San Gaspar *	"	12,910	530	62	42	N.R.	1921	" "
San Gerardo *	"	12,915	530	62	42	N.R.	1922	" "
San Gregorio	"	12,093	527	66	33	N.R.	1913	" "
San Jeronimo	"	12,068	525	66	33	N.R.	1914	" "
San Lorenzo	"	12,067	527	66	33	N.R.	1914	" "
San Melito	"	12,066	525	66	33	N.R.	1914	" "
San Nazario	"	12,066	525	66	33	N.R.	1914	" "
Saranac	"	12,070	525	66	42	N.R.	1918	Anglo-American Oil Co, Ltd
Saxon **	"	12,385	570	64	38	17½	1900	Union-Castle
Saxonia **	"	14,197	580	64	38	16	1900	Cunard.
Scythia ****	"	19,730	600	73	40	17	1920	" "
Shinyo Maru ****	Jap.	13,039	528	61	35	14½	1911	Toyo Kisen K.K.
Sophocles ****	Br	12,361	500	63	39	13	1922	G Thompson & Co, Ltd
Southern Cross ****	U.S.	13,789	516	72	37	17	1920	U S Shipping Board
Stavangerford **	Nor	12,077	528	64	39	16	1918	Norske Amerika
Stockholm **	Swe	12,835	547	62	34	15½	1900	Sverige Nord Amerika.
Stuttgart **	Ger.	13,367	577	68	34	15	1923	Norddeutscher Lloyd
Suevic **	Br.	11,686	550	63	39	13	1901	White Star
Taiyo Maru** (ex Cap Finisterre)	Jap.	14,457	560	65	31	14½	1911	Toyo Kisen K.K.
Tenyo Maru ****	"	13,402	558	61	35	14½	1908	" "

Name of Steamer	Flag	Gross Tonnage	Dimensions			Speed (knots)	Built (year)	Owners or Lines
			Length	Breadth	Depth			
Transylvania ***	Br	17,850	550	70 48		N R	1924	Anchor
Tuscumia ***	"	16,991	552	70 38		16½	1922	"
Ulysses **	"	14,626	563	68 40		14	1913	China Mutual S. N. Co
Vandeyck ***	"	13,233	510	64 39		15	1921	Lampont & Holt, Ltd
Veendam ***	Hol	15,450	550	67 41		15	1923	Holland Amerika
Volendam ***	"	15,434	550	67 38		15	1922	"
Voltaire **	Bi	13,248	510	64 39		15½	1923	Lampont & Holt, Ltd
Walmer Castle **	"	12,546	570	64 38		17½	1902	Union Castle
Western World ***	U S	13,712	517	72 41		17	1921	U S Shipping Board
William Rockefeller **	"	14,054	554	75 43		N R	1921	Standard Oil Co of New Jersey
Windsor Castle ***	Bi	18,967	632	72 41		18	1922	Union Castle

LARGEST STEAMERS FITTED WITH REFRIGERATING APPLIANCES

Haiducke Grange, 481,021 cubic feet (Houlder). *Princesa*, 473,680 cubic feet, *Baronesa*, 473,481 cubic feet. *Duquesne*, 470,457 cubic feet. *Marquesa*, 464,622 cubic feet, *Canonesa*, 456,576 cubic feet (Furness Houlder Argentine Lines). *Neponset*, 461,645 cubic feet (U S Shipping Board); *Nonfolk*, 447,433 cubic feet (Fed Steam Nav). *Naiwa*, 445,400 cubic feet, *Natia*, 445,200 cubic feet (R M S P. Meat Transports, Ltd). *Argyllshire*, 442,856 cubic feet (Scottish Shire Line). There were on June 30, 1924, 864 vessels fitted with refrigerating apparatus, of these, 136 had each insulated chambers, with a capacity of not less than 300,000 cubic feet, 33 had each not less than 250,000 cubic feet, and 186 had each not less than 80,000 cubic feet.

LARGEST STEAMERS FITTED FOR LIQUID FUEL

Majestic, 56,551 tons (White Star). *Berengaria*, 52,226 tons (Cunard). *Olympic*, 46,439 tons (White Star). *Aquitania*, 45,647 tons, *Mauretania*, 39,696 tons (Cunard). *Brigeland*, 27,132 tons (International Nav. Co.). *Empress of Scotland*, 25,128 tons, *Empress of Australia*, 21,861 tons, *Empress of Canada*, 21,517 tons (Canadian Pac Rly Co.). *Dudno*, 23,228 tons (Nav Gen Italiana). *Minnetonka*, 21,998 tons (Atlantic Transport). *Minnewaska*, 21,716 tons (Atlantic Trans Co of W Virginia). *Mooltan*, 20,847 tons, *Malaya*, 20,837 tons (P & O). *Cap Polono*, 20,576 tons (Hamburg Sud Amerik). *Franconia*, 20,158 tons (Cunard). *Orama*, 20,000 tons (Orient Steam Nav Co). There were on June 30, 1924, 3,162 vessels fitted for liquid fuel, of which 1,789 were over 5,000 tons, and 203 under 1,000 tons each. Those with a gross tonnage exceeding 20,000 tons each are given above.

Carrage of Petroleum in Bulk.—1,051 steamers and 146 sailing ships were engaged in carrying petroleum in bulk.

FASTEST OCEAN-GOING STEAMERS IN THE WORLD NOT UNDER 20 KNOTS

In order of Speed—Mauretania, Majestic, France, Aquitania, Berengaria, Olympic, Leviathan, Mecklenburg, Orange Nassau, Princess Juliana, Wahine, Paris, La Savoie, Espenia, Princess Patricia, Giulio Cesare, Aquammon, Mount Vernon, Nairana, Maori, Loongana, Empress of Asia, Empress of Canada, Empress of Russia, Lutetia, Massilia, Charles Roux, Columbus, Conte Rosso, Conte Verde.

FASTEST SHORT-TRIP STEAMERS

In order of Speed—Paris, Versailles, Anglia, Hibernia, Cambria, Scotia, Newhaven, Rouen, Viking, Biarritz, Maid of Orleans, H F Alexander, St Andrew, St David, St Patrick, Dieppe, Manxman, Brighton, Mona's Isle, Snaefell, Engadine, Riviera, Victoria, all not under 22 knots.

LARGEST SAILING-SHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD

Owners	Ships	Tonnage Gross tons	Belonging to	Name of Largest ship	Tonnage	Remarks
East Asiatic Co	26*	132,000	Copenhagen	Java	8,681	Own 7 Steamers.
Glen Line ..	11*	90,000	London	Glenogle	5,513	Own 3 Steamers.
Belot, G	34	82,000	Nantes	Ville de Mulhouse	3,110	Own 4 Steamers.
Reading Co	41	72,000	Philadelphia	Cumru	1,780	Own 12 Steamers.
Crowell & Thurlow	8	54,000	Boston	Jen Flood Kreger	1,838	Own 9 Steamers.
Cie. Francaise d'Armement	12	53,000	Paris	Valparaiso	3,081	Own 7 Steamers.
Alaska Packers Association	23	46,000	San Francisco	Star of Lapland	3,381	Own 6 Steamers.
Johnson Axel Axelson	11*	43,000	Stockholm	Buenos Aires	5,614	"
Pendleton Bros, Inc	19	36,000	New York	Marsala	2,422	Own 6 Steamers.
Southern Trans, Inc	31	36,000	Philadelphia	Portsmouth	2,215	Own 9 Steamers.
Nelson (Charles) Co, Inc.	20	31,000	San Francisco	Daylight	3,756	Own 5 Steamers.

* With auxiliary motor power

LARGEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

In order of Size—Leviathan, Majestic, Berengaria, Olympic, Aquitania, Paris, Homeric, Columbus, Mauretania, Belgeland, Empress of Scotland, Adriatic, Rotterdam, Baltic, George Washington, France, Dilho, Minnetonka, Empress of Australia, Minnewaska, Giulio Cesare, Empress of Canada, America, Cedric, Celtic, Mooltan, Maloja, Albert Ballin, Deutschland, Cap Polonio, Franconia, Orana, Oronsay, Caronia, Scythia, Laconia, Samaria, Carmania, Agamemnon, Arundel Castle, Windsor Castle, Ohio, Conte Verde, Lapland, Ceramic, Mount Vernon, Empress of France, Republic, Montlaurier, Minnekahda, Resolute, Transylvania, Nieuw Amsterdam, Conte Rosso, Tuscania, De Grasse, Empress of Asia, Empress of Russia, Reliance, California, Arabia, Regina, Doric, Montcalm, Montrose, Mongolia, Hansa, Cameronia, Pittsburgh, Montclare, Moldavia, Lancastria, Narkunda, Orca, all 16,000 tons and above

THE LARGEST SHIPBUILDERS.

Name	Output 1922 & 1923 (Gross Tons)
Halland & Wolff, Ltd	Belfast. 215,223
Swan Hunter,	Wallsend 110,707
Workman, Clark	Belfast 91,814
Armstrong, Whitworth	Newcastle 74,482
Palmer's	Jarrow 66,369
W Gray & Co	W Hartlepool 62,854
Furness Shipbuilding Co	Haverton Hill 55,323
Scott's	Greenock 50,056
Caledon	Dundee 49,085
Stephens & Sons	Linthouse 45,051
Barclay, Curle	Whiteinch 42,925
J Brown & Co	Clydebank 38,605
Lithgows	Port Glasgow 36,459
R & W Hawthorne Leslie	Hebburn 36,431
Sir J Laing & Sons	Sunderland 34,165
Cammell Laird	Birkenhead 34,107
Wm Beardmore	Dalmuir 32,504
Henderson	Partick 32,155
J. Readhead	South Shields 31,950
Wm Doxford	Sunderland 31,279
Northumberland Ship- building Co	Howdon 28,423
Vickers, Ltd	Barrow 23,525
Wm Denny	Dumbarton 20,026

THE LARGEST MARINE ENGINE BUILDERS

Name	Output 1922 & 1923 (Horse Power)
Harland & Wolff	Belfast 137,650
N E Marine Eng Co.	Wallsend and Sunderland 72,226
Workman, Clark	Belfast 55,300
Richardsons, Westgarth	Middlesbrough and Sunderland 53,560
Armstrong, Whitworth	Newcastle 52,150
Swan, Hunter	Wallsend 50,530
J G Kincaid	Greenock 47,350
Central Mar., Eng	W. Hartlepool 43,515
Scott's	Greenock 42,250
Denny & Bros.	Dumbarton 40,500
Palmer's	Jarrow 38,900
D Rowan & Co	Glasgow 32,050
J Brown & Co	Clydebank 31,250
Stephen & Sons	Linthouse 29,730
Wm Beardmore	Dalmuir 28,900
Wallsend Slipway	Wallsend 27,530
R & W Hawthorne Leslie	Hebburn 25,300
Cammell Laird	Birkenhead 22,950

REDUCTION OF ATLANTIC PASSAGE

Days	Tons
1862 Under 9 from Q'town Scotia 3,871	
1869 " 8 " " City of Brussels 3,081	
1883 " 7 " " Alaska 6,400	
1889 " 6 " " City of Paris 10,669	
1894 " 5½ " " Lucania 12,950	
1897 " 6 " S'ton Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse 14,349	
1903 " 5½ " Cherb'g. Deutschland 16,502	
1909 4d 10h 41m from Q'town. Mauretania 30,696	
1924 5d 1h 40m to Cherb'g Mauretania 30,696	

PROGRESS IN LENGTH

Feet	Tons
1838 1st to exceed 200 Great Western 1,340	
1845 " " 300 Great Britain 2,084	
1858 " " 680 Great Eastern 18,918	
1871 " " 400 Oceanic (1) 3,807	
1881 " " 500 Servia 7,392	
1893 " " 601 Campana 12,952	
1899 " " 685 Oceanic (2) 17,247	
1904 " " 709 Baltic 23,884	
1907 " " 762 Mauretania 30,696	
1911 " " 825 Olympic 46,439	
1912 " " 883 Berengaria 52,226	
1914 915 X 100 X 58 feet Majestic 56,551	

LONDON OFFICES OR AGENCIES OF THE PRINCIPAL LINES

Aberdeen Line Geo Thompson & Co., Ltd.,
7, Billiter Sq., E.C. 3
African Steam Ship Co., 23, Billiter St., E.C. 3.
American Line, 1, Cockspur St., S.W. 1, and
38, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3
Anchor Line (Henderson Bros.), Ltd., 16, Grace-
church St., E.C. 3.
Anchor-Brocklebank Line Agents, Alex. How-
den & Co., 50, Lime St., E.C. 3.
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., 36 & 38, Queen
Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd., St. Helen's
Court, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3
Asiatic S. Nav. Co., Ltd., 45, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
Atlantic Transport Co., Ltd., 38, Leadenhall
St., E.C. 3

Bennett S.S. Co., Ltd., 109, Fenchurch St.,
E.C. 3.
Bethell, Gwyn & Co., 22, Billiter St., E.C. 3.
Bibby Bros. & Co., 10, Mincing Lane, E.C. 3.
Birt, Potter, & Hughes, Ltd., 2, Fenchurch
Avenue, E.C. 3.
Blue Funnel Line: Agents, John Swire & Sons,
Ltd., 8, Billiter Sq., E.C. 3.
Blue Star Line (1920) Ltd., Holland House, Bury
St., E.C. 3.
Booth Line: The Booth Steamship Co., Ltd.,
11, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. 2.
Bowring, C. T., & Co., Ltd., 52, Leadenhall St.,
E.C. 3.
British & Irish S. P. Co., Ltd., North Quay,
Eastern Basin, London Dock.

British India S Nav Co, Ltd, 122, Leadenhall St, E C 3
 British Tanker Co, Ltd, Salisbury House, London Wall, E C 2
 Bullard, King & Co, Ltd, 14, St Mary's Axe, E C 3
 Cairns, Noble & Co, Ltd, 38, Great St Helen's, E C 3
 Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd, 17-19, Cockspur St, S W 1
 Canadian Pacific Ry Co, Head European Office, 62-65, Charing Cross, S W 1
 Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd, 8, Waterloo Place, S W 1
 China Nav Co, Ltd, 8, Billiter St, E C 3
 City Line Agents, Montgomerie & Workman, (1920) Ltd, 104, Leadenhall Street, E C 3
 Clan Line Steamers, Ltd Cayzei, Irvine & Co, Ltd., 2, St Mary's Axe, E C 3
 Commonwealth and Dominion Line, Ltd 9 & 11, Fenchurch Avenue, E C 3
 Commonwealth & Government Line, Australia House, Strand, W C 2
 Cook, Thos, & Son Head Office, Indgate Circus Branches 38 & 39, Piccadilly, 125, Pall Mall, S W 1, &c, &c
 Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, 4 Lloyd's Avenue, E C 2, 22, Pall Mall, S W 1
 Compania Transatlantica Agents, Wainwright Bros & Co, 21, Fenchurch Street, E C 3
 Cunard Line, 51, Bishopsgate, E C 2, 26, Cockspur Street, S W 1
 Davies & Newman, Ltd, 3, Gracechurch St, E C 3
 Denholm, J & J, Ltd, 155, Fenchurch St, E C 3
 Devitt & Moore, 12 Fenchurch Buildings, E C 3
 Donaldson Bros, Ltd, 16, Gracechurch Street, E C 3
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 { Miss M. M. SMITH.

Assisted by large Staff of Fully Qualified Mistresses

Premises—Detached in own grounds facing the Heath Gravel Soil. Tennis Courts. Playing Field Gymnasium

Aim—To set a high idea of work and purpose in life and provide such an education as will develop moral and intellectual powers

Small classes. Individual attention.

Preparation for usual examinations.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—30 to 35 guineas per term.

HOLLAND PARK, W.

London possesses excellent health statistics and has the lowest death-rate of all the great capitals. The public parks rival those of all other cities. The educational advantages obtainable are easily accessible from Holland Park.

BOYS.

LINTON HOUSE SCHOOL

(Established 1877.)

Headmaster - DIGBY CUTCLIFFE.

Premises—Headmaster's House has accommodation for a limited number of boarders and stands apart from the school

Small classes. Individual attention

Preparation for Public School Scholarship and Entrance Examinations and for Royal Naval College, Dartmouth. Many successes.

Cricket, Football, Boxing, Rifle Shooting, Swimming.

Entire charge where Parents are abroad.

Fees—Boarders, 120 to 135 guineas, Day Pupils, 40 to 45 guineas per annum

METROPOLITAN SECTION.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)

OPEN TO MEN AND WOMEN STUDENTS

The most central of all the University Schools, immediately accessible by Train, Tram, Tube, and Bus.

Courses of Study arranged to meet the requirements of all the Examining Bodies

Low Inclusion Fees

For Prospectus and full information apply personally or by letter to the Dean—

W. J. FENTON, M.D., F.R.C.P.,

Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, London, W C 2

PROVINCIAL SECTION.

ABERGELE.

Abergele and Pensarn, on N coast of Wales, is a breezy, tone-giving health resort, market town, and watering-place in Denbighshire, with a genial climate, high sunshine record, and protection from westerly winds. Pops 1,400. L & N W Ry.

GIRLS

MOLLART HOUSE,

PENSARN, ABERGELE, NORTH WALES.

Principals - Miss BEALES, Miss MANSFIELD.

receive a limited number of resident pupils, whose individual welfare they make their special care. *Aim*—To give sound education combined with comforts of home life.

Curriculum includes Scripture, English Language, Composition, Literature, English and European History, Geography, Mathematics, French, Class Singing, Drawing and Needlework. Efficient Staff. Trained certificated Nurse in Residence.

Entire charge where Parents abroad

AYR, N.B.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Ayr is pleasantly situated on the River Ayr, 40½ miles S S W of Glasgow. Drainage and water supply excellent, soil sandy, climate mild, and the prevailing winds are from the south-west." Pop. 36,300.

GIRLS

NEWNHAM HOUSE,

BARN STREET AND FULLARTON STREET
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

Principals - Miss A. M. SHARKIE, Higher Certificate N.F.U.
Miss M. J. SHARKIE, B.A., T.C.D.
Miss E. M. SHARKIE, Irish Inter Certificate

Premises in good central position close to the sea.

Pupils prepared for any of the University, Local, Music or Art Examinations Thoroughly up-to-date Curriculum.

Entire charge where Parents are abroad.

Fees.—5s to 6s guineas per annum

BARNSTAPLE.

Barnstaple, situated on the Taw, is noted for its mild and equable climate. It is exposed to the sea breezes from the W. Has a rainfall below the average. There are no fogs, and the winters are particularly mild.

BOYS

WEST BUCKLAND SCHOOL. BARNSTAPLE.

Headmaster - Rev. E. C. HARRIES, M.A.
A Public School for Professional and Middle-class people. Moderate Fees.

Aim—To prepare Boys for Professional and Commercial careers. Many recent successes for Army entrance. *Situation*—Entirely rural, elevation 650 ft. Most healthy *Building*.—Suitably adapted for 180 Boys (Boarders). *Athletics*.—Encouraged. 20 acres. Officers' Training Corps. *India and Colonies*.—Boys met. Entire charge undertaken.

Entrance Scholarships awarded for September Term

ASHFORD

(Kent). The Medical Officer of Health writes — "A market town with large cattle market, situated in East Kent, on River Stour, 14 miles S W of Canterbury and 54 miles from London, Southern Railway. The weekly market for stock and corn dates from Edward I. About 200 feet above sea-level. The subsoil consists of the greensand. The climate is bracing. Drainage modern, water-supply pure and constant. Open-air swimming bath. General and zymotic death rates low." Golf, 18 holes. To the lover of natural history Ashford offers a rich and varied field. Pop. 14,355

GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals { Mrs. EDWARDS, B.A. (Lond.).
Miss BRAKE, A.C.P., O.H.L.

Recognised by the Board of Education as an Efficient Private Secondary School

Buildings — Spacious Tudor Residences. Modern sanitation. Charming old world gardens. Lawns and playing fields 14 acres in extent. *Gymnasium*. *Aim* — To provide on Public School lines thoroughly efficient education in cultured Christian atmosphere.

School Course includes preparation for University Examinations and Scholarships, Drawing, Class Singing, Drill, Needlework, Organised Games, Dancing, and Singing. Preparatory House for little girls under 12.

Fees — 25 to 28 guineas per term.

GIRLS**FAIRVIEW.**

Principal - Miss BAILEY, L.L.A.

(Assisted by certificated English and Foreign Governesses and Visiting Professors)

Receives a limited number of pupils for thorough instruction in the usual branches of a High-class Modern Education. Individual Care. Home Comforts. Every effort made to secure religious, mental, and physical well-being of the girls.

Entire charge taken.

Swedish Drill, Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Riding, Cycling.

Fees Moderate and inclusive.

BOYS**OAKWOOD.**

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Head Master—

J. BOYD ROBERTSON, BA. (Hons.) (Oxon.)

Premises situate on outskirts of Ashford on gravel soil 200 feet above sea-level.

Aim — To prepare boys to hold their own in every way in the larger life of a Public School, and to render them physically fit, morally sound, and intellectually alert.

Domestic arrangements under personal supervision of Mrs. Robertson.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees. — 30 to 33 guineas per term.

BATH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Bath City and County Borough. Health resort, Somerset. Pop. 68,648. Only Hot Springs in British Isles. 'Most perfectly equipped modern bathing establishments in Europe.' Extensive Roman remains. Subsoils, freestones, clay, sand and gravel. Elevation, 60 to 750 feet. Climate where sheltered, similar to southern marine climates, where exposed, good range of temperature and bracing winds. Sunshine (1923), 1,389 hours. Water-supply, pure and abundant springs."

[See p. 978 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

BOYS ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEAR BATH, SOMERSET.

(BOYS' PREPARATORY SCHOOL.)

Principal—W. VERNON PEEK, M.A. (Oxon), M.R.A.C. (Ciren.)

Premises — On slope of Hampton Downs. Playing-fields, 16 acres. Drainage system perfect. Separate sick-wing.

Work — High Standard without over-pressure. Over 40 Scholarships and Naval Cadetships.

Games — Cricket, Football, Golf, Tennis, Fives, Athletic Sports, Scout Troop.

Domestic Arrangements under direct supervision of Miss Peek (4 years' hospital experience), assisted by two trained Lady Matrons.

Fees — £120 to £125 per annum.

BOYS**KINGWELL SCHOOL.**

(9 miles from Bath, 10 miles from Bristol.)

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principals { C. G. ROACH, B.A. (Oxon).
F. A. LACE, B.A. (Oxtab).

Premises — A family mansion in beautiful healthy country district, in own estate of 240 acres, affording a combination of home and school life.

All round training and instruction necessary for entrance to Public Schools.

Physical Development, Swedish Drill and Games.

Entire charge where parents are abroad.

Fees — 125 guineas per annum.

BOYS AND GIRLS.**PETERHOUSE,**

BATH.

EDUCATIVE HOME FOR CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS ARE RESIDING ABROAD.

Children under 12 years of age are received to be trained in gentle and courteous habits and to be taught to follow earnestly all that is worthy of pursuit in work and in play.

Prospectus and References may be obtained from Miss NORRIS, "Tula," Newbridge Hill, Bath, England.

BEDFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes.—"Bedford on the Ouse. L.M. & S. Railway. Drainage modern. Water-supply constant. Two Parks and several smaller recreation grounds. Riverside Promenade more than a mile in length. Two Open-air Swimming Baths. Noted for its educational advantages, numerous good Private Schools. Soil, gravel and clay. Climate, mild, very healthy. General and zymotic death-rates very low. Bedford, a combination of the ancient and the modern, is situated on the River Ouse on a direct line between Oxford and Cambridge. There is a large residential population, and, as befits a town with 3,000 scholars, it is very well supplied with all facilities for athletic sports, outdoor pastimes, and indoor amusements."

[See p 978 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

BOYS

THE MODERN SCHOOL.

(One of the well-known HARPER TRUST SCHOOLS)

Headmaster, H. W. LIDDLE, M.A. (Cantab.).

Buildings, erected in 1837, have since been enlarged, and Laboratories, Workshop, Smithy, Museum, and Gymnasium added.

Curriculum, on most modern lines, fits boys especially for Business and Commercial careers. Special attention to music.

Entrance and Leaving Exhibitions and special Prizes.

Playing Fields, 20 acres. Rowing, Swimming. Officers' Training Corps.

Tuition fee.—£4 per term.

Non-County Boy.—£6 13s 4d per term.

Boarding fee.—£23 6s 8d per term.

THE BEDFORD PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGE,

LANSDOWNE ROAD

Principal - Miss STANSFELD.

THE COURSE OF TRAINING extends over three years, and includes the THEORY and PRACTICE of Educational Gymnastics, Massage and Medical Gymnastics (Swedish System), Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene. GAMES—Hockey, Lacrosse, Cricket, Lawn Tennis, Dancing.

Students must be at least 18 years of age.

Fees—£165 per annum.

Particulars on application to—

THE SECRETARY, 27, Lansdowne Road, Bedford.

GIRLS.

ST. MARY'S ABBEY.

FINISHING HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES OVER 16.

The Abbey is a beautifully decorated house standing in a acres of old-world garden.

Curriculum.—Theoretical and Practical Housewifery, Cooking, Laundry, Dressmaking and Plain Needlework, Sick Nursing, Hygiene, Sport, Dancing, etc. Domestic Science a speciality.

Organised educational excursions to London and other places of interest in England and abroad.

For Illustrated Prospectus and Terms, apply
PRINCIPAL.

BECKENHAM.

Population, 33,350. Southern Ry. One of the select residential and rural suburbs within 8 miles of London. There are excellent social and educational advantages, and the low death-rate testifies to the healthiness of the district.

BOYS.

(Founded 1865.)

THE ABBEY SCHOOL.

(PREPARATORY.)

G. K. THOMPSON, M.C., M.A.

Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford.

Prepares boys for the leading Public Schools and the Royal Navy.

Premises specially designed for school purposes and constructed in extensive grounds (16 acres). Climate very healthy, especially suited for young boys. Excellent drainage, central heating. The School has a first-class record for conduct, health, work, and games.

Colonial Boys are welcomed and taken entire charge of.

Inclusive fees—40 guineas per term.

BEN RHYDDING.

The Medical Officer of Health writes.—"A salubrious health resort in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated in the Valley of the Wharfe, almost adjoining Ilkley. Fine scenery, moorland expanse, bracing mountain air, and exceptionally pure water-supply. 12½ miles from Leeds."

BOYS

OLEVEDON HOUSE SCHOOL.

WHARFEDALE GRANGE

Principals - {E. W. STOKOE, M.A.
C. W. DEAN, M.A.

PREPARATORY FOR BOYS 7-14 FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Delicate Boys receive special attention.

Premises—High position, dry soil, extensive, well-timbered grounds.

Spacious Class-rooms and Dormitories. House heated throughout.

Sanitary arrangements & Water-Supply excellent. Cricket and Football Field. Tennis Courts. Large open-air Swimming Bath. Air Rifle Shooting. Private Golf Links.

BEVERLEY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes.—"Beverley is situated at the foot of the elevated country known as the Wolds of the East Riding. The rainfall is very low, averaging 33 inches per annum. The common of over 600 acres is its greatest asset for healthy recreation." Pop 13,469.

GIRLS

BEVERLEY HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, BEVERLEY, YORKS

Headmistress - Miss G. M. ROSSITER, B.A.

To supply THOROUGH LIBERAL EDUCATION based upon ideals of great Public Schools.

Importance attached formation of character. Equipment for Home life as well as University careers.

Strain avoided. Health encouraged by Physical Exercises and Games.

Modern Premises in 12 acres. Gymnasium. *Boarding House* for 20 pupils in own grounds.

Fees—Day Pupils, £4 4s., £5 3s. Boarders, £20 extra.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

(Sussex). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—
 "The town holds a first place among health resorts owing to the general salubrity of the climate, genial influences of invigorating breezes and brilliant sunshine, perfect drainage, the purity of its water, and its freedom from epidemics. The sea-bathing is excellent. Residence at Bexhill is very beneficial in anemia, scrofula, and tuberculous complaints, and in diseases of the respiratory organs, which may be sent here with advantage during the greater part of the year. Especially suitable for convalescents and delicate children." Golf links, 18 holes. Pop. 20,353.

[See p. 978 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

BOYS HOLMWOOD SCHOOL.

Situation—On Hastings Road, on hill commanding fine Channel and inland views.

Buildings—Excellent sanitation and ventilation. Automatic disinfectors, fire-escapes, dormitories, Cubicles, Bathrooms, Dark Room for Photography, Gymnasium, Laboratory.

Grounds—Six acres (Garden, Tennis Lawn, Football and Cricket Ground).

Education—Efficient preparation for Professions, higher departments of Commerce, Public Schools, and Royal Navy. *Modern Languages* taught conversationally.

Cadet Corps attached to 1st Sussex Engineers.

Headmaster—

A F BRYAN, B.A. and Inter. Sci., London.

GIRLS**WINCEBY HOUSE SCHOOL, HASTINGS ROAD, BEXHILL.**

Principals—Miss WILSON
 Miss WINIFRED WILSON.

Assisted by fully qualified staff.

Premises—Detached in own grounds on edge of open country, but near sea.

Curriculum—Adapted to meet requirements for Oxford and Cambridge Locals. Drawing and Music special features.

Great attention paid to Physical and Mental welfare of pupils.

Girl Guides, Cricket, Tennis, Hockey, Net-ball.

Entire charge when parents abroad.

Fees—£35-40 per term.

GIRLS, 6-17**THE SEASIDE SCHOOL, BEXHILL.**

Principal—Mrs. HEATH.

Premises—Situate in the highest part of Bexhill, facing sea, with open country behind.

Aim—To combine first-class teaching, free time for development of individual tastes and initiative, and self-government, calling forth loyalty, unselfishness, resourcefulness, honesty.

Nursery School—Noirland lady nurse. Montessori methods. Care of health, happiness, manners. Entire charge of children whose parents are abroad.

Fees—£30 to £35 per term.

BIDEFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Healthy residential town, subsoil shale, standing high above River Torridge, one mile from famous Westward Ho! Golf Links. Climate mild and most bracing in Devon. Excellent educational facilities. Direct through train service to London (S.R.)."

GIRLS WEST BANK SCHOOL.

(Recognised by the Board of Education.)

Principal—Miss ABBOTT.

Premises—Specially built for a school, stand on high ground. Gymnasium, Laboratory, Playing Field, Three Tennis Courts.

Aim—To give good modern education combined with careful individual attention and healthy country life.

Special attention to Music, Art, Languages and Literature. Preparation for University Entrance and Scholarship Examinations.

Physical training and health of highest importance.

There is a junior boarding-house for children under ten. Entire charge taken.

Fees—30-36 guineas per term.

BIRMINGHAM

(Warwickshire), the chief town of the Midlands, is a most progressive and interesting city, noted for its imposing public buildings, which include the Cornithian Town Hall, where triennial musical festivals are held, municipal buildings, law courts, corporation museum and art gallery.

ANSTEE PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGE, ERDINGTON.

Miss Anstee

Principals—(Bergman Osterberg Diploma)
 Mrs. I. Bridgman

(Bergman Osterberg Diploma)
Vice-Principal—Miss E. Rowe, B.A.
 Ling's Swedish System.

Complete Training for Teachers' Diploma in Swedish Educational Gymnastics, Medical Gymnastics and Massage, Dancing, Hockey, Lacrosse, Net-Ball, Tennis, Cricket, Swimming, Anatomy, Hygiene, Physiology, &c.

Three Years' Course.

Extensive grounds and playing fields.
 Prospectus on application.

BLACKPOOL

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Beach, firm clean sand. Good facilities for safe bathing. Owing to its position, exposed to the open sea and the westerly winds, the climate is bracing and invigorating and of a peculiar tonic character." Pop. 99,640. Sunshine (1923), 1,332 hours.

GIRLS**HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.**

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

LYTHAM ROAD, SOUTH SHORE.

Conducted by Miss SMALLPAGE.

Assisted by Resident Mistresses and a large staff of Specialists.

PREMISES are situated in the South of Blackpool, well built, properly ventilated, and fitted with every modern convenience.

Long list of References and Terms may be had on application to PRINCIPAL.

BOURNEMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes.—“Bournemouth is built on a sandy subsoil, the dry and porous nature of which makes it an ideal site for a health resort. Whilst the thousands of pine trees constitute a physical feature of great beauty, their effect is hygienic as well as aesthetic, for the emanations from the myriad pine needles have an undoubted purifying effect on the atmosphere.”

The town is one of the most beautiful seaside and health resorts in the kingdom. Sunshine (1923), 1,727 hours. Southern Ry, L. & N E Ry, and L M & S. Ry Pop 91,770.
[See p. 979 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

GIRLS SCHOOL FOR DEAF CHILDREN.

Eaton Rise, Branksome Wood Road, Bournemouth.
(Removed from Eaton Rise, Baking)

Principals—Miss HEWETT and Miss PIRRIE.

Children taught to speak Thorough English education in all subjects given through Speech and Lip-reading. Boarders (girls only) received from three years of age. Free and happy home life, every care. The house stands in its own grounds of two acres, close to moors and pine-woods, and within easy reach of the sea.

Lip-reading lessons given to adults and children who have become deaf. Ladies received as resident pupils.

GIRLS.**NETHERHALL SCHOOL,
POOLE ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH WEST.**

Principals { Miss M. M. STEVENS,
B.A. (Lond.).
(Miss G. H. STEVENS.

Home and Finishing School situated near cliffs and sands

First-class education, with special facilities for Music, Art and Languages

Individual attention and special care of health.

Entire charge taken of Foreign and Colonial Pupils

Pleasant Garden for Tennis and Net-ball.
Bathing under Supervision.

Fees—From £25 to £36 per term

BRIDGE OF ALLAN, N.B.

The Medical Officer of Health writes.—“Bridge of Allan has a long-standing and deservedly high reputation as a health resort. It is charmingly situated, well wooded, well watered, and sheltered by the Ochils from the north-east winds” L M & S Railway Pop 3,579

GIRLS**THE BEACON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.**

Principal - - Mrs. W. H. DINSMORE.

Head Mistress - Miss A. M. COLLINS, M.A.

Premises picturesquely situated on the hill, with south aspect and commanding delightful view of the Trossach Hills. Attractive gardens. Excellent playing field. Gymnasium. Laboratory. Avm.—Development of character Thorough modern education. Cultivate special gifts, and give a healthy joy in life.

Pupils prepared Oxford and Cambridge Locals, English and Scottish University Entrances, and Associated Board of Music. Entire charge taken.

Hockey. Cricket. Tennis. Swimming.

Fees.—£35 to £38 net. per term.

BRIGHTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes.—“Brighton has the bracing qualities of East Coast resorts, with a larger amount of sunshine and more shelter during unfavourable weather. During 1920 the record of bright sunshine was 48 per cent in excess of London, in the winter months the excess was even more marked, being 88 per cent. Whilst Brighton has more sunshine than London, at the same time it is cooler in summer. There is an unlimited pure water-supply and perfect sanitary arrangements.”

With its two piers its immense promenade, its pavilion grounds, and numerous parks and recreation grounds, together with a fine municipal orchestra, Brighton offers attractions to meet the requirements of all tastes, and combines with the advantages of the seaside resort the amusements of the town. Sunshine (1923), 1,718 hours. See p. 979 for HOLIDAY GUIDE

GIRLS.**WESTCOMBE,
DYKE ROAD.**

Principals - - { Miss SALMON.
Miss BLACK.

Nine resident and numerous visiting Masters and Mistresses

Premises—Large detached house in own grounds

Avm.—To unite the comforts and sympathies of home life with thorough and systematic education of the mental and physical faculties

Pupils prepared for all public examinations Art, Handicrafts, Domestic Science (in all branches). Special attention given to Modern Languages and Music Gymnasium, Remedial Exercises, Riding, Lacrosse, Netball, Tennis, Swimming. Fees—50 guineas per term inclusive

GIRLS.**THE DOWNS SCHOOL
PRESTON PARK.**

Principals - - { Miss WOODHEAD.
Miss CLEARE.

Assisted by a Fully Qualified Staff

Premises—Healthily situated Within easy reach of the Sea and South Downs

The curriculum is comprehensive, and the educational methods up to date

Pupils prepared for Universities, Associated Board of Royal Academy and Royal College of Music Examinations

Gymnastics, Outdoor Sports and Swimming in the hands of a qualified mistress.

Fees.—28 to 30 guineas per term.

GIRLS.**SUSSEX HALL,
4, SUSSEX SQUARE, BRIGHTON.**

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(Recognised by the Board of Education)

Principal - Mrs. HALLAM SANDERSON.

Thorough education with the comforts of a home.

Visiting Masters and Resident Certificated Mistresses

Pupils prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge local exams. and Matriculation, also for the Associated Board of R.A.M. and E.C.M., and Royal Drawing Society's Exams.

Entire charge of Colonial pupils.

Fees.—From £75 p.a. (Junior) inclusive.

Prospectus and reference on application.

BRIDGE OF WEIR, N.B.

The Medical Officer of Health writes —“Bridge of Weir stands well above sea-level, about 350 feet. Climate bracing. Air very pure. Rainfall is average for West of Scotland. The ground dries quickly owing to rock subsoil. Good motoring roads.”

BOYS AND GIRLS

RANFURLY CASTLE SCHOOL.

MODERN CO-EDUCATIONAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

*Boards received by the Day, Week or Term,
Day Pupils*

Headmaster - C. K. COTTON, B.A.

Premises —In own grounds about 200 feet above sea-level

Fully equipped science laboratories

Preparation for Universities, Higher Certificate, &c. Playing field 3½ acres for Rugby Football, Hockey, Tennis and Cricket

Prospectus and fees on application

BUCKHURST HILL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes —“Buckhurst Hill, which prides itself upon its local individuality and accessibility to London, is a modern residential district in Essex, 10½ miles from the Metropolis, well situated amidst healthy surroundings on the borders of Epping Forest.”

GIRLS

OKALEA, BUCKHURST HILL.

BUCKHURST HILL GIRLS' SCHOOL

Inspected and recognised as efficient by the Board of Education, 1921. The house occupies a high position overlooking miles of open forest land. Carefully graded education for girls 8 to 18. Large and highly qualified Staff. Programmes of the Parents' Union School are followed. Preparation for higher Examinations. Local centre for Senior Oxford Great attention is paid to health and individual physical development, outdoor life, games, gardening. Grounds nearly 7 acres. Home like holidays for pupils from abroad.

Principal—Miss BEATRICE GARDNER.

BROADSTAIRS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes —“Broadstairs is built on the cliffs half-way between Ramsgate and Margate. Aspect, S.E. The town, which is built upon high land on a sub-soil of chalk, thus enjoying the advantages special to this geological formation, has no northerly aspect and is sheltered from cold winds. It is peculiarly fortunate in climatic fluctuations. Remarkably free from fogs and mists. Unusually high record of bright sunshine. The climate is equable and dry, bracing in summer and mild in winter, suitable for invalids and delicate children throughout the year. The drainage system is excellent, and the water-supply pure and abundant.” Sunshine (1923), 1,804 hours. Pop 15,465. Southern Railway, 7½ miles from London.

[See p. 980 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

BOYS **DUMPTON HOUSE.**

FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, OSBORNE (BOARDERS ONLY).

A. S. ATHAWES, B.A.

(Late Parker Exhibitioner, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge), and

R. F. F. TENDALL, B.A. (Honours)

(Clare College, Cambridge)

Usual Course. Special provision for young and delicate boys. Suitable premises in own grounds. Large Playing Field, Gymnasium, Miniature Rifle Range, Tennis Court, Daily Physical Drill. Domestic arrangements under the personal supervision of Mrs and Miss ATHAWES.

BOYS

ST. EDWARDS, BROADSTAIRS.

PREPARATORY FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND NAVY.

Boys received from 7 to 14 years of age

Pleasantly situated, with pretty grounds attached

The Curriculum is based on the requirements of the Common Entrance Examination. Boys are also prepared for Public School Scholarships. Close personal and individual attention.

Entire charge taken. The fees are moderate and inclusive

For Prospectus, apply Headmaster.

BOYS.

PORT REGIS.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL,
BROADSTAIRS

Principal—G. C. BEALL, B.A.

BOYS AND GIRLS

ALEXANDER HOUSE SCHOOL.

(Established over 30 years)

Good Class Boarding School for Boys and Girls. Beautifully situated on high ground 3 minutes from Sea. Giving a thoroughly sound Education on Modern lines. Individual attention.

Separate House for Girls. Most careful training. Young, delicate, and backward children receive special attention.

Entire charge taken of Pupils from abroad.

Fees.—From 23 guineas per term

Prospectus, &c., on application to the Headmaster or Headmistress.

BUXTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Buxton is famous for its scenery, baths, &c., in centre of Peak district, 1,000 ft. above sea-level. Nowhere is the air purer or more bracing. Water supply good and soft." *Sunshine* (1923), 1,105 hours
[See p 980 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

BOYS

HOLM LEIGH.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AND ROYAL NAVY
For Boarders only

Principals — **A. DUDLEY SMITH, M.A., LL.B.**
(Scholar of Pembroke College, Camb.).
M. G. FERGUSON, B.A. (Queen's College, Camb.).

Premises — Situated on the side of Ongha Hill, overlooking Buxton, protected from north and east.

Cricket and Football field. Two asphalt playgrounds. Gymnasium, Miniature Rifle Range. Detached Sanatorium.

Fees — 120 guineas per annum
Prospectus and list of Scholarship Successors on application

CHELTENHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "The climate of Cheltenham is similar to the rest of West Central England, being mild with a moderate rainfall, humidity, and degree of bright sunshine. Bronchitis and catarrhal diseases generally are well suited here, whilst acute rheumatism is rare. Within a mile of the Borough boundary the Cotswold Hills rise to an altitude of 1,000 ft." *Pop* 48,444. *Sunshine* (1923), 1,363 hours

[See p 981 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

BOYS

BRANDON HOUSE.

Mr. E. R. GURNEY, B.A. (Oxford).

Assisted by a first-rate Staff of University men
Gentlemen's Sons received (6-14) to prepare for Public Schools and Navy

Situation — Healthiest part, in own grounds. Large Playing Field. Electric Light. Sanitary certificate renewed annually

All Games, Gymnasium (very fine). Carpenter's Shop, Swimming, Boxing, Fencing

Special Terms for Sons of Officers

GIRLS

GLENMORE.

Principal — Mrs. H. G. BROWN.

Premises — Situated on the outskirts of the town in own grounds of 2½ acres

Aim — To provide the comforts of a well-ordered home consistent with school discipline. Close attention given to education and moral training

Curriculum — Includes Religious Knowledge, usual English subjects, French, Drawing, Nature Study, Class Singing, Physical Exercises and Needlework

Preparation for usual examinations.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees — 25-25 guineas per term.

CANTERBURY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Canterbury is an exceptionally healthy city. Its equable temperature, sunny aspect, low rainfall, full water-supply, low death-rate, and excellent drainage make it a desirable health resort"

[See p 980 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

GIRLS

ST. HELEN'S SCHOOL,

Pinecroft, Barton Fields, Canterbury.

Principals — **Miss W. GERMAN, L.T.C.L.**
(First Class Honours R.U.I.)
Miss F. GERMAN.
(Inter Honours, R.U.I.)

Premises — In own grounds on a height overlooking the city. Electric light. Tennis and croquet lawns. Paddock

Aim — To provide sound education on modern lines in home-like and happy environment. Careful moral and physical training

French taught conversationally. Music. Art. Individual attention

Entire charge where parents abroad

Fees — 24 to 28 guineas per term

CHICHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Population 12,591. Possesses high reputation for convenience (London, 13 hours), interest ('Cathedral City'), and healthfulness (death-rate, 12 per 1,000). Gravel soil, excellent water-supply and drainage, climate very mild." This ancient Cathedral City, the See of which was established 1082, is situated 7 m. from Sussex Coast 17 m. E.N.E. of Portsmouth. The Campanile at the side of the Cathedral is a 15th century tower 120 ft. in height, the only English Cathedral visible from the sea

BOYS

THE PREBENDAL SCHOOL.

Founded A.D. 1497

Master — Rev. Prebendary W. F. PEARCE, M.A.

System of Education — Prepare Boys for Public Schools, Universities, and every branch of Professional and Commercial Life. Thorough Education in Latin, Greek or German, French, English Subjects, Mathematics, Special attention to Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Shorthand and Business Correspondence. Modern Languages taught conversationally

Boys received 8 to 18

Arrangements for Boarders under Lady Matron, excellent dormitories. Gymnasium, Drill, Games
Fees — Day Pupils, £12. Boarders, £55 per ann

BOYS

SUMMERSDALE LODGE.

Principal —

Capt. R. P. FENN, M.C., B.A. (Oxon.)
(Formerly Scholar of Jesus College)

PREPARATORY (7 to 14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Premises situate about 2 miles from Chichester, on gravel soil, in an exceptionally healthy neighbourhood near the South Downs. Thorough ground work. Individual attention.

Special care of backward and delicate boys.

Entire charge where Parents are abroad.

Fees — £35 per term.

CHISLEHURST

(Kent), distant twelve miles from London. Enjoys the charm of still retaining its rural character, interspersed with spreading commons, carefully preserved in all their native wildness, which furnish delightful walks and rides. The climate is very healthy, the soil chalk and gravel.

BOYS

BIOCKLEY HALL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Principals—

A. J. FARNFIELD, M.A., Queen's College, Cambridge.

B. S. FARNFIELD, B.A., Queen's College, Cambridge

*Situation—*300 feet above sea-level, in a beautiful park, 25 acres, gravel soil

Light and airy Class Rooms and Dormitories, Gymnasium, Library, School Chapel, Cadet Corps, Rifle Range, Sanatorium, Swimming Bath, Magnificent Cricket and Football Grounds

*Fees—*40 guineas per term

CLACTON-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Faces nearly due south, is protected by cliffs and built upon a gravel subsoil. Air is bright, clear and bracing, much brilliant sunshine. Fogs very rare, and rainfall small. Sunshine (1923), 1,706 hours." [See p. 981 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

GIRLS S. MONICA'S SCHOOL.

Principal - - MISS WILSON.

Assisted by

Miss DUTTON, B.A. (Hons. Lond.)

Miss NUNN, L.R.A.M.

Miss TOMASSON, B.A. (Mathematics), French

Miss SANDERS, Liverpool Training College

(1st Class), Games, Dancing, &c

Miss WHEELER (Hons. Cam.), H.L.

Miss CATTELL, N.F.U.

*Premises—*Close to sea, with tennis court and playgrounds. Net ball, hockey, &c

*Aim—*To provide an education for the formation of self-reliant character as well as Physical and Intellectual development. Oxford locals, G.H. Guides, Brownies

*Fees—*28-30 guineas per term, without extras

COLCHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"An essentially bracing and healthy town standing on elevated ground 50 miles from London and 9 miles from the sea. The air is very pure and free from mists and fogs. Sunshine above the average. Rainfall low."

GIRLS

ENDSLEIGH HOUSE SCHOOL.

*Principals—*Miss A. G. WILLETT and Miss J. B. TURNER, Hons. LL.A., Oxford Diplomas Education and Geography, &c

Premises consist of four houses specially adapted for school purposes, with Tennis lawns, Gymnasium and Hockey field

*Aim—*To develop and train pupils to become useful citizens. Character building of supreme importance

Course of study includes English, Mathematics, French, German, Latin, National Science, Class Singing, Drawing, Needlework, Drill and Games. Great attention given to Music and Eurythmics.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Inclusive Fees from £20 per term.

Special fees for daughters of clergymen

COOKHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Quant old-fashioned riverside village. Noted centre for river sports, picnics, &c. On gravel soil. Public water-supply. Low rainfall. Good train service to London. Excellent health records." Population (estimated), 3,685.

BOYS

THE VICARAGE, COOKHAM, BERKS.

The Vicar of Cookham, Berks, who has had over twenty years' experience as Headmaster and Army Tutor, receives a few pupils at the Vicarage.

Special and individual attention to boys who have not been able to keep up with ordinary form work at school

Entire charge of boys during term and holidays, if desired

Well-known, beautiful neighbourhood. Fifty minutes from Paddington

Rev. Dr. BATCHELOR, Vicarage, Cookham.

DOLLAR, N.B.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Lying in the valley of the Devon, snuggling under the Ochils, Dollar has a mild though somewhat humid climate. Deep gravel subsoil, good water-supply and drainage."

BOYS AND GIRLS

DOLLAR ACADEMY

(JOHN McNAB'S SCHOOL).

(Founded 1818)

CO-EDUCATIONAL (10-18)

Headmaster - - HUGH F. MARTIN, M.A. (Glasgow), B.A. (Oxon.).

Premises beautifully situated in 20 acres of grounds at the foot of the Ochil Hills

SENIOR AND JUNIOR SCHOOLS

Preparation for Universities, Army, Civil Service, Engineering, Professional, and Industrial Careers. Several Bursaries and Scholarships. Separate Boarding Houses. Officers' Training Corps

Entire charge where parents abroad

*Boarding fee—*80 guineas per session.

*School fee—*16 guineas per session

DONCASTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Rapidly developing important town in West Riding of Yorkshire. Railway centre. Clean, airy, healthy. Low death rate. Little infectious disease. Splendid tram service." Pop 55,220

GIRLS

THORNE HALL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

THORNE, Near DONCASTER.

Principal—

J. B. PRICE, M.A., LL.D., F.R.C.I.,

Assisted by staff of trained graduates

Healthy situation with extensive playing fields

Preparation for all Examinations, special facilities provided for pupils from overseas. Trained nurse and matron

Music a speciality.

Prospectus and full particulars on application.

EASTBOURNE

(Sussex). Municipal Borough Population 62,030 Southern Railway 6½ miles from London
Elevation, from sea-level to 140 feet above, the districts of Mead and Upperton stand upon very high ground Climate mild, invigorating, moderate rainfall Bathing excellent.

The Medical Officer of Health writes —“Its advantages as a health resort are much sunshine pure air, absence of fog, clean, quickly-drying roadways, large parks and gardens with many trees a plentiful and good water-supply from wells sunk in the deep chalk, and the proximity to the breezy, health-giving South Downs The climate is generally beneficial in anæmia, scrofula, and early tubercular disease, and its effects are especially beneficial in the case of convalescent children Death rate 1921, inclusive, 10.28 per 1,000. Full benefit of winter sun is secured Warm, sunny shelter always obtainable in centre of town Beachy Head breaks S.W. wind and diverts much rain, dryness of soil being promoted by great porosity of chalk Always a or near the top for sunshine in official records” Sunslane (1923), 1,869 hours

See also p. 956

[See p. 983 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

BOYS

ST. BEDES.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Headmaster - G. H. GOWRING, M.A.

New Buildings situated in a sunny and commanding position, protected on the S.W. by Beachy Head Curriculum includes Swedish Physical Drill and Gymnastic Instruction A War Office Miniature Rifle Range of 100 yds. on the Playing Field at the School

BOYS RECEIVED FROM 7 TO 14 YEARS

Special attention paid to backward and delicate Pupils Young children of Indian and Colonial parents taken entire charge of by Mrs Gowing

BOYS

CHOLMELEY HOUSE.

PREPARATORY (7-14) FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Principal—

F. H. KNOTT, B.A. (Oxon).

Buildings specially designed in own grounds, 3 acres in the healthiest part of Eastbourne provide accommodation for 40 boys

Small classes Individual attention Thorough grounding

Organised games Physical Drill Gymnasium Rifle Range Swimming

Fees—50 guineas per term

GIRLS

DEERHADDON,

BOLSOVER ROAD, EASTBOURNE

RECOGNISED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Principal—

Miss A. E. GODFREY (Registered)

Premises situated in own grounds on sea front, in the best part of the town Large Assembly Hall, Electric Light Games Field

Education thorough and up-to-date Conversational French Music a special feature, Swedish Drill, Gymnasium, Swimming, Riding, Dancing, Lacrosse, Tennis

Fees—30 to 40 guineas per term.

GIRLS

GRANVILLE HOUSE,

MEADS.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Recognised as efficient by the Board of Education

Principal—

Miss NELSON FOLEY, B.Sc. (Lond.)

Assisted by Large Resident and Visiting Staff House beautifully situated in its own grounds in the healthiest part of Eastbourne

Object of the School is to give a good general education

Special advantages for Music, Art, Modern Languages

Tennis, Riding, Swimming, large Playing Field for Hockey

Good references

GIRLS

CLAREMONT-FAIRFIELD COURT.

AN EDUCATIONAL HOME FOR GIRLS

Principals - - The Misses DAWSON.

(Staff of English and Foreign Mistresses and well known Masters)

Fairfield Court is one of the most commanding residences in Eastbourne, standing in 3 acres of ground, it has tennis lawns and many beautiful class rooms Hot water radiators throughout

The aim of the school is to combine the highest educational advantage with the comforts of a happy home

Entire charge of foreign and Colonial pupils

GIRLS

GREENCROFT,

GRAND PARADE, EASTBOURNE

Principals - Miss C. A. DAVIES, B.A. Honors
- Miss S. DAVIES (French acquired in Paris).

Premises—Situated in own grounds on sea-front

Aim—To give a thorough and practical education, combined with careful personal supervision and training of character

Pupils prepared London Matriculation, Cambridge Locals, Art and Music Examinations Health and physical development receive greatest care and attention.

Entire charge where Parents abroad

Fees.—40 to 50 guineas per term.

DOWNHAM

(Norfolk). The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Downham is protected from east winds. Climate is bracing, healthy, and several degrees warmer than in corresponding parts. Subsoil of sand and greensand, modern drainage, an excellent public water-supply."

GIRLS HILL HOUSE SCHOOL.

Patron - The Lord Bishop of Norwich

Principals - Miss MARKHAM.

Assisted by Resident Trained and Certificated Mistresses and Visiting Masters, and Domestic Science Mistress

Course of Study includes Scripture, usual English subjects, Modern Languages, Botany, Nature Study, Class Singing, Drawing, Drilling, Needlework, Shorthand and Typewriting. Music a particularly strong feature. Pupils prepared for Cambridge Local Examinations, Royal Academy (Music) Examinations and Royal Drawing Society. Hockey and Tennis under Games Mistress. Girl Guides School Company.

Fees - From 80 guineas inclusive

EASTBOURNE.

FOR CLIMATIC HEADING see page 955

GIRLS**RIPPINGALE,**

BOLSOVER ROAD, EASTBOURNE.

Principals—

Miss ETHEL WORTERS

(Class, Tripes Gurten Coll Camb Training Coll.),

Miss BUREY

(Oxford Degree Cert, Hons Scholar Royal Holloway Coll.).

Premises—Detached, on high ground close to Sea and Downs

Aim—To give high class modern education with thorough moral, intellectual, and physical training

Preparation for usual examinations. Special course Domestic Economy and Hygiene

Entire charge where parents abroad

Fees—38 guineas per term

EDINBURGH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"For nearly 200 years the Metropolis of Scotland, apart from its historical associations, has been famous as an educational centre. Winter temperature same as London, summer temperature lower." L M & S. Rly and L & N E Rly

[See p 983 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

DREGHORN CASTLE SCHOOL, COLINTON, MIDLOTHIAN

PREPARATORY (7-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Headmasters: H. M. RUSH, B.A.

(Formerly Headmaster Merchiston Castle Preparatory School.)

R. W. BURTON, B.A., M.C.

Premises.—The Castle stands in extensive grounds at the foot of the Pentland Hills, 3 miles from Edinburgh. 400 acres of park land.

Fees.—£45 per term.

Special fees for sons of Clergy.

FARNHAM

(Surrey). Pop 12,133. Southern Railway 3½ miles from London, 3 miles from Aldershot. On River Wey, adjacent to many square miles of open heath. Dry, bracing air. Farnham Castle, palace of the Bishop of Winchester.

GIRLS AND LITTLE BOYS**OLARE PARK LADIES' SCHOOL.**

Principals - The Misses SCUTT.

Premises—Fine Georgian residence. Well-timbered park of 200 acres

Aim—To provide thorough sound training: moral, intellectual and physical. Pupils prepared usual examinations

Special attention to Music and French. Domestic economy and dressmaking. Hockey, net-ball, cricket, and tennis. Large playing fields. Own cows and poultry. Boarders, 5-19 years, Boys, 5-9 years

Fees—75-105 guineas per year

Entire charge from 220 guineas per year

FOLKESTONE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Aspect, S & S E. The comparatively very healthy and dry climate is due to the porous nature of the geological formation. For an educational centre it is particularly adapted. Sunshine (1923), 1,754 hours" [See p 985 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

BOYS**PENFILLAN HOUSE.**

Mr. N. E. TOKE, B.A. (Lond.),

and

Mr. H. WHYTE, B.A. (Oxon.)

(First Class Honours in Class Mods and Lst. Hum, late Open Classical Scholar Univ. Coll.)

Prepare a limited number of Pupils for

UNIVERSITY AND ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

Terms moderate.

List of successes on application

FRAMLINGHAM

(Suffolk). The Medical Officer of Health writes—"The College is well situated, overlooking the town and castle. Good water-supply and system of drainage. Climate is very healthy and bracing." Pop 2,400. L & N E Rly

BOYS

(Founded 1864.)

FRAMLINGHAM COLLEGE, SUFFOLK.

Headmaster - F. W. STOCKS, M.A. (Late House Master Felsted School)

A SECONDARY PUBLIC SCHOOL (Incorporated Royal Charter) For 200 Boys (9 to 19 years).

Object—Provide at moderate cost on Public Schools principles an education preparatory for Universities, Professions, Civil Service, and other Competitive Exams., also for Agricultural and Commercial Careers. Premises—Elevated situation, 30 acres, 4 Playing Fields, Rifle Ranges, Gymnasium, Five Courts; Carpenter's Shop, 2 Laboratories, Swimming Bath; Library, Reading Room, Chapel, Offices; Training Corps. Sanitation certified. Fees.—£90 to £120

GLOUCESTER.

Pop 51,330 L.M. & S. Railway and G.W. Railway. 124 miles from London. Cathedral City of great historical interest abounding in antiquities. Good centre for tourists

See p. 985 for HOLIDAY GUIDE

BOYS TIBBERTON COURT.

PREPARATORY (7-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - H. H. GAIRDNER, B.A.
(Brasenose College, Oxford)

Premises—Situated 5 miles from Gloucester, in own grounds of 26 acres commanding exquisite views. Entirely new and up-to-date sanitation. Central Heating, Electric Light

Aim—To develop boys' characters and give proper attention to the religious, intellectual, physical and athletic sides

Curriculum—Based on the recommendations of the Headmasters' Conference

Fees—£40 per term

GOATHLAND,

Yorkshire, L. & N. E. Railway, 91 miles from Whitby, 15 miles N. from Pickering. The vale of Goathland furnishes some strikingly beautiful scenery. Thomasin Foss, Water Ark, and Mallyan's Spout, Church of St. Mary, erected 1821, rebuilt 1894-5

(See p. 985 for HOLIDAY GUIDE)

GIRLS**GRAYSTONES,**

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(registered P.N.E.U.)

Beautiful Mountain Air

Highly recommended for delicate children

Specialists for Music, Art, Languages, Dancing, &c

Apply THE PRINCIPAL

GOSBERTON, LINC.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Situated amongst the Fens. It lies 6 miles north of Spalding and 10 miles from Boston. The neighbourhood is healthy, well drained, and consists of rich agricultural land. The average annual rainfall is very low"

GIRLS**GOSBERTON HALL COLLEGE, NEAR SPALDING.**

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Beautifully situated in extensive grounds of 35 acres 1½ miles from Gosberton Station 2½ miles from Surfleet. Health report excellent

Pupils may be prepared for various Public Exams. From 90 to 100 per cent. successes gained recently, and several Honours

Elocution taught by Miss Harrison (pupil of A. Acton Bond, Hon. A.C.M.)

Dancing and Eurythmics by Miss Selby (of Madame Wordsworth's Training College).

Entire charge taken when desired.

Principal—Mrs. H. E. HARRISON, M.I.S.M.
(Registered Teacher).

HALE,

Cheshire. Situated in the east of Cheshire, about 10 miles S.W. of Manchester. The climate is a particularly healthy one, bracing but not severe. Lying on the open plain of Cheshire it obtains the full benefit of the prevailing winds from the sea

BOYS**WADHAM HOUSE.**

Principal - C. JOWETT EDWARDS.

PREPARATORY (6-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Playing fields of 9 acres attached to School. Class-rooms and dormitories, facing south, built with special attention to lighting, heating, and ventilation

Anglo-Indian boys can be arranged for during the holidays

Small classes Individual attention

Highly qualified resident staff

Football, Cricket, Tennis, Swimming, Physical Exercises, Boxing, Carpentry, Dancing

Fees—38 to 40 guineas per term

HARROGATE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Harrogate is known as the 'Queen of English (Inland) Watering Places,' and is world-renowned for the medicinal properties of its waters and its magnificent baths, which are acknowledged to be the finest in Europe. The distinguishing features of the climate of Harrogate are its bracing atmosphere, low humidity, and abundant sunshine. The mortality is, and always has been, remarkably low." Neighbourhood, open moorlands. Dry, clear air. Water-supply, constant, soft. Soil, alluvial grit and shale. Sunshine (1923), 1,397 hours

(See p. 986 for HOLIDAY GUIDE)

BOYS**CLIFTON HOUSE SCHOOL**

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

AND THE ROYAL NAVY

Beautiful open situation. Unrivalled climate

Playing Fields 7 acres

Illustrated prospectus from the Principal—

J. WALTER NUTTALL, Inter B.Sc.

BOYS**PORTINGTON HOUSE, COLD BATH ROAD, HARROGATE.**

PRE-PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS (4-14).

Principal - HENRY B. OSTLER.

Assisted by highly qualified staff.

Premises—Situated in the highest part of the town, specially designed and furnished to provide a home for children whose Parents are abroad.

Individual attention and thorough grounding MONTESORI SYSTEM.

Special attention given to Physical Exercises and Games. Cricket and Football Field adjoining house. Also fully equipped Carpenter's Shop.

Entire charge taken.

Fees.—35-40 guineas per term.

HASLEMERE

is situated in S.W. corner of Surrey, 500 feet above sea level. Dry, bracing air and fine scenery are residential attractions, no fogs, abundance of sunshine, soil, sand or gravel-clay towards the coast.

BOYS

FERNDEN.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AND ROYAL NAVY

*Headmaster—***N. G. BROWNRIFF, Esq**

*Premises—*650 feet above sea-level. South aspect, sheltered from north and east by thick belt of pine trees. 65 acres of grounds. Buildings provide accommodation for 80 boys. Gymnasium, Swimming, Riding, Boxing, Shooting, Carpenter's Shop.

*Aim—*Thoroughly sound preparation for entrance into Public Schools and Naval College, Dartmouth.

Modern Languages special feature

*Fees—*180 guineas per annum**HAYWARD'S HEATH**

(Sussex), is a delightfully picturesque and salubrious region for the healthy, and well adapted for the needs of convalescents and of delicate constitutions requiring an open air life without excessive stimulation. Southern Railway

BOYS

BEECHMONT**PREPARATORY SCHOOL**

(REMOVED FROM SEVENOAKS, 1921)

PREPARATORY (6-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AND ROYAL NAVY

*Headmaster—*Rev. C. W. L. BODE, M.A.
(Formerly *Scholar of Eton and*
Pembroke College, Oxon.)

Fine house, high ground, 27 acres, 1½ miles from station.

Mrs Bode has great experience in care of boys, and has an excellent Matron.

Many Honours gained at Public Schools and afterwards, also many athletic distinctions.

Illustrated Prospectus on application

Telephone, 155 Hayward's Heath

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD,

2½ miles from London. L.M. & S. Railway. Pop. 11,264. A bracing, healthy, country residential district, on a dry subsoil of gravel and chalk, at an elevation of 300 to 500 feet. Good water-supply and drainage.

BOYS

HEATH BROW SCHOOL,**BOXMOOR**

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND
ROYAL NAVY

Principal - **A. W. EASTWOOD, M.A. (Camb.)**

*Premises—*Situated on the outskirts of Boxmoor, 400 feet above sea level, in Chiltern Hills, on gravel soil.

*Aim—*Moral, intellectual and physical training and formation of habits of self-reliance and independence.

Thorough grounding. Small classes.

Household arrangements under personal supervision of Mrs Eastwood.

*Prospectus on application. Phone, 19, Boxmoor.***HERNE BAY**

Has been described by the Registrar-General as "the healthiest seaside resort in England." Herne Bay is in every way suited as a resort for either educational, health, or residential purposes.

GIRLS

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL.**BELTINGE**

Principal - **Miss I. C. M. TILLOTT** (Westfield College, London University).

*Premises—*Situated on high ground, half-mile from Herne Bay, in fine open position.

*Aim—*To combine advantages of comfortable and refined home with thorough modern education on Public School principles.

*Curriculum—*Includes Religious Instruction, usual English Subjects, French, German, Latin, Mathematics, Theory, Natural Science, Drawing, Class Singing, Needlework.

*Entire charge where Parents abroad**Fees—*22 to 25 guineas per term**HINDHEAD**

(Surrey), 3 miles from Haslemere Station, Southern Railway. On sandstone soil, at an elevation of 850 to 895 feet, with a dry, bracing and sunny climate. Golf, 18 holes. Fine air position, considered one of the most sporting in England.

GIRLS

TWIZZLETTWIG.

(Anglo-Saxon word meaning Double Valley.
The house overlooks two valleys.)

Principals { **Miss A. HUMPHREYS.**
 { **Miss K. HUMPHREYS.**

Charming modern house 850 feet above sea level. Extensive Grounds, largely covered with heather, bracken and pines, open out on the moor. Dry sandy soil, S.W. aspect.

Individual Training and Development of Character special features. Good modern education. Modern Languages. Exceptional advantages for musical and artistic training. Great attention paid to health.

*Fees—*120 guineas per annum**HORSHAM.**

An important agricultural town, 123 to 230 feet above sea-level, noted for the rural beauties of its surroundings, which include St Leonards Forest. Christ's Hospital (West Horsham) is 2 miles distant. 36 miles from London (Southern Railway).

GIRLS

S. CHRISTOPHER'S.**PNEU SCHOOL FOR GIRLS****BOARDERS AND DAY PUPILS**

From 6 to 18 years

Entire charge of Indian and Colonial children.
Girls can specialise in Art, Languages and Music.

Every care given to health and happiness. All-round development aimed at.

Fully qualified Staff

Beautiful country—walks and picnics

School Company of Girl Guides and Brownie Pack.

Guides for Nature Study and Newspaper work.

HUNSTANTON-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes.—“Hunstanton shares with all the East Coast watering-places a great reputation for convalescents. Apart from this, Hunstanton seems specially adapted for children. The rapidly-drying soil, the absolutely safe bathing, the magnificent sands for exercise in wet or dry weather, perfect drainage, and splendid water, combine to make it an ideal place for them. The number of schools and the wonderful physical progress of weakly children bear testimony to these advantages.”

This quiet East Coast health resort stands on the north-west coast of Norfolk, facing the Wash, between Cromer and King's Lynn Pier, 800 feet in length. Golf Links, 18 holes. Pop. 4,281. L & N E Rly. Sunshine (1923) 1,244 hours.

BOYS THE GLEBE HOUSE.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND FOR THE R.N. COLLEGE, DARTMOUTH.

Headmaster, Mr. H. CAMBRIDGE BARBER, M.A. (Late Hastings Exhibitioner of Queen's College, Oxford.)

The School Buildings stand in their own grounds of 12 acres, 100 feet above sea-level, and include Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, Swimming Bath, and detached Sanatorium. Healthy, open-air life. Physical Training carefully organised. Large Staff of fully qualified Masters and Instructors. Numbers limited to 50, ages, 7 to 14. No Day Boys are received. Illustrated Prospectus, &c., on application.

BOYS. LYDGATE HOUSE.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, HUNSTANTON.

Headmaster - R. A. A. BERESFORD, M.A. (Formerly Scholar of Selwyn College, Cambridge.)

Boys are prepared from 7-14 for Entrance or Entrance Scholarship Exams at Public Schools and for the Navy.

Though the SCHOOL COURSE follows mainly the usual lines, ELEMENTARY SCIENCE is included, and English Subjects receive special attention.

Excellent situation on Cliffs, immediately overlooking the Sea. The buildings are thoroughly modern, the rooms light, lofty, and well ventilated.

GIRLS.

ST. EDMUND'S SCHOOL.

Principal - Miss WATSON. (Registered Teacher.)

The curriculum combines thorough course of consecutive study, with well-ordered house life.

Speciality.—Care and development of constitutionally weak girls, each receiving individual attention.

Highly qualified Resident Staff.

Premises.—Facing the sea. All inside arrangements for health and comfort on most approved modern sanitary plans.

Great attention paid to Physical Training.

Preparation for all usual Examinations.

HOYLAKE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes.—“Situating facing sea. Subsoil sandy. Very equable temperature—climate excellent for convalescents, for growing boys and girls; air is bracing and very pure.” Sunshine (1923), 1,418 hours.

BOYS KINGSMEAD SCHOOL.

Principal - A. T. WATTS, M.A., B.Sc.

Assisted by

J. H. WATTS, B.A., H. WATTS, M.A., and others.

Boarding and Day School (accommodation for forty Boarders). Preparation for Public Schools.

Religious Teaching and Influence thoroughly Evangelical.

The School is situated near the Sea and faces south. It stands in own grounds of 5½ acres and in an open position.

There are a Carpenter's Shop and separate Sanatorium.

ILFRACOMBE.

Occupies a natural basin almost surrounded by craggy heights. The air is moist and unrelaxing, breezes are light and from the west; there is a large average amount of sunshine. The range of temperature is comparatively small. Winter months are warmer and summer months cooler than average of rest of Kingdom. Climate is therefore favourable to all forms of respiratory trouble. Sunshine (1923), 1,427 hours.

[See p. 986 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

GIRLS HEREFORD HOUSE.

Established 1873.

SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal - Miss M. JONES.

Aim.—To combine home comforts with school discipline, to instil good and orderly habits and thoughtful manners.

Education.—On sound modern lines with preparation for University Examinations if desired. Numerous successes in examinations of the University Locals, Associated Board of Music and Royal Drawing Society.

Physical Training, Dancing, Swedish Gymnastics, Games, Swimming.

Fees—30-35 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

ADELAIDE COLLEGE.

Established 1879.

Principal—

Mrs. and Miss WARRELL-BOWRING, L.L.A.

Premises situated in well-wooded grounds overlooking the sea. Playing field.

Aim.—To give a systematic Modern and Commercial Education combined with the comforts of Home.

Curriculum includes Divinity, usual English subjects, French, Drawing, Mathematics, Science, Needlework, Theory of Music, and Class Singing. Preparations for usual examinations.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees from 50 guineas per annum.

ILKLEY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"A health resort of high reputation due to its invigorating moorland air, the beauty of its scenery, and the purity and healing quality of its waters. Children and flowers thrive vigorously. One of the most attractive and healthy of our inland watering-places, situated among the noted 'hacing dales' of Yorkshire and the valley of the Wharfe. First class golf courses, tennis, cricket, fishing, bathing, &c."

BOYS

GHYLL ROYD.

PREPARATORY (6-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Principal - **M. N. JUKES, M.A.** (Haileybury Coll. and Pembroke Coll., Oxon.).

Premises—Stand high in own grounds.

Aim—To combine home training and comfort with sound teaching and discipline.

Domestic arrangements in the hands of Mrs. Jukes, assisted by competent Matron.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees—35 to 38 guineas per term.

GIRLS

OAKLANDS.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Principals { Miss **NESSIE C. CLAQUE**,
B.A., Reg. Teacher
Miss **IDA L. PERRY (C.H.L.**
Hons.), Reg. Teacher.

Assisted by efficient staff of qualified Resident and Visiting Mistresses.

Premises—Stand in extensive grounds 600 feet above sea-level, on the edge of the moors. Central Heating.

Aim—To give sound and thorough education with individual attention to moral, mental and physical development.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees—30-35 guineas per term.

IPSWICH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Ipswich is situated in one of the most sunny and driest areas in England. Soil light gravel and sand. Water supply excellent. Death rate low, and general conditions of life are conducive to longevity."

GIRLS

FONNEREAU HOUSE SCHOOL, FONNEREAU ROAD, IPSWICH.

Principal - Miss **MEAD** (Registered Teacher), Assisted by a qualified resident and visiting staff of fifteen.

Premises—Stand on high ground with southern aspect. Lawn Tennis, Playing fields, Gymnasium. *Curriculum*—Offers a very wide choice, so that each pupil may take advantageous use of her special abilities. Complete scheme of education for girls from 5 to 18 years of age.

Preparation for usual examinations. Special care delicate or backward children.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees—35 to 50 guineas per annum.

KESWICK

(Lake District). Beautifully situated in the midst of high mountains, having romantic and picturesque scenery. Pure mountain air, climate invigorating and bracing, yet soft.

[See p. 984 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

BOYS AND GIRLS

STORMS SCHOOL.

(Co educational) 2 miles from Keswick

Principal—

J. A. SPEDDING, J.P., Uppingham and Trinity Coll., Camb.

Mrs. **J. A. SPEDDING**,

Assisted by Resident University Staff

Premises—600 ft. above sea-level overlooking Derwentwater. 200 acres farm land and woodland. Tennis, cricket, and sports fields.

Work—Preparation for London Matriculation and Universities.

Inclusive fees—£150 per annum.

Telephone—KESWICK 9.

KIDDERMINSTER

(Worcestershire). The Medical Officer of Health writes—"In valley of River Stom, tributary of Severn, subsoil of beds of new red sandstone. Elevation 110 feet to 265 feet above sea-level. Climate mild, rainfall moderate, fogs rare. Out-kits of town very healthy."

BOYS

BLAKEBROOK,

NEAR KIDDERMINSTER.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Extremely healthy position. Grounds of 9 acres.

Special attention to delicate and backward boys.

Two exhibitions awarded each term, value £35 per annum.

Particulars from Headmaster.

KILMACOLM, N.B.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Kilmacolm is a well-known health resort. It is entirely residential, and is situated on the moorlands, between 300 ft. and 500 ft. above the Firth of Clyde. The soil is light and porous, the air particularly pure and invigorating."

GIRLS

ST. COLUMBA'S SCHOOL, KILMACOLM.

(The Girls' School Co., Ltd.)

Fully Equipped Modern School for Girls

Head Mistress - Miss **WAUGH**.

Highly qualified staff, including Games Mistress.

Premises—Specially built with large Hall, Laboratory, etc. Boarding Houses separate and beautifully situated.

Aim—To fit girls for the duties and responsibilities of life, and to establish their health and character.

Older girls may specialize in Music, Art, etc.

Preparation for all usual Examinations.

Fees—35-45 guineas per term.

LEE-ON-THE-SOLENT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Lee-on-the-Solent possesses a south-west aspect, a climate exhilarating and equable, dry and sunny, gravel soil, excellent water-supply. The air contains properties strength-giving to growing children, and is beneficial for chest complaints."

GIRLS

**ST. BONIFACE COURT
(LEE COLLEGE).**

Principal - The Misses **CLARKE & McLELLAN**

Pupils prepared for Public Examinations.
School beautifully situated on Sea front, facing Isle of Wight. House spacious with lofty rooms, well furnished. Large Hall, well lighted and ventilated for indoor recreation.
Special attention given to Health and Physical Culture. Outdoor sports include Bathing, Boating, Tennis, Croquet, Net-ball, Cycling, and Swimming. Swedish Drill.
(Climate specially suitable for Indian and Colonial children)

LITTLEHAMPTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "The air possesses invigorating and restorative qualities of a very high order. Sanitation on the most approved modern principles. Water pure, and supply constant. Excellent bathing."
Pop 11,286 [See p 987 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

GIRLS

ROSEMEAD.

Principal - } Miss **YOUNG B.A.**, Hons Lond
 } Miss **SHARPE** (Registered)

Premises specially adapted for school purposes. Five acres of grounds. South aspect.
Aim of school to study the characteristics of each pupil and to give good sound education on the lines most beneficial to each.
Preparation for usual Examinations and University entrance where desired. Great attention paid to Health. Modern languages taught conversationally as well as grammatically.
Physical Training, Gymnasium, Sea Bathing, Riding.
Fees - 33 to 35 guineas per term

LLANDUDNO, N. WALES

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "The climate of Llandudno possesses many advantages. Air is dry and bracing. High annual average temperature. Winter months equable and comparatively warm." Sunshine (1923), 1,330 hours [See p 987 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

BOYS

TAN-Y-BRYN.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL

FOR BOYS OF 7 TO 14 YEARS, PREPARING
FOR NAVAL COLLEGE, DARTMOUTH,
OR PUBLIC SCHOOL

Headmaster—

CHARLES J MONTGOMERY, M.A.

(Late Exhibitions of Lincoln College, Oxford)

Sound general education, under most healthy conditions. Special attention to delicate boys.
Games, Drill, Gymnastics, Safe Bathing, Excursions

Fees.—£120 per annum.
Under 9, £50 per annum.

LIVERPOOL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Liverpool is the second largest city in the United Kingdom, possesses amongst the numerous fine buildings a University, Fine Art Gallery, School of Art, Museum, many Public Libraries, Colleges, and Schools. Very fine and beautiful parks and public gardens, now owned by the City Council. The growing suburbs are very attractive, and as the city has extended great care has been taken, with the help of recent legislation, to preserve trees for the general amenities of the outskirts. Liverpool is situated on the east bank of the Mersey, with docks extending for seven miles, accommodating the finest ocean-going fleets and ships trading with all ports in the world. Splendid tramway system and overhead electric railway. Pop 803,118

GIRLS

**LIVERPOOL COLLEGE,
HUYTON, nr. LIVERPOOL.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
(Church of England)**

President, The **EARL OF DERBY**
Visitor, The **LORD BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL**
Headmistress, Miss **G. ANTHONY, B.A.** (Lond.)

Extensive School buildings in healthy country House system. Large resident staff. Good facilities for Languages, Science, Music (Orchestra), Art, Physical Culture, Domestic Science, &c. Senior Girls prepared for Public Examinations, University Scholarships, and for taking up Professional and other careers (Medicine, Dentistry, Teaching, Secretarial Work, &c.) Annual Entrance Scholarship Examination. Leaving Scholarships to Universities.

WOMEN

**LIVERPOOL PHYSICAL
TRAINING COLLEGE,
BEDFORD STREET**

Principal - Miss **IRENÉ M. MARSH.**
Large Certified Staff

Teaching Swedish System.
The Gymnasium is largest and finest in world.
The Training College for Women Teachers close by contains extensive well-appointed rooms, very essential for Practical Education and Comfortable Residence. Object — Train ladies to become Teachers of Gymnastics, Dancing, Games, Fencing, Swimming, Sports. Medical Gymnastic Instructors, Massage Treatment, &c. 17 acres of ground for games.
Fees — £120 per annum

GIRLS

THE

WATERLOO GIRLS' COLLEGE,

Waterloo Road, Waterloo, Liverpool

Principal - } Miss **I SLATER, A.T.C.I.**
 } Miss **J. SLATER, L.R.A.M.**
 } Miss **D. MATE, Inter. B.A.** (Lond.)

Aim — To provide good and liberal education leading up to Universities or preparing for home life. Health and comfort studied. Particular stress laid on formation of character by moral and religious training, and fitting pupils for practical business and duties of life.

Entire charge where Parents abroad

Inclusive Fees.—25 to 35 guineas per term.

LONDON.

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LOWESTOFT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Has the distinction of being the most easterly town of Great Britain. It has long enjoyed a great reputation as one of the leading health resorts, the climate being magnificently bracing Sunshine (1923), 1,647 hrs "

[See p 987 for HOLIDAY GUIDE

BOYS

SOUTH LODGE SCHOOL

PREPARATORY (7-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Headmaster—

T. J. ELLIOTT SEWELL, M.A. (Camb) University Scholar and Scholar of Rugby School

Premises consist of 2 detached houses in own grounds on sea front. Playing Field 5 acres, Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop

Scheme of work includes Divinity, Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, Elementary Science and usual English Subjects Cricket, Football, Hockey, Swimming, Shooting

Fees — £33 to £36 per term

MAIDENHEAD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Beautifully situated, within easy reach of Town by rail or motor-bus Subsoil. gravel overlying chalk. Low rainfall. Mild climate Efficiently sewered and drained." Pop 16,741

BOYS

UNITED SERVICES COLLEGE,

BRAY, near MAIDENHEAD.

Visitor—

The MARQUESS OF CARISBROOKE, G.C.V.O.

Chairman—

Rt. Rev. BISHOP SHAW, D.D., Oxford.

Commandant—

Lieut.-Colonel NORMAN COATES, M.C., M.P. Boys 13 to 19 years accepted for Army, Universities, and Professions. Beautiful grounds of 50 acres. Rugby, Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Golf, Rowing, Running, Swimming, Boxing.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL

(8-13).

Fees.—From 30 guineas per term.

MARGATE,

Kent. The Medical Officer of Health writes :— "The chief reason for the world-wide reputation of Margate as a health resort appears to be its dry, bracing climate, it has the smallest rainfall in England " [See p. 989 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS

Estab. half a century.

CLIFTONVILLE COLLEGE.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Principal - W. RUSSELL DAVIS, F.R.G.S.

Assisted by a staff of University Graduates.

Premises —Four houses close to the sea

Aim—To provide a really sound education on thoroughly up-to-date lines, cultivate the character of each pupil, and develop self-reliance, courage and tenacity of purpose

Preparation for usual Exams and for the Public Schools

Fees —20 to 25 guineas per term

MILFORD-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes —"In Hampshire, 3½ miles S.W. of Lymington. Climate exhilarating and equable, dry and sunny, gravel soil Air contains properties strength-giving to growing children Good bathing "

BOYS AND GIRLS.

ELLALAND.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN

Principal - - Miss EDITH AUKLAND.

Premises situated on Cliff, in own grounds, with beautiful surroundings

Both Boys and Girls received The children lead a happy, regular, and, as far as possible, outdoor life

Training throughout on Froebelian principles. Health and Happiness chief consideration.

Entire charge taken of children from India and Colonies, the general climate being especially suitable.

Physical Exercises, Games, and Daily Walks.

Fees.—From 70 guineas per annum.

MALVERN

(Worcester). The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Malvern is picturesquely situated on the eastern and western slopes of the range of Malvern Hills, with extensive and magnificent views on both sides. The hills, which rise to an altitude of 1,400 feet, are easily accessible for delicate persons, either on foot or by carriage. The climate has a most beneficial effect on invalids. The houses are so placed as to receive more than the ordinary amount of sunshine. Weakly children, especially those suffering from tubercular glands or continually recurring catarrhs, in nearly all cases do remarkably well here. The rainfall is low, and the soil dries with remarkable rapidity. The water-supply is bountiful and of great purity, and the sanitary state of the district generally of a high standard. The average annual death-rate is 15 per 1,000 of the population. Outbreaks of infectious diseases are few and quickly suppressed, as the Urban Council are provided with every means for promptly dealing with any case that may arise." Pop 17,809 [See p 988 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

BOYS.**THE SCHOOL, MALVERN LINK.**

W. DOUGLAS, M.A.
(Scholar, Keble Coll., Oxford),

H. PAULLEY, M.A.
(Nat Sci Exhibitioner, St. John's Coll., Camb.)
R. C. LOTT, M.A. (Oxon.).

Boys prepared for PUBLIC SCHOOLS and NAVY.
House faces South, with large Playground, Carpenter's Shop, Fives Court, Boys' Gardens, Swimming Bath, adjoining house.

Excellent Cricket Field of 4 acres

Mr and Mrs W Douglas take entire charge of Boys whose parents are abroad

BOYS**ST. CUTHBERT'S.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Headmaster—

J. E. HEALEY, M.A. (Oxon.).
S. R. S. BROWN, M.A. (Oxon.).

Boys of from 7 to 14 years prepared for Public Schools at Dartmouth. Fine open situation, facing Common, south aspect.

All usual subjects, with full recognition of English.

Physical Development of primary importance. Playing Field adjoins School House, Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, Swimming Bath.

Boys encouraged to be practical, resourceful, self-reliant.

Fees (inclusive) — 50 to 55 guineas per term

MINEHEAD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Situated on the edge of Exmoor. Equable climate. Low rainfall. Excellent water and milk supply. Cool in summer, from moorland air. Well sheltered in winter from westerly gales." [See p 989 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

GIRLS**ST. ALDWYNS.**

HOME SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN

Principal - - Miss E. M. G. THOMAS,
Higher Local First-Class Honours Certificate,
Brevet Supérieur

Premises situated on the Hill near Moor and Sea, particularly suited to delicate children and those born in India and other warm climates.

Great attention paid to health and physical development.

Fees — 75 to 100 guineas per annum

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

GIRLS**THE ABBEY,**

MALVERN WELLS.

Principals - - The Misses JUDSON.

The School consists of Senior House, Preparatory House, French House, and House for Domestic Training standing very high in large grounds, every modern convenience and comfort. Strong teaching staff, every facility offered to elder girls who wish to specialise.

The aim throughout the Preparatory House is to make the best of the first 7 years of school life.

BEAUPE GENTHOD GENEVA

Beaupe is run in connection with the Abbey School, and is under the direct supervision of the Principals.

GIRLS**THORNBANK,**

MALVERN WELLS.

Principal - - Miss HILDA ROGERS
(late Assistant Mistress of Bedales, Petersfield)

Premises — In own grounds on slope of Malvern Hills. Cottage in grounds for Sanatorium. Own Games Field.

Aim — To develop intelligence and reasoning power of each pupil, and train them to become useful, responsible and cultured women.

Preparation for Public and University Examinations. Swimming, Riding, Games, Gardening and other outdoor pursuits.

Entire charge where parents are abroad.
Prospectus on application.

MUSSELBURGH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Musselburgh, 6 miles from Edinburgh. Faces north, overlooking the sea. Soil and subsoil sand and gravel. Healthy climate, bracing air, and situated in one of the driest areas in Scotland. Excellent water supply and good drainage. Pop about 18,000.

GIRLS AND JUNIOR BOYS

KING ARTHUR SCHOOL,
DRUMMORE HOUSE, MUSSELBURGH, near
EDINBURGH

(Under the direction of the Scottish Educational Trust, Ltd.)

Principal—

Miss E. H. C. PAGAN, M.A. (Edin.) (Honours).

Premises in well-wooded grounds, 24 acres, overlooking the Firth of Forth. Open-air class rooms for summer. Gymnasium.

Aim.—School training with originality of thought and feeling and wider interest in Nature and humanity.

Swedish Gymnastics, Games, Gardening, Sea Bathing.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.
Fees — 35 guineas per term

NEWPORT, I.W.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"The Borough is situated central of the Island, in a valley almost surrounded with Chalk Downs. Enjoys an equable climate. The subsoil varying, part clay, part chalk, part gravel. Enjoys good water supply. Well drained and lighted."

GIRLS.

SHIDE HOUSE,Near **NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.**

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG BOYS

Principal - **Mrs. MOFFETT, B.Sc.**
(Registered Teacher)

Premises—Detached in own grounds of 24 acres, with Tennis Lawn.

Curriculum includes Scripture, usual English Subjects, French, German, Latin, Mathematics, Eurythmics, Natural Science, Music, Drawing, Handwork and Domestic Subjects.

Preparation for University Matriculation College Entrance and Scholarship Examinations

Entire charge where Parents are abroad

Fees—33-40 guineas per term

NEWTON ABBOT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Pop 13,837. Occupies favourable location for inland town, 15 miles S. of Exeter, lying 6 miles from Devonshire coast and little farther from Dartmoor. It enjoys soft, equable climate, combining pure air from uplands with sea breezes, while it is protected from the north and east by the Haldon Hills, 800 feet in height. The annual rainfall ranges from 30 to 35 inches, an ample though not excessive figure."

BOYS

NEWTON COLLEGE.

Headmaster—

Rev. A. W. CHENNELLS, B.A., LL.D.

First-class Education for Navy, Army and Universities, maintaining standard of best Public Schools. Special Coaching if required. Many successes in Woolwich, Sandhurst and Navy Entrance Examinations.

School Buildings include School House, Chapel, Library, Laboratory, Gymnasium, Sanatorium and Swimming Bath.

There is a Preparatory Department for which both Day boys and Boarders are received. The College has also an efficient O. T. C.

Excellent Playing Fields. Rugby Football is played in the Autumn Term and Hockey in the Spring Term.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

SPRINGFIELD,**FORDE PARK, NEWTON ABBOT, P.N.E.U.**

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS 5-12, BOYS 5-9.

Principals - **Dr. and Mrs. POCKOCK.**

Sound education and happy home life

Every care and attention, good feeding. Climate very suitable for children from abroad. Within easy reach of sea and bracing uplands of Dartmoor.

Fees.—From £25 per term.

Entire charge from £120 per annum

NEWQUAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"The climate of Newquay is characterised by (1) the remarkable equability of the temperature, (2) the small amount of humidity, (3) the very great proportion of sunshine and high temperature in winter. Sunshine (1923), 1,507 hours."

[See p. 980 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

BOYS

NEWQUAY COLLEGE.

Ideally situated, facing the sea

Bracing and equable climate, specially suited to delicate and colonial boys.

Sound education for boys. Preparation for all Public Examinations. Staff of Oxford and Cambridge Graduates. Trained nurse matron.

Preparatory form for boys from 6 years of age.

Playing Fields, Swimming, &c.

Fees—From 20 to 25 guineas per term

Prospectus on Application

NORWICH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Climate dry and bracing, good for most types of debility. Conducive to longevity." The ancient City of Norwich, known as the pleasant "City Gardens," so equally are houses and trees blended in it, is close to the Norfolk Broads and twenty-two miles from the coast. The city contains many buildings of architectural and ecclesiastical interest. Norwich is rich in subjects of interest to antiquaries of all classes and to seekers after genealogical clues. L & N E R & L M & S R. Pop 120,653.

BOYS

BRACONDALE SCHOOL.Principal - **F. B. WILLIAMS** (Lond. Univ.).

F. E. SCOTT, B.A. (Lond.)

Staff {
A. J. ANDREWS, B.Sc. (Lond.),
P. M. HOUGHTON, B.A. (Cantab.),
A. L. ALDRIDGE, Inter. B.A.

Premises—On high ground, specially erected for School. Gymnasium, Sanatorium, Chemical Laboratory, Tennis Courts.

Course of Study includes usual English subjects, Latin, French, Mathematics, Natural Science, Chemistry, Swedish Physical Drill.

Pupils prepared for Cambridge Locals, London Matriculation, Universities and Public Schools.

Formation of Character regarded of prime importance. Anglo-Indian Boys taken. References.

Fees—Termly, £25-£30. Yearly, £100-£120.

GIRLS

EATON GRANGE.Principal - **Miss CHITTOCK.**

Assisted by fully-qualified Staff of Resident Mistresses and Masters.

Premises.—Stand high on gravel soil, fine open situation. Large lofty rooms. 2 acres of grounds. Gymnasium.

Aim—To give thorough and systematic course of study specially adapted to daughters of gentlemen, with careful attention to individual needs.

Specialties—French, Music, Physical Culture. Dancing.

Tennis, Basket-ball, Lacrosse

Special arrangements for pupils whose parents are abroad.

Fees.—30 to 35 guineas per term.

NONINGTON, KENT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes.—“A healthy village and parish situated in the heart of the rural district of Eastry. Climate dry and bracing. Average rainfall 26·29 in. Soil loam and chalk, subsoil chalk.”

GIRLS **BOYNE HOUSE SCHOOL,** **FREDVILLE PARK.**

Principal - Miss M. C. C. HARDY.
(Assisted by Staff of Resident and Visiting Mistresses.)

Premises.—The beautiful old Mansion of Fredville Park with Playing Fields, Gardens and Tennis Courts.

Aim.—To give sound modern education under exceptionally favourable conditions. Development of character and manners specially attended to.

Nursery Wing with Nurse Matron and Under Nurses for very young children.

Indoor Racquet Court. Swimming Bath.

Resident Games Mistress.

Entire charge where Parents are abroad.

Fees—£25-£35 per term.

RAMSGATE,

Kent. The Medical Officer of Health writes.—“Ramsgate stands on the chalk and faces south. Its climate is equable, invigorating and bracing, unmarred by sudden change. In the summer the sun's rays are deliciously tempered by cool sea breezes. Fogs are practically unknown. The average annual rainfall is about 23 inches. The autumn months are characterised by long hours of bright sunshine.” Pop. 36,560. Southern Railway 79 miles from London. Sunshine (1923), 1,762 hours.

[See p. 900 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

GIRLS **“ST. WINIFRED'S,”**

West Cliff House, St. Lawrence Cliffs, Thanet.

Principals - - { Miss BROAD.
 { Miss FOAKES.

Premises.—Beautiful old Mansion, once a Royal Residence, in own grounds of 4½ acres, extending to the sea. Central Heating. Electric Light.

Aim.—To give good general education, develop and train pupils to become useful citizens.

Special attention to Music and Art Preparation for usual Examinations. Domestic Science Course.

Entire charge where Parents are abroad.

Fees—30 guineas per term.

BOYS

DUDLEY HOUSE SCHOOL, **GRANGE ROAD, WEST CLIFF.** **BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS**

Principal—
J. E. RIORGAN, L.C.F. (Registered Teacher)

Premises.—Situated 100 feet above sea level with fine sea views.

Curriculum.—Scripture, English, History, Physical and Commercial Geography, Mathematics, French, Science, Drawing and Writing, Shorthand and Book-Keeping, Class Singing.

Preparation for Cambridge Locals and Common Entrance Examinations and for Business.

Physical Training daily and Games.

Fees.—20 to 25 guineas per term.

ORE, SUSSEX.

Situated on the outskirts of Hastings and St. Leonards, 400 feet above sea level. Equable temperature. Great immunity from fog. Dry bracing air and fine scenery.

[See p. 986 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

BOYS

HURST COURT.

PREPARATORY (7-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal—

H. B. V. VAUGHAN-EVANS, M.A., B.C.L., LL.B., assisted by R. J. S. CURTIS, B.A., C. M. GLOVER, B.A., LL.B., and other Resident Graduates and Visiting Tutors.

Premises.—Detached in own grounds, 500 feet above sea-level. Playing field, five courts, covered gymnasium, and carpenter's shop.

School course includes all subjects necessary for Public Schools Scholarships and Royal Navy. Recent Scholarship and Entrance Successes.

Fees—£45 per term.

RHYL

The Medical Officer of Health writes.—“A first-class watering-place. Good sanitation. Rainfall below the average, sunshine record one of the best. Climate dry, bracing and sunny. Rhyl is well supplied with facilities for amusements and recreations. Extensive sands. Safe bathing. Rhuddlan, a village 3 miles from Rhyl was once a considerable port. Rhuddlan Castle, built by Edward I., 1277.” Sunshine (1923) 1,418 hours.

[See p. 900 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

BOYS

COLET HOUSE.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal—Lt.-Cmdr. G. E. C. BROWNE, R.N. (retired) (Registered Teacher).

Premises.—Stand in spacious grounds on the sea front. Sanatorium, Tennis Lawn.

Course of Instruction includes Scripture, Classics, Mathematics, French, English subjects, History, Geography. Special care given to Writing and Spelling.

Cricket Field, Gymnasium.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees—£35 per term.

GIRLS

ELWY HALL SCHOOL, **PENGWERN, RHUDDLAN.**

(3½ miles from Rhyl.)

Principals - { Miss LONG.
 { Miss ELISE LONG, Professor of Music.

Premises.—Beautiful old-world country house in 20 acres of ground. Gymnasium, Sanatorium, Domestic Science House. Central Heating.

Aim.—To combine thoroughly up-to-date education, individual care and training with comforts and culture characteristic of home life.

Preparation for usual Examinations.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—£35 per annum.

REDHILL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Beautifully situated, 20 miles from London 150 to 700 feet above sea level, with wide expanse of common. Sheltered from the north by the Downs. Climate mild, rainfall moderate, fogs rare, water supply soft and pure."

BOYS

HILLSBROW,
REDSTONE HILL, near REDHILL.
PREPARATORY (6-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AND ROYAL NAVY

Premises—500 feet above sea-level in own grounds of 29 acres, ½ mile from Redhill

There is a staff of University men, including the Rev W J Perry, M.A., LL.D.

Exceptionally good health record. Matron is a trained nurse

Careful coaching in Games. Boy Scout Troop

Entire charge where Parents are abroad

Prospectus and all particulars can be obtained from Headmaster. Telephone—Redhill 54

ROSS-ON-WYE.

A picturesque little market town on the left bank of the Wye, 24 miles S.E. of Hereford. Aspect S.W. and W. Soil Porous, red sand stone which dries very quickly. Elevation 120 feet to 230 feet. Climate Mild, fairly bracing at higher elevations. Its outstanding features are low humidity, moderate rainfall, pure air and abundant sunshine, particularly during the winter and spring months. Surrounding country richly wooded and very undulating, affording extensive picturesque views. Sunshine (1923), 1,456 hours. Pop 4,665

BOYS

BRADLEY COURT
(AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL),

MITCHELDEAN (5 miles from Ross)

Principal - - - R. E. ABBOTT.

A School combining Preparation for the Colonies, Home Farming, Land Agency, and Estate Management with a General Education

Manual Work and much Outdoor Life

Also suitable for those BACKWARD or DELICATE Boys who are unsuited for Public School Life

Home Farm, 140 acres. Model Dairy, Model Poultry Farm, Fruit-growing, Horticulture, Full Farm Course

Prospectus sent on application

GIRLS

PALMERSTON HOUSE
SCHOOL.

HIGH-CLASS HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

A thorough Education is combined with the comforts of Home Life

Pupils are prepared for Examinations, if desired, by a Staff of qualified and experienced English and Foreign Mistresses and Visiting Masters

Sole charge is taken of children whose parents are abroad

Anglo-Indians and delicate children receive special care and attention

HIGHEST REFERENCES FROM PARENTS OF
PUPILS

ROCHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Cathedral City on River Medway. Naval, Military and Clerical interests. Easily accessible from London and the Coast. On chalk; lovely surrounding country. Mild climate. Rainfall, 24 ins. Undoubtedly very healthy."

BOYS

KING'S SCHOOL.

(Founded in 7th Century, reconstituted 1542)

Headmaster - - Rev. W. PARKER, M.A., B.D.

(late Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin)

Assisted by large staff of Masters

Senior School, an old Public School, preparing for Universities, Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Civil Service Examinations, and for a Business Career

Junior School prepares for Dartmouth and for Scholarships in King's School

Separate houses. Numerous Exhibitions and Scholarships. Officers' Training Corps

Fees — £80 to £85 per annum

See "Public Schools Year Book"

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "In sunniest corner of England. Bright sunshine averages about 1,800 hours. Great immunity from fog. Climate equable and moderately bracing, mild in winter, cool in summer."

St. Leonards is a modern extension to the westward of Hastings. Its accessibility to London, proximity to some of the finest scenery in Sussex, and climatic advantages, account for its popularity as a residential resort

[See p. 986 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

GIRLS **WINCHESTER HOUSE**
SCHOOL, and
THE LODGE (Junior House).

Boarding School for Daughters of Gentlemen
THE HIGHLANDS, ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

Principals { Miss AGNES BOOTH.
Miss LILIAN STRATTON.

Aim—All-round Education to develop MIND, BODY, CHARACTER. *Curriculum*—Comprehensive and practical, every opportunity for specialising given to elder pupils. Examinations prepared for.

Premises—Modern, in 3 acre grounds, elevated situation (gravel), electric light, sanitation certified. Gymnasium 5 acres for GAMES and OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS. Sea-Bathing Riding, Gardening. Fees from £120 a year. *Entire charge taken of Foreign & Colonial Pupils.*

BOYS

Established 1877
ST. LEONARDS COLLEGIATE
SCHOOL.

("ALERE IGNEM")

Principal—

W. H. KING, B.Sc. (Lond.), L.C.P., M.I.H.

Buildings large, commodious and up-to-date

Course of Instruction—To fit pupils for entrance to Universities or for Commercial careers. Modern methods. Thorough work.

Aim—To develop character and acquire habits of self-control

Gymnasium, Laboratory, Cadet Corps, Organised Games, Swimming.

Recreation ground 5 acres. Home-grown Fruit and Vegetables

Fees.—20 to 22 guineas per term

SANDWICH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Population 3,000. 65 miles from London, 13 miles from shore. Sea breezes usually strong and bracing from three points of the compass. Is a healthy old town with low death-rate. Sea shore sandy. Excellent and safe bathing."

STONAR HOUSE SCHOOL
GIRLS AND KINDERGARTEN.

Miss G. E. CROOK, N.F.V., M.I.H.
(Registered Teacher).
Principals { Miss I. C. BLACKWELL, I.L.A.
(Registered Teacher).

"THE HEALTH SCHOOL"

An open-air country life combined with sound liberal education. Modern hygienic buildings standing in 5½ acres, ample and excellent school accommodation.

Curriculum includes Shorthand, Book-keeping, Typewriting, preparation for Public Exams, &c. Speciality made of home life of children. Entire charge taken.

Fees—25 to 25 guineas per term.

SHANKLIN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Shanklin stands on a porous soil (greensand) at an elevation of 150-250 ft. The annual mean temp. is 51° F. The daily average of sunshine is 5 hours. The water-supply is abundant and of the purest. (See p. 992 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.)"

GIRLS. UPPER OHINE,
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Principal - Miss DAMON.

Premises.—Attractive old mansion, fully equipped for modern requirements. Central Heating. Electric Light. Beautiful Gardens, 8 acres. Large Playing field.

Aim—To provide thorough and wide training, develop character, and prepare girls for the numerous professions and activities now open to them.

Resident Physical Training Mistress and Games Expert. Girl Guide Company. Riding. Swimming.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees—36-48 guineas per term.

SEAFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Pop 5,358. On the Sussex coast, 58 miles from London, between Brighton and Eastbourne. Southern Railway. Climate of Seaford is equable, but bracing for south coast health resort. Never very cold in winter, and summer heat always tempered by cool sea breeze, so that hottest days in summer are not relaxing. It is a climate eminently suited to convalescents. The air has a true tonic effect on sick patients and produces a really marvellous improvement in a short time. The climate is dry, rainfall being small and, owing to chalky subsoil, quickly absorbed. There is a large amount of sunshine enjoyed, and nothing to intercept it." The prevailing winds are south and west, the Downs affording considerable protection from north and east. Elevation, 20 feet to 60 feet. Aspect, S.W. Water-supply constant. Drainage modern. Beach pebbly. Bathing. Golf, two clubs, each with gentlemen's links (18 holes) and ladies' course."

BOYS

NEWLANDS,
SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, B.A.
(Keble College, Oxford).

Mr. J. M. HAY GRANT, B.A.
(Emmanuel College, Cambridge).

With Assistant Masters, prepare BOYS (8-14) for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

USUAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION—Scripture, English, French, Latin, Greek or German, and Mathematics.

Playing Field (4 acres). Boys' games carefully organised. Drilling, Boxing, Dancing.

Mrs. Hay Grant takes special and personal care of the health and comfort of the boys.

BOYS

LEXDEN HOUSE SCHOOL,
SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Principal - F. C. B. WELCH, B.A.
Boys between 8 and 14 specially prepared for Public Schools and Osborne College.

The Buildings, specially erected, stand in 6 acres ground on Downs. Three-quarters mile from Sea, hence Down and Sea Air combined. Rooms large, well ventilated. Sanitary arrangements certified perfect. Usual Curriculum. Religious Instruction part of regular teaching. Work varied hourly, mostly done in morning, not exceeding two hours consecutively. Playing Field. Experienced Matron. Large Play Room and Swimming Bath.

GIRLS

SEAFORD LADIES' COLLEGE.
(Recognised.)

Principals { Miss A. PAINE, B.A.
{ Miss M. A. WITHERINGTON, M.A.
And large Residential Staff.

HIGH CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Premises—Specially designed, on Downs, central heating, 5 acres grounds, Gymnasium, Sanatorium.

Curriculum—Arranged to meet requirements of various examining syndicates. Particular stress laid on foundation of character and fitting for practical business and duties of life. Games under trained specialists. Outdoor Skating Rink. Fees—£25 to £37 10s per term.

BOYS

WEST CLIFFE
PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

P. DAVIES (London University).
Principals { Mrs. P. DAVIES (South Kensington
Art and Oxford Higher Local
Certificates).

Premises—Specially built, stand high within easy reach of the sea.

Pupils prepared for Public Schools and Royal Navy. Numerous successes, including Scholarships. Thoroughness in work and physical fitness special features.

Small classes. Individual attention.

Physical training. Swedish Drill.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees—35 guineas per term.

SEVENOAKS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "The town of Sevenoaks, with a population of some 10,000, is situated in one of the most picturesque parts of Kent. It is essentially of a good class residential type, and stands high. The water supply is excellent, and main drainage is provided throughout the town. The soil is dry and gravelly. The climate is bracing, and the yearly amount of sunshine high. Situated 22½ miles from London, and 14 miles west of Maidstone, on the River Darent, amidst some of the finest Kentish scenery. Sevenoaks is a well-known tourist centre."

[See p. 992 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

BOYS

Founded 1432

SEVENOAKS SCHOOL.

Inspected and recognised as efficient by Board of Education

Head Master - **GEOFFREY GARROD, M.A.**

Assisted by Staff of University Graduates
Stands 500 feet above sea level in own grounds of 3 acres

Playing fields 10 acres. Open-air Swimming Bath. Exceptionally healthy situation

SENIOR, JUNIOR, AND PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

Education thoroughly modern and specially adapted for Professional or Business careers

Entire charge of boys from abroad

Fees from £50 per annum

GIRLS

KIPPINGTON HOUSE.

Principal - - Mrs. C. H. VIGERS

Premises — A Georgian Mansion, 500 feet above sea level, on gravel soil. Grounds 14 acres
Aim — To promote development of each girl and foster a due sense of responsibility

Curriculum — Planned to give sound education on modern lines. All subjects taught by specialists

Concerts and Lectures in London attended

Entire charge where Parents are abroad

Fees — 50 to 60 guineas per term

If school closed through illness, fees repaid proportionately. Telephone, 202 Sevenoaks

GIRLS

THE GREY HOUSE FARM AND GARDEN SCHOOL.

MRS. PEARCE CLARK

receives girls needing individual care and an open-air life

Practical training in Gardening given, also in Poultry, Rabbit, and Bee Keeping

The Home in connection with the Farm School aims at providing a refined and happy family life with training in indoor occupations—Cookery, Needlework, Knitting, and Basket Weaving

Modern Languages, Dancing, Drill.

Entire charge can be undertaken

SHREWSBURY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes. — "Climate mild and healthy. Rainfall moderate. Soil drainage good. Air very fresh and clear, due to prevailing South-west wind having free course through the town. Fogs not common nor dense."

BOYS

KINGSLAND GRANGE.

Headmaster - W. B. C. DREW, Esq., B.A.

Receives 60 Boys (7-14) to be prepared for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations at Public Schools and Royal Naval College

Premises stand on high ground opposite Shrewsbury School. South aspect. Gravel soil, 13 acres of grounds. Gymnasium. Sanatorium.

Course of instruction includes Scripture, English, History, Geography, Latin, Greek, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Cricket, Football, Swimming, Athletic Sports.

Fees — 35 guineas per term

SUTTON, SURREY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "One of the healthiest districts in Surrey, well situated, adjacent to the breezy Banstead Downs. Climate, dry, bracing. Subsoil, mainly on chalk formation. Excellent softened water-supply. Average death rate, about 10 per thousand."

BOYS

HOMEFIELD SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Principal - - Mr. WALFORD.

Premises stand in own grounds, 200 ft. above sea-level, in best residential part of Sutton

Curriculum — Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, French, German, History, Geography, English Grammar, Scripture, Reading, Spelling, Music, and Dancing

Gymnasium — Drill (Swedish and Military), Rifle Range, Carpentry, Swimming

SUTTON COLDFIELD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes — "Charmingly situated in the north-east corner of Warwickshire, 300-500 ft. above sea-level. The soil is sandy and porous, the atmosphere dry and bracing. The sanitation and water supply are excellent."

GIRLS

THE SUTTON COLDFIELD COLLEGE.

Inveresk, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.

Principals - The MISSES BELL.

Premises stand in own grounds on rising ground, overlooking a charming park.

Aim — To develop character and give as much attention to physical side as to mental

Pupils prepared for London Matriculation and other examinations. Music and Languages receive special attention. Home life under careful supervision. Trained Matron.

Entire charge where Parents abroad

Fees from 95 guineas per annum

SWANAGE

Lies close within the southern horn of a beautiful bay on eastern extremity of Isle of Purbeck. It enjoys shelter from N., S. and W. Climate is mild, air being pure and dry. Good drainage and excellent water. Pop 7,122.

[See p. 993 for HOLIDAY GUIDE]

BOYS HILL OREST SCHOOL, DURLSTON.

Principal - A. C. B. LLOYD, M.A. (Oxon.)
(Honours Classics)

Mr. Lloyd prepares boys, 7-14, for Public Schools and Naval Cadetships.

Aim - Develop Character, Abilities, Interests.
Curriculum - Provides sound grounding in all ordinary subjects.

Premises - Modern, commodious, detached. Excellent Playing Field. Games supervised. Physical Exercise. Sea Bathing.

Domestic arrangements for Health and Comfort under Miss Lloyd.

Entire charge taken where parents live abroad
Fees - £40 to £45 per term.

SWANLEY

(Kent). Southern Railway 17½ miles from London. A village situated amongst the orchard gardens of Kent, rapidly becoming a favourite place of residence among City men owing to the excellent service of fast trains.

BOYS AND GIRLS**S. DAVID'S SCHOOL, HEXTABLE, SWANLEY, KENT**

Principal - Miss SAINT.

Assisted by an efficient Staff of Resident and Visiting Mistresses, and a trained Nurse.

The School stands in its own grounds in the heart of the country, 18 miles from London.

Excellent health record. Daily Drill. Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Net Ball, Swimming, Dancing.

Individual attention.

Fees - 60-75 guineas per annum.
Entire charge of pupils whose Parents are abroad.

Prospectus on application.

TAUNTON

(Somerset) The Medical Officer of Health writes -

"The town of Taunton is situated in the centre of a wide and beautiful valley. The climate is mild, the rainfall low, average 27 inches per annum. There is an excellent water-supply. The town is well sewered." G. W. Rly.

BOYS TAUNTON SCHOOL.

Headmaster - H. NICHOLSON, M.A. (Cantab.)

1st Class Honours, Modern Language Tripos.
Staff of over 40 masters.

This Public School stands in grounds of over 30 acres, with additional playing-fields in immediate vicinity. Buildings include Chapel, Sanatorium, Swimming Baths, Gymnasium, Five Courts, Armoury, etc.

Preparation for Universities, Professions, Civil Service and Commerce.

6 Leaving Scholarships - numerous Entrance Scholarships, etc.

Separate Preparatory School.

Entire charge of boys from India and the Colonies
Inclusive fees - From 66 guineas per annum.

TORQUAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes - "Sunshine, equability of temperature, dryness of the air, and a singular absence of fogs may be regarded as the main characteristics of the winter climate of Torquay. The meteorological returns of past summers show that the temperature is some 5 to 10 degrees lower than that of London, which is due to its being situated on a peninsula and to its proximity to Dartmoor." *Elevation* From sea level to 400 ft. *Aspect* South. *Soil* Devonian grit, also red sandstone. *Water Supply* From Dartmoor, constant. *Beach* Sand and shingle. *Sunshine* (1923), 1,830 hours. Pop 39,432.

[See p. 994 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

GIRLS LAURISTON HALL.

Principals (Miss K. VICCARS
Miss E. VICCARS)

Situation - High, healthy position. Beautiful and extensive grounds.

Thoroughly good education. Careful, Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.

Music, Art, Literature, and Languages. Well equipped Swedish Gymnasium. Physical education carefully supervised. Dancing special feature.

Ideal for children who have been born in tropical countries.

Fees - 30 to 40 guineas per term.

GIRLS**BEVERLEY LODGE.**

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL.

Principal - Miss SHANNON.
(Re-registered 1916)

Assisted by a highly qualified Staff.

Careful religious training. Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting, Music (Pianoforte, Organ, Violin, Singing, and Harmony), Dancing, Gymnastics, and field for Hockey and Tennis. French Conversation Class by native. Science, especially Botany. Pupils prepared for all the University and Music Examinations.

Entire charge of Foreign Pupils

GIRLS**SAINT AGNES' SCHOOL,**

Babbacombe, Torquay.

A PARENTS' NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL UNION SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS AND LITTLE SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal - Miss C. D. LAWE.

Premises - Situated in the healthiest part of Babbacombe, 300 feet above sea-level, near the Downs and sea-front.

Curriculum - Scripture, English, Mathematics, Natural Study, Botany, French, Latin, Brush Work, Drawing, Needlework, Class Singing, Cooking.

Organised Games, Swedish Drill, Swimming, Dancing.

Fees - From 24 guineas and 31 guineas, according to age at entrance.

THAMES, GREENHITHE

(Kent), 20½ miles from London. Southern Railway. On River Thames, 2½ miles north-east of Dartford. Ships are tested for their compasses in the river here. Franklin and Crozier in the *Ébène* and *Terror* sailed from Greenhithe June 19th, 1845

BOYS THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE.

H.M.S. "WORCESTER" (off Greenhithe, Kent)
Est. 1862 Incorp. 1863

The ship is anchored in the Thames off Greenhithe, in one of the most healthy reaches of the river, and has for its object the training of youths for OFFICERS in the MERCANTILE MARINE. The cadets are taught practical seamanship, together with Navigation, Nautical Astronomy, &c. Special attention is paid to Physical Drill. Two years on the "Worcester" counts as one year's sea service. Appointments granted in the R.N., R.N.R., Bengal Pilot Service, &c. Present Terms.—£140 per annum, including uniform.

For Illustrated Prospectus apply to—
The Secretary, 72, MARK LANE, LONDON E C 3

ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"35 miles from London. The climate is particularly healthy, dry, bracing, and invigorating, almost entirely free from fogs. The soil is chiefly sandstone. Sunshine (1923), 1,621 hours."

BOYS ROSE HILL SCHOOL,

Principals—Mr. R. SAUNDERS JOHNSON, B.A.
Miss M. B. SLANN.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AND OSBORNE

Premises healthily situated on high ground facing the Common, 350 feet above sea-level.

Curriculum designed to thoroughly prepare boys for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Playing Field comprises several acres. Gymnastics, Swimming, Shooting, Cricket, Football.

Entire charge taken

Fees—£35 per term

WARWICK.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Historic county town on River Avon in centre of one of the prettiest districts in Midlands. The drainage and water-supply are good, and the climate mild and healthy. Its splendid castle contains a magnificent collection of art treasures."

BOYS WARWICK SCHOOL.

(Chartered by Edward the Confessor)

This Historical School gives Advanced Education in Mathematics, Science, Modern Languages and Classics, and prepares boys for Universities, Army, Civil Service, Engineering, Agricultural Science, Professional or Industrial Careers. Arrangements made for boys from the Colonies.

Headmaster's House accommodates 100 Senior Boarders—eligible after 13th birthday from Junior House, which receives 40 from age of 8.

Exceptional advantages of this famous Public School too numerous to detail here. Apply to Headmaster.

H. S. PYNE, M.A., B.Sc.(Dub.).

Fees for Boarders, 27 guineas per annum

WALMER.

Population 5,347. Southern Ry. 84 miles from London. It is a southward continuation of Deal. Select place of residence. Quiet seaside resort, and one of the healthiest spots on the coast of Kent. Climate dry and very bracing. Specially recommended by the medical profession. High cliff and marine promenade give unrivalled facilities for healthful exercise. Some sort of breeze always blows. Early vegetables bear witness to the mildness of the temperature.

BOYS UPTON SCHOOL, RIPPLE VALE.

Principal - - - C. E. CHERRILL.

Situation—1 mile from Sea.
Grounds—27 acres, including tennis lawns, playing fields, paddocks, stable, kitchen garden.
Ann—Train boys morally, intellectually, and physically for Public Schools and Royal Navy.
Swimming, Drill, Shooting.
Household arrangements under the Misses Cherrill. Diet varied and unlimited, milk, eggs, poultry, fruit, and vegetables from own farm. Accommodation for 30 Boarders; no day boys received.

Fees—105 to 120 guineas.

GIRLS**THE DOWNS,**

Sheen House.

Principal - - Miss C. PHILIPPS KEELY.
Head Mistress - Miss THOMAS, M.A. (Oxon.)
(Late Senior History Mistress, Wycombe Abbey)
Assisted by Fully Qualified Mistresses

Premises—Detached, in own grounds, with playing field 4 Tennis Courts and well-stocked fruit and vegetable gardens. Gymnasium.

Aim—To give thorough education on broad lines. Individual development of character encouraged. Particular attention paid to health, manners and social training.

Fees—50 guineas per term

WATFORD

(Hertfordshire). The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Principally residential, 17½ miles from London. Stands high upon gravel soil; healthy climate and bracing air, abundant pure water-supply and modern drainage." Pop 49,439.

BOYS**SHIRLEY HOUSE SCHOOL.**

Preparatory School for the Public Schools and Royal Naval Cadetships.

Principal - E. T. CAMPBELL, B.A. (Cantab.).

Boys received from 7 to 14.
Main Subjects, Classics, Mathematics, English and French (on Modern Conversational methods).
School House in own grounds (28 acres).
Cricket and Football Field (2 acres).
Specially designed Class-rooms. Laboratory. Gymnasium.
Sanitation perfect. Drill. Swedish and Military.
Open-air Swimming Bath. Rifle Range, Squash.
Racquet Court, Carpenter's Shop.

Capable Matron under Mrs. Campbell's supervision. Entire charge of pupils from abroad.
Telephone, 439 Watford.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA.

A small town of modern foundation situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from and to the west of Margate, originally intended, and hitherto exclusively developed, as a seaside resort for the upper classes desirous of obtaining all the climatic advantages for which Margate is noted. The sea walls form two promenades over a mile long, steps giving access to the beach (sandy). There are gardens with walks at different elevations, giving protection from winds. Marine drive for two miles along the top of the cliff. Safe bathing. Modern drainage, excellent water-supply. Pop 5,096.

[See p 995 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

GIRLS

ETHANDENE.

FOR GIRLS

Principals—

The Misses K. S. and A. E. HARE.

Assisted by a large Staff of Fully Qualified Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors. Great attention given to the study of Modern Languages, Music, and Art.

*Premises—*Recently extended, now include, besides well-ventilated Classrooms and Gymnasium Hall, a separate Dining Room, outdoor Class-room, Studio, and Library.

Physical Training on Swedish system. Aim—General health, all-round development, graceful bearing.

GIRLS

ST. MARGARET'S SCHOOL, SEA ROAD, WESTGATE-ON-SEA.

Principals { Miss E. M. MARTIN, B.Sc.
Miss B. M. SIMMS, L.R.A.M. }
Assisted by fully qualified Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

Premises consist of three detached houses in own grounds, facing sea. Gymnasium, Playing field.

Curriculum includes usual English subjects, French, German, Latin, Class Singing, Needlework, Drill.

Music and French special features. Preparation for usual examinations. Many successes.
*Fees—*40 guineas per term.

GIRLS

WESTGATE HOUSE.

HIGH-CLASS HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Principal - Mrs. RUSSELL-DAVIES.

*Premises—*Stand in own grounds near sea and three minutes from Railway Station. School work based upon P.N.E.U. Course of Instruction includes the Bible, English Language and Literature, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Mathematics, French, Latin, Natural Science, Drawing, Music, Singing, Eurythmics, Needlework, Physical Training and Games. Every care and attention. Diet nourishing and varied, Fruit and vegetables from own gardens.

Fees—£35-40 per term.

BOYS

FLETE HOUSE.

PREPARATORY (7-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

M. W. PETERS, M.C., M.A.

(Christ's College, Cambridge)

Premises consist of two detached houses joined by covered way in own grounds on the sea front.

School Course includes usual subjects required by Common Entrance Exams and Entrance Scholarships.

Small classes. Individual attention.

GIRLS

STANMORE.

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Principal - Miss COWPER.

*Premises—*Detached, in splendid position on the sea front.

*Aim—*Preparation for life by harmonious development of Moral, Intellectual, and Physical Powers.

*Curriculum—*Comprehensive, thorough Modern System, individual treatment according to requirements. Examinations if required.

*Physical Training—*Gymnastics, Swedish Drill, Out-door Games and Recreation.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

WEYBRIDGE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated in pine country overlooking the Valley of the Thames, the district of Weybridge is extremely healthy. The soil is gravel and sand. There is a constant and excellent water-supply, and there is an efficient system of drainage." Pop 6,687.

GIRLS

WEATH HOUSE,

WEYBRIDGE.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Principal - Miss M. H. HIGGINS.

Assisted by Resident Staff of qualified Mistresses proficient in English, Music, Art, and Foreign Languages.

*Premises—*Excellent, elevated situation on gravel soil in own extensive grounds of nearly four acres.

*School Course—*Provides for broad Education upon Modern lines, GIRLS TAUGHT USE AND NECESSITY of corporate public-spirited life. Usual Public Examinations prepared for. Social observances receive due care.

Fees moderate.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—" Lies on the shores of Weston Bay in the Bristol Channel, covering the southern slopes of Worlebury, and the alluvial and sandy plain at its foot Well protected from the cold northerly winds by the Weston-Worle ridge, it is open to pure invigorating breezes direct from the Atlantic Ocean, which tend to produce an equability of climate through all the seasons of the year, difficult to find anywhere else in England. Favoured with a dry sub-soil, a high sunshine record, and remarkably free from infectious diseases, the town is admirably suited for invalids and delicate children."

A spacious asphalted marine parade and carriage drive extend for over two miles, protected by a sea wall. The piers of Weston-super Mare are amongst its chief attractions. Ample opportunities for marine excursions. On Knightstone are swimming baths, and a handsome pavilion, capable of seating 2,500 people, used principally for theatricals. Public Library and Museum. Electric trams.

Sunshine (1923), 1,384 hours. Water-supply, constant. Drainage, modern. Soil, sandy. Baths, sea water, swimming, Turkish, &c. Bathing, mixed. Pop. 31,653.

BOYS.

LEWISHAM SCHOOL.

Headmaster—

LEONARD C. COMFORT, B.Sc. (Lond.).

Objects—To give sound Education suitable for Commercial or Professional life, with good Moral and Physical training.

Prepares for Cambridge Locals, Matriculation, also Preliminary Law and Chartered Accountants.

Premises—specially built with lofty, airy rooms.

Healthiest position in the West of England. Ideal School for Delicate Boys. Gymnasium and Chemical Laboratory. Modern Languages a speciality.

Large Cadet Hall. Covered Cricket Pitch. Professional Coaching during winter.

BOYS.

OLARENCE SCHOOL.

Established 1886

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - H. H. WOODHOUSE, M.A. (Late Exhibitioner of Hertford College, Oxon.)

Premises—Close to sea. Well equipped Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, Science Laboratory, Electric Light, Sports Field of 10 acres, adjoining Golf Links.

Preparation for Common Entrance, and Scholarship Examinations for the Public Schools. Two Close Scholarships for Canford School.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees—90-100 guineas per annum.

BOYS

SYLVESTER HOUSE SCHOOL,

70, Beach Road, Weston-Super-Mare.

PREPARATORY (6-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - N. S. LOTT. (Clifton College.)

Premises—Detached, near sea front. Electric Light, Carpenter's Shop, Gymnasium, Laboratory.

Curriculum—Designed to thoroughly prepare boys for Public School Entrance and Scholarship Examinations and Royal Navy.

Small Classes. Individual attention. Physical Exercises and Games receive special attention. Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees—30-35 guineas per term.

GIRLS

EASTERN HOUSE.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(Recog. by Board of Education)

Principal - - Mrs. A. L. LAWS.

Provides a high standard of education combined with home influences. Art and music special features.

Domestic Science (Housekeeping, Cooking, Dressmaking, &c.) taught in Model Cottage School, limited to eight pupils.

Full prospectus on application.

GIRLS

ATHELSTAN (SCHOOL FOR GIRLS), WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

Premises—Stand high in the healthiest and most sheltered part of Weston.

Aim—To provide thoroughly good and practical Education combined with comforts of Home.

Course of Instruction includes usual English subjects, Mathematics, French, Latin, German, Drawing, Book-keeping, Needlework, Class Singing, Drilling, Domestic Science.

Preparation for all Examinations. Tennis, Hockey, Swimming, Cycling.

Fees—From 50 guineas per annum.

For Prospectus, apply to Miss JOHNSTONE, Principal.

WIMBORNE,

Hants. A market town, head of a county court district, 20 miles NW of Bournemouth, 114 miles from London. L M & S Railway and Southern Railway. Soil Light loam, subsoil clay and gravel. Wimborne is an ancient place occupying the site of a Roman station.

BOYS

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(Founded in 1496).

Head Master—

Rev. A. D. E. ALLAN, M.A. (Oxon.).

Situated in beautiful country in the Stour Valley on the outskirts of the New Forest, Fine School Hall, Chemical and Physical Laboratories, Engineering and Carpentry Shops, Gymnasium, Playing Fields, Bathing Place, Cadet Corps.

Preparation for Universities, Army, Navy, Professional and Business Careers by strong Staff of Masters.

Fees.—£65 per annum.

WIMBLEDON.

Pop. 41,604. In Surrey, 7 miles S.W. of London, Southern Railway. Is noted for its open breezy common of 648 acres, which is 200 feet above sea-level. It is a healthy, bracing, residential town on gravel soil, well supplied with all the essentials of a modern suburban district as regards facilities for amusements, recreation, and education.

GIRLS**THE KEIR,****WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.**

FINISHING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF GOOD SOCIAL POSITION—AGES 14 TO 19

Principal - Miss MARY PEACHEY.

Premises—Modernised Georgian Residence in own grounds of 4 acres, unique position on best part of Wimbledon Common, adjoining golf links. *Specialties*—Art, Music, Languages, Literature and Domestic Science.

Modern Side—Domestic Science in all its branches.

Afternoons given to Tennis, Riding, Golf, Sight-seeing, &c.

Limited numbers *Entire charge*

Fees from 50 guineas per term.

GIRLS AND SMALL BOYS**NETHERTON,****THE DOWNS, WIMBLEDON, S.W.20.**

Principal - Mrs. W. T. OGILVY.

(Assisted by qualified English and French Resident Mistresses and Visiting Teachers.)

Premises—Detached with large Garden and Tennis Lawn. Close to the Common.

School Course includes Scripture, usual English Subjects, French, Latin, Mathematics, Nature Study, Class Singing, Needlework, Drill, Handicrafts, Elementary Drawing and Painting. Limited number of pupils.

Entire charge where Parents are abroad

Fees—35 guineas per term inclusive.

WINDERMERE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated on the upper Silurian formation (Conistone Slate and Flags), overlooking the lake of that name 200 feet below. It has a good and abundant water-supply of a soft character, and is well drained." (See p. 984 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.)

ST. ANNE'S SCHOOL,**BROWHEAD, WINDERMERE.**

The St. Anne's High School, a private boarding school for girls, recognised by the Board of Education, has been removed from St. Annes-on-the-Sea to the above address.

The new premises are spacious, they stand in an elevated position within 60 acres of private grounds.

Principal - { S. HELEN LEIGH,
EDITH M. MORRISON, M.A.

PREPARATORY HOUSE

(For girls under 12 years of age).

ELLERAY, WINDERMERE.**WORCESTER.**

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate is mild and equable, and the rainfall moderate. Most of the city is on a gravel and sand formation. The drainage is excellent and the water-supply plentiful." Pop. 48,846.

BOYS**COLLEGE FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.**

Headmaster - G. C. BROWN, M.A. (Lond.).

Endowed Public School providing for blind boys and those of defective sight a first grade Public School education.

Premises modern, equipped with all the apparatus necessary for the College's peculiar needs.

PREPARATORY MAIN AND SENIOR SECTIONS.

Preparation for University, Professional and Business Careers.

Boat House on the Severn. Many valuable Scholarships.

Fees—£80 to £100 per annum.

WORTHING.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"On South Coast, 10 miles from Brighton. Background of South Downs affords protection from northern winds. Worthing stands high in the opinion of the medical profession for its genial and equable climate. Good drainage system and pure water. The sands are hard, smooth, and extensive, and the place generally is well adapted to the requirements of children. The winter temperature compares favourably with Ventnor." Sunshine (1923), 1,805 hours. Pop. 35,224.

(See p. 986 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.)

BOYS. SOMPTING ABBOTS.

(Two miles from Worthing.)

Principal - A C. RUTHERFORD, B.A. (Oxon.).

PREPARATORY (6 to 15) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Premises stand in own grounds and Parklands of 24 acres, on the South slope of the Downs, well protected from North winds.

Central Heating. Electric Light.

Curriculum based on requirements of Public Schools.

Individual attention. Physical Drill.

Cricket, Football, Tennis, Bathing.

Fees—120 guineas per annum.

GIRLS.**CHURCH HOUSE SCHOOL.**

Principal - { Miss FISHER,
Miss MORTER.

RESIDENT SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Extensive School Premises in best part of West Worthing. Home system.

Aim of School—To provide sound education on Modern Lines combined with thorough Physical Culture and careful Training of Character.

Preparation for usual Examinations. Thorough Musical Education. Swedish Drill, Tennis, Hockey, Net Ball.

Entire charge of pupils where parents are abroad.

WHITAKER'S HEALTH RESORTS.

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE AT BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS.

Mean Temperature of the Air, and the Percentage of the Possible Duration of Bright Sunshine at British Health Resorts and Chief Towns during the year October 1923 to September 1924. The mean temperature at Nice during the fifty years 1851-1900 is added for comparison.

PLACES	1923								1924			
	Oct		Nov		Dec		Year		Jan		Feb	
	Temp	Sun	Temp	Sun	Temp	Sun	Temp	Sun	Temp	Sun	Temp	Sun
	°	%	°	%	°	%	°	%	°	%	°	%
Aberdeen	46.9	43	38.4	31	37.8	22	45.9	28	39.6	14	40.0	18
Balmoral	43.4	—	33.0	—	33.7	—	42.6	—	35.4	—	35.6	—
Bath	50.0	—	37.7	27	40.9	17	49.9	31	41.9	19	38.3	17
Birmingham	49.0	23	38.1	27	38.6	11	48.1	24	39.7	17	36.9	8
Blackpool	50.7	28	40.5	32	39.5	18	48.8	30	40.1	15	39.5	23
Bournemouth	51.9	30	39.1	41	41.5	29	—	—	42.9	26	38.6	28
Bradford	48.3	27	37.4	22	37.3	15	46.9	27	38.5	11	37.4	4
Brighton	53.3	29	41.0	39	40.9	22	50.6	39	42.5	24	38.9	22
Buxton	49.1	20	35.5	25	35.9	13	45.1	30	37.3	12	34.9	9
Cambridge	49.9	30	37.9	35	36.9	14	—	—	40.0	24	36.9	15
Cardiff	50.6	29	39.6	39	41.4	23	49.4	35	41.9	20	39.3	27
Cheltenham	50.7	25	38.3	34	39.7	18	49.7	30	41.4	22	37.7	16
Clacton-on-Sea	51.9	29	39.9	38	38.1	18	49.6	38	39.7	24	37.7	19
Colwyn Bay	51.5	30	41.8	30	42.5	16	49.9	32	42.7	22	40.3	20
Coventry	49.5	27	37.5	27	38.4	11	48.7	28	40.1	19	37.6	11
Cromer	50.3	25	40.7	39	38.3	23	—	—	37.8	9	36.6	18
Douglas, I. of Man	49.1	38	41.2	40	41.4	22	48.0	35	41.5	15	40.3	28
Dublin	50.4	37	40.3	34	43.0	21	49.7	32	44.1	13	41.7	16
Dundee	46.8	34	37.0	32	36.4	21	46.1	27	37.6	18	36.6	20
Eastbourne	53.7	30	41.3	42	41.1	25	50.6	43	42.9	25	39.3	25
Edinburgh	47.6	37	37.0	26	38.2	21	46.2	29	39.6	22	38.4	21
Falmouth	52.5	38	43.1	54	44.9	30	51.2	39	45.7	22	41.5	31
Felixstowe	52.1	30	39.3	36	37.3	18	49.2	39	38.9	26	37.3	21
Greenock	48.4	—	39.3	—	39.4	—	47.1	—	40.2	—	40.5	—
Guernsey	54.5	28	45.1	40	45.9	22	52.3	43	45.9	26	42.2	23
Hatfield	47.4	34	36.7	29	36.1	24	46.1	31	36.9	17	36.9	18
Hastings	52.0	29	40.5	43	40.5	24	50.2	41	42.1	27	38.3	25
Hull	49.3	27	38.5	21	37.3	14	48.2	26	39.5	10	38.6	12
Leamington Spa	48.5	27	36.2	29	38.2	14	48.1	28	39.9	23	37.8	14
Lincoln	49.5	—	37.7	—	37.3	—	48.5	—	39.3	—	38.3	—
Littlehampton	52.3	35	39.1	44	40.2	28	49.5	41	42.3	27	38.1	26
Liverpool (Bulston)	49.7	28	40.9	30	41.3	22	48.8	31	40.9	21	39.1	19
Llandudno	51.3	26	42.4	27	42.7	14	—	—	42.9	23	40.6	21
London (West'1)	52.2	27	39.2	17	39.8	5	—	—	42.3	14	38.5	8
Malvern	49.8	26	38.5	6	40.0	27	49.1	33	40.5	28	37.7	22
Manchester	49.8	17	39.3	6	39.7	3	49.1	31	41.2	3	38.7	7
Margate	53.1	34	41.5	38	39.5	19	50.5	38	40.2	26	38.1	21
Marlborough	48.0	—	35.9	—	38.2	19	47.7	—	39.9	21	36.5	17
Newquay	52.3	33	42.1	48	44.7	22	50.5	36	45.3	24	40.7	30
Norwich	50.0	26	38.0	38	36.4	16	48.8	35	38.7	23	36.7	17
Nottingham	49.4	22	37.9	18	38.1	7	48.5	33	39.9	14	38.3	10
Oxford	50.6	28	38.1	41	39.5	21	49.3	33	41.6	23	37.9	19
Paignton	52.9	40	41.5	47	43.8	30	51.3	41	45.1	25	40.2	30
Penzance	53.1	—	44.1	—	46.1	—	51.7	—	46.7	—	42.5	—
Plymouth	52.3	33	41.7	45	44.0	31	51.2	37	45.3	20	40.2	22
Portsmouth	53.3	34	40.7	42	41.3	24	51.3	40	43.2	25	39.3	22
Ross-on-Wye	50.5	25	38.8	41	40.6	29	49.4	33	41.4	24	38.5	22
Scarborough	49.9	31	40.0	26	38.3	18	48.2	32	40.3	17	39.0	15
Scilly	53.0	37	45.4	47	47.1	21	51.6	25	47.3	—	43.4	25
Sheffield	48.8	29	38.9	25	38.5	14	48.1	29	39.9	19	38.1	14
Skegness	49.5	29	39.1	33	36.9	22	47.9	35	38.8	23	37.5	18
Southampton	51.7	30	38.5	39	40.1	22	50.1	37	42.4	23	37.5	26
Southend	51.8	30	38.9	39	38.1	14	50.0	36	40.1	25	37.5	19
Southport	50.0	30	39.8	29	39.1	18	48.5	32	40.1	16	39.0	23
Stonyhurst	48.2	25	38.0	23	37.8	16	46.9	27	39.1	11	37.5	14
Torquay	52.2	38	42.3	46	44.3	30	52.1	41	45.5	23	40.9	26
Totland Bay	53.3	21	40.9	29	41.8	25	50.5	39	43.2	24	38.5	20
Tunbridge Wells	51.3	30	38.5	35	38.7	18	49.4	36	42.6	25	37.1	19
Valencia	50.9	28	42.2	32	46.5	13	50.3	29	45.8	17	43.1	29
Ventnor	53.5	30	42.3	41	42.8	29	51.2	39	44.1	26	39.3	27
Weymouth	54.0	31	41.3	29	42.9	24	51.6	38	44.3	25	39.9	29
Woolacombe	53.1	24	43.1	29	44.3	17	51.0	30	44.9	15	40.0	22
Worthing	52.4	32	39.7	41	40.3	24	50.0	40	42.3	26	38.6	24
Yarmouth	50.8	25	40.2	40	37.3	20	48.8	37	38.9	25	37.1	20
York	48.9	20	38.4	25	37.4	18	48.2	28	39.5	13	39.1	20
Nice (1851-1900)	62.0	—	52.7	—	47.3	—	—	—	46.4	—	46.5	—

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE AT BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS.

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The mean temperature at Nice during the fifty years 1851-1900 is added for comparison

PLACES.	1924													
	March		April		May		June		July		Aug		Sept	
	Temp	Sun	Temp	Sun	Temp	Sun	Temp	Sun	Temp	Sun	Temp	Sun	Temp	Sun
Aberdeen.....	37.2	28	42.5	34	46.5	23	51.9	23	56.8	26	56.1	26	51.8	39
Balmoral.	37.4	39.9	44.8	—	46.0	—	50.8	—	53.3	—	51.7	—	48.1	—
Bath	41.7	44	46.8	34	54.5	39	58.5	38	60.4	43	58.5	29	57.3	30
Birmingham ..	39.6	30	44.7	25	52.5	36	56.7	29	59.3	38	56.7	25	55.8	24
Blackpool	39.4	41	43.9	33	53.5	42	57.6	30	59.9	31	58.3	31	56.1	29
Bournemouth ..	41.4	50	46.3	39	53.5	42	57.6	43	59.9	46	58.9	38	57.6	34
Bradford	36.7	25	42.8	22	50.7	24	55.5	39	57.9	35	56.0	29	55.5	34
Brighton	41.8	48	45.9	35	54.3	47	58.8	42	61.2	51	59.8	43	59.5	39
Buxton	36.1	31	41.5	23	49.7	22	54.3	30	56.9	33	54.2	24	53.1	27
Cambridge	39.9	43	45.5	36	54.7	35	58.7	37	60.9	47	58.9	35	57.5	31
Cardiff	41.2	46	46.1	42	53.2	36	56.9	32	59.3	45	57.7	37	56.3	32
Cheltenham	41.2	46	46.3	37	54.3	28	58.5	31	61.5	41	58.1	29	57.1	29
Clacton-on-sea ..	39.7	49	45.5	40	54.7	48	58.7	44	61.1	53	59.9	42	58.7	32
Colwyn Bay	41.8	49	45.2	39	52.9	36	57.1	34	59.5	35	58.2	28	56.8	34
Conventry	40.0	35	45.5	31	53.8	28	58.3	32	60.5	41	58.1	33	56.8	27
Cromer	39.3	49	44.5	37	53.0	35	57.6	37	61.2	44	59.1	38	57.5	30
Douglas, I. of Man	40.1	42	43.3	41	49.0	32	53.7	29	56.3	39	55.5	29	54.6	33
Dublin	41.9	37	45.5	34	52.3	31	57.5	22	59.0	31	57.7	28	54.6	32
Dundee	36.3	25	43.0	31	47.5	21	54.4	32	57.5	26	56.4	20	53.1	26
Eastbourne	41.1	49	46.1	35	53.9	53	57.7	47	60.5	56	59.7	44	58.7	36
Edinburgh	38.1	35	42.9	34	47.5	25	54.0	37	56.8	29	55.8	22	52.5	38
Falmouth	44.1	47	47.2	44	52.7	38	57.5	36	59.9	44	58.9	43	57.1	35
Felixstowe	38.9	53	45.1	41	54.1	46	58.5	44	61.9	52	59.9	41	58.9	36
Greenock	38.6	—	44.2	—	48.6	—	54.5	—	57.2	—	56.4	—	53.5	—
Guernsey	45.3	52	47.3	45	54.1	49	57.5	48	60.5	58	59.6	48	58.7	48
Harrogate	36.3	27	42.3	33	50.3	28	55.3	33	57.9	34	55.6	27	54.8	33
Hastings	41.3	50	45.5	32	54.1	51	57.5	43	60.5	51	59.1	43	58.5	36
Hull	37.9	38	44.7	32	52.7	20	57.2	28	60.8	30	58.9	27	57.1	31
Leamington Spa ..	39.7	56	45.5	33	53.5	32	58.1	34	61.1	44	57.5	32	56.7	29
Lincoln	40.8	—	45.5	—	53.7	—	58.7	—	61.5	—	58.9	—	57.3	—
Littlehampton ..	39.6	50	45.3	40	53.1	50	57.1	46	59.2	55	58.5	43	58.3	40
Liverpool (Hulton)	39.7	36	44.2	35	52.9	34	56.7	31	59.3	35	57.7	30	56.1	28
Llandudno	41.8	46	44.7	37	52.5	35	56.4	31	59.3	32	57.3	29	56.7	31
London (West'r)	42.0	46	47.6	26	56.5	38	60.4	39	62.9	47	60.1	34	58.9	29
Malvern	40.5	43	45.9	37	53.1	28	57.5	32	59.5	44	57.8	33	56.0	32
Manchester	41.0	31	45.0	21	53.2	22	58.1	25	60.5	26	57.9	17	56.8	23
Margate	40.6	53	45.7	39	55.0	53	59.3	48	62.5	55	60.5	45	59.3	39
Marlborough	39.7	45	44.3	31	52.5	35	56.5	31	57.7	43	56.5	31	55.3	30
Newquay	43.5	48	45.5	39	52.3	38	56.6	34	58.7	39	57.9	39	56.9	33
Norwich	39.3	51	45.7	33	53.0	36	59.4	40	62.1	46	59.1	36	57.5	33
Nottingham	39.1	32	45.2	24	53.2	23	57.7	27	60.5	35	57.7	24	56.5	30
Oxford	40.5	48	46.5	38	54.4	36	58.5	37	60.5	44	58.4	33	57.1	28
Paignton	42.7	49	47.1	43	53.3	37	58.4	43	60.1	47	—	—	57.7	37
Penzance	44.9	—	47.7	—	53.1	—	57.6	—	59.5	—	58.9	—	57.3	34
Plymouth	43.5	48	46.7	39	52.7	32	57.7	36	59.3	41	58.7	38	57.4	35
Portsmouth	42.5	52	47.1	37	55.3	46	59.2	48	61.7	54	60.2	41	59.3	40
Rose-on-Wye	40.5	43	46.2	37	53.2	29	57.1	33	59.1	40	57.7	28	56.5	29
Scarborough	39.6	37	45.7	39	51.6	26	57.1	31	60.1	34	—	—	56.9	33
Scilly	45.5	44	47.3	43	52.3	42	56.1	33	58.3	40	58.1	43	56.9	39
Sheffield	38.5	32	44.3	26	52.5	28	57.2	34	59.6	35	57.2	29	55.9	30
Skegness	39.4	46	44.4	36	52.1	34	57.7	40	60.3	44	58.5	39	57.7	35
Southampton	40.9	49	46.5	36	54.3	42	58.3	44	60.5	50	59.1	39	57.6	35
Southend	40.8	49	46.9	39	52.2	49	60.9	43	63.1	52	60.9	45	59.5	33
Southport	39.7	41	44.1	37	52.7	36	56.4	33	59.4	37	57.9	33	56.3	32
Stonyhurst	36.0	32	42.6	31	51.1	27	55.4	26	57.9	28	55.7	26	54.7	26
Torquay	43.7	49	47.7	43	53.5	37	58.5	40	60.7	49	59.7	42	58.3	37
Totland Bay	41.3	50	45.9	38	53.3	45	57.1	45	59.8	49	59.5	39	58.1	34
Tunbridge Wells ..	40.9	50	45.7	32	54.6	45	58.3	42	60.3	50	58.7	41	57.4	30
Valencia	44.7	25	46.6	32	52.4	41	55.7	28	57.7	25	57.2	27	55.2	24
Ventnor	42.7	52	46.4	34	53.7	45	57.5	43	60.5	53	59.7	43	59.1	37
Weymouth	42.7	49	46.9	40	54.0	42	58.8	43	61.1	49	61.0	42	59.3	37
Woolacombe	43.9	44	46.5	36	53.3	32	57.5	39	59.7	40	59.0	32	57.7	26
Worthing	41.7	50	45.9	36	54.1	30	58.1	45	60.3	54	59.7	42	58.7	39
Yarmouth	39.0	49	44.7	35	53.0	41	57.7	42	61.2	47	59.3	40	58.4	33
York	38.5	35	44.4	32	52.9	22	57.6	27	60.5	34	57.9	27	56.8	32
Nice (1851-1900).....	50.7	—	56.5	—	62.2	—	69.1	—	73.8	—	73.2	—	68.2	—

"WHERE TO STAY"

WHITAKER'S CLASSIFIED INDEX-DIRECTORY

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WHITAKER'S HOLIDAY GUIDE.

LOCAL GUIDES.	Brighton Cheltenham Droitwich Eastbourne Hartgate Worthing	See Advertising Committee Spa Manager J. H. Hollyer Dept. W. A. F. J. C. Broome	The Museum (Dept. W. A.) Cheltenham Spa 27 Corbett Estate Offices Railway Station, Eastbourne 99, Royal Baths Hartgate 16, Municipal Offices	979 982 983 986 989
HYDRO	Gothland Matlock	Gothland Hydro Rockside Hydro	Proprietress Managers	987 989
HOTELS (Licensed).	Burnham Cambridge Canterbury Clacton on Sea Croft Dartmoor Dartmoor Dulverton English Lakes English Lakes Exmouth Felixstowe Llandudno Malvern Mullion Mundesley Oban Perth Ripon Ryde St. Anne's Seaton Torquemouth	Royal Clarence Hotel University Arms Hotel Royal Fountain Hotel Grand Hotel Drummond Arms Hotel Two Bridges Hotel Haytor Hotel Lamb Hotel Rothay Hotel, Grasmere Prince of Wales Hotel (Grasmere) Royal Beacon Hotel Grand Hotel Imperial Hotel Foley Arms Hotel Mullion Cove Hotel Grand Hotel Great Western Hotel Station Hotel .. Lincoln Hotel Royal Esplanade Hotel Glend Hotel Royal Clarence Hotel Seach Hotel	G. H. Pugh M. D. Bradford F. C. Large F. F. Corrigan Bruce W. Kelly Manager Mrs. Conan J. C. Stanbury Tom Scott Tom Scott A. W. Bradshaw Resident Proprietor S. Chantrey Proprietress Manageress Proprietor Alex. McGeeon Manager Frank Band K. Holloway A. F. Goddard Mrs. J. E. 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The rapid growth of Bexhill is to be attributed to its bracing air and sunny climate, and it has been found that the air possesses recuperative and stimulating qualities in a remarkable degree It is one of the sunniest spots on the South Coast, fogs are practically unknown, while the soil is for the most part sandy, and dries quickly after rain. [See p. 950 for SCHOOLS.]

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BOGNOR, SUSSEX U.D.C. Pop. 13,300. Southern Railway. 66 miles from London. Aspect—South. Climate—Mild, dry, equable, freedom from frost and fog. Quiet family summer resort and residential town. Sunshine (1923), 1,818 hours.

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BOURNEMOUTH, HANTS C.B. Pop. 91,770. 107½ miles from London. L.M. & S. Railway and Southern Railway. Aspect—South. Climate—Mild, equable temperature. Sunshine (1923), 1,727 hours. Soil—sand and gravel. Beach—Sandy, no currents. A fashionable south coast health resort extending along a stretch of chine-broken cliffs in the wide open bay which forms the western extremity of Hampshire.

[See p. 951 for SCHOOLS.]

BRIGHTON, SUSSEX Pop. 142,427. Means of access—Southern Railway 51 miles from London. Elevation, 26 to 462 feet. Aspect—South. Sunshine (1923), 1,718 hours. Soil—chalk. Front—4½ miles. Marine drive with promenade, lawns, ornamental terrace walks. Society's liveliest seaside rendezvous, favourite resort of Londoners. Development of the town due to salubrious location, accessibility to London and resemblance thereto.

[See p. 951 for SCHOOLS.]



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BROADSTAIRS,

KENT. U.D.C. Pop. 15,469. Southern Railway. 75 miles from London. Location—Between Ramsgate and Margate; connected with both by electric train service. Elevation—About 150 ft. Neighbourhood—High cliffs. Aspect—South-east. Climate—Dry, bracing. Sunshine (1923), 1,804 hours. Soil—Chalk. Front—Promenade on top of cliff, ornamental gardens. Beach—Sands. A quiet, select, family resort and exhilarating retreat. Remarkably free from fogs and mists, bracing in summer and mild in winter; suitable for invalids and delicate children throughout the year. [See p. 952 for SCHOOLS.]

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G. H. PRUEN, Proprietor

BUXTON,

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BUXTON, Derbyshire. **HAMPSON BROS., BUXTON, LIMITED,** House Agents, 8, The Quadrant (Tel. 38), invite inquiries as to local properties of every description. Free Lists.

CAMBRIDGE,

County Borough. Pop. 59,262. Means of Access—L. & N.E. Railway and L.M. & S. Railway. Elevation—33 feet above sea level. Water Supply—Constant. Drainage—Modern. Soil—Chalk, gault, gravel and alluvial deposits. This famous University, on the River Cam, originated in 1110, it comprises about seventeen colleges and two halls, the venerable buildings being of great architectural and historic interest. Boating, fishing, golf (18 holes), hunting, shooting, &c.

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CANTERBURY,

KENT. Seat of the Primacy of All England. Pop. 23,732. Southern Railway 55 miles from London. Aspect—S.W. Climate—Mild and dry. Water Supply—Constant and pure. Soil—Clay with gravel. Canterbury Cathedral is a monumental antiquity of world-wide interest. [See p. 953 for SCHOOLS.]

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CROMER, NORFOLK. U.D.C. Pop. 5,435. L & N E. Railway, Midland and G.N. Joint Railway. 138 miles from London. A favourite high-class seaside summer resort. 22 miles from Norwich. Water Supply—Constant (hard). Soil—Sand and gravel. Elevation—70 to 250 feet. Golf Links (18 holes). Sunshine (1923), 1,631 hours.

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[See pp 960 and 973 for SCHOOLS

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EXETER,

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Telegrams, "Beacon Hotel, Exmouth." Telephone, 41

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FALMOUTH, CORNWALL. G.W. Railway. 29½ miles from London. Location—On south side of Falmouth Harbour, 15 miles N.N.E. of the Lizard Beach—Shingle, sand as tide recedes. Climate—Equable. Seaport town and watering place with a magnificent harbour and excellent facilities for yachting and boating. Pier, park, marine drive River and sea excursions

CORNISH RIVIERA. Eight miles from Falmouth Modern farmhouse 350 feet above sea level. Inclusive board residence from 3 guineas weekly. Miss L A ROW, Phone, Penryn 6174 Telbavah Constantine, Falmouth

Cornish clotted cream supplied

FELIXSTOWE, SUFFOLK. U D C. Pop 11,655 Means of Access—L & N E Railway, steamers from London Bridge, Ipswich, Yarmouth, and Continent via Havrich Location—On coast, 12 miles from Ipswich Aspect—South Climate—Bracing, mild autumn and winter A quiet, fashionable, modern-built watering-place a golf links (18 holes) Boating, fishing Sunshine (1923), 1,735 hours

GRAND HOTEL. Ideal situation Lounge and Balconies overlooking sea High-class English cuisine "A most comfortable Hotel" Illustrated tariff Phone, 84 Telegrams "Grand, Felixstowe" RESIDENT PROPRIETOR

FOLKESTONE, KENT M B Seaport Pop 37,571 Southern Railway 70 miles from London Climate—Dry, equable Sunshine (1923), 1,757 hours Soil—Green sand Fashionable, select resort, excellent railway facilities Golf, cricket, hockey, tennis, roller skating, race course, East Kent Hunt, polo [See p 976 for SCHOOLS]

THE ALBANY, 5 and 7, Clifton Crescent Facing Sea and Lawns Redecorated throughout Electric Light Excellent Cuisine Separate Tables Telephone, 541 (2 lines) Proprietress, Mrs McPHERSON

FRINTON-ON-SEA, ESSEX Pop 3,037 L & N E Railway 70 miles from London 4 miles N E of Clacton Aspect—S S E Front—Green sward 1½ miles long, 900 feet wide Fashionable, select watering place Bathing, boating, fishing Golf links, (18 holes)

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. GILBERT, BROWN & ROBERTS, Main Offices, Garage Buildings, Connaught Avenue Telephone, 147 Frinton And at 49, Chancery Lane, W C 2

GLOUCESTER, Cathedral city Pop 51,330 Means of Access—L M & S Railway and G W Railway 114 miles from London Convenient centre for visiting the Cotswolds and Malvern Hills, the Forest of Dean and the Wye Valley Hunting, boating, fishing, golf [See p 967 for SCHOOLS]

BRUTON KNOWLES & CO., Estate and House Agents, Surveyors, Auctioneers and Timber Valuers, and Valuers for Estate Duty, Albion Chambers, Gloucester Telegrams, "Brutons, Gloucester" Telephone, 967 (two lines) Illustrated Register, price 1s

GOATHLAND, YORKSHIRE L & N E Railway 9¼ miles from Whithy, 15 miles N from Pickering The vale of Goathland furnishes some strikingly beautiful scenery Thomasin Falls, Water Ark, and Mallyan's Spout, a waterfall with a descent of nearly 100 feet, beautifully embowered with trees Killing Pits, about 2 miles from the station, is the site of a British village [See p 957 for SCHOOLS]

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For excellence of Comfort, Cuisine, Convenience and Courtesy.

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Bracing air, 800 feet above sea-level. Near Station, Church and Telegraph Office. Tariff, apply—
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HARROGATE, YORKSHIRE. M.B. Pop. 38,932. L. & N.E. Railway and L.M. & S. Railway Location—200 miles from London 16 miles N. of Leeds, 20 miles W. of York
 Elevation—320 to 620 feet. Climate—bracing, dry, clear air. Sunshine (1923), 1,397 hours Soil—Alluvial, grit and shale Baths—Four large establishments open all the year round, providing complete modern installations, embracing every treatment of proved value
 Fashionable, select spa and inland resort, celebrated for its mineral springs and bathing palaces, presents many attractions to health seekers and visitors [See p. 967 for SCHOOLS.]

HARROGATE.

Owing to its unique range of different waters (87) and treatments (over 100), the Ailments that Harrogate cannot mend are few
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 Lady Superintendent—MISS BEWSHER.

HASTINGS & ST. LEONARDS, SUSSEX C.B. Pop. 66,496 Means of Access—Southern Railway Elevation—20 to 600 feet Aspect—South Climate—Sea-front under overhanging cliffs, mild, hillsides and cliff tops more bracing, valleys running inland sheltered and warm
 Hastings, the premier Cinque Port, is situated amongst historical surroundings on the Sussex coast St Leonards, its modern extension to the west, is the principal residential and most select quarter Two golf links (18 holes) [See pp. 965 and 966 for SCHOOLS]

METROPOLE.

RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.

Sheltered position on sea front Central for Golf, Station, and Amusements
 DANCE ROOM LOUNGE BILLIARDS GARAGE
 Moderate terms 70 rooms
 Telegrams, "METROPOLE, HASTINGS" Proprietors,
 Telephone, 540 Mr & Mrs GILDERSLEEVE

**HOUSE
 AGENT.**

F. TANTON, F.A.I.

Probate Valuer, Auctioneer and House Agent,
 16, Grand Parade Sale Rooms Tele. 709.

ILFRACOMBE, DEVON Pop. 11,779 Southern and G.W. Railways 22½ miles from London Quiet favourite resort and excellent excursion centre, built in sheltered valley and hillsides at various heights Golf (9 holes), tennis, croquet, bowls, fishing and angling, hunting Sunshine (1923), 1,427 hours [See p. 959 for SCHOOLS]

"ST. PETROC" PRIVATE HOTEL. Close to Tunnels, Bathing Beaches, and famous Torra Walks Three minutes Parade and Pavilion 40 Bedrooms Separate Tables Excellent Cuisine Telephone 119 J. CHADDER, Proprietor.

LEAMINGTON SPA, WARWICKSHIRE Pop. 28,946 L.M. & S. and G.W. Railways 97 miles from London A high-class residential town and a fashionable resort for the medicinal properties of its waters Grand pump room and bathing establishment Saline and chalybeate waters Sunshine (1923), 1,268 hours

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS—FAYERMAN & CO., LEAMINGTON SPA; Midland Counties Estate Agency (Estab. 1874) for all Residences Leamington Spa and District, Country Residences, Estates, &c., to be Let or Sold, with Pictorial Guide, Gratis, Head Offices, 57, THE PARADE. Telegrams, "FAYERMAN'S, LEAMINGTON SPA." Phone, 707.

LITTLEHAMPTON, SUSSEX U D C Pop 11,286 Southern Railway Quiet, growing family summer watering place and seaport for small ships and yachts Quaint natural harbour, the jetty being a favourite promenade Golf links (18 holes), sports ground, tennis courts, boating and fishing Sunshine (1923)—1,831 hours [See p 961 for SCHOOLS]

T. CRUNDEN, F.A.I., Littlehampton, Auctioneer, Valuer, House and Estate Agent Particulars of Furnished and Unfurnished Houses to be Let, Property and Building Sites for Sale, also for Property at Rustington, East Preston, and country Telegrams, "Crunden, Little hampton" Telephone, 41

LLANDRINDOD WELLS, CENTRAL WALES U D C L M & S and G W Railways

Elevation—750 feet Climate—Bracing Mineral Waters—Sulphur, saline, lithia, chalybeate, &c A popular health resort Its great attractions are its mineral springs, and the beauty of its surroundings and the purity of its air also attract many visitors Golf Links (18 holes)

THE GWALIA HOTEL. The largest unlicensed Hotel at Llandrindod Wells Fronting Park, unrivalled position Special attention to Dietary Neat Pump Room Electric Baths Golf, Tennis, Bowls, Fishing Recreation Room Billiard Room (two tables) Central Heating Open all through the year Terms moderate Special Christmas Programme

LLANDUDNO, NORTH WALES U D C Pop 19,290 L M & S and G W Railways 227 miles from London Soil—Sandy Climate—Equable, mild in winter Beach —Sand Sunshine (1923), 1,330 hours A lively, progressive and popular watering-place, crescent shape front with promenade 2 miles long Pier—800 yards, Pavilion Good centre for excursions 2 Golf Links (18 holes) [See p 961 for SCHOOLS]

IMPERIAL HOTEL. Centrally situated, facing sea, on Grand Parade Bedrooms with Hot and Cold Water Extensive Tea and Smoking Balcony, Lounges, &c facing sea Two Lifts Garage (40 cars) En pension terms. Telephone 491 (3 lines) S CHANTREY, Managing Director

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LOOE, CORNWALL G W Railway 231 miles from London One of the prettiest spots on the Cornish Riviera Delightfully quaint Cornish town Sheltered position Mild climate Beautiful scenery Good yachting centre

HEADLAND PRIVATE HOTEL.

EN PENSION

SPLENDID POSITION, IMMEDIATELY FACING BAY MAGNIFICENT VIEWS
SEPARATE TABLES SMOKE ROOM LOUNGE
CENTRAL HEATING TENNIS COURTS ADJOINING

EXCELLENT BOATING AND FISHING GARAGE.

Telephone, 10 Telegrams "Headlands, Looe" For Tariff, apply—PROPRIETORS

LOWESTOFT, SUFFOLK Pop 44,326 Means of Access—L & N E Railway Neighbourhood—Open, sand dunes and broads Climate—Bracing, absence of fog and mist Sunshine (1923), 1,647 hours Water Supply—Constant Drainage—Modern Soil—Gravel and sand A large and important fishing town and high-class summer resort Good centre for exploring the thousands of acres of lagoons and miles of navigable rivers called the Broad Excellent fishing, boating New 18-hole golf links laid out by Braid [See p 962 for SCHOOLS]

ESPLANADE HOTEL. Finest and best appointed house on Sea Front Large Dining Hall and Lounge opening on to Lawn and Sea Promenade Recreation room Open all the year Ten minutes from new 18-hole golf links MR and MRS JENNER, Resident Proprietors Telephone, 298

THE GLYFFE PRIVATE HOTEL, Kirkley Cliff Facing Sea Best Position Recently enlarged and redecorated Private Tennis Lawn Near Piers and Golf Links Good Fishing and Boating Moderate tariff MRS NEEVES

LYMINGTON, HAMPSHIRE Pop 4,598 Southern Railway 97 miles from London Situation—On the south-west coast of Hampshire, on the edge of the New Forest Summer and winter resort Yachting, fishing, boating, tennis

THE ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS for Lymington, New Forest, and Milford-on-Sea are LEWIS & BADCOCK, 91, 92, High Street, Lymington. Also Removals and Warehousing Tel., 98.

MALVERN,

WORCESTERSHIRE. U.D.C. 129 miles from London.

Pop 17,809. Means of Access—G.W. Railway and L.M. & S.

Railway Location—On the slopes of the Malvern Hills

8 miles from Worcester Elevation—300 to 900 feet above sea-level. Climate—Dry and bracing.

Water Supply—Pure constant Drainage—Modern. Soil—Gravel. Season—Summer and winter.

Annual Fixtures—Shakespeare week in May; Croquet and Lawn Tennis tournaments in May and June. Malvern is an inland watering-place, important educational centre, and a pretty residential town, consisting mostly of villas standing in own grounds. The highest point of the Malvern Hills is the Worcestershire Beacon, 1,400 feet high, from the summit of which is obtained one of the most extensive panoramic views in Great Britain, embracing the Severn and Wye Valleys, the Cotswold, Mendip and Welsh hills, and in the plain below can be seen Droitwich, Worcester, Evesham, Cheltenham, Gloucester and the Bristol Channel.

The Malvern Hills being a single chain there are no lateral intervening valleys in the range. This has much to do with the dryness of the climate. The Malvern district is rich in botanical, geological, entomological and ornithological specimens. Assembly rooms (high-class bands and theatrical companies), public library, three clubs, tennis, bowls, croquet, golf—gentlemen's course (18 holes), ladies' course (9 holes)—hunting, boating, fishing. **Places of Interest**—Rivers Severn (4 m.), Teme (6 m.), Avon (12 m.), boating, fishing, river scenery. Deerhurst (17 m.)—Saxon church. Tewkesbury Abbey (15 m.). Pershore Abbey (16 m.) Bosbury (8 m.)—Edna Lyall's tomb. Valley of the Wye—by rail to Liss, and boat down river to Chepstow.

[See p 963 for SCHOOLS.]

FOLEY ARMS HOTEL. Centrally situated, commands beautiful views of surrounding country. Table d'hôte, separate tables. Tariff on application to Proprietress. Telephone, 197 Malvern.

HARDWICKE PRIVATE HOTEL. Nearest Hotel to College and Golf Links. Every modern convenience.

H WILSON, Proprietor

GOLD HILL HOTEL (Private) Nearest Hotel to station, Malvern College for Girls and Manor Park. Highly recommended. Every home comfort. Aspect, S.W. Electric Light, Radiators (all corridors), Bath Rooms, Lounge, Garden, Lawns. Telegrams, "Gold Hill, Malvern." Telephone, 91.

MRS BRAY HARTLAND

ALDWYN TOWER BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Beautiful situation. 600 feet above sea-level. Balcony commanding magnificent views. Central heating. Hot water night and day. Electric light. Garage near. Highly recommended. Tariff from—

MRS F J SMITH

Telephone, 304

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Graham Road.

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Trained Nurses sent out on application.

TELEPHONE, 356

Matron, Miss TAYLOR. *

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MESSRS. LEAR & SON, F.A.I.,
Estate Agents, Malvern.

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(P. J. ARMSTRONG, F.A.I.)

Telephone, 235.

MAY PLACE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, Malvern Wells. Beautifully situated upon the slopes of Malvern Hills. Commanding magnificent views. Recently redecorated and refurnished. Electric Light. Hard Tennis Court. Garage. Telephone, 138 Malvern.

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MARGATE, KENT In the Isle of Thanet Pop. 46,475 Southern Railway. 73 miles from London Climate—Dry, bracing, unequalled for certain qualities due to geographical situation. Soil—Chalk Front—Promenade gardens, with bandstands, winter gardens separated from houses by marine drive A popular summer watering place, a special favourite with Londoners, with accommodation for all classes amidst stimulating surroundings Cliftonville, quiet and select quarter, commands fine sea views The unlimited supply of ozone and invigorating sea air makes Margate an ideal spot for convalescents and children Sunshine (1923), 1,725 hours [See p 962 for SCHOOLS]

ATHEESTAN BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT
Facing Sea and Oval Bandstand Best position in Cliftonville Separate Tables Excellent Cuisine Open all the year round
Mrs MAUNDER WILLIAMS

2 & 4, HAROLD ROAD, CLIFTONVILLE.
EN PENSION.

CLOSE TO SEA AND OVAL BANDSTAND
GOOD GARDEN

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

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Miss F M. MANT.

SCARLETT & GOLDSACK, House and Estate Agents, Auctioneers, Valuers, Public House Brokers, 5, Cecil Square, 7, Broadway, Cliftonville, and 36, High Street, Ramsgate Register containing all the best properties in the district free Telephone 52 Margate, 291 Margate Telegrams Scarlett, Margate

MATLOCK, DERBYSHIRE Pop 7,055 L M & S Railway 143 miles from London, 16 miles from Derby Climate—Dry, bracing, sheltered by hills from north and east Famous for its mineral springs and hydropathic establishments Favourably situated as a winter resort, being sheltered from north and north-east winds Convenient centre for the Peak district

ROCKSIDE HYDRO For Health and Pleasure, Mountain Air Modern Baths Electric, famous Whirlpool and Pistany Mud Baths Near Golf (18 holes). Garage Electric Light and Lift Tennis, Croquet, Bowls Entertainer Tauff, apply—MANAGERS
Phone, 12 (2 lines) Tel, "Rockside, Matlock"

MINEHEAD, SOMERSETSHIRE U D C Pop 6,016 G W Railway. On south shore of Bristol Channel 24 miles from Taunton, 167½ miles from London Climate—Mild, equable Elevation 12 feet to 600 feet Soil—Red sandstone on water gravel A favourite holiday resort in summer and great hunting centre Good winter residence for invalids Golf links (18 holes)
[See p 983 for SCHOOLS]

MINEHEAD, EXMOOR AND WEST SOMERSET Stag Hunting, Polo, Golf, Shooting, Fishing. For register of all the best Furnished and Unfurnished Houses apply—
C F J RICHARDSON, Estate Agent, 17, The Avenue
Telegrams, "Richardson, Auctioneer, Minehead" Telephone, 63 Minehead

MULLION, CORNWALL G W Railway to Helston, thence by motor-bus 8 miles On the east side of Mounts Bay Possesses a climate very suitable for convalescents The cove, cave and clogs attract the attention of innumerable artists Golf links (18 holes) Boating, Bathing, Fishing

MULLION COVE HOTEL. The only first-class Licensed Hotel on the Mullion Coast Five single fire-proof lock-up and other Garages Sanitation and water supply unexceptional Safe Bathing Good Fishing 18-hole Golf Links Electric Light throughout. Telephone, No 8
Apply MANAGERESS.

MUNDESLEY, NORFOLK. L & N E Railway. A quiet little seaside resort, 8 miles S.E. of Cromer. Picturesque cliffs and extensive smooth sloping sands. Climate—Dry, bracing Golf Links (18 holes).

GRAND HOTEL. Leading and most Modern Hotel. Accommodation for 100 visitors. Nearest to Golf Links. Hard Tennis Courts. Ballroom. Billiards. Garage Telephone, 22.

PROPRIETOR

NEWQUAY, CORNWALL Pop 6,000 G W Railway On coast between St Ives and Padstow 32 miles N E of Penzance A rising modern health resort Extensive view of the rugged coastline of North Cornwall Neighbourhood—Cliff scenery Water Supply—Constant Drainage—Modern Beach—Sands Climate—Bracing Places of Interest—Porth, Watergate Bay, Beacon Cove, Mawgan Porth Good excursion centre Golf (18 holes) Sunshine (1923), 1,587 hours
[See p 964 for SCHOOLS.]

ST. RUMON'S BOARDING HOUSE Beautifully situated, facing the Sea. Close to beach Adjoining Golf Links Tennis Garage Telephone, 78 Moderate Winter Terms
Mrs JOHNS

TOLGARNE. Largest and most popular private Hotel Sea front 50 bedrooms Finest catering Adjoining Garage Billroom Recommended A A M U Write for tariff •
GRAHAM FARMER (Proprietor)
Telephone, 176
Telegrams, "Farmer, Newquay"

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JOHN JULIAN & CO, LTD, 4, Victoria Parade, Newquay

OBAN, ARGYLLSHIRE Pop 6,344 Means of Access—L M & S Railway and steamboat Oban's natural position, salubrity of climate, and beauty of situation command a high reputation among tourists visiting the Highlands, for whom it is a convenient point of arrival for and departure from the shooting moors Golf (9 holes) Magnificent drives to numerous places of historic interest

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. Leading Hotel in West Highlands Phone, 4 Oban Telegrams "Western, Oban"
ALEX M GREGOR, Resident Proprietor

PERTH, PERTSHIRE Pop 33,208 L M & S and L & N E Railways 22 miles from Dundee, 40 miles from Edinburgh, 450 miles from London Situated on both sides of the River Tay It is a great railway centre for tourists and the principal gateway to the Highlands Golf courses, two (18 holes, ladies, 9 holes).

STATION HOTEL, PERTH. Jointly owned and managed by the L M & S and L & N E Railways Convenient for the Tourist and the Sportsman Motor Garage Telephone, 741 (3 lines)

PLYMOUTH, DEVON Pop 209,857 G W and Southern Railways, 22½ miles from London On Plymouth Sound Possesses the stirring attractions of great naval arsenal and harbour town, besides ordinary interests of a seaside resort

ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND VALUERS ELLIOTT, ELLIS & BOWDEN, FSI, Wilts and Dorset Bank Chambers Property Register free Telephone, 153 Telegrams, "Negotiate, Plymouth"

RAMSGATE, KENT Pop 36,560 Southern Railway 79 miles from London On south shore of Isle of Thanet, between Deal and Broadstairs A lively seaport, yachting station and watering place, popular both in winter and summer Sunshine (1923), 1,762 hours
[See p 965 for SCHOOLS.]

HOUSE AGENTS SCARLETT & GOLDSACK, Auctioneers, Estate Agents, Surveyors, Accountants, Valuers, Hotel Brokers, 36, High Street, Ramsgate, 5, Cecil Square, Margate, and 7, Broadway, Cliftonville Registers containing all the best properties in the district free Telephone, 19 Telegrams, "Scarlett, Ramsgate"

RHYL, FLINTSHIRE Pop 13,398 L M & S Ry & G W Ry 30 miles from Chester, 209 miles from London A popular modern seaside resort, well supplied with facilities for amusements and recreation Sheltered from the east by the mountains of Flintshire, and stretching west and south are the fair valleys of the Clwyd and Elwy Climate—Mild Soil—Sandy Golf links (18 holes) Sunshine (1923), 1,418 hours
[See p 965 for SCHOOLS]

MARLBOROUGH PRIVATE HOTEL, East Parade Premier position facing sea Excellent catering Moderate terms Under personal supervision of Proprietress—
Mrs H. E. HASELDEN
Telephone, 101

PLASTERION PRIVATE HOTEL, East Parade Facing sea and near Golf Links Dining, drawing, smoke rooms, lounge Electric light Home comforts Liberal table
Telephone, 170 Miss W MITCHELL.

RIPON, YORKSHIRE L & N E. Railway. 11 miles from Harrogate, 30 miles from Leeds. Soil—Gravel and red sand **Mineral Waters**—Sulphur. The ancient city of Ripon enjoys the advantages of a good residential centre, health resort, and headquarters for tourists. Golf, Boating, Fishing, Hunting

UNICORN HOTEL.

OLD-ESTABLISHED FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

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Three miles from Fountain's Abbey.

GARAGE for Sixty Cars Lock-ups and Inspection Pit R A C A A.
Moderate Terms. Apply—MANAGER

*Telegrams, "Unicorn, Ripon."

Telephone 4.

RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT M B. Pop 11,295 The largest and most lively watering place in the Isle of Wight, second in yachting importance only to Cowes. Climate—Equable, invigorating

ROYAL ESPLANADE HOTEL First-class Family Hotel, opposite Pier Excellent Cuisine Wine List at Popular Prices Moderate Tariff Electric Light Bath and attendance free
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Also Waverley Hotel, under same Proprietorship

ST. ANNE'S-ON-SEA, LANCASHIRE L M & S. Railway, 22½ miles from London It lies south of Blackpool and west of Lytham. A modern seaside watering place The sea frontage is particularly bright and attractive. The esplanade, 1 mile, is supplied with seats and shelters in recesses of rockery and foliage Promenade, pier 4 golf links in the neighbourhood Sunbath (1923), 11.33 hours

GRAND HOTEL, Beautifully situated on South Promenade, with charming views of Sea and Landscape New Lounge Lift The famous Links of the Lytham and St. Anne's Golf Club are within 5 minutes' walk K HOLLOWAY
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CLEGG & COMPANY,
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St. IVES, CORNWALL G W Railway 303 miles from London Quant, irregularly built little fishing town, the haunt of artists Favourite bathing and winter resort Yachting, boating, fishing, golf

GHY-AN-DREA HOTEL. Residential Hotel Charming situation Uninterrupted view of St Ives Bay Excellent cuisine Electric Light throughout Close to Sea and Station Near Golf Links Telephone, St Ives 76
MRS WHEELER

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SANDOWN, ISLE OF WIGHT U D G Pop 7,964 A select family watering place Excellent centre for tourists Aspect—South Climate—Mild, dry, small rainfall Soil—Sand, gravel and chalk Golf links (18 holes)

W. A. WHEAT, Beechfield Road, Sandown, I W House, Land and Estate Agent Furnished Houses, summer or winter Telegrams, "Wheat, Sandown" Telephone, Sandown 122

SCARBOROUGH, YORKSHIRE M B Pop 46,192 L & N E. Railway 230 miles from London A fashionable watering place, renowned for the variety of its features, its noble cliffs, the broad sweep of its double bay and the medicinal qualities of its mineral waters Elevation—Ranges to 300 feet Golf links (18 holes) Cricket, tennis, bowls, boating, fishing

RED LEA PRIVATE HOTEL, SCARBOROUGH.

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BEAUTIFUL SEA VIEWS.

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MALCOLM ROWNTREE,
Resident Proprietor.

Telephone, 188.

SEATON, DEVONSHIRE Pop 2,294 Southern Railway 15½ miles from London Equable climate Fine cliff scenery Pebble beach. Sea fishing, angling, boating, hunting, shooting, golf (9 holes)

ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL, SEATON First-class Family Central position for Cricket, Tennis Ground and Golf Links Motor Garage Hunting, Fishing Grand Sea Views Billiards Perfect Sanitation Personal Management Telephone, 15 Telegrams, "Clarence, Seaton, Devon" A F GODDARD, Proprietor

SEVENOAKS, KENT Pop 9,058 Southern Railway 22½ miles from London Noted for the rural beauties of its surroundings and the number of historical residences, &c in its vicinity.
[See p 968 for SCHOOLS]

HOUSE FURNISHERS. S. YOUNG & SON, Complete House Furnishers Warehousing Removals General Drapery and Outfitters Funeral Directors London Road and 110, High Street Telephone, 50

SHANKLIN, ISLE OF WIGHT Pop 7,374 Southern Railway, via Portsmouth and Ryde 8½ miles from Ryde A quiet family watering place Shanklin Chine, the pride of the place, runs from the beach inland for 450 feet and is abundantly wooded Golf links (18 holes)
[See p 967 for SCHOOLS]

PRINCIPAL HOUSE AGENTS. BULL & PORTER Particulars of all Furnished Residences and Properties for Sale on application stating requirements Telephone, 38 Shanklin

SHERBORNE, DORSETSHIRE Southern Railway 118 miles from London 5½ miles east of Yeovil The fine building of the Abbey, the Park and Gardens and Sherborne School, founded A.D. 705, interest visitors Cricket, tennis, fishing, golf

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SOUTHAMPTON, HAMPSHIRE County Borough Pop. 160,000 Southern Railway 75 miles from London The leading passenger port Population holiday and tourist centre Golf links (18 holes) Large natural common of 365 acres Parks and pleasure grounds Equable climate Excellent residential district

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SOUTHSEA, HAMPSHIRE County Borough Southern Railway 74 miles from London Aspect—South Climate—Mild, invigorating, moderate rainfall, open to breezes from sea and surrounding country Soil—Gravel and clay A fashionable summer resort, favourite centre for yachtsmen and a wintering place for convalescents Much of historical interest attaches to the dockyards, arsenal and fortifications of Portsmouth.

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[See p 969 for SCHOOLS]

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TORQUAY, DEVON M.B. Pop 30,432 Means of Access—G W Railway. 220 miles from London Location—8 E coast of Devon, in the N. recess of Torbay 25 miles S of Exeter Neighbourhood—Cliffs and hills. Sunshine (1923), 1,830 hours. Climate—Mild, soft, equable; luxuriant vegetation Water Supply—From Dartmoor, constant, soft Drainage—Modern Soil—Limestone. Front—Ornamental promenades and marine drive Pier—1,500 feet, pavilion, skating rink Beach—Sand and shingle Baths—Corporation (fresh and salt water), Nauheim and Vapour Baths, Radiant Light and Heat, High Frequency and Diathermy Treatments, All Electric Baths, Plombières-Intestinal Douche, Torquay Seaweed Baths, Aix and Vichy Douche Massage, Peat Baths, Turkish Baths Excursions—Rail and river, coaching and marine.

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[See p 969 for SCHOOLS.]

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[See p. 971 for SCHOOLS.]

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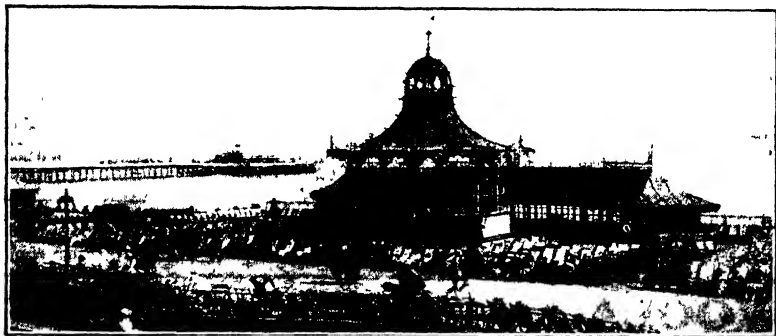
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(See p. 973 for SCHOOLS)

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	875,000
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Commercial Credits and Consignments.
Foreign Exchange.
Cable Transfers. Foreign Collections. Travelling Credits.
Securities Purchased and Sold.
Dividends Collected. Coupons Purchased.
Deposit and Current Accounts Opened.
Agents and Correspondents all over the World.

BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY NEW YORK—59, Wall Street.

PHILADELPHIA
4th and Chestnut Streets

BOSTON.
60, State Street.
ESTABLISHED 1800

BALTIMORE.
(Alex Brown & Sons)
[22]

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

Established 1855.

President W G GOODERHAM
General Manager GEORGE H SMITH

Vice-President E R C CLARKSON
Secretary WALTER F WATKINS

Paid-Up Capital	- - -	\$7,000,000	£1,438,356	3s. 3d.
Reserve Fund (earned)-	- - -	\$7,000,000	£1,438,356	3s. 3d.
Investments	- - -	\$43,649,024.41	£8,968,977	12s. 4d.

DEBENTURES issued. In sums of £50 and upwards.

For terms of one year and upwards. Interest paid half-yearly.
Interest computed from date on which the money is received.

Debentures issued by this Corporation have been taken by English and Scottish investors for nearly half a century. In Canada they are a legal investment for Trust Funds.

Chief Office in Great Britain—36, CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH.

For rates of interest and terms apply to the Agents in Edinburgh—Messrs MYLNE & CAMPBELL, W S, 30, Castle Street, Messrs BELL, COWAN & Co, 23, St Andrew Square
Bankers in Great Britain—Midland Bank, Limited

Associated with the above Corporation and under the same direction and management is

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY,
Incorporated by the Dominion Parliament This Trust Company accepts and executes Trusts of every description, acts as Executor, Administrator, Liquidator, Guardian, Curator, or Committee of the estate of a lunatic, &c Any branch of the business of a legitimate Trust Company will have careful and prompt attention [224]

Commonwealth Bank of Australia

GUARANTEED BY THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

Head Office - - - - SYDNEY.

JAMES KELL, *Governor.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT AUSTRALIA.

BILLS negotiated and collected. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. DRAFTS and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued. DEPOSITS accepted for fixed periods. REMITTANCES cabled or mailed and BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted with Australia.

**Bankers to—THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF QUEENSLAND.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF TASMANIA.**

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Agencies are open at 3,826 Post Offices in the Commonwealth, &c.

At 30th JUNE, 1924.

Savings Bank Balances	£41,071,099
General Bank Balances	33,944,780
Note Issue Department	56,890,225
Other Items	5,014,617
	£136,920,721

LONDON OFFICE: 36-41, NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.

Also at AUSTRALIA HOUSE, STRAND, W.C.

C. A. B. CAMPION, *London Manager.*



ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 5, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C. 3.

and 370 Branches and Agencies throughout Australia

Authorised Capital	...	£3,000,000	0	0
Paid-up Capital		£1,500,000	0	0
Uncalled Capital		£1,500,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		£1,820,000	0	0

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

A. WILLIAMSON, Esq., *Chairman*
Hon. Sir JOHN A. COCKBURN, K.C.M.G.
Rt. Hon. VISCOUNT KNUTSFORD
Hon. Sir ARTHUR LAWLEY, G.C.S.I.

JOHN PATERSON, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*
GEORGE SLADE, Esq.
SIDNEY M. WARD, Esq.
Sir FREDERICK W. YOUNG

Chief Office in Australia 388, COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE

Letters of Credit and Drafts on the Branches and Agencies of the Bank in Australia can be obtained at the Head Office, or through the Agents of the Bank, in the chief Provincial towns throughout the United Kingdom

Remittances made by Telegraphic Transfer.

Bills Negotiated or forwarded for Collection.

Banking and Exchange Business of every description transacted with Australia.

E. M. JANION, *Manager.*

CHARTERED 1822.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

NEW YORK:

16, 18, 20 & 22, William Street (Head Office).
475, Fifth Avenue, cor. 41st Street.
901, Madison Avenue, cor. 72nd Street.

LONDON:

15, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W. I.

PARIS:

3, RUE D'ANTIN.

Member Federal Reserve System and New York Clearing House.

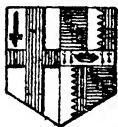
Makes a speciality of the care and management of real and personal property in the United States, and will act as Agent, Custodian, Trustee or Executor

Statement of September 29th, 1924.

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Cash on hand and in Bank	\$39,811,244.91	Deposits	\$156,894,628.70
U. S. Government Bonds and Certificates	16,085,720.58	Accrued Interest, Reserve for Taxes, Dividend, &c.	2,110,274.02
Bills Purchased	52,266,901.48	Domestic and Foreign Acceptances	2,072,737.11
Call Loans—Collateral	43,024,728.44	Capital Stock	5,000,000.00
Time Loans—Collateral	23,179,174.79	Surplus and Undivided Profits	17,363,576.61
Accrued Interest	718,892.54		
Bonds and Stocks	22,061,692.34		
Bonds and Mortgages	1,261,427.25		
Liabilities of Customers for Acceptances	2,071,477.11		
Real Estate	2,960,600.00		
	\$183,441,216.44		\$183,441,216.44

FOREIGN EXCHANGE. CABLE TRANSFERS.
LETTERS OF CREDIT PAYABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY.



A Complete Banking Service

The Midland Bank, the greatest organisation of its kind, offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of banking business of every description through 2,200 branches in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and agents and correspondents throughout the world. The Head Office is at 5 Threadneedle St., London, E.C.2

MIDLAND BANK

LIMITED

Affiliations Belfast Banking Co Ltd, Northern Ireland, The Clydesdale Bank Ltd, and North of Scotland Bank Ltd., Scotland, The London City and Midland Executor and Trustee Co Ltd

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 225,000 Shares of Rs 500 each	Rs 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1924 75,000 Shares of Rs 500 each	
—Fully Paid	3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs 500 each—Rs 125 Paid	1,87,50,000
	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1924	4,57,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1924	5,62,50,000

Managing Governors:—SIR NORCOT WARREN, Kt, KCIE N M MURRAY.

Local Head Offices:—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS

London Office:—5, WHITTINGTON AVENUE, E.C.8.

S. A. H. SITWELL, *Manager.*

Branches in all the Principal Towns in India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Opened free of charge. **FIXED DEPOSITS.**—Received at Interest

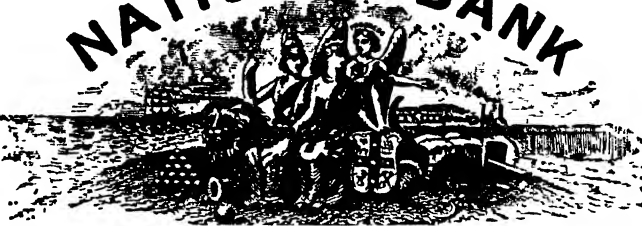
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Received and Interest allowed

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for safe custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS.—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

THE NATIONAL BANK



OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN VICTORIA)

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Authorised Capital £10,000,000 Reserve Fund Account .. £2,201,000
 Capital Paid-up £3,967,605 Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,495,527
 Total Assets (March 31st, 1924) . £38,209,228.

Head Office—MELBOURNE

The Bank is fully represented by branch establishments and agencies throughout Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania

BILLS on all parts of Australasia purchased and collected **DRAFTS** and **LETTERS OF CREDIT** issued. **MAIL** and **TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS** made at minimum current rates **DEPOSITS** received for fixed periods at rates ascertainable upon application

London Board of Advice

R. H. CAIRD, Esq. J. P. The Rt. Hon. Lord INVERFORTH P.C. Hon. Sir ARTHUR L. STANLEY K.C.M.G.

LONDON OFFICE—7, LOTHBURY, E.C. 2. Manager, JOHN G. HANCOCKNE

Branch Office—Australia House, Strand W.C.2

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Bankers to the Government in Kenya (B.E. Africa) and Uganda.

(Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1902, on the 23rd March, 1860)

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, 29th SEPTEMBER, 1863.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - - - - £4,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (160,000 Shares at £25 each) - - - £4,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL (£12 10s per Share) - - - £2,000,000
RESERVE FUND - - - - - £2,750,000

Board of Directors:

SIR CHARLES C. MCLEOD, *Chairman* J. N. STUART Esq., *Deputy Chairman*
 SIR JOHN P. HEWETT, G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E. ROBERT MILLER, Esq.
 SIR MARSHALL F. REID, C.I.E. J. D. NIMMO, Esq. ROBERT WILLIAMSON, Esq.
 J. A. TOOMEY, Esq.

Head Office : 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Branches:

ADEN	CHITTAGOON	MADRAS	KIRIBATI	} Kenya Colony
ADEN, STRAHER	COCHIN (S. India)	MANDALAY	MOMBASA	
POINT	COLOMBO	NWAKA ELIYA	NAIROBI	
AMRITSAR	DELHI	RANGOON	NAKURU	
BOMBAY	KANDY	TILHOREN	ENTPHERE	
CALCUTTA	KARACHI	ZANZIBAR	JINJA	} Uganda.
CANNING	LARORE		KAMPALA	

The Bank purchases, grants advances against, or collects Bills payable in India, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, Zanzibar, Kenya, Uganda, etc., on current terms

The Bank issues Drafts on its Branches as well as on its Agents in the principal towns of India and Burma, Africa, and elsewhere, and also sells Telegraphic Transfers on all its Branches, at the exchange of the day

The Bank, on behalf of its Constituents, undertakes the collection of Furlough Pay and Pensions from the India and Colonial Offices, the Custody of Government and other Securities, and the Receipt of Interest and Dividends thereon

Powers of Attorney or other forms and any information required may be had on application to the Bank in London, or any of its Branches.

The Bank receives Deposits for fixed periods not exceeding one year at rates to be obtained on application [47]

The NATIONAL BANK of NEW ZEALAND Limited

Head Office:-
8 Moorgate
LONDON, E.C.2

Authorised Capital	£6,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£4,500,000
Paid-Up Capital	£1,500,000
Reserve Fund	£1,470,000
Uncalled Capital	£3,000,000

**EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF
BANKING BUSINESS
CONDUCTED.**

Arthur Willis,
LONDON MANAGER.



* Branches and Agencies throughout NEW ZEALAND

**DRAFTS, LETTERS OF CREDIT, AND WIRE REMITTANCES GRANTED,
AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON NEW ZEALAND PURCHASED OR COLLECTED.**

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK,

Incorporated in Queensland under "The Companies Act, 1863" Estd 1872 **LIMITED.**
 Head Office: BRISBANE. General Manager: MARMADUKE GRANVILLE HAYMEN.

London Office: 8, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2.

Manager: J. W. DRURY.

Authorised Capital, £2,000,000.

Subscribed Capital, £1,200,000.

Paid-up Capital, £1,200,000.

Reserve Fund, £394,957 5s. od.

34% Interminable Inscribed Deposit Stock, £3,091,669 4s. 5d.

Bankers — THE BANK OF ENGLAND, LLOYDS BANK LIMITED

BRANCHES.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—SYDNEY PITT and HUNTER STREETS, KYOGLE, URRENVILLE, WARDELL

VICTORIA.—MELBOURNE 360, COLLINS STREET

QUEENSLAND.

Allora	Charters Towers	Gladstone	Killarney	Margon	St George
Aramac	Childers	Goombunge	Kingaroy	Mttaburra	Tambo
Ayr	Clifton	Goondiwindi	Ludley	Nolby	Tammy morel
Babinda	Concurry	Grimmount	Longreach	Norhamton	Thursday Island
Bacardine	Cooktown	Gympie	Mackay	Oakey	Tingora
Beaudemert	Crow's Nest	Hadon	Malanda	Pittsworth	Toogoolawah
Bell	Cunnamulla	Halfpex	Marburg	Ravensthorpe	Toowoomba
Biggenden	Dalby	Herberton	Mareeba	Richmond	Townsville
Blackall	Eak	Hughenden	Maryborough	Rockhampton	Warril Warwick
Boonah	Forest Hill	Ingham	Millmerran	Roma	Winton
Bundaberg	Fortitude Valley	Innisfail	Mitchell	Sandgate	Wondul
Burketown	Gatton	Ipswich	Mossman	Sarina	Wo Hongabba
Cairns	George St	Lindowae	Mount Morgan	South Brisbane	Wooloolah
Charleville	(Brisbane)	Kandanga	Mundubbera	Southbrook	Yangan

The Bank grants Drafts on all its Branches and Agencies, also Telegraphic Transfers and transfers every description of Banking Business in connection with Queensland and other Austral States on the most favourable terms.
 The London Office receives Deposits for fixed periods, at rates which can be ascertained on application.

ROYAL BANK of SCOTLAND

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727.

Paid-up Capital	-	-	-	£2,500,000
Rest and Undivided Profits	-	-	-	£2,225,961
Deposits (October 1923)	-	-	-	£37,880,518

HEAD OFFICE - - - **St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.**

General Manager, A. K. WRIGHT, C.B.E., D.L. Secretary, J. B. ADSHEAD.

LONDON CITY OFFICE - 3, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

Manager, WM. WHYTE. Deputy Manager, JOHN ROBB.

LONDON - Drummonds Branch - 49, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

Under the charge of MESSRS. DRUMMOND Manager, W. H. SMITH.

GLASGOW OFFICE - Royal Exchange Sq. and Buchanan St.

THOMAS LILLIE, Agent.

W. DONALD, Sub-Agent.

Over 200 BRANCHES throughout Scotland.

Every description of British Colonial and Foreign Banking business transacted. Correspondence invited.

THE STANDARD BANK

OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED,

(with which is incorporated the
AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.)

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in Cape Province, to the Imperial Government in South Africa and to the Administration of Rhodesia.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£10,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£8,916,660
PAID-UP CAPITAL -	£2,229,165
RESERVE FUND -	£2,893,335
UNCALLED CAPITAL -	£6,687,495
	£11,809,995

Board of Directors

WILLIAM RIERSON ARTHUR, Esq.
SIR DAVID M. BARBOUR, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
EDWARD CLIFTON THOMAS, Esq.
STANLEY CHRISTOPHERSON, Esq.
ROBERT E. DICKINSON, Esq.
JAMES FAIRBAIRN FINLAY, Esq., C.S.I.

SEYMOUR B. JOFF, Esq., J.P.
HARRIS PEARCE, Esq.
Rt. Hon. the EARL OF SELBORN, K.G.
WILLIAM SMYTH, Esq.
Rt. Hon. LORD SUDHAM, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G. G.C.I.E., G.B.E.

Senior General Manager in South Africa—J. P. Gibson
Joint General Managers in South Africa—John Jeffery, James S. Shiel
Assistant General Managers in South Africa—G. F. Le Sueur, W. K. Robertson
London Manager—Francis Shipton *Secretary—Herbert G. Hoy*

HEAD OFFICE: 10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

LONDON WALL Branch—63, London Wall, E.C. 2.
WEST END Branch—9, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2
(opposite the Royal Colonial Institute)

NEW YORK Agency—67, Wall Street

HAMBURG Agency—Bank of British West Africa, Limited, 49-53, Schauenburger Strasse

OVER 320 BRANCHES, SUB-BRANCHES & AGENCIES IN SOUTH & EAST AFRICA.

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION transacted at all Branches and Agencies

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms, and **DEPOSITS RECEIVED** for fixed periods at rates which may be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened at the Branches in Africa on terms which may be ascertained upon application

BILLS NEGOTIATED and COLLECTED.

DRAFTS issued, **MAIL** and **TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES** made

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted

LETTERS OF CREDIT and COMMERCIAL CREDITS established

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available in all parts of the World

PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares effected either through the Bank's Brokers or through Brokers selected by Customers

DIVIDENDS, ANNUITIES, &c., received and **COUPONS COLLECTED.**

STRONGROOMS provided for the safe custody of Securities and Valuables of Customers.

ASSAY DEPARTMENT—Gold, &c., and all Mineral Ores assayed and realised

EXECUTOR and TRUSTEE business undertaken

INCOME TAX. Claims for Recovery of Income Tax undertaken

The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of its customers

STATE BANK OF THE U.S.S.R.

(Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.)

Formerly State Bank of the R S F S R

Created by Decree of the Soviet Government of October 12th, 1921

Chervonetz

CAPITAL - - - 5,000,000

N B—1 Chervonetz contains 119.4826 grains of pure gold and equals £1/1/11 or \$7 14 1

Head Office: NEGLINNI PROESD, 12, MOSCOW

The Bank is represented by over 250 Branches and Agencies in all the principal towns of European and Asiatic Russia, the Bank accepts deposits and opens current accounts in gold, foreign, and Russian currency, remittances to all parts of European and Asiatic Russia, payable both in Russian and foreign currency effected, documentary credits opened, bills discounted, documents payable in Russia collected, banking business of every description transacted

LONDON AGENTS: Lloyds Bank Ltd; Barclay's Bank Ltd; Westminster Bank Ltd, Midland Bank Ltd, Guaranty Trust Co, of New York, Equitable Trust Co, of New York; National City Bank of New York, Atcos Banking Corporation, Moscow Narodny Bank, Limited, J Henry Schloeder and Co., Samuel Montagu & Co., S. Japhet & Co., Ltd, Kleinwort, Sons & Co

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA,

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1880.

LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL

£10,500,000

ISSUED CAPITAL

£9,000,000

CAPITAL PAID UP

£3,000,000

{ together

£9,000,000

RESERVE FUND

£3,450,000

£6,450,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS

£6,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. 3.

Directors.

HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq., *Chairman*
The Rt Hon LORD CARMICHAEL, G.C.S.I.
The Rt Hon The EARL OF CHICHESTER
HUGH D. FLOWER, Esq.
The Rt Hon LORD HILLINGDON
S. R. LIVINGSTONE-FARMOUTH, Esq.

Brigadier General ARTHUR MAXWELL,
C.M.G., D.S.O.
ROBERT C. NESBITT, Esq.
FREDERICK G. PARKUR, Esq.
The Hon EDMUND W. PARKER
Sir WESTBY B. PROCKYAL, K.C.M.G.

Trustees.

HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq.

The Rt Hon the EARL OF CHICHESTER

Bankers.

BANK OF ENGLAND, Messrs GLYN, MILLS, CO; and WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED

Manager—WILLIAM J. EASME

Secretary—F. H. MCINTYRE

Assistant Manager—W. A. LAING

Accountant—G. S. GODDEN

The Bank has 191 Branches throughout the principal Cities and Towns of Australia and New Zealand.

Drafts upon the Branches are issued by the Head Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Telegraphic Remittances are made to the Colonies. Bills on the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand are purchased or sent for collection. Deposits are received at the Head Office at rates of interest and for periods which may be ascertained on application. [24

WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK LIMITED.

Members of the London Bankers' Clearing House.

Total Assets at June 30th, 1924 - £38,282,744

Directors.

CAPTAIN GERARD POWYS DEWHURST, CHAIRMAN

BENJAMIN GEORGE WOOD, DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN

PERCY ASHWORTH

SIR WILLIAM BIRD

SIR KENNETH IRWIN CROSSLEY,

BART

JOHN FRANCIS WILLIAM DEACON

MAJOR E A J JOHNSON-FERGUSON

WILLIAM ALDAM MILNER

LIEUT.-COL. SIR ALAN JOHN SYKES,

BART

THOMAS FREDERICK TATTERSALL

COLONEL SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS,

BART

GEORGE HERVEY WOOD.

General Manager R T HINDLEY

Assistant General Manager J. MOODIE

MANCHESTER OFFICE—Mosley Street.

LIVERPOOL OFFICE—9, Tithebarn Street.

LONDON OFFICE—20, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3.

WEST END OFFICE—9, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1.

7 Offices in London; 34 Offices in Manchester and Salford,
139 Offices in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire,
Staffordshire and North Wales

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS OPENED.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, BEARING INTEREST AND,
REPAYABLE ON DEMAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS CONDUCTED ON AGREED TERMS.

THE BANK IS PREPARED TO ACT AS TRUSTEE UNDER WILLS,
SETTLEMENTS, DEBENTURES, TRUSTS, &c.

TRUSTEESHIP DEPARTMENTS IN MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ACCEPTANCE CREDITS ARRANGED

AND

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FOREIGN BANKING
BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880

Capital Subscribed & Fully Paid . Yen 100,000,000

*Reserve Fund „ 77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AT:—

BATAVIA	HAMBURG	LOS ANGELES	PEKIN	SHIMONOSEKI
BOMBAY	HANKOW	LYONS	RANGOON	SINGAPORE
BUENOS AYRES	HARBIN	MANILA	RIO DE JANEIRO	SOURABAYA
CANTON	HONG KONG	NAGASAKI	SAIGON	SYDNEY
CALCUTTA	HONOLULU	NAGOYA	SAMARANG	TIENTSIN
CHANGCHUN	KAI YUAN	NEWCHWANG	SAN FRANCISCO	TOKYO
DAIREN (Dalny)	KOBE	NEW YORK	SEATTLE	TSINANFU
FENGTIEN (Mukden)	LONDON	OSAKA	SHANGHAI	TSINGTAU
				VLADIVOSTOK

The Bank buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit on above places and elsewhere, and transacts General Banking Business

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application

LONDON OFFICE: 7, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

K YANO, Manager

CHURCH OF ENGLAND Temperance and General Permanent BUILDING SOCIETY

Telephone Central 5927

(Incorporated 1882). Telegrams "Thriftdom, London"



A GOOD INVESTMENT.

5% interest paid on Shares of £25 each.
Subscription Shares payable by monthly instalments of 5/- and upwards have similar interest added each year.

4% Interest paid on all Deposits.
Shares and Deposits withdrawable in full at short notice. All interest paid FREE of INCOME TAX.

ASSETS - Over £400,000
RESERVE FUND Over £24,000

Write for Prospectus to the Secretary,
"THRIFTDOM" (Dept A), 26, King William Street, London, E.C. 4.

Law Reversionary Interest Society, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

MANY persons have interests either for life or in expectation in property arising under Wills or Settlements. The operations of this Society enable such interests to be sold on most favourable terms, or loans to be obtained thereon at moderate rates of interest.

REMOTE interests which may never come into possession at all can be made available for immediate use if supported by Policies to be effected with the **EQUITY & LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY**, which is under the same management.

For full information apply personally, or through your Solicitor, to the Secretary at the Society's Offices,

19, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C. 2.

MONEY PROMPTLY ADVANCED

BY THE

Mutual Loan Fund Association,

LIMITED (*Incorporated 1850*),

On Personal Security, Shares, Leases, &c., at moderate interest Repayable by instalments, or as agreed No preliminary fees Forms free by post or on application.

34, SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND, W.C.2.

Telephone, Regent 6194

31, Watbrook, E.C.4. 38, Ship St., Brighton; and 199, Queen's Rd., Hastings.

ESTABLISHED OVER 70 YEARS.

A P MITCHELL, Secretary [258]

ORIGINAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1840.

THE GUARANTEE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

19, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON, E.C. 3.

(Empowered by Special Act of Parliament)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £100,000.

FUNDS EXCEED £250,000.

(Reserves apart from Capital approximate two years' Premiums)

FIDELITY — ACCIDENT — FIRE — BURGLARY.

The Society, by Special Act of Parliament, is expressly authorised to give security for Officials of the Government, and for those who may be required to give Bond to the Crown.

FREDERIC HUGH SHERWELL, MANAGER. [258]

GENERAL REVERSIONARY & INVESTMENT COMPANY.

59, CAREY STREET, LINCOLN'S INN, W.C.2.

(Removed from 26, Pall Mall, S W 1)

Established 1836 Further empowered by Special Acts of Parliament, 14 and 15 Vict., cap 130, and 13 and 14 Geo V, cap 17

ASSETS **£1,000,000**

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PURCHASES or LOANS.

LOANS UPON REVERSIONS may be obtained either at an Annual Interest or in consideration of deferred charges, payable upon the REVERSIONS falling in, and free of interest in the meantime.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal may be obtained from

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AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY

(A.M.P.)

ESTD. 1849.

(A.M.P.)

THE LARGEST BRITISH MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.

Assets ..	£53,000,000
Annual Income ..	£7,800,000

The A M P. Society's premium rates are lower than the average, it distributes its whole divisible surplus annually among its policy-holders, it values its liabilities on the most stringent basis and it possesses in a unique degree the combination of a low expense rate, a high interest return and a favourable mortality experience. Those who desire to obtain their life assurance cover at the lowest net cost, with perfect security, are invited to investigate these claims.

EVERY YEAR A BONUS YEAR.

LONDON OFFICE: 73-76, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C. 4.

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Assurance Company

LIMITED.

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GROUP LIFE ASSURANCES. CHILDREN'S
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SINKING FUND and CAPITAL REDEMPTION.

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MARINE.

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LIVE STOCK.

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INSPECTION.

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Particulars of any of the above will be sent on request.

O. MORGAN OWEN, *General Manager.* [76]

WHY BE CONTENT WITH 5% ?

You can get a Guaranteed 7%, 10%, 15%, or even 20%, according to Age.

WHY deprive yourself one day longer than necessary of comforts which this larger income will provide for you ? Why run the risk of a further depletion of your Capital and a further loss of Income ? Why not make your Income *surer* as well as larger, and thereby enjoy contentment of mind, with its beneficial effect on your health ?

Do what many others are to-day doing - sell your stocks and shares and buy a "Sun Life of Canada" Annuity with the proceeds. A retired professional man has just doubled his income by making this safe exchange. This "*two years' Income in one*" will be paid to him every year as long as he lives. It will never fail! No more worry, no more wondering how to make ends meet. Life now is a different thing for him.

Think what it would mean to you - a far *larger* Income ; an absolutely *safe* Income ; an *unalterable* Income for Life, Guaranteed by a Company with over £42,000,000 assets under very strict Government supervision.

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The "Britannic" Endowment Assurance Policy provides :

- ❑ A Capital Sum at the end of the term.
- ❑ Assistance (if desired) towards the purchase of a house.
- ❑ Full Cover against death.
- ❑ An Excellent Investment for your Savings.

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Every person whose income is derived from investments knows how harassing is the anxiety entailed by the constant rise and fall in their value.

You can get a guaranteed income for life if you purchase a Canada Life Annuity. It is, humanly speaking, equivalent in safety to a Government pension. It cannot shrink. What you contract to get is paid you punctually. And you get a much larger income.

FOR INSTANCE

A man of 62 who takes out a Canada Life Annuity for £1,000 gets a yearly income of £106 3s. 2d. A woman of 64 gets a yearly income of £100 18s. 0d. for the same investment.

OVER 10% PER ANNUM.

Other ages pro rata, on equally generous terms. You can invest any amount from £100. The Assets of the Canada Life Company are over £19,000,000, and are under direct Government supervision. Write at once for full particulars to the Canada Life—the oldest Colonial Life Assurance Company and the office that gives the best value for Annuities.

Write to-night (stating age) to Annuity Department,

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(Established 1847)

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A Guide to Policies yielding 4 to 5 per cent. (compound), according to age at entry. By T. G. ROSE.

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EXAMPLES OF RESULTS.

Result of £1,000 Endowment Policies.

Age at Entry.		Maturing Age.		RESULT.
25	.	65	.	*£2520
30	.	60	.	£1926
40	.	65	.	£1760

WHOLE-LIFE ASSURANCE—with profits.

£10 Annual Premium will obtain :—

Age at Entry	25	30	35	40
Assumed age at death	70	70	70	75
Highest	*£1,392	£1,115	£862	£739
Lowest	£571	£491	£418	£361

Twenty Limited Payments.

Age	20	25	30	35	40	45
Rate % charged	£2 9 0	£2 14 0	£3 0 4	£3 7 9	£3 16 5	£4 6 3
Result at age 70 (Death Assumed)	*£209	£197	£185	£174	£162	£151

* To the above results may be added Income Tax, rebate now 2s. 8d. in the £.

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THE Society has an unbroken Bonus record extending over a century of time, and is conspicuous for having maintained its pre-war rate of profit both during and after the War period.

To-day everything indicates that the profits of the Society in the future will enable it to surpass anything that has been achieved in the past.

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**THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE
CORPORATION, LTD.,**

the Society is now in a position to transact

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE.



Assets Exceed,
£6,000,000

Claims Paid,
Over £21,000,000

BY APPOINTMENT

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ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Established 1885

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Bonus Policies are issued for all Insurances on Dwelling Houses and Non-hazardous Properties, and also all Householders' Insurances on Furniture, &c. The Scheme is particularly attractive to those who have paid Fire Premiums year after year without having made a claim, and who naturally look for some reduction by way of Bonus.

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IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES.

REVERSIONARY ANNUITIES.

FUNDS EXCEED ... £5,600,000

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W. P. PHILLIPS, *Manager and Secretary.*

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from a drawing by H K Rooke

LEGAL & GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

10, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4
(NEAR TEMPLE BAR).

Established 1836.

Assets Exceed £15,500,000.

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Capital, £1,000,000

Fully Subscribed.

Paid-up Capital,
£180,000.

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(EXCEPT MARINE)

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Branch Offices in the Principal Towns throughout Great Britain.



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£117,500,000

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Offers to those who need or desire protection for Family Benefit, or for Old Age, Policies to meet these requirements, and to suit all classes.

Moderate Premiums. Non-Vexatious Conditions of Assurance. Absolute Security.

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Annual Income	-	-	-	-	-	£10,250,000
Accumulated Funds	-	-	-	-	-	£33,000,000
Total Claims Paid	-	-	-	-	-	£38,000,000

Life and Annuities. Fire. Burglary. Accident.
Employers' Liability. Consequential Loss. Householders'
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(Driving Accidents). Plate Glass. Motor. Capital
Redemption. Property Owners' Indemnity.

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(INCORPORATED A.D. 1720)

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MARINE**

BURGLARY

**WORKMEN'S
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PLATE GLASS

**PUBLIC
LIABILITY**



**LIFE
ACCIDENT**

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LIVE STOCK

**FIDELITY and
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**BOILER,
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&c.**

ASSETS EXCEED £10,000,000

Third Century of Active Business

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LONDON LIFE

Association Limited

with which is associated the

CLERGY MUTUAL

Assurance Society.



THE LONDON LIFE does not employ agents on commission or pay commission in any form. In expenses alone it saves for its members nearly 10 per cent. of its Premium Income as compared with the average of all commission-paying Life Offices.

Particulars of any class of Life Assurance will be given with pleasure and without charge.

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Apply for Particulars of the Society's

DISCOUNTED ABATEMENT SYSTEM

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR FIRST FIVE YEARS reduced in anticipation of future distribution of surplus, for Whole-Life Policies or Endowment Assurances of £100.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY	ASSURANCE PAYABLE		
	At Death	At Death or age 55.	At Death or Age 60
25	£1 12 3	£2 10 7	£2 3 1
30	1 16 9	3 3 7	2 12 8
35	2 2 9	4 3 2	3 5 11
40	2 9 10	5 16 0	4 6 0

After 5 years the Premiums under this scheme are subject to **FURTHER REDUCTION** in respect of any abatement declared in excess of 33 per cent.

NO COMMISSION.

NO SHAREHOLDERS.

Offices: 13, MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

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NATIONAL PROVIDENT

Founded 1835.

INSTITUTION

Incorporated 1910.

FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

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The "Sixty" Policy

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INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED in London and in Towns where the Office is unrepresented [10]

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THE
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ACCIDENT & GUARANTEE
CORPORATION LIMITED

ACCIDENTS & ILLNESS
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY
FIDELITY GUARANTEES
BURGLARY
FIRE
MOTOR CARS
PUBLIC LIABILITY
INSPECTION & INSURANCE
OF BOILERS, ENGINES,
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PROVIDENT ACCIDENT

— AND

GUARANTEE COMPANY, LTD.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL	- - - - -	£400,000
SUBSCRIBED AND FULLY PAID	- - - - -	£212,500
INVESTED FUNDS (including Reserves) exceed	- - - - -	£600,000

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PRUDENTIAL
Assurance Company, Ltd.

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Funds Exceed	- - -	£160,000,000

LIFE, FIRE, and all descriptions of
GENERAL INSURANCE business are
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mium, and the Company's Policies afford

UNRIVALLED SECURITY.

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ASSURANCE FUNDS OVER	£3,000,000
SUM ASSURED NEARLY	£15,000,000
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED	£3,000,000

OVER ONE MILLION POLICY-HOLDERS.LAST VALUATION **£2** BONUS**FULL PARTICULARS UPON APPLICATION.**

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INCORPORATED A.D. 1720

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LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

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MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE. NO SHAREHOLDERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE provides the best means to protect

- (1) FAMILY in event of premature death.
- (2) BUSINESS against loss of capital.
- (3) ESTATE against reduction through DEATH DUTIES.
- (4) OLD AGE against reduced income.

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3. **AFTER PAYMENT of £1000** at end of 25 years the matured policy is *automatically replaced*, without medical examination or further cost by

ANOTHER £1000

payable at death, thus continuing the Family Protection or providing for

DEATH DUTIES.

Write for particulars of new "Perfect" Policy

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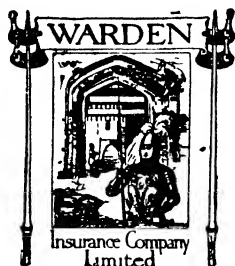
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CLAIMS PAID, £4,000,000

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Honoured with the Patronage of H.M. the King.

*Established 1875.***LIVE STOCK**

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101st YEAR.

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Premium for
Assuring £100
at Death
With Profits

AGE	£	s	d
20	1	19	7
25	2	3	10
30	2	9	1
35	2	15	11
40	3	4	9
45	3	16	4
50	4	11	7

**LIFE ASSURANCE at MINIMUM premiums,
with Guaranteed Benefits.**

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

**ANNUITIES GRANTED ON THE
MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.**

Life Interests and Reversions Purchased or Advances made on them

Premium for Assur-
ing £100 at death
without profits,
with guaranteed
surrender values

AGE	£	s	d
20	1	7	9
25	1	10	11
30	1	15	4
35	2	1	4
40	2	9	0

**FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, BURGLARY, LOSS OF PROFITS
THROUGH FIRE, TRUSTEESHIP AND EXECUTORSHIP,
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, FIDELITY, PLATE GLASS,
LIVE STOCK, MOTOR CAR, MARINE, &c.** [18]

£665 a Year for Life for YOU—from Age 55.

**Or—if you prefer it—a Cheque for £7568. Your
life, meantime, insured for £5000.**

Don't let 55 find you still under the necessity of working. Adopt this plan now and make sure that your later years will be free from financial care.

£665 a year for life is something to look forward to. It will make you independent just at a time when the daily routine of business becomes irksome. With the burden of making a living cast off, and leisure, amusement, and travel taking the place of work, 55 will find you a happy, contented man—happier, possibly, than you have ever been. Life will be a looking-forward and not a looking-back.

The plan is very simple. Each year, for a fixed number of years, you deposit an agreed upon amount with the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada. These deposits accumulate, and to them are added profits which also accumulate and become profit makers for you. Then when you are 55—if that is the age agreed upon—you will receive from the Company the full amount of the policy plus these considerable profits. No taxes are paid on these profits. Also you get a handsome rebate on Income Tax on every deposit. Assuming the present rate, you will save in Income Tax alone over £600 during the term of this £5000 policy. If you find you cannot keep up the deposits, there are numerous advantageous options at your disposal, and should illness or accident permanently prevent you from following any gainful occupation, a monthly sum of £50 will be paid to you until the capital amount becomes due—and you will not be called upon to pay another deposit.

Then there is the £5000 Insurance. Your family has the protection immediately you make the first deposit, so that if anything happens to you they are provided for. It is an increasing provision, because half of every deposit you make is immediately credited to the insurance value of the policy.

This plan of Investment-Insurance can be adopted at any age and for any amount. The man with a small income need not hesitate because he cannot arrange for so great a sum as the one mentioned.

The Sun Life of Canada (the great Annuity Company), which makes this opportunity for you, has assets of over £42,000,000 under strict Government supervision.

Let us know your name, address, exact age, and the approximate amount you can deposit yearly, and, without any obligation on your part, we will tell you exactly how you can apply this ideal Plan of Investment-Insurance to your own circumstances.

Address your inquiry to J. F. Junkin (Manager), Sun Life of Canada, 20, Canada House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C. 2.

ADDITIONAL CURATES SOCIETY

More than 700 Curates are serving in poor and burdensome parishes through the Society's help.

Every penny of the contributions received during the past 20 years has been paid out towards Curates' stipends, the contributions amounted to £862,506 and the payments were £900,816.

The Society pleads for generous support. Letters should be addressed to the Rev. Canon Paul Petit (Secretary),

A.C.S. HOUSE, 51, Belgrave Road, London, S.W.1.

For fatherless necessitous boys and girls from all parts of the country and the Dominions, from early infancy up to 11 years. They are retained till they are 15 years of age, and are given a practical and sound education. Full particulars of the

ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE

(Incorporated as the Orphan Working School & Alexandra Orphanage)

may be obtained from the Secretary, who will be pleased to send the Annual Report. 300 children are now in the school, and the work has been carried on continuously for 166 years. It is dependent upon voluntary gifts, and further support is urgently needed.

Subscriptions, donations, and LEGACIES will be welcomed.

President H R H THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
Treasurer THE RT HON. LORD MARSHALL, P.C., K.C.V.O.
Secretary FRED J ROBINSON, A.C.I.S.
Offices 73, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C. 2

THE ANTI-VIVISECTION HOSPITAL.

BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL

(Incorporated),
BATTERSEA PARK, S.W. 11.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

1923—In-patients, 309. Out-patients' attendances, 36,729.
PLEASE HELP.

Chairman of Board.—The Rt Hon LORD TENTERDEN
Hon. Treasurer—F BENCH

HARRY W. WOOLVEN, Secretary. [312]

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

The Knocking at the Door.



CHARTER:

**"No Destitute Child Ever
Refused Admission."**

Motto:

"For God and Country"

NO RED TAPE.

NO VOTES REQUIRED.

NO WAITING LIST.

A FEW FIGURES.

98,000 Children have passed through the Rescue Doors.

13,278 Children dealt with last year.

7,300 always in residence.

407 are Crippled, Invalids, Deaf and Dumb, physically afflicted, or sick.

918 Boys and Girls are under Industrial Training.

1,328 are helpless babies and toddlers under 5 years.

28,681 Young People have been emigrated to Canada and Australia. 98 per cent. do well.

*** Cheques and Orders, payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes," and crossed, may be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Howard Williams, Esq.,*

18 to 26, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.1

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“ARETHUSA” TRAINING SHIP AND THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES URGENTLY NEED £25,000

The Branches are at Twickenham, Bisley, Ealing, Sudbury,
and Royston, and maintain and train 1,200 Boys and Girls.

SUBSCRIPTIONS & SPECIAL DONATIONS EARNESTLY SOLICITED

Patrons

President

Vice-President

Chairman and Treasurer

Deputy Chairman

Chairman of “Arethusa” Committee

Joint Secretaries H BRISTOW WALLEN, HENRY G COPELAND

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN

H R H THE PRINCE OF WALES, K G

Admiral of the Fleet VISCOUNT JELlicoe

C E MALDEN, Esq., M A

F H CLAYTON, Esq.

HOWSON F DEVITT, Esq

Cheques, &c., should be made payable to and sent to The Shaftesbury Homes and
“Arethusa” Training Ship, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2.

THE CANCER HOSPITAL—FREE

(FOUNDED 1851. INCORPORATED UNDER ROYAL CHARTER.)

FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W. 3.

*The only Special Hospital in London for the treatment
of Cancer, Tumours, and Allied Diseases.*

NO LETTERS.

NO PAYMENT.

A special refuge for poor persons afflicted with this fearful disease, who are admitted free without letters of recommendation.

A number of beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for Life

Out-patients are seen on their own application each week-day except Saturday at 2 p m.

***New Annual Subscriptions and Donations are urgently solicited
for General Expenses and for the Research Department.***

Bankers Messrs COUTTS & Co

Secretary Mr J COURTNEY BUCHANAN, C B E.

FORM OF BEQUEST

“I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE),
situate in the Fulham Road, Brompton, London, Middlesex, the sum of
(free of Legacy Duty), to be applied towards carrying on the charitable
design of the said Institution”

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LADY MARGARET HOSPITAL

Sittingbourne, Kent,

Treats patients by dietary, sun and air, rather than by drugs

Refuses to go into debt. Is opposed to all painful treatment of animals

:: :: :: **Appeals for £1,000** :: :: ::

Gifts of grocery, fruit, vegetables, books, etc., welcomed

L E SHARPE, Hon Sec

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,

Arthur St., CHELSEA, S.W. 3.

Patrons

Her Majesty the Queen.

Her Majesty Queen Alexandra.

President

Chairman

THE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY, K G, M V O

SIR FREDERICK EIFF, Bart

£7,000 urgently required to complete the fund for building the Nurses' Home and to open **47 more beds for patients.** **Provision will be made for those unable to pay at nursing homes.**

Convalescent Home, 28 beds, West Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

SIDNEY H GOLDSMID, *Hon Treasurer*

HERBERT H JENNINGS, *Secretary* (189

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

Vice Patron	-	-	-	THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY
President	-	-	-	COL SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS, Bart
Treasurer	-	-	-	R L BARCLAY, Esq, C B E
General Secretary	-	-	-	HERBERT LANKESTER, Esq, M D

The Church Missionary Society works for the extension of Christ's Kingdom in Asia and Africa, where it holds wonderful strategic positions. There are on the staff 1,220 European missionaries and 14,515 native Christian workers. During the last year there have been 52,822 baptisms, 32,402 of those baptized being adults. C M S institutions, colleges and schools have been attended by 353,294 students, the mission hospitals have received 42,940 in-patients, and 862,582 visits of out-patients.

In October, 1923, word was sent to C M S missionaries in all parts of the field that the General Committee, believing God was calling them to go forward, had sanctioned an expenditure in 1924 of **£500,000**. The income for the year ending 31 March, 1924, was only **£460,000**.

And the world is "calling" for the Gospel message.

In INDIA a Hindu lecturer said to his students: "We want Christ, we cannot do without Him." In JAPAN a Christian, as he perished in the fire which followed the earthquake, proclaimed to the very last the Gospel of eternal life. In CHINA, amid chaos, brigandage, and terror, there is calmness among the Christians through the power of prayer, but the teeming millions of heathen need this assurance also. In AFRICA larger numbers than ever are pressing forward to hear the Word of life. **WILL YOU HELP THE C.M.S. TO CARRY TO THESE NATIONS THE MESSAGE OF PEACE THROUGH THE GOSPEL OF JESUS CHRIST?**

Gifts should be sent to the HOME SECRETARY, C M House, Salisbury Square, London, E C 4

COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH SOCIETY.

(Now in its One Hundred and Second Year.)

Patron - HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Vice-Patrons: The Archbishops of Canterbury, York, etc.

The Society exists for the purpose of supplying the means of Grace to our fellow countrymen abroad, especially in those pioneer parts of the Empire where they are in danger of drifting into irreligion for lack of the Gospel.

Many Colonial Dioceses receive aid from the Society, including those in Western Canada, Australasia, British East Africa, and India. Many Colonial Bishops are applying for far more aid than the Society's Funds can meet.

316 Clergy and Lay Evangelists have been sent out. Assistance is also given to ministrations among British Artisans, Sailors, and others in Continental Cities, and Services (self-supporting) are organised for visitors at health resorts.

Bankers BARCLAYS BANK LTD., 54, Lombard Street, London, E C 3.
Address The Secretary, The Rev J D MULLINS, M A, D D, 9, Serjeants Inn, Fleet Street, London E C 4.
Treasurer W G BRADSHAW, Esq, C B E.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

SHADWELL, E. 1.

The Hospital, which contains **130 Cots**, with the Convalescent Home (**28 Cots**) at the Seaside, is conducting a most valuable work in restoring sickly little ones to complete health. Accidents and Urgent Cases are attended to at any hour of the day or night. **HELP IS NOW GREATLY NEEDED.**

£1,000 ENDOWS A COT IN PERPETUITY.

Legacies earnestly solicited. DONATIONS will be thankfully received, and Cheques should be crossed "National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd (Cornhill Branch)," and made payable to
W M WILCOX, Secretary

EVELINA HOSPITAL

SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.

— FOR —
CHILDREN,

Under the Patronage of THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

LARGEST CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL IN SOUTH LONDON.
SITUATED IN ITS POOREST DISTRICT.
FUNDS GREATLY NEEDED.

Please help this Charity, "not only because it is a Hospital, but because it is a Hospital for Children."

President—THE EARL OF BLESSBOROUGH, C.M.G.
Chairman—D. MALCOLM SCOTT, Esq.

Treasurer—GERALD D. SMITH, Esq.
Secretary—H. C. STANLAND SMITH

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

York Road, Lambeth, S.E. 1.

ESTABLISHED 1765.

Patrons—H.M. The Queen and H.M. Queen Alexandra.

This Hospital is situated in one of the poorest parts of London, in the district South of the Thames, with a population of nearly two millions.

Married women in indigent circumstances, especially the wives of Soldiers and Sailors, and certain single women (with their first child, after investigation by the Committee), are admitted to the Hospital from all parts of the kingdom, but mainly from the immediate neighbourhood, from which, owing to its poverty, little pecuniary help is obtainable.

Subscriptions and Donations thankfully received by the Treasurer, or Miss ROSE E. WHYTE, the Secretary, at the Hospital. [146]

THE GORDON BOYS' HOME

(THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO GENERAL GORDON).

Patron—THE KING Vice-Patrons—H.M. THE QUEEN and H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA

Chairman Executive Committee—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

THE HOME IS SITUATED AT WEST END, WOKING, NEAR BROOKWOOD

The Home is constructed to accommodate 250 Boys, chosen from the homeless and destitute, between the ages of about 14 and 16, and give them a training, up to the age of 17 or thereabouts, which will fit them alike for civil life in this country or its Colonies, and for service in the Army, Navy, Air Force or Mercantile Marine.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION—1 The age for admission is from about 14 to 16½ years. 2 A boy must, in the opinion of the Committee, be really necessitous. 3 He must be free from such physical or mental infirmity as would disqualify him for service in the Army or Navy, or for civil employment in the Colonies or elsewhere, which would require active bodily exertion. 4 Boys of known bad character are ineligible.

Free admission is given to such number of boys as above as can be provided for out of the general income of the Home. A guaranteed payment of £25 annually during his stay at the Home will give a right of nomination for a lad fulfilling the conditions of admission. Subscriptions and Donations are urgently needed in order that the above number of boys may be maintained.

Subscriptions are received by THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED, 1 St. James's Square, S.W., and by the Commandant at the Home, from whom any further information can be obtained. For financial reasons the London Office has been abolished.

COMMANDANT—MAJOR SIR T. E. S. PASLEY, BART.

GUY'S HOSPITAL

LONDON BRIDGE, S.E. 1,

NEEDS HELP.

President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Founded in 1724 by Thomas Guy, a Bookseller and Publisher in the City of London, Incorporated and Governed by Acts of Parliament, 11th George 1st, ch. xii, and 61st Victoria, ch. vi, as "The President and Governors of the Hospital founded at the sole costs and charges of Thomas Guy, Esquire."

The Hospital is empowered to receive gifts of, and to hold, land up to an aggregate yearly value of Sixty Thousand Pounds (exclusive of the site of the Hospital), notwithstanding the provisions of the Mortmain Acts

BEDS
616

IN-PATIENTS (1923)
9,761

OUT-PATIENTS (1923)
127,836

Expenditure: £153,767 :: Income from Endowments £66,063.

The Governors earnestly appeal for further Subscriptions and Donations. The present Subscription List is less than £5,000 a year, although the Charity is dependent upon support from sources other than its endowments to the extent of over £80,000 per annum.

To form a permanent Memorial, if desired, a Donation or Bequest should be allocated to the Re-endowment Fund, which is permanently invested and the income only applied for the general purposes of the Hospital.

A Gift of £1,000 to this Fund, or an Annual Subscription of £50, will respectively endow, or support a Bed, over which a brass tablet, inscribed in accordance with the wishes of the Benefactor, can be placed.

A copy of the Annual Report of the Hospital can be obtained on application to Mr. W. J. Curry, Clerk to the Governors, Guy's Hospital, S.E. 1. Telephone Hop 1086.

Bankers THE BANK OF ENGLAND. Treasurer F. P. WHITBREAD, Esq.

PRESSING NEEDS

at **KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, S.E. 5,**

make it imperative to re-open

CLOSED BEDS.

Will you not help to relieve the sick?

Over 5,500 in-patients and 40,000 out-patients treated annually.

Chairman—THE VISCOUNT HAMBLEDEN.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL

LIVERPOOL RD., ISLINGTON, N.1.

Patron: H.M. KING GEORGE V

The only Fever Hospital for the Middle Classes in or around London.

FUNDS VERY URGENTLY NEEDED.

Will you please help those who try to help themselves.

Acting Secretary HERBERT J. SAY

HOMCEOPATHS!**SUPPORT THE LONDON HOMCEOPATHIC HOSPITAL***(The on'y Homœopathic Hospital in London)***AND HELP TO PAY BACK £15,000
BORROWED FROM CAPITAL FUNDS****AND KEEP OPEN ITS 175 BEDS.****Patron. H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G. President H.R.H. The Duke of York, K.G.**

In Patients (1923) 1418, Out-Patients 11,212, and Attendances 59,559 Annual Report on application to the Secretary, The London Homœopathic Hospital, Great Ormond Street, Queen Square, W C 1

Treasurer Lord Dougloughmore*Bankers* NATIONAL PROVINCIAL (Kingsway)

**HAVE YOU EVER HELPED
THE GIVEN-WILSON INSTITUTE?**

It was founded by the late Rev. T. Given-Wilson, for many years Vicar of St. Mary's, Plaistow. We look after the old and feeble, the blind and the lame. We collect cast-off clothes, sent by our subscribers, and supply them to deserving poor. We teach the young to be good citizens. We help poor gentlefolk with clothes and money. Our departments are: Infant Health Centre, Self-Help Mission, Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, Cadets, Quiet Piece of Work (for helping poor gentlefolk), Holidays for poor mothers and little children, Clubs for Women, Regular Meetings for Aged Widows, Temperance Meetings, The Open Door—a rest room for old poor men. All our meetings are well attended, and able Lecturers, without fee, speak to the people—all very poor and all decent. We try to brighten their lives. The Committee of the Institute meets at regular intervals at the Office of the Honorary Solicitor, Mr. William Negus, J. P., D. L.

T. FERNIE, *Manager and Secretary,*
Given-Wilson Institute, London Road, Plaistow, E. 13.

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN,

Telephone Hop 1021

70-71, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S.E.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Patroness—HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.*Treasurer*—THE RT. HON. THE LORD MORRIS, P.C., K.C.M.G.

This Hospital is the oldest in London specially devoted to the study and treatment of diseases of the skin. It is thoroughly equipped with the most modern therapeutic appliances.

Unfortunately, the present position of the finances of the Hospital will not permit the re-opening of the In-Patient Department, which was closed owing to lack of funds. Donations and more Annual Subscriptions are urgently desired.

The practice of the Hospital is open to all qualified medical practitioners and senior students.

Since the foundation of the Hospital in 1841, over 545,000 patients have been treated.

Patients are required to contribute towards the funds of the Hospital according to their means, and should attend daily at 1.30 p.m., or on Fridays at 6 p.m.

FREDERICK HAYTER, *Secretary*

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THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION

FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVÉ.

ESTABLISHED 1812 INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

Under the Patronage of His Most Excellent Majesty KING GEORGE V.

President—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G., G.C.V.O.

Treasurer—ROBERT W. DIBBIN, Esq., J.P.

This Institution grants Annuities of **£21** and **£25** to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society who have attained the age of 50 years and upwards

The Pensioners are elected half-yearly, in May and November, by the votes of the Life Governors and Subscribers

The sum disbursed in Pensions now amounts to over **£17,000** per annum

The total number of aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is **Four Thousand and Seventy**, the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding **£900,000**.

Subscriptions from 5s and upwards will be thankfully received at the Office, and any further information given between the hours of 10 and 4 daily, Saturdays, 10 and 2

HENRY C. LATREILLE, *Secretary*.

Office—65, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON, W.C. 1

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London Lock Hospital and Home.

Patron - - **H.M. THE KING.**

Founded 1746, this Special Hospital has for 179 years devoted all its energies to the treatment of venereal diseases. Thousands of young women and girls from all parts of the kingdom have been relieved of their bodily suffering and helped to regain their self-respect, and thereby enabled to make a fresh start in life

£17,000 REQUIRED ANNUALLY.

Annual Subscriptions, Donations and Legacies are earnestly pleaded for, and will be gratefully received by—

J. F. W. DEACON, Esq., M.A., D.L., J.P., Chairman and Hon. Treasurer,

LORD KINNAIRD, Deputy-Chairman and Joint Hon. Treasurer, or by

HY. J. EASON, F.C.I.S., Secretary.

Offices: 283, HARROW ROAD, LONDON, W. 9.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

has earned a
NATIONAL REPUTATION
as the

GUARDIAN OF DEFENCELESS CHILDREN.

No less than 4 million children have been rescued from cruelty and neglect. Never was kinder charity than to shield these little ones from ill-treatment and injustice.

LEGACIES ARE A GREAT HELP.

Gifts welcomed by **ROBT J. PARR, O.B.E.,** Director, N.S.P.C.C., Victory House,
Leicester Square, London, W.C. 2

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME & ORPHANAGE

(Founded in 1869 by Dr. Stephenson)

104-122, City Road, London, E.C. 1.

Principal: REV. W. HODSON SMITH.

General Treasurers:

SIR CHARLES C WAKEFIELD, Bart, C B E.

SIR THOMAS BARLOW, Bart., M D, F R S

The twenty-nine Branches of this great national philanthropy provide for every form of child need, with special centres for the care of consumptive, crippled children, etc.

OVER 18,000 HAVE BEEN RESCUED.

NEARLY 4,000 ARE NOW IN ITS CARE

Certified by the Ministry of Health for the reception of children from Poor Law Guardians.

THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE

of its work is the care and permanence of the provision made for the children's future. Temporary relief is not its main object. Boys and Girls are educated and trained for useful trades.

Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital

(Formerly QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL)

MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

FOUNDED 1752. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1885.

Patrons.—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

President —LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN

Treasurer —ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq.

Chairman of Committee —MAJOR SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart

OBJECTS OF THE HOSPITAL.

- 1 The admission of Poor Married Women for their confinement, and also of Deserving Unmarried Women *with their first child.*
- 2 The provision of skilled Midwives to attend Poor Married Women in their *Confinements at their own homes.*
- 3 The Training of Medical Pupils, Midwives for the Poor, and Maternity Nurses.

Since the foundation of the Hospital **150,000 poor women have been relieved.** Last year **1,936** patients were received into the Hospital, and **2,132** were attended at their own homes

CONTRIBUTIONS URGENTLY NEEDED TOWARDS DEBT OF £17,000

An Annual Subscription of £5 5s., or a Donation of £52 10s., entitles the Contributor to recommend One In-Patient and Six Out-Patients yearly, and qualifies for election as a Governor. Contributions will be gratefully received by the Bankers, Bank of Liverpool, 43, Charing Cross, S W., or by

ARTHUR WATTS, *Secretary.* 1861

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON, N. 15.

President H R H PRINCESS LOUISE (Duchess of Albany)
Chairman The Rt Hon VISCOUNT GLADSTONE, G C B, G C M G.
Hon Treasurer The Rt Hon SIR GEORGE H. MURRAY G C B

Serves a very large number of London's workers in the poor and crowded North-East District.

Over 200 Beds, including 20 at Convalescent Home.

Income from Endowments less than £500.

£30,000 to be raised each year.

3,000 In-Patients, 100,000 Out-Patient attendances.

Additional REGULAR SUBSCRIBERS urgently needed.

Please help with legacy or endowment of a bed, or send cheque to the Director FRED W DREWETT, J P

Your help is earnestly asked for the "ROYAL ALFRED"

Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution,
Widows' Benevolent Fund,
Samaritan Fund.

THE NATIONAL
HAVEN FOR THE
VETERANS OF OUR
MERCHANT NAVY.

Patron. H.M. The King.

For over 50 years maintained by voluntary gifts

Gifts, etc., to the Secretary, E L SMITH.

Head Office 58, Fenchurch St., London, E C 3.

There are over **4,000** Deaf and Dumb
IN LONDON
To them Life is one

LONG GREAT SILENCE

Please help those who act as "Ears to the Deaf and Speech to the Dumb"

"Without this Association Life to these folk would be almost *INTOLERABLE*."
(BISHOP OF LONDON)

All Subscriptions gratefully acknowledged by Secretary—

ROYAL ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,
413, OXFORD STREET, W. 1.

ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING

Honorary Secretaries—MESSRS GEORGE POCKOCK AND PERCY R POCKOCK.

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums ranging from 10s. to 25s. per month. There are upwards of 1,100 pensioners, residing in various parts of the Kingdom, among whom about £10,000 is annually distributed.

To be eligible, applicants must be totally blind, above 21 years of age, of good moral character, and in receipt of an income not exceeding £30, if single, and £32 if married. No distinction is made in regard to sex or creed, nor is the receipt of parish relief a disqualification.

Application must be made on the printed forms provided by the Society. Subscribers of 10s. 6d. annually, or Donors of Five Guineas, are entitled to One Vote at every election, and multiples thereof in proportion.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer, or by the BANK OF ENGLAND, or by Barclays Bank.

237, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, S E 1

E. JEFFERY HICKS, B A Secretary [S]

ROYAL FEMALE ORPHANAGE

(Incorporated by Special Acts of Parliament as the FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM),

BEDDINGTON, near CROYDON.

FOUNDED 14th March, 1758.

Patrons—HIS MAJESTY THE KING

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

H R H THE PRINCE OF WALES, K G

President—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, K G

THE OLDEST GIRLS' ORPHANAGE IN THE WORLD.

Fatherless girls are admitted between the ages of 7 and 10 years, and educated and maintained until they are 16, when situations in private families are found. Applicants must be thoroughly sound and healthy. Over 4,000 girls have already been maintained, the majority being provided with situations. Many War Orphans are amongst the present inmates.

PLEASE HELP.

Annual Subscriptions are urgently needed. Half-a-guinea will give one vote.

Bankers for over 150 years—Messrs HOARE

LEGACIES ARE ESPECIALLY SOLICITED.

ERNEST J BAYLEY, *Secretary*

ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES, PUTNEY.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter)

City Office Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C. 4.

OLDEST AND LARGEST INSTITUTION FOR INCURABLES.

Patrons—

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

H R H THE DUCHESS OF YORK

President—THE RT HON LORD WOLVERTON

Treasurer—SIR HENRY LOPES, BART

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THE
R. S. P. C. A.

(Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals)

Is the Oldest Animal Protection Society in the World and the **ONLY** one in this country employing a large staff of Inspectors qualified by special training to detect cruelty to animals. Over 20,000 Persons cautioned every year in regard to their treatment of animals. 18,000 complaints of cruelty investigated in 1923; over 4,000 persons convicted of cruelty to animals.

Please assist in this humane work by sending a donation towards its expenses to
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"In the universality of its work the S.P.G. differs from every other missionary Society. It confines itself to no especial race or country, it works equally in carrying Christianity to the English settlers in Canada, Australia, and South Africa, amongst the Hindus and Mohammedans of India, Africa's negroes and Kafirs, in China, Japan, and Polynesia."—*Times Newspaper.*

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Under Royal Patronage.

Dear Friends

Once upon a time I used to say I should be contented if the receipts of this Society reached in one year the sum of £10,000. Now they have just exceeded £21,000 in twelve months, and I do not see why in the future they should not be £30,000 a year. Nothing succeeds like success, and with the success our ambitions rise and we expect more and more. I think £21,000 is simply wonderful, considering that the Hospitals and other Charitable Institutions are in such difficulties. I can only say to those who have given large sums and those who have given small ones, to those who give us work and those who get up entertainments and sales, "Thank you very much, and thank you also for what you are going to do in the future." For of course this success must mean another success next year, for we cannot go back. I like to feel that those who have passed beyond, and who have left money to the Society, know how much their gifts have been appreciated. Their works do follow them.

Thanking everyone for their goodness, and thanking God for putting it into the hearts of so many people to help in this country and in many other countries,

I am, Yours sincerely and gratefully,
EDITH SMALLWOOD,
Hon. Secretary.



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ANNUAL VOLUNTARY SUPPORT REQUIRED **£64,000**

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HE proprietors of "Whitaker" desire earnestly to support the many appeals for immediate financial assistance made in this volume by Hospitals and Charitable Institutions all over the country.

The Voluntary System under which these Institutions are carried on requires unremitting effort on the part of those responsible for their finances, and subscribers, donors and testators are adequately rewarded by the progress in scientific research and in the alleviation of ~~suffering and distress which their contributions~~ enable the Institutions to achieve.

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CAPITAL PAID UP	£1,015,000
TOTAL INCOME	£2,350,000
TOTAL ASSETS	£9,900,000

The Company transacts all the principal classes of Insurance Business.

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